

LOUISE MICHEL DEAD. Well Known Revolutionary and Agitator Passes Away at Marseilles.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Louise Michel, well known as a communist and revolutionary agitator for the last thirty-five years, died today in Marseilles.

Death followed an attack of double pneumonia, contracted which Mrs. Michel was on a lecturing tour of the Southern Provinces of France.

Louise Michel was born at the Castle of Vroncourt, in the Department of the Haute-Marne, some authorities say in 1839, and others in 1839. She was the child of an unmarried mother.

She was married a few years ago, residing with her husband most affectionately by her daughter, Louise Michel, the daughter of the owner of the castle, was brought up in her father's house, and received a good education.

She had a decided talent for music and poetry. The local paper published a whole series of poems by the young girl, Lamartine and Victor Hugo, for whom she submitted her productions, did not hesitate to bestow the warmest praise upon her and encourage her to further production.

These organizations, it is expected, will agree at this conference to protest at the public hearing on Thursday against the proposed plan. Some of them have already decided to appear there to protest, lest the extension of this branch of the subway system, being only a part of a large scheme, be passed hastily, the defects of the plan being lost to view in the crush of work.

This hearing will probably develop lively discussion, for William Barclay Parsons said last night that he would be ready at that time to defend his plans.

Mr. Parsons was unwilling to talk about the plan yesterday or to discuss the opposition to it. He would say all that was necessary.

George S. Rice, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, declared that the opposition was rather quiescent. It was a question, he thought, of whether the parks were made for man, or man for the parks. The true view was to let the parks be enjoyed by the greatest possible number, which could be only when the people had easy access to them.

"All the people in Wakefield and Williamsbridge are crying for rapid transit," said he. "The route through the park is the shortest and best way to get to them. It would be almost all tunnel, so little objection could be raised to its disregard of the park. Who notices the lines which cross Central Park? If necessary, the line could be run out through the Boston Road, but the trees and shrubbery would effectively screen it at any point."

"There's another side to this. The park belongs to the people—the poor who can't see country more than once a week and want to get right to it, which is possible only when there are stations in the park. They don't want to be carried way off to one side. I think nothing could be done, however, either as to a tunnel or an extension of the elevated, without special legislation."

People of Williamsbridge object to the alternative route proposed by the City Club on the ground that it is practically identical with one already chosen by the New-York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company, and there is no use in having two lines there, they say. Mr. Parsons, who is consulting engineer for the Westchester road, said last night that the route was practically the same, and that the private corporation, which expected to begin work in the spring, could finish its line before the Rapid Transit Commission.

The Zoological Society, which is opposed to the road through the Park, seems to have power to block that plan, according to Park Commissioner Brady of The Bronx and others in touch with the legal aspect of the case, who say that the part set aside for the Zoological Gardens was given to the Zoological Society for its exclusive use.

Commissioner Brady said: "If I had absolute power to determine whether or not an extension of the rapid transit road through the park, I would grant it, subject to restriction, as regards construction, maintenance and the rights of the New-York Zoological Park. An extension could be built so that it would not form an eyecore and would not harm the park property. However, I do not think that under the law at present the road could be built through the park. As I understand it, when the New-York Zoological Park was formed that portion of Bronx Park under its jurisdiction was set aside for the exclusive use of the society, in accordance with the purchase agreement. That right of ownership has never been contested by the Bronx Park commissioners. I believe that the aid of the legislature would have to be sought before any construction of a road in Bronx Park."

W. W. Niles, counsel for the North Side Board of Trade, said that he would probably present that organization's protest at the public hearing. While there were many reasons, aesthetic and practical, against the plan set forth by the Rapid Transit Commission, he was able to learn of no weighty ones against the plan for extending the line around the park.

BRONX PARK PROTEST. CITY CLUB MEETING.

To Be Held This Afternoon to Take Further Action.

In continuation of the warfare begun by the City Club against the plan set forth by William Barclay Parsons to build an extension of the subway through Bronx Park, an indignation meeting will be held at the City Club this afternoon, at which representatives of various organizations will discuss the alternative plans which the City Club advocates, as told exclusively in The Tribune yesterday. Delegates will be present from the Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens Union, the Women's Municipal League, the Municipal Art Society, the New-York Zoological Society, the Van Nest Property Owners' Association, the North Side Board of Trade, the Neighborhood Merchants' Association and many other organizations from the Bronx.

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W. W. Niles, counsel for the North Side Board of Trade, said that he would probably present that organization's protest at the public hearing. While there were many reasons, aesthetic and practical, against the plan set forth by the Rapid Transit Commission, he was able to learn of no weighty ones against the plan for extending the line around the park.

"The chief argument advanced against that," said he, "is that there would be delay in putting it through. I have been able to learn of no reason why there should be delay, and I am inclined to think that this is merely a blind put out by whoever wants the route through the park, to excite the Williamsbridge people, who are calling for rapid transit. I have been told that the distance in the two routes is practically the same—there would be less than a minute's time in favor of that through the park. There would be no trouble in getting the consents of property owners for the alternative route."

