THE FIRST TARIFF LAW.

Republican Policy To-day in Harmony with That of the Fathers.

Washington, Sept. 17 (Special).—John Sharp Williams, in his St. Louis convention keynote speech, ridiculed the assertion of Joseph G. Cannon, in his Chicago convention speech, that the protective tariff of the Republican party is in keeping with the protective policy of the fathers. The advocates of a protective tariff often point to the first tariff act of the United States, approved by President Washington, as a protective measure, and cite the title of the bill, "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the government for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on imported goods," etc. Mr. Williams said that "tariffs in vogue in Washington's day would be denounced as rampant free trade to-day."

In his speech in Brooklyn, opening the New-York campaign, Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, said that in his opinion duties on imports levied for protection constitute a gross perversion of governmental power.

The first tariff act adopted by the fathers, as far as it went, was as distinctly protective, and manifestly intended so to be, as any tariff act of recent years. The fundamental arguments on the tariff question to-day may, with a single exception, be duplicated, in essentials, in the speeches of the friends and opponents of the first tariff law. The exception is the argument now made by Democrats that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. Certain statesmen who had a part in making the federal constitution had a conspicuous part also in making the first tariff act. James Madison espoused low tariff principles, but he did not give as a reason for opposing duties intended for protection that such duties would be unconstitutional.

SOME PROTECTED ITEMS, OLD AND NEW.

It is possible to make comparisons between early day tariffs and our present law upon a few articles of like character. It is impossible to make comparisons between industrial conditions of one hundred years ago and those of to-day. It is practically impossible for the human mind fully to take into account conditions when nothing was known of steam machinery, electricity and the myriad of inventions which have harnessed the gratuitous forces of nature to save the labor of man. It is difficult to compare the hand labor of 1789 with swiftly flying machinery which to-day turns wealth into the coffers of man in streams that would have been beyond the dreams of avarice one hundred years ago. Some articles, however, in the first tariffs may be compared with existing law to demonstrate that the fathers voted for thoroughly protective duties. Here are rates on various items under different tariffs, including the most important ones in the protective list of the first law:

Articles	Tariff of 1789.	Tariffs of 1816-'19.	Present, or Dingley, Tariff.
Boots.	50c a pair.	$1 50 a pair.	20%, or on $2 boots, 50c pair.
Tallow candles.	2c a pound.	3c a pound.	20%, or on candles 8c a pound 1.65c a pound.
Playing cards.	10c a pack.	30c a pack.	10c a pack.
Cheese.	4c a pound.	9c a pound.	6c a pound.
Coal (all).	2c bush (about 65c ton).	5c bush (about $1 50 ton).	Anthracite free; bituminous, 67c a ton.
Coffee.	2½c a pound.	5c a pound.	Free.
Earthenware.	10%.	20%.	30% to 60%.
Glass.	10%.	20%, 8x10; $2 50, 100 sq. ft.	Cut glass engraved, 60%; 8x10, $1 60, 100 sq. ft.
Hemp, unmanufactured.	$12 a ton.	$30 a ton.	$20 a ton.
Cordage.	¾c to 9-10c a pound.	3c to 4c a pound.	1c to 2c a pound.
Iron cables.	¾c a pound.	3c a pound.	Steel cables, ½c a pound.
Nails.	1c a pound.	3c and 4c a pound.	6-10c a pound.
Steel, wrought.	6-10c a pound.	1c a pound.	4-10c a pound.
Sugar, raw.	1c a pound.	3c a pound.	95-100c a pound.
Sugar, refined.	3c a pound.	12c a pound.	1-82/100c a pound.
Shoes.	10c a pound.	30c a pair.	25%, or on $1 50 shoes, 37c pr
Soap.	2c a pound.	3c a pound.	20%, or on 100-lb. 2c pound. Free for packing.
Salt.	10c a bushel.	20c a bushel.	12½c a bushel.
Molasses.	2½c a gallon.	5c a gallon.	3c a gallon.
Unenumerated list.	5%.	15%.	Unmnfd, 10%; mnfd, 20%.
Free list.	About a dozen articles.	About forty articles.	500 directly specified; thousands indirectly specified.

Some items in the schedules are interesting. Coal—The fathers imposed a duty on all kinds of coal, at rates from about the present duty on soft coal to more than double those now charged. Salt—The present duty is higher than in the first act, but much lower than under the acts of 1816-'19. Sugar is dutiable to-day at a less rate than in the first tariff. In some tariffs of the fathers unenumerated imports were dutiable, whether manufactures or raw materials, at 15 per cent. To-day manufactures not enumerated are dutiable at 20 per cent; non-manufactures at 10 per cent. The free list has been extended far beyond what was known in the old tariffs.

