DECREE FOR COL. JEWELL.

Court Directs Verdict Against His Wife on Three Points.

The court directed a verdict against Mrs. Jewell yesterday in the trial of the cross suits of Colonel James A. Jewell, who was for twelve years in the office of the United States Board of General Appraisers at a salary of $7,000 a year, and his wife, Caroline L. Jewell, for absolute divorce. About two years ago Colonel Jewell brought suit against his wife for an absolute divorce, and Mrs. Jewell brought a countersuit and asked for $250 a month temporary alimony. This was allowed, but after Colonel Jewell lost his place as a result of the unpleasant notoriety given to the suits the alimony was reduced to $75. In his complaint the colonel names six co-respondents and Mrs. Jewell names three young women as guilty of improper conduct with her husband.

The case has been on the calendar for a month, but the lawyer has obtained adjournments on the ground that Mrs. Jewell was confined in a sanatorium suffering from nervous prostration and also had a plaster cast on her knee. Mr. Grant yesterday again asked for an adjournment, but Justice Clarke denied the motion. The first twelve men called were accepted as a jury.

Alice Ferguson, who in 1897 was Mrs. Jewell's maid, was the first witness called. She testified that she and Mrs. Jewell would go to the office of Francis H. Beckford. Mrs. Jewell would go into a small office, while the maid remained in an outer office.

Colonel Jewell testified to the marirage. There were no more witnesses and Justice Clarke directed a verdict against Mrs. Jewell on the three issues.

Mr. Grant said he would apply for an order to have the case reopened on the ground that his client was ill and unable to be present in court.

DEBATE ON TIME LIMIT.

Methodists Discuss Other Subjects at Annual Conference.

The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session at Newark, yesterday, elected the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buttz, president of Drew Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Spellmeyer, pastor of the Centenary Church, at Newark, clerical delegates to the general convention. There will be five delegates in all, but on the first ballot these two were the only ones whose votes were above a majority. The other delegates will be balloted for to-day.

There was a debate on the question of a time limit for pastors, and there was an overwhelming vote to memorialize the general convention to restore the time limit. The Rev. James A. Hensey said in the debate that many of the clergymen had been disagreeably surprised at the vote of the general conference on the time limit. He thought that such a move should not have been made without consulting the Church. He believed that the plan had worked badly and that the Church was ready for the restoration of the time limit. Some said that it would not be wise to hire a clerk and tell him that he was to be discharged in five years, but he thought that the case was not analogous with the relations of pastor and church. Dr. Boswell said the conference should have referred the matter, but, as it had not done so, he believed any action on the question should be laid over until the next conference. With affairs left as they were until 1908, he believed that there would be evolved a number of Methodist churches with staying powers, which was what was to be desired. A clergyman in a large city who was doing good work should remain, though he himself had always had a three year limit and the church had agreed with him. The Rev. Nathaniel Brooks, of Brooklyn, spoke in favor of the resolution, as did also the Rev. Thomas C. Mayham, of Paterson, and the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Barnes, of Jersey City.

These probationers were examined and taken into full connection with the conference: John Borenizer, of Succasunna; Dorr F. Diefendorf, of Chatham; Fletcher S. Garris, of Branchville; Oscar L. Joseph, of Cranford, and Wilbur Westcott, of North Paterson. Mr. Diefendorf was elected to elder's orders as a local preacher. Miss Harriet C. Lamb, of Athens, Ohio, evangelical representative of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, asked for help of the Church.

OBJECTED TO SINGING.

Tenant Says Pupils of Mme. Eames's Mother Were Nuisance.

James T. Kilbreth, son of the ex-Collector of the Port, was defendant and plaintiff in the Tenth Municipal District Court, in West Fifty-fourth-st., yesterday. He is sued by Mrs. Mary A. Chisholm, owner of the Inverness apartment house, at No. 200 West Fifty-seventh-st., for rent for the month of February and for breaking his lease, which had several months to run. In his answer Mr. Kilbreth asks damages, declaring that he was forced to move because Mrs. Emma H. Eames, mother of the prima donna, Emma Eames Story, maintained a nuisance in her apartments in the house by teaching vocal music.