"If Mr. Parsons's plans were carried out there would be stations in the park, which would mean a walk of half a mile or more for the Van Nest people every day in the year. If the stations were outside the park, in the alternative plan, it would mean possibly some ten or fifteen minutes' difference to holiday makers, to whom time is never of great consequence."

Said Albert E. Davis, of the North Side Board of Trade: "The primary object of public parks is to provide places of recreation where the people may enjoy the beauties of the natural beauty and quiet of the country. Those who visit them are not usually in a great hurry, and, to see their attractions, must of necessity do considerable walking. It is, therefore, both beneficial and beneficial. No right-minded citizen would argue that the noise and unsightliness of an elevated structure are in harmony with the beauties of nature."

But, ignoring aesthetic considerations, how are the people who live outside the park—to be accommodated? It is perfectly plain that the city builds rapid transit roads to provide convenient and rapid communication between the homes and places of business of the citizens. Usually the stations on these lines are five or six blocks apart; therefore, they would probably be at least two stations within the park, and if this road is constructed through the park, it is safe to say that the city will not parallel it with another line outside the park.

It is reasonable to expect the residents east of Bronx Park to trudge through rain and snow by the devious winding paths of the park to find a station to get to and from their homes? Is it right to compel residents to go to work to have to work for a living, when coming home after dark, to pass through the poorly lighted and tree-shaded paths of the park to reach their homes outside the park? Rapid transit is not a necessity for people on pleasure bent, who can choose time and weather for their visits; but it is a necessity for those who must travel every day, rain or shine. Citizens and taxpayers east of The Bronx Park have a right to expect a share in the rapid transit provided by the city, with its single five cent fare, and must not be left dependent upon possible future private railway enterprises.

HAS PNEUMONIA AT 104 YEARS. Miss Rachel Martens, member of an old Flat-bush family, who will be 104 years old if she lives until February 8, is seriously ill at her home, No. 26 Linden-ave., Brooklyn. She contracted a cold weeks ago, which has developed into pneumonia.

WIRELESS IN COURTROOM. Judge Townsend, at Trial, Stands Beside Recording Instruments.

Judge Townsend's room, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday was turned, for the time being, into a wireless telegraph station. A set of Marconi instruments was rigged up in the courtroom, with a sending instrument in a small room adjoining. Three heavy walls separated the instruments. Even the judge stood beside the receiving instruments when the Marconi operator went to the sending end, having first tuned his instruments.

A second later the click of the instruments was heard, and the little strip of paper in the receiver recorded the dots and dashes sent from the other instruments. So far as could be seen, the electric waves passed through the walls or doors instantaneously. The operator thought that the waves passed through the walls at the nearest point to the sending instruments, in a direct line with the receiver.

The case was the one in which the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America has sued the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company for infringement of patents.

The time was taken up yesterday with the opening argument of the plaintiff, made by F. H. Betts, Mr. Betts told of the discovery of the wireless waves by Signor Marconi, and reviewed Marconi's further research. That Signor Marconi was the first discoverer of the electric waves and the feasibility of using them for commercial purposes, Mr. Betts said, there could be no doubt.

The trial will go on to-day. The defence will contend that after the first filing of the Marconi patent a number of electricians started work on the electric waves, which were known, it says, prior to Marconi's alleged discovery, and perfected a practical wireless telegraph, which Marconi, it will be contended, did not have at the time he secured his original patent. That the De Forest system was the real practical wireless telegraph discovery, the defence asserts. It contends, further, that Marconi at the time he applied for his release really embodied and that had been discovered by inventors elsewhere since he had made his original discovery public.

The case, say patent attorneys, is extremely important. A number of electrical experts and professors of electricity will testify. Judge Townsend is himself a student of applied mechanics and electricity.

MORE DEALERS PAY FINES. Selling of Impure Milk Diminishing, It Is Declared.

Five milk dealers, convicted of selling adulterated milk, escaped with nominal fines in Special Sessions yesterday. The Assistant Corporation Counsel who prosecuted the cases told the justices that the selling of impure or adulterated milk was diminishing, according to the reports sent to Health Commissioner Darlington, owing to the severity of the fines and the publication of reports of the cases in the newspapers.

The dealers who paid fines yesterday were Fannie Paeth, No. 22 Goreck-st., \$5; Isadore Newman, No. 78 Sixth-st., \$5; Vincent Coleman, No. 21 East Twenty-second-st., \$5; Nola Trochia, No. 22 Spring-st., \$5, and Pauline Letz, No. 1268 Second-ave., \$10.

It was announced in court that a big wholesale milk concern had been driven out of business, and the health inspectors were now paying special attention to several other corporations which are believed to distribute milk far below the required standard.

CHANGE FAITH FOR CHILD. Keepers of Babies Stolen from Sisters Anxious to Keep Them.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 9.—"Rather than lose our baby, my husband and I gladly will become Catholics," was the statement made to-day by Mrs. Samuel Abrahams, of Clifton. "Already I have been receiving instructions from the priest at Clifton, and my husband, although, also, a Jew by birth, will follow."