WHO MADE THE FIRST TARIFF?

When the first tariff bill was prepared revenues were imperatively necessary. Notwithstanding the demand for speedy action, many weeks were spent in debating items in the bill. The act placed a duty on practically every article imported. Duties laid upon some articles of domestic manufacture were not only expressly intended to be protective, but were higher than duties on like articles to-day. In the next tariff acts, 1816 to 1819, the really effective work by the fathers in making protective laws was accomplished. The nation had passed through the war of 1812 with England. Revenues were necessary. Embargo acts and the usual hindrances to foreign commerce incident to war had stimulated domestic industry. The fathers discovered what the home industries could do. Tariff acts were passed in rapid succession, and were approved by James Madison and James Monroe.

On April 8, 1789, Mr. Madison introduced the first tariff bill, two days after a quorum of the first House of Representatives was secured and a Speaker elected. He offered a simple bill for raising revenue. He hoped it would pass in time to collect duties on the spring importations that year. He favored customs duties rather than excise taxes for revenue purposes. He obviously believed in the free trade policy of duties upon articles that would not be protective in their effect, because he enumerated for higher duties tea, coffee, pepper, cocoa, etc.

The debate on the bill lasted nearly two months. It was participated in by members from every State in the Union. The measure was discussed from the standpoint of free trade, protection, revenue, the interests of manufactures, of agriculture, and of commerce. The records of the men who took leading parts are interesting. James Madison, of Virginia: Member of the Continental Congress; member of the Constitutional Convention; served in four Congresses before he became Secretary of State and later President. Thomas Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania: Was in the Revolutionary army; member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; member of Constitutional Convention. Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts: Member of Massachusetts Legislature; elected to Congress over Samuel Adams. Thomas Tudor Tucker, of South Carolina: Member of Continental Congress. Daniel Carroll, of Maryland: Member of Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention. James Jackson, of Georgia: A hero of the Revolution; member Georgia Constitutional Convention. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts: Member State House of Representatives and of Constitutional Convention. Elias Boudinot, of New-Jersey: Member of Continental Congress. John Lawrence, of New-York: Judge Advocate on Washington's staff in the Revolution; member of State Legislature; member of Continental Congress. George Clymer, of Pennsylvania: Member of Continental Congress, of Pennsylvania Legislature and Constitutional Convention. Thomas Hartley, of Pennsylvania: Colonel in the Revolutionary War; member of State Legislature. Theodrick Bland, of Virginia: Revolutionary War captain; member of Continental Congress; member of Virginia Constitutional Convention.

These men were familiar with the rise of the new Republic, with the sentiments of the people in the States, with the aims and purposes of the new government, with the hopes and aspirations of the people regarding agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and with the needs of the government in respect of revenues.

THE FIRST DEMAND FOR PROTECTION.

Two days after Mr. Madison presented his revenue bill a petition was offered by William Smith, a Maryland member, from "tradesmen, manufacturers and others of Baltimore." This petition said:

"Since the close of the late war and the completion of the Revolution, they (the petitioners) have observed with serious regret that the manufacturing and trading interests of the country are rapidly declining; that the attempt of the State Legislature to remedy the evil failed; that the present melancholy state of our country, the number of poor increasing for want of employment, foreign debts increasing, houses and lands depreciating in value, trade and manufacturing languishing, they look to the supreme legislature of the United States, as guardian of the whole empire, . . . by imposing on all foreign articles, which can be made in America, such duties as will give a just and decided preference to their labors; discountenancing that trade which tends so materially to injure them and impoverish the country. . . . They have annexed a list of such articles as are or can be manufactured among them, and humbly trust in the wisdom of the legislature to grant them, in common with other mechanics and manufacturers of the United States, that relief which may appear proper."

The petition affords some evidence of public sentiment. As to the protection sentiment, one quotation is significant. On April 28, after the debate had proceeded nearly three weeks, in a vigorous speech against what he declared would be a discriminating duty upon a raw material of manufacture, Fisher Ames said: "I conceive, sir, that the present constitution was dictated by commercial necessity more than any other cause. The want of an efficient government to secure the manufacturing interests and to advance our commerce was long seen by men of judgment, and pointed out by patriots solicitous to promote our general welfare."

Some members favored only a revenue measure first, leaving to a plan which time would mature the protecting industries of the country. Mr. Lawrence was urgent for this course. Messrs. Fitzsimmons and Hartley favored enumerating for protective duties a number of articles. Speaking to an amendment containing such articles, Mr. Fitzsimmons said: "Among these are some calculated to encourage the productions of our country and protect our infant manufactures." Mr. Hartley urged "taking such measures as will tend to protect and promote our domestic manufactures." He cited other nations as "laying such partial duties as to give home manufactures a decided advantage in price when brought to market."