In telling his story Mr. Kilbreth said he had heard singing in Mrs. Eames's apartment every day except Sunday.

"The scales were not in unison with the piano," he said, "and the voices were exceedingly harsh. Rarely the notes were of the same tenor as the piano."

Mr. Kilbreth contended that Mrs. Eames had violated her lease in that she had permitted pupils to use her apartment. He had communicated with the agents of the house and a letter sent by M. H. Healy, the agent of the apartment house, telling Mrs. Eames to abate the alleged nuisance, had been shown to him. He had received a letter from Mrs. Eames asking for three or four days' time, and this had been allowed.

Mrs. Eames testified in the afternoon that she gave lessons for four hours a day, on an average. In response to Mr. Kilbreth's request, she had put india rubber feet on her piano. She had given no lessons at night since the departure of her daughter a year ago.

PARTITION OF DR. EVANS'S ESTATE.

Action of State on Property Here Left by American Dentist.

Deputy Police Commissioner Cowan, who is to resign April 1, has been retained by Attorney General Cuneen as special counsel to represent the State in an action for the partition of real estate, the property of the late American dentist, Thomas W. Evans, who lived in Paris for a number of years before his death, on November 14, 1897. He left a large estate, part of which consisted of real estate and personal property in this city and Philadelphia.

The action is brought to partition real estate in John-st., near Nassau-st., valued at $70,000; an unimproved block at Eighty-ninth-st. and West End-ave., valued at $650,000; a building in Water-st., between Coenties Slip and Broad-st., and one on the southeasterly side of Pearl-st., valued at $37,000, and No. 117 Fulton-st., valued at $100,000.

The executors of the will have already paid into the State treasury as transfer tax $36,000 on the real estate of Dr. Evans; $21,200 has been expended for a burial lot in Woodlawn Cemetery, in Philadelphia, and $3,000 has been paid for architects' commissions for designing a monument, which will cost, according to the testator's wishes, between $100,000 and $200,000.

Dr. Evans died without children. The State is interested under the sixteenth article of his will, and Mr. Cowan will look after the interests of the beneficiaries under that section.

VAGRANT SAYS HE IS EX-MAYOR'S SON.

Crawling out of a covered wagon at State and Furman sts., Brooklyn, where he had spent the night with an escaped prisoner from the Kings County Hospital, James F. Fry, who declares he is the seventeen-year-old son of Joseph L. Fry, an ex-Mayor of Charleston, W. Va., was arrested early yesterday morning. Later he was arraigned in the Butler-st. court, and was held as a vagrant while an attempt will be made to communicate with the man he says is his father.

MAY INCREASE DIRECTORATE.

Albany, March 24.—Senator Green has introduced a bill permitting the New-York and London Trust Company to increase the number of directors from twenty-seven to thirty-five, and providing that not more than twelve shall be foreigners. The company is organized under the name of the Mutual Benefit Life Policy, Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

URGE BIG NEW HALL.

Littleton and Shepard Speak for Successor to Brooklyn Academy.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

Various reasons were given for the building of a new Academy of Music that should be to Brooklyn what the historic structure that was burned was by various speakers at a meeting held last night in Historical Hall, Pierrepont and Clinton sts., Brooklyn to arouse enthusiasm in the project. All agreed, however, that such a building should be put up, and it was decided to have Borough President Littleton, with the advice of other members of the provisional committee, select one hundred citizens to become the corporators of an organization for the purpose of building and operating the proposed building.

Frank Bailey, of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, then presented a plan for a new Academy, as drawn up by a sub-committee of the provisional committee already spoken of. The plan proposes, first, a building that shall contain two halls, one to seat from twenty-five hundred to three thousand people, the other to seat not over twelve hundred persons; second, that the people of Brooklyn generally should be asked to subscribe $1,000,000 for such a building. Further suggestions were that no exclusive privileges or free admissions be given to stockholders or directors, and that the site be chosen in or near to the territory bounded by Willoughy-st. on the north, Schermerhorn-st. on the south, Clinton-st. on the west, and the intersection of Fulton and South Oxford sts. on the east.

The report of Mr. Bailey's committee was adopted and Edward M. Shepard was called on to speak. He said in part:

If we do not support this project before us we must make up our mind as to what, I will not say our doom, but our future, shall be. We will be reduced in rank until we shall be only a part of the East Side of Manhattan. Now we lack the centre. If you take the heart you may have a sort of protoplasmic existence, but without anything that is vital. The old Academy was the Faneuil Hall of Brooklyn.

Other speakers were ex-Borough President Swanstrom, Thomas P. Peters, of "The Brooklyn Times"; Elijah R. Kennedy, ex-Mayor Schieren, Henry Batterman and Hiram R. Steele. The latter suggested that the proposed building be equipped for tenancy, not only by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, but also for a Brooklyn College of Music that is being projected.

MANY ITALIANS ARMED.

Crowd at Ferry Attacks Policeman Making Arrests.

In a lonehanded raid on fifteen hundred Italians gathered around the landing of the Ellis Island ferryboat yesterday morning Patrolman Joseph Mury captured three men with revolvers, and an hour later on his return from the station house he arrested two more. One man had also a long bladed stilettto in his pocket.

Yesterday morning, shortly before 11 o'clock, Mury noticed three Italians acting in a peculiar manner. They refused to keep their places in the long line, and gave the patrolmen considerable trouble. Finally Mury hauled the three men out of the line, and found in their hip pockets revolvers of modern make, all of them heavy. He marched them into the Barge Office, and after a further search for weapons took them to the Church-st. station.

While he was making the arrests the big crowd, all Italians, closed in on him and tried to give the prisoners a chance to escape. Patrolmen Myers and Smith came to his rescue and forced the crowd back, but before Mury could get the prisoners to the Barge Office the crowd became more and more threatening, and the further assistance of several immigration officials was needed to clear a path.

NEWSDEALER GETS AN INJUNCTION.

Tells His Customers How Tammany Is Robbing Him of Livelihood.

Henry Tietjen, the newsdealer who was driven from his stand under the "L" station at Park Place and Church-st. on Wednesday by the Bureau of Incumbrances, has succeeded, through an injunction, in restraining his rival, Charles W. Hope, from selling papers at the vacated stand.

Tietjen was ousted from his stand, which he has held for nine years, that Hope, backed by the McGrath Association, might secure it and control Tietjen's trade. The deposed newsdealer said yesterday:

"The Newsdealers' Association is backing me, and will go to extreme measures to help me secure my rights. I have had this stand for nine years, and have held it with the consent and goodwill of the property owners on whose sidewalk the stand is situated. My case will be a test case and will come up before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, next Tuesday."

AFTER RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Several Philadelphia Students Will Appear for Examination.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, March 24.—Several students of the University of Pennsylvania will appear for examination for the Cecil Rhodes scholarship on April 13. The dissatisfaction felt in Baltimore over the conditions of the bequest, which limit the applicants to undergraduates who have completed their second year in some course leading to a degree, is not felt here among candidates.

GREEN FIGHT BROUGHT HERE.

Hearing on His Case To Be Argued Before Judge Thomas, of Brooklyn.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Utica, N. Y., March 24.—The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus to prevent Senator Green's removal to Washington to stand trial will not come up before Judge Hazel at Binghamton to-morrow. The hearing has been adjourned until some time in April, and will then be held before Judge Thomas, of Brooklyn. The argument is expected to be a long one when it is reached.

WINS TEN EYCK PRIZE AT YALE.

New-Haven, Conn., March 24.—Walter D. Myers, of Marysville, Penn., won the first of the Ten Eyck prizes at the Yale Junior Exhibition to-night. This is the only public speaking contest at Yale, and was largely attended. The winner's subject was "1849 in California." H. L. Bodman, of New-York; A. W. Hull, of Torrington, Conn.; A. P. McKinstry, of Worcester, Mass., and C. F. French, of New-York, were the other speakers. To win the Ten Eyck prize is considered one of the highest honors of the year.

MASS MEETING FOR TEMPERANCE.

A mass meeting in the interest of the temperance movement, under the direction of the Oppenheimer Institute, will be held at Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh-st. and Seventh-ave., on Sunday, at 3 p. m. Addresses will be made by Bishop Fowler, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. John Rhey Thompson and Mrs. Isabella C. Davis. There will be an organ recital by Karl F. Price, and special selections will be sung by a male quartet.