The opposition to protective duties was led by Mr. Bland, of Virginia, and Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina. Mr. Bland said he saw "in the list some articles calculated to give encouragement to home manufacturers. This might be in some degree proper; but it is a well known fact that the manufacturing arts in America are only in their infancy and far from being able to answer the demands of the country; that being the case, you certainly lay a tax upon the whole community in order to put money in the pockets of the few whenever you burden the importations with a heavy impost."

A duty on nails was proposed. Mr. Fitzsimmons said the industry was already established in the States to an extent sufficient to supply the domestic demand at as low prices as the foreign articles could be obtained. Mr. Tucker furnished inspiration for every low tariff advocate since that day by replying: "Why, then, any need of legislation? Why lay a duty on nails when they cannot rival you if you make them as good and as cheap?" Fisher Ames retorted: "We are informed as to the flourishing conditions of the manufacture, but we should not follow Mr. Tucker in concluding that it does not therefore need legislative protection." He spoke of the necessity of encouraging manufactures in a country where the soil is so fertile and the people naturally turn to agriculture.

JAMES MADISON FAVORED PROTECTION.

The views of Mr. Madison were given at length upon numerous occasions. His preference was for as free commerce as possible, yet he favored a discriminating duty in the interest of American shipping. When he offered the bill his idea was revenue. He said: "I presume that, however much we may be disposed to promote domestic manufactures, we ought to pay some regard to the present policy of obtaining revenue." He feared "delay to perfect a system of protective duties will lose revenue." He was opposed generally to commercial shackles, but thought agriculture should be protected as well as manufactures. Certain industries had so advanced that they could not be abandoned. He spoke of the contention that each nation should have means of defence within itself, and said some articles offered for protective duties tended to that. "Upon the whole," he said, "I think some of the propositions may be productive of revenue, and some may protect our manufactures, though the latter subject ought not to be too confusedly blended with the former." Speaking of a proposed high duty on beer, Mr. Madison said he "did not think the proposed nine cents duty on beer would give a monopoly, but he hoped it would give such encouragement to the manufacture to cause it to take deep root in every State in the Union."

No suggestion was made by the constitutional lawyers who made the Constitution that a tariff for protection would be obnoxious to that instrument. When it was proposed to levy duties for protection, with the expectation that little or no revenues would accrue, neither Mr. Madison nor any of his colleagues ventured the opinion that duties for protection, not for revenue, would be in violation of the letter or spirit of the Constitution.

Members from the agricultural States objected to duties on iron and steel as tending to burden agriculture. Mr. Lee, of Virginia, moved to strike out steel, and said: "It is an essential to agriculture; some States cannot get it without importation." When the item of coal was reached Mr. Bland, of Virginia, who had objected to duties that would be oppressive upon the farmer, urged a duty of three cents a bushel, about equal to the present duty on soft coal. He said: "There are coal mines in Virginia capable of supplying the whole of the United States; if some restraint were laid upon foreign importation of coal, the mines would be worked to advantage." This brought a rise from the friends of manufactures. Mr. Hartley thought three cents a bushel would be a burden upon manufactures. He favored one cent a bushel. Three cents was adopted.

Interest was manifested in the details of the first tariff, just as in the making of modern tariff bills. Protectionists brought forward evidence as to needs of particular industries. Mr. Carroll, of Maryland, said a glass factory had been established in his State which should be protected. Notwithstanding objections from States with marine interests, a protective duty was placed upon cordage almost as high as the present rates. Representatives from the South urged protective duties on hemp in the interests of agriculture. Mr. Madison said the Western lands were suited to the culture of hemp to advantage, "if the labors of the husbandman were protected by the government." Hemp was put in at duties that would not now be regarded by hemp growers of the South as protective.

The fathers of the Republic were protectionists. They did not believe that duties levied for protective purposes were perversions of governmental power or violations of the United States Constitution. Mr. Madison presented a purely revenue bill in the 1st Congress. In response to public sentiment, and practically the unanimous demand of the fathers of the Republic, the bill became a protective tariff act.

FORTUNE FOR A LIFE CONVICT.

The appraisement of the estate of Josephine Stiphani, who died in April, 1902, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. The gross personal estate is placed at $104,292 and the net estate at $93,923. Mrs. Stiphani was the mother of Alphonse J. Stiphani, who is a life convict in State's prison. He was convicted several years ago of the murder of Clinton G. Reynolds. He is entitled to the residue estate, which was left in trust for his benefit.

WORK AND HELP FOR ALL

may be secured by using The Tribune's narrow columns.