S. ENNES LEAVES MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Nevada, Mo., March 24.—S. Ennes, division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific between Kansas City and Joplin, with headquarters here, has handed in his resignation to take effect on April 1. Mr. Ennes has been appointed superintendent of the Maryland and Western Railroad, a branch of the Gould system.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

NEW HEARING ON BILL.

Jerome Measure Not Reported in Assembly.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, March 24.—After a long discussion and some bitterness, the Codes Committee of the Assembly this afternoon voted not to report out the Jerome-Canfield bill. Assemblyman Phillips, chairman of the committee, said that the eleventh hour request of Alfred Lauterbach for a hearing in opposition to the bill had been granted and next Wednesday fixed for the discussion.

It is believed that District Attorney Jerome will be present at that hearing. It was rumored that the vote on the question of reporting the bill was 8 to 4, one member, Assemblyman Larue, being absent. It is generally believed that the hostility to the bill existing in the Codes Committee and the influence that Senator Elsberg, of the Senate Codes Committee, can exert will prove strong enough to hold the bill in committee until the Committee on Rules gets to work, but after that, it is believed, the bill will be brought out and its fate settled on the floor of the Assembly. Its friends declare they have enough votes for it in the Rules Committee. The fight for the reporting of the bill to-day was made by Assemblyman Prentice.

ODELL AND G. W. MORGAN CONFER.

Rumors That Latter Might Keep His Position Heard in Albany.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, March 24.—George W. Morgan, Superintendent of Elections, had a long conference with Governor Odell at the Executive Mansion to-night. What the outcome was could not be learned. Superintendent Morgan was with the Governor for a short time in the morning also. There have been repeated rumors to-day that an arrangement might be agreed to by which Mr. Morgan would be allowed to continue in office, but with radical change of administration of his department.

While it had been generally believed that the result of Superintendent Morgan's conference with the Governor would be the announcement of his resignation or removal, it is now known that several strong influences have been exerted in his behalf.

THINKS RAMAPO IS BACK OF IT.

Bird S. Coler Warns the Mayor Against the Smith Bill.

Ex-Controller Coler called on Mayor McClellan at the City Hall yesterday and told him that a hard fight ought to be made against the Smith bill, which, Mr. Coler says, probably is in the interest of his ancient enemy, the Ramapo Water Company. Mr. Coler handed to Mayor McClellan a letter, which in part follows:

In this morning's papers I notice that by a strict party vote yesterday the Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably Assemblyman's Smith's bill restricting the city of New-York from condemning streams in Dutchess County for the purpose of water supply. In spite of strong protests from your representatives, this bill passed the Assembly. It seems to me that for some reason or other the press and the public do not realize the danger and purpose of such legislation.

Exponents of commercialism in politics, in order to avoid public attention, time their attacks on the interests of the people generally to either one of two periods; they wait until matters of public and political interest are little thought of and when few are watching their acts, as in the summer of 1899, when the passage of the original Ramapo contract was attempted by the old Board of Public Improvements, or they take advantage of some time as the present, when the public mind is occupied with numerous questions. To-day the main questions under discussion seem to be largely limited to the Russian-Japanese war, and the various candidates for the Presidency. The city's representatives in the legislature seem to be paying more attention to factional fights than to opposing water schemes.

You are doubtless aware that the city is already restricted from using the water of Suffolk County for the Borough of Brooklyn, and if this restriction of the source of supply continues to be extended there will be only one source left—that which is familiarly known as the Esopus shed, claimed to be controlled directly by the Ramapo company. While I think the claims of the concern are unconstitutional, yet so many acts restricting the city are being passed for its benefit by the legislature that at some time in the near future its so-called rights will be validated by an act. The Ten Mile River shed, which no doubt is the nearest and cheapest source for additional supply to the city of New-York, is so mixed up with interstate complications that it is almost impossible to use this water without arrangements with other States, the making of which by good judges is considered impossible, but with which conclusions I do not personally agree.