TARIFF TINKERS.

Why Democrats Are Not Anxious to Have Their Record Shown Up.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Grave concern is manifested by the Democratic managers over the "growing-demand-for-tariff-revision" howls and the evident intention on the part of many of the thoughtless party organs to make it the all important issue of the campaign. A poll of the Democratic and independent editors of the North and West recently indulged in by the Reform Club indicates that a large majority of those asked favor the proposition, and the leaders fear that, despite the necessity for a campaign of silence and negation, aggressive and impatient Democrats may jump the traces and cry lustily for a tariff for revenue only.

Judge Parker's campaign managers seriously object to the plan of bringing the issue prominently to the front where it can be fully and freely discussed, and where the benefits of the Republican policy of protection would, by contrast, be more strongly impressed on the intelligent vote of the country.

They have discovered by an examination of the books of the Treasury that under the Wilson tariff, an enduring monument to Democratic incapacity, which became operative under the second Cleveland administration, the revenues, exclusive of postal and proceeds of bond sales, dropped in the first year from $376,000,000, in round numbers, to $323,000,000. For 1894-'95 the revenues dropped to $308,000,000. For 1895-'96 they rose to $325,000,000 and for 1896-'97 they dropped again to $308,000,000.

The country, tiring of Democratic misrule, again intrusted the government to the Republican party, and shortly afterward the Dingley tariff was enacted. In the first year of its operation the revenues of the government jumped from $308,000,000 to $413,000,000, and steadily and consistently increased, until they reached the enormous sum of $577,000,000, in round numbers, for 1901-'02. Then the war stamp tax of $60,000,000 was repealed, and for the year ending March 1, 1903, the revenues were $568,000,000. Last year they were $546,000,000, which is regarded as a perfectly natural but temporary decrease because of existing business conditions.

Every year of Cleveland's second administration, under the operation of the Wilson tariff, there was an enormous deficit, while under the succeeding Republican administrations and with a Republican tariff in operation there has been only one year when there was an actual excess of expenditures over receipts, and that was during the war with Spain.

In view of these figures, it is not considered strange here that Democratic leaders should fight shy of a discussion of the tariff in this campaign, as it would inevitably lead to an exposure of the annually recurring Treasury deficits brought about by the last revision of the tariff at the hands of the Democratic party.

MAY SEIZE ASPHALT SHIP.

Company Considers Load Shipped by Venezuela Stolen Property.

It is expected that the arrival of the steamship Kenneth from Venezuela, asphalt laden, to-morrow or Tuesday, will begin a fierce international legal battle. The Venezuelan courts have upheld President Castro's action in appointing a receiver for the New-York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, and the President is said to be desirous of transferring the fight between the Venezuelan government and the asphalt company to this country. So confident is the General Asphalt Company that such is the intention and desire of Castro that it is said to have made preparations to seize the first cargo shipped since the confiscation of the properties of the New-York and Bermudez company. De Lancey Nicoll, chief counsel of the General Asphalt Company, is said to have the necessary papers all ready pending the arrival of the Kenneth. Mr. Nicoll could not be seen last night. His partner, Courtland V. Anable, said last night that the matter was entirely in Mr. Nicoll's hands and that he was the only one who could confirm the story.

General Avery D. Andrews, vice-president of the General Asphalt Company, said yesterday that he considered any asphalt removed from the Bermudez deposit by other than his company as simply stolen property, and that the company would take all necessary legal steps to protect its property.

WIFE HAS GASH IN HEAD.

Police Send Out Alarm for Her Missing Husband.

Abraham Willinsky, of No. 268 West Fortieth-st., told the police last night that he met his uncle, Morris Goldsaub, in the hallway of the house, and Goldsaub said he had had a fight with his wife. Willinsky said he hurried up to the apartment, and found his aunt lying unconscious on the floor of the kitchen, with a deep cut on the right side of her head. Near her was a brass candlestick. Detective England had the woman removed to Roosevelt Hospital, and then started to look for her husband.

Goldsaub, the police say, is about five feet five inches in height, has black, curly hair and mustache and wore a dark mixed suit. A general alarm was sent out for him. At the hospital it was said that the woman's skull was probably fractured.

SHATTUCK JEWELS LOST AND FOUND.

Wife of Automobilist on Tour Recovers Bag Containing Wedding Ring.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 17.—While driving through Springfield this morning on an automobile trip from New-York to Boston, A. R. Shattuck, of New-York, lost a small bag containing jewels worth several thousand dollars. The bag belonged to Mrs. Shattuck, and contained, among other things, her wedding ring. It was found by two young sons of George P. Houghton here, and Mr. Shattuck gave the family $300 when it was returned to him.

A. R. Shattuck, of No. 19 Washington Square, North, is ex-president of the Automobile Club of America, and has done much by his example and advice to make automobile touring popular.

"HUCKLEBERRY INDIANS" READY.

Big Pow-wow to Take Place To-day—A Burlesque Will Be Given.

Preparations have been made all this week at Larchmont and Travers Island, for the annual pow-wow of the "Huckleberry Indians" and the "Flub Dubs," which is to be held at Huckleberry Island this afternoon. The clubs have kept still about their performance, which always winds up the yachting season on the Sound, and this year, in order to keep reporters and other inquiring "pale faces" off, they will have a force of private detectives stationed at the island. Some of the richest men have arranged to take part, and the idea is to make the festivities more exclusive than they have ever been before.

Despite the secrecy, it has been learned that the clubs are to produce a burlesque, entitled "Captain Kidd, the Kidder," written by Clay M. Greene, shepherd of the Lambs. The sketch deals with the hidden treasure of the famous pirate and the effort of a syndicate of Hebrew brokers to find it. While the brokers are digging for the gold Captain Kidd suddenly appears and shows them where it is buried. But just at that moment the Indians swoop down from the woods in their war paint and feathers and capture everybody except Captain Kidd. The pirate attempts to escape by plunging into the Sound, but before he can swim away to his vessel he is harpooned by Old Neptune, who comes riding into the bay on a sea serpent. The entire farce ends with a dance performed by a bevy of soubrettes and mermaids, who accompany the brokers and Neptune. Captain Kidd, Neptune and the chief of the "Huckleberry Indians" lead the chorus. About two hundred clubmen will take part in the show, impersonating Indians and pirates. Their costumes are to be very elaborate. At the close of the performance everybody will join in the annual handshake and clambake.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FLOWER SHOW.

The American Institute, Nos. 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth-st., will hold its seventy-third annual flower exhibition on September 21 and 22. The exhibits will include dahlias, gladioli, orchids, annual hardy herbaceous flowers, ferns, palms, etc. There will also be a display of field and garden vegetables. The hours of the exhibition will be from 3 p. m. to 10 p. m. on the first day, and from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. on the second. It is believed that many floral novelties will be exhibited.

NOT SO MANY TRUANTS.

School Authorities Keep Watch on Boys Who "Play Hookey."

The small boy is not "playing hookey" the way he used to. Whether or not the part time system has anything to do with it is not explained, but the reports of the Truancy Bureau of the Department of Education show that the number of cases brought to its attention fell from 15,717 to 13,889. Perhaps the increased severity of the department may have something to do with it. Last year 671 truants were committed to various institutions, and only 525 were committed the previous twelve months. Of the 671, boys to the number of 393 were committed by Clarence E. Meleney, the Associate City Superintendent in charge of the Truancy Bureau, and 278 by the justices of the Children's courts. On the previous year only 120 boys had been committed by the Children's Court in Manhattan.

The reason that even more of the incorrigibles could not be placed in truant homes was that the accommodations of such homes in and near the city are limited. The two regular homes can accommodate only 170 children, and they are usually full. The Garretson Farm, for the purchase of which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Friday appropriated funds, will soon be ready for one thousand truants. The farm, one hundred acres of it, is in Queens. The truants there will be taught farming and almost all ordinary trades. The law recently passed permitting the truant homes to retain their worst characters two years for special treatment, instead of discharging all on July 31 each year, helps fill up the homes.

The seventy-two truant officers of the Department of Education are now out in force gathering in all chronic truants. About twenty-five boys have been paroled from the truant homes, and about thirty-five more will soon be paroled on promise of good behavior.

"If we can keep up this rate of decrease for a couple of years, we can begin to talk," said Dr. Meleney yesterday. "I attribute the results to the new truant laws, which have been vigorously enforced by my officers. We have nothing to do with the enforcement of the newsboys' law, except where boys of school age are found selling papers in school hours. We issue badges to the 'newsies,' and the police are responsible for their conduct. I have some complaints that the police have not been forcing the newsboys to comply with the law, but I have always found them ready to attend to the newsboys when I have pointed out particular cases."

YOUNG "BOOKIE" IS HELD.

Denies in Tombs That He Stole from Floyd-Jones Estate.

Frank O'Donnell, the youth who was arrested at the Brighton Beach racetrack on a charge of stealing $25,000 from the Floyd-Jones estate, by which he was employed, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs police court and held for examination on Wednesday next in $5,000 bail. It was said in court that it was believed that the amount of O'Donnell's thefts would reach $50,000, if not more. Efforts to trace the money had been in vain, it was said. Mr. Floyd-Jones was in court, but refused to discuss the case.