I sincerely trust that the tremendous iniquity of this bill can be presented to the people of the city of New-York, and that a public sentiment will be aroused which will prevent the signature of the Governor of the State of New-York to this bill, for if there is any inherent right in mankind to a community of interest in the properties of the earth, it is the right of a great community to use water adjacent to its inhabitants for the purpose of a water supply.

LIQUOR MEN CALL ON ODELL.

Delegation Headed by Lindinger Wants to Learn Governor's Views.

Albany, March 24.—A committee of liquor men of the State, including Fritz Lindinger, of New-York City, president of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the State; Martin J. Kane, president of the New-York City association; George M. Mullen, president of the Buffalo association; Michael Farley, of the legislative committee of the State association, and Francis Doyle, of Brooklyn, and Joseph Haas, of Syracuse, members of the executive committee of that organization, called on Governor Odell to-day.

Before the conference Mr. Lindinger said his committee was not going to ask for any particular legislation, but the committee desired to ascertain from the Governor his views on excise legislation and what the legislature might do on the subject this year.

LARGER RAILROAD BOARD BILL OUT.

Albany, March 24.—The bills increasing the State Railroad Commission from three to five, introduced day before yesterday by Senator Wilcox and Assemblyman Bedell, were reported to-day by the railroad committees of both houses.

Senator Martin, the only minority member of the Senate Railroads Committee present this morning, made a futile resistance to the favorable report on the bill. He remarked that the ink was hardly dry on the first printing of the bill before it was rushed into the Senate.

CONFER ON MORTGAGE TAX QUESTION.

Governor Odell Meets Leaders of the Legislature—No Decisions Reached.

Albany, March 24.—Governor Odell held a conference late to-day on mortgage tax and other kindred legislative questions with leading Republican legislators. Among those present were Senators Raines, Malby and E. R. Brown, Speaker Nixon, Assemblymen Rogers, Bostwick, Bishop, Dickinson, Burnett and others prominent in the Assembly. The bill of Mr. Bostwick providing a State recording tax for mortgages in lieu of all other taxation was the principal topic discussed. At the close of the conference Governor Odell said that there was nothing to give to the public concerning the matters discussed, because no conclusions had been reached.

The Governor has called a "home rule" conference, to be held in the legislative chamber on Tuesday of next week. The Republican leaders and prominent members of the legislature will be present. It is likely that the Governor will invite the members of the home rule committee appointed at the conference of local Republican leaders, some few weeks ago, to be present at the conference on Tuesday.

EXEMPTS PRIVATE ADIRONDACK LAND

Amendments to That Effect Made to Merritt Bill.

Albany, March 24.—With amendments to meet the views of General Tracy, of Albany, representing the Association for the Preservation of the Adirondacks, the Assembly Committee on General Laws to-day decided to report favorably the Merritt bill giving private electrical companies sweeping rights of condemnation. Strong opposition was made to the bill at the hearing and it was characterized as one of the most sweeping measures ever brought before the legislature, giving to private corporations rights of eminent domain of enormous value, without provision for compensation to the public.

The amendment is designed to exempt private lands in the Adirondacks as State land is now exempted, so that if passed in its present amended form it cuts the entire Adirondack preserve from the scope of the company; but even as amended it applies to the rest of the State just as it was originally drawn.

CONDEMN BAD AGENCIES.

Many New-Yorkers Favor Finch Bill at Hearing.

Albany, March 24.—Employment agencies conducted for fraudulent and immoral purposes were exposed and denounced in no uncertain terms today. A number of persons of New-York City interested in civic affairs and philanthropic work were present before the Assembly Cities Committee to urge favorable report of the Finch bill, regulating in detail the business of employment agencies. The bill applies to cities of the first and second classes. No opposition to the bill appeared. Melvin G. Winstock, representing two hundred employment agencies on the East Side of New-York, said that inasmuch as the bill had not been amended so as to be objectionable to his clients he would not oppose it.

Among those who favored the bill were Canon William Shafe Chase, Dr. Thomas Darlington, of the New-York City Board of Health, and ex-Assemblyman John S. Maher, who aided in the recent investigation. Mrs. Chandler, president of the Woman's Municipal League of New-York, said that a girl was more likely than not to find herself in a disorderly house if she sought employment recommended by an agency. State Labor Commissioner McMackin thought the bill not drastic enough especially in the matter of fines, but said it was a step, at least, in the right direction.