O'Donnell supposed that the $2,250 cash he had with him when he was arrested could be used as part of his $5,000 bail, but he was told that the money found on him would be regarded as evidence and could not be used as bail.

"Oh, well, it's all off, then," said O'Donnell, throwing up his hands with a resigned air, "I might as well go to jail. I can't raise the whole $5,000."

He was taken to the Tombs, where he talked to newspaper men about his case with the air of a "sport."

"What did I do with that money?" he said. "Let them prove that I had any first. They charge me with forging checks. They've got to produce the paper before they have any case against me. Then they accuse me of raising checks. Let them produce those checks. Let Mr. Floyd-Jones do the talking about those checks. I tell you, there ain't any evidence against me."

"Well, who stole the money?" was asked.

"There wasn't any money stolen, so far as I know. Jones lost some money, I heard, but he has no right to blame me for that."

"How long have you played the races?" was asked.

"Oh, about two years."

"Did you begin in a poolroom?"

"No. I went to the racetrack at Sheepshead Bay one day and I was lucky. I won a lot of money. My biggest bet was $2,000, and lately I have been betting that money at a clip every time without turning a hair. My biggest day's winnings were $5,000. No, I didn't play any system. I played as any ordinary guy. I doped them out. I got soaked good and hard at the last, and thought I would get on the other side of the line—on what seemed the right side—and I began making book. If they had let me alone for a few weeks longer I'd have had them all skinned to death.

"The detectives will tell you, I hear, that I confessed. Well, I didn't, see? I had nothing to confess except what I have just told youse fellows about my racetrack winnings and losings. I ain't got any of Jones's money only what I was entitled to."

O'Donnell looked older than the eighteen years he says he has lived. He was confident, apparently, that he would get out of trouble.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE PROSPECTUS.

Work Will Begin September 26—New Courses of Lectures Offered.

The prospectus containing a preliminary announcement of the anniversary meetings, addresses, lectures, exhibitions, department meetings, concerts, dramatic readings, schools, courses of instruction and other educational work which will be conducted by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences for the year 1904-'05 has been issued. The season of active work begins on Monday, September 26, 1904, and closes on Friday, May 26, 1905. As near as practicable the addresses, lectures and meetings are so arranged that at least one shall be held on each afternoon and one on each evening of the week, Sundays excepted. The prospectus states that "the number of valuable courses of lectures and addresses that will be of very wide and general interest among the members will be greater than in any previous year." The usual features of the institute's programme of past years are to be found in addition to the new ones.

MONSTER GAS TANK BEING BUILT.

It Is Said It Will Be Largest in This Country—Capacity 5,000,000 Gallons.

A gas tank, which, it is said, will be the largest in this country, is in course of construction by the Central Union Gas Company on the block running from East One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st. to East One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-st., between Walnut and Locust aves. It will be 112 feet in height and 200 feet in diameter. It will extend forty-three feet beneath the street level.

Thomas E. Crimmins & Sons are building the foundation, and Richard Deeves & Son have the contract for the tank. In excavating for the foundation the contractors have had to work through solid rock. They have already reached a depth of eighteen feet.

The tank will be built of steel and will be constructed in sections. It will be surrounded by an eight foot wall. The total weight of the tank will be 28,000 tons, and it will have a generating capacity of 5,0000,0000 gallons of gas.

Seven tons of rivets and bolts will be used in the construction. One hundred laborers and fifty mechanics are employed on the job. The tank will be completed by Christmas of this year.

POLICE "AUTO" WILL RUN TO-DAY.

Deputy Commissioner Farrell stated last night that the police automobile for the checking of reckless chaffeurs who have been in the habit of exceeding the speed limit with their machines in Brooklyn will positively go out to-day. It will patrol along Bedford-ave., the Eastern Parkway and the Ocean Parkway, and will be likely to turn up at unexpected moments. Working in connection with the mounted and bicycle policeman it is expected that the automobile will do good service in regulating the pleasure vehicles. Deputy Commissioner Farrell was debating last night whether he should go out in the automobile to-day.

DESERTED WIFE SUES FOR $100,000.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order directing that service by publication should be made on Clara Louise Peters, by mailing copy of the summons to her last known address, No. 614 East Capitol-st., Washington, in the suit brought by Hattie R. Waugh, to recover $100,000 for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Eugene Waugh. Attached to the order was a short complaint that set forth that the Waughs were married twenty years ago, and that in April, 1904, Clara Louise Peters induced Waugh to leave his wife. The complaint states that the couple were at Little Silver, N. J., for a while and that the Waughs formerly lived at Summit, N. J.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Broadway at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

In addition to the sales of various homefurnishing requisites, Fall Fashions are now playing an important part in the September selling. We have planned some splendid exhibits of gowns, wraps, millinery and the like this week.

Belated Arrivals Freshen Interest for the Second Week of the Oriental Rug Selling. 3d Floor.

Without these new groups that came too late for the opening of the sale, the superb stocks held in reserve are ample for emphasizing the importance of this greatest of Macy trade events in Eastern floorwear. The newly-arrived lots add so much more to the variety and the economies. Like the others, they were selected by our own people in Far Eastern markets; some of them by our local buyer during a recent trip abroad; some of them by our resident representative in the Orient, and many of them by a member of the firm while travelling in the Far East. The story of the selling methods that have made this sale so splendidly successful is worthy of repetition.

We have swung clear of the "art" mode that has so long governed Oriental selling, and we are handling the Rugs upon a purely commercial and businesslike basis. We look upon it as a merchandising transaction—cash buying and cash selling, on our usual slender margin of profit—without the sentiment that serves other dealers so well as a blind for exorbitant profits.

This is the one method that makes necessary long histories of Oriental Rug weaving and word pictures of quality to get your thoughts away from excessive prices. Here the best Rugs obtainable are sold for as near their actual worth as expert buying can bring them.

Splendid Indian Carpets.

One of the most interesting of the new lots is made up of Indian Carpets, in sizes from 8x10 feet to 10½x14 feet. The colors are rich and charming—light blues, pinks, greens and ivories, suitable for parlors or boudoirs; and deep, rich reds, blues and greens for dining rooms and libraries. They are finest qualities, and we are conservative in claiming that it will cost you nearly double to match them elsewhere. This mention of a few:—

6.2x9.1, value $70.00; at $39.98.
8.3x9.10, value $115.00; at $68.74.
9.0x12.1, value $150.00; at $89.98.
10.0x12, value $175; at $105.50.
10.3x15.6, value $225; at $134.00.
11.2x16.2, value $265; at $164.00.

Rugs Grouped for Easy Choosing.

Turkey Rugs, 7x10 feet, value $60.00; sale price....$39.98

Turkey and Cashmere Rugs, 9½x12½ feet, value $75; sale price....$49.98

Muskabad and Sultanabad Rugs, choice Soumaks, Hyderabads, Indian and Demerdij Turkey Rugs, for dining-rooms, sitting-rooms, library or office; sizes up to 10½x14½ feet.

Prices $57.86, $68.74 up to $99.98.

Indian, Turkish and Persian Carpets—fifty in all; intricate designs in delicate greens, pinks, ivories, coral and light blue; sufficently varied to afford harmony for almost any decorative scheme of parlor, drawing-room or boudoir. Sizes range from 7½x10½ feet to 10½x14 feet, and the prices are 50 per cent less than similar Rugs command elsewhere.

$124.98, $144.98 up to $214.98.

65 Fine Persian Tabriz Carpets.

Without question these are the finest Persian Rugs procurable—oddly designed and brilliantly colored—a collection that will repay the Rug enthusiast who travels many miles merely to see. No less promising to the buyer, for the prices are at least one-third less than are asked elsewhere. Evidences randomly chosen:—

6.6x8.7, value $185.00; at $129.98.
7.6x9.8, value $237.00; at $169.98.
8.5x10.10, value $295.00; at $214.74.
9x11.8, value $332.00; at $244.98.
9.4x12.6, value $375.00; at $274.98.
9.8x13.9, value $420.00; at $312.74.
11x14.8, value $515.00; at $377.48.
11x15.8, value $515.00; at $377.48.
11.6x14.9, value $527.00; at $387.48.
12.2x16, value $615.00; at $454.98.

Rarest Values in Antique Borgamo Rugs.

If there is one lot more interesting than any other it is a group of very old Borgamos—masterpieces of color work and weaving—that will prove richly interesting to collectors and connoisseurs. Many of them are probably Seventeenth Century Rugs; but they were woven of the finest wool, and given color with the famous old vegetable dyes—a combination assuring a lustrous, lasting color beauty that, for all modern weavers know, is a lost art. An idea of the importance of this showing of Borgamos may be gained from the fact that one of the largest dealers in the Orient spent over ten years in gathering them. Sizes run from 5x7 feet to 6¼x8½ feet, and usually sell from $125.00 to $250.00 each; sale prices here range from $49.98 to $84.98.