Thomas W. Hotchkiss, representing an association of employment agencies, urged the bill, saying that it would raise the standard of all the agencies and eliminate the disreputable ones which disgraced the whole business. The better ones were heartily in favor of the measure. Miss Margaret Drier, the main speaker for the bill, after giving a long list of the associations against the bill, said:

The attention of the Woman's Municipal League was drawn to the existing evils by James B. Reynolds, secretary to Mayor Low, when the applications for renewal of licenses came to his notice, and still more so by the testimony of our probation officers, as well as that of women prisoners in our jails. After a careful study the Woman's Municipal League, under the chairmanship of Miss Grace H. Dodge, started investigations. This work was in the hands of Miss Anderson, Mr. Maher and Miss Frances A. Keller, graduate of Cornell University and Law School and a post-graduate of the University of Chicago. The work covered a period of two years, and as a result of these investigations four hundred affidavits are in the hands of Mayor McClellan, at his request.

It is very important to emphasize the distinction between the good and the unreliable employment agencies, and it is necessary to understand that many of these abuses are the direct result of the ease with which licenses can be secured under our present law.

SHAW AT PUBLIC STORES.

Does Not See Mr. Somerville—No Quarrel, He Says.

A visit of three hours' duration which Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, made to the Public Stores, in this city yesterday, excited the curiosity of officials there all the more because of the recent criticism of Mr. Shaw by Henderson M. Somerville, one of the United States General Appraisers, whose rooms are on the ninth floor of the building. Mr. Shaw spent nearly the whole time of his visit on the ninth floor, and took luncheon with some of Mr. Somerville's associates, but did not see Mr. Somerville, who remained in his room.

Mr. Shaw said:

The department would never dream of attempting to influence the decisions of the Board of General Appraisers.

There was some comment at the Public Stores on the fact that the Secretary seemed to assume that Mr. Somerville had not attacked him personally, but merely criticised the lawyer who had acted as counsel for the government in the rupee case, when, as a matter of fact, Mr. Somerville mentioned the Secretary by name and contrasted his administration with that of his predecessors during the fourteen years or so since the board was created.

There are persistent rumors in customs circles that there may be a Congress investigation unless the friction between the Treasury Department and the Board of General Appraisers shall come to an end. The board is a part of the Treasury Department, but some of the senior members especially assert that its functions are strictly judicial, and that it is completely independent of the Secretary and subject only to the authority of the United States courts.

Later, Secretary Shaw, seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, asserted that no quarrel existed between the head of the Treasury Department and the Appraisers. He declared, speaking of the methods employed by the department in adjusting the differences that are constantly arising between importers and the collectors at the various ports, that the department had at no time attempted to control the decisions of the board.

Being asked to explain the position of the department in ordering the reliquidation of certain entries of imported merchandise on the basis of a higher value for the Indian rupee than 20.7 cents as ascertained by the Director of the Mint, the Secretary said: "Under an act of Congress, the Director of the Mint determines the metal value in our money of all foreign coins once every three months, on January 1, April 17, July 1 and October 1 of each year, and the schedule is reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, who proclaims it. That proclamation as of that date is final. Taking into account the possible fluctuations in the value of the foreign coins, the law also provides that if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find, from evidence before him, that there is a variation from the value named in the determination of the Director of the Mint, of 10 per cent, he shall order the Collector to reliquidate accordingly. It will be obvious that if a yard of cloth or the unit of any commodity subject to an ad valorem duty entered at 20.7 cents, or the metal value of a rupee, on a certain date, actually cost the importer 32.11 cents in the currency in question, the government would be the loser by undervaluation.