Special—one remarkably fine Old Borgamo in an excellent state of preservation, size 7x11½ feet, value $500.00; sale price....$224.98

Special—One very beautiful Old Borgamo Strip, 4¾ feet wide and 14¾ feet long value $225.00; sale price....$114.98

Kazakjas, sizes about 3x5 feet, worth $10 and $12; sale price....$7.49 and $8.74

Guenji, Beloochistan, &c., sizes about 3½x5 feet, worth $15; sale price....$9.98

Shirvans, Kazaks, Mossouls, &c., sizes up to 4x7 feet, worth $22.50; sale price....$14.94

Daghestans, Fereghans, Kazaks, &c., sizes up to 4¼x7½ feet, worth $30.00; sale price.$19.94

Antique Shirvans, Irans, &c., sizes up to 4½x8 feet, worth $37.50; sale price....$23.98

Extra large Kazak and Guenji Rugs, sizes up to 5½x9 feet, worth from $50 to $75; sale price from....$29.98 to $44.98

Fifty Antique Kermanshahs, Tabriz, Saruks, Sennas, &c., sizes about 4 ft. by 6½ ft., worth from $75.00 to $125.00; sale prices....$49.98 to $64.68

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GEOGRAPHERS IN CHICAGO.

Stop Made at the Windy City on the Way to St. Louis.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—The International Geographic Congress held a session in Kent Theatre at the University of Chicago to-day. The members were welcomed by President Harper. Among the speakers were Commander Robert E. Peary, who told of his plans to seek the North Pole again, and Dr. Hugh Robert Mill, of London, who spoke on "Geographical Elements." The strangers will be entertained until to-morrow afternoon, when they start for St. Louis, where they will continue the sessions of the congress.

COLUMBIA'S OPENING EXERCISES.

The exercises to mark the opening of the 151st academic year of Columbia University will be held in the university gymnasium on Wednesday, September 28, at 3 p. m., and will be open to the public. The address will be delivered by Professor Robert Simpson Woodward, dean of the faculty of Pure Science, whose subject is to be "Academic Ideals." The exercises this year will be marked by the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of whose predecessors in office was the first "ex-officio" trustee named in the original charter of King's College. Upon the conclusion of the exercises in the gymnasium the Archbishop of Canterbury will formally dedicate to religious uses the site upon which the new university chapel is to be built. The Archbishop will be escorted to his place upon the platform in the gymnasium by an academic procession consisting of the officers of instruction and of the members of the boards of trustees of the several corporations included in Columbia University. Seats will be reserved upon the floor of the gymnasium for the students, grouped according to schools, and also for members of the families of the trustees and officers of instruction.

YALE TRIENNIAL CATALOGUE OUT.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 17.—The triennial catalogue of Yale University, issued to-day, shows that there are 12,744 living graduates and 9,291 dead graduates of Yale, a total of 22,035. Of the academic department 6,957 are living and 7,245 dead, and of the scientific school 2,841 are living and 265 dead. The gain in living graduates for the whole university in the three years is 1,308 and 449 Yale graduates have died during that time. The triennial catalogue will hereafter be changed to a quinquennial, and the next publication will not be issued until 1910.

DAY OF ATONEMENT.

Jewish Holiday Yom-ha-Kippurim Begins To-day.

Yom-ha-Kippurim, the most important of all the Jewish holidays, will begin at sunset to-day, and services will take place in all the synagogues and temples and in the many temporary places of worship which have been fitted up for the accommodation of thousands of Jews who attend religious services only on the three important holidays. The day is known as the Day of Atonement, and is observed by the Orthodox Jews by prayer and fasting. From sunset to-day until sunset to-morrow no adult will touch food or drink. In the Reformed Jewish circles the day, although it is recognized as the most important in the year, is not observed so strictly. The men do not go to their places of business, religious services take place this evening and twice to-morrow, "but the fasting," said a member of the Jewish community, "is done only between meals."

In speaking of the festival, "The New Era Illustrated Magazine" says in its current issue:

While the Feast of Booths, Passover, Purim, as national and historical festivals, representing conditions and commemorating facts of the bygone past will, in the course of time, necessarily disappear from the Jewish calendar, dragging with them perhaps even the awe inspiring Rosh-ha-Shanah; while the synagogues of the future will vainly try to save the Sabbath from its absorption, in one way or the other, by the Christian day of rest, the Yom-ha-Kippurim, being rooted in the psychological needs of man, will survive as long as the Jewish community shall maintain its independent religious existence.

The service which will take place this evening is known as "Kol Nidre," after a prayer written originally in the Arabic language. After this prayer has been rendered the cantor and the congregation recite together Numbers xv, 26. Then the scrolls of the Torah, which had been placed on the cantor's desk, are replaced in the ark, and the usual evening service begins.

When this has been completed the ultra-Orthodox clad in their grave clothes remain in the synagogue all night and recite prayers and read psalms.

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