"The government contends that the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in acting upon the facts before him and fixing the value of the rupee, under the express provision of the law, is not subject to review. It is contended that this is the exercise of authority expressly conferred to conserve the interests of the government, in its exaction of ad valorem duties. This was the position taken by the United States District Attorney. The court held otherwise."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

W. H. Thompson Wishes More Actor-Managers in This Country.

A professional matinee of "The Secret of Polichinelle" was given yesterday at the Garden Theatre, and the house was filled to the doors by a throng which included, it seemed, about all the actors and actresses now appearing in this city. Between the acts W. H. Thompson, the star, made a speech. He said it was something to be regretted that on such an afternoon so many players should prefer to go to the theatre and see a fellow player act, rather than stay out in the open air; then, continuing more seriously, he made a plea for the actor-manager. James K. Hackett, who manages "The Secret of Polichinelle," Mr. Thompson said, had given all the actors in the play an opportunity to develop their parts as they saw them, knowing himself the value of rational independence; and knowing himself, also, what effects are good and artistic, the play had been made a success. He said he hoped the day would come when there would be more intelligence among managers, and he thought the advent of the actor-manager would bring this result about. His remarks were greeted with great applause.

Fred Stone, the Scarecrow in "The Wizard of Oz," is still suffering from the strain which his leg received last Monday at a rehearsal, and his dances are almost entirely eliminated. He hopes to be in form again by Friday, however.

Miss Alice Fischer has been engaged for a part in the new musical comedy which is to be shown at the Casino next Saturday under the fearsome title "Piff-Paff, Pouf." In the same piece there will be a "radium ballet," which is to say eight girls will dance in the darkened theatre with iridescent polka dots on their costumes, said by the managers to be points of radium.

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TO GET GOOD TREATMENT.
Readers are assured of good treatment if they will mention to advertisers they saw their advt. in The Tribune.

The Wanamaker Store

SOME VERY HANDSOME VOILE DRESSES

Beautiful Tailor-made Gowns of Filmy Voiles Offered Today at Twenty-five Dollars

The picture gives you a hint of the smart and stylish lines of these handsomely tailored suits. A prettier model has scarcely been shown this season.

Jackets are made in blouse style, with high girdle of taffeta silk; fronts are prettily trimmed with braid, and edged with Persian trimming. The skirts are trimmed with braid to match the jackets; made with the new plaited flare at the bottom. Entire suits richly lined throughout with silk. Some of the skirts are made dress length, others in walking length, just falling to the instep. Colors include black, navy blue and brown.

They are dresses that should sell regularly at $32.50. This group specially made for us, and now offered at $25 a suit.

It is just another instance of the beautiful styles, and the unmatched values that are bringing such a splendid costume business to WANAMAKER's this season.

Second floor, Broadway.

French Bronze Electroliers At Exactly Half Prices

These are the beautiful pieces that you have probably admired in our Lamp Store during the past season. They were the choicest designs that we could find; and we have been told that a finer collection was not to be seen anywhere. Now we are ready to close them all out; and we make prices that should do it in a jiffy.

The bronze figures are most artistic; and they hold from one to six lights. There are about a hundred pieces in the group.

$25 pieces are now $12.50.
$28.50 pieces are now $14.25.
$38.50 pieces are now $19.25.
$45 pieces are now $22.50.
$60 pieces are now $30.
$85 pieces are now $42.50.
$100 pieces are now $50.

Here are hints of some of the most popular pieces in the lot:

Bronze Statue *Orchidee*, holding two lights, was $65, now $32.50.
Bronze Statue *Eglantine*, holding three lights, was $70, now $35.
Bronze Group *Le Genie Humain*, holding four lights, was $85, now $42.50.
Bronze Statue *Chestnut Girl*, holding six lights, was $65, now $32.50.
Bronze Statue *Le Voile*, holding two lights, was $50, now $25.
Bronze Statue *Le Parfum*, holding two lights, was $32.50, now $16.25.
Bronze Statue *Serpentine Dancer*, holding one light, was $25, now $12.50.

Also a number of Teplitz Figures and Busts, holding from one to three lights, now priced this way:
$18.50 pieces, now $9.25.
$30 pieces, now $15.
$45 pieces, now $22.50.
$50 pieces, now $25.

Desk or Center Table Lights, with colored bent glass shades, and shades made of spun brass, studded with jewels:
$35 pieces, now $17.50.
$48.50 pieces, now $24.25.
$60 pieces, now $30.
$90 pieces, now $45.

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