Mrs. Abrahams had had one of the foundlings who were forcibly taken last October from Sisters of Charity who had brought them from New-York. The Sisters were compelled to leave the district, fearing for their own safety. Later the probate judge issued letters of guardianship to the Americans who had taken the children, after denying the prayer of the founding asylum for their return.

All the children were produced in court this morning, on writs of habeas corpus, but the hearing was put over till Thursday, an application of defendants' attorneys.

Sister Aloysia, of the founding asylum, does not favor leaving any of the children at Clifton, even though the clergymen of the accepted faith. All the claimants express a willingness to raise the children as Catholics, and even to identify themselves with the church, if allowed to keep the children, who have grown dear to them.

SUIT FOR TREASURE. Macy Estate Disputes Claim of Buyer to \$100,000.

There is likely to be a lawsuit for the possession of the \$100,000 in gold coins dug up Saturday on ground occupied by the old Theodore M. Macy mansion at Longwood and Prospect aves., The Bronx. The box containing the treasure is now in possession of James Meehan, the present owner of the property, who bought it from Theodore M. Macy, who sold it for the Macy estate.

Meehan says that as the gold was found on his property it belongs to him. He says that there is nothing to show that the box of coins and banknotes was buried by the elder Theodore M. Macy, who died in 1887. He expected to show from the estate. It is understood that Meehan will divide the find with Thomas S. Cunningham, the foreman of the gang which excavated the box. Meehan and Cunningham are brothers-in-law.

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The Wanamaker Store. Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock. Our Finest FURS at Radical Reductions.

A coincidence: Cold January days, when Furs are the most comfortable, as well as the most beautiful of outer wraps to wear. Our finest Fur Pieces, offered at the deepest sort of price-cuts.

Various reasons prevail—all of which are of but vague interest to you. The obvious one—that we wish to make a clean sweep of our Furs, while their usefulness is at its height, and so start the next season quiet unhampered by any carried-over stock, finds its result in the stirring offerings of Fur Coats, Fur-lined Wraps, and the Smaller Fur Pieces, which we present herewith:

- Fur-lined Coats: Imported Coat of dark tan broadcloth; squirrel lock-lined; deep shawl collar of mink. Reduced from \$145 to \$105. A handsome Black Broadcloth Coat, with squirrel lined shawl collar and cuffs of blended mink. Reduced from \$135 to \$85. Imported Coat of dark brown broadcloth; deep shawl collar of mink; squirrel lock-lined. Reduced from \$130 to \$85. Imported Coat of choice black broadcloth; squirrel-lined; collar of Alaska sable. Reduced from \$115 to \$80. A heavy ribbed Black Silk Stetson Coat, lined with all-gray squirrel; shawl collar of choice black lynx. Reduced from \$130 to \$100. Black Silk Stetson Coat, squirrel-lined; shawl collar of Persian lamb. Reduced from \$110 to \$95. Black Silk Stetson Coat, squirrel-lined; shawl collar of Persian lamb. Reduced from \$110 to \$95. Coat of choice black broadcloth; squirrel lock-lined; shawl collar of Persian lamb. Reduced from \$115 to \$70. Imported Coat of black broadcloth; squirrel-lined; Persian lamb collar. Reduced from \$125 to \$85. Imported Coat of black broadcloth; strapped seams; Persian lamb shawl collar; squirrel-lined. Reduced from \$125 to \$75. Imported Coat of black broadcloth; deep shawl collar of Persian lamb. Reduced from \$125 to \$75. Imported Coat of black broadcloth; deep shawl collar of Persian lamb. Reduced from \$125 to \$75. Black Broadcloth Coat, with shawl collar of Persian lamb; squirrel-lined. Reduced from \$125 to \$80. Imported Black Broadcloth Coat, lined with squirrel. Reduced from \$110 to \$75. Fur-lined Coats, in evening shades. Reduced from \$45 to \$30.

Quality Street and the White Sale

The word "Sale" is a sort of ill-treated orphan-child, in a great many people's eyes. It doesn't signify anything but low-grade goods at catch-penny prices.

True, this hard fate is deserved, in many cases. The way many White Sales are run has brought well-merited obloquy upon its head. It is just there that the WANAMAKER White Sale—the first, foremost, greatest and best of the clan—is different.

There is the low-priced end of it, to be sure—but every garment it includes is honest, without being poor; pretty, without being tawdry; full of worth, wear and comfort.

And there's Quality Street, besides—the delicate, fine garments that delight the eye and satisfy the tastes of their well-bred possessors—but they are White Sale Garments, for all that—i. e., priced lower by far than if they were not made up especially, but carefully, for this event.

- Word of these finer garments: Long Petticoats: At \$125.—Of cambric; two styles; deep ruffle of lawn trimmed with tureen lace and plaits, or deep hemstitched plaits and hem. At \$150.—Of cambric; four styles; deep flounce trimmed with point de Paris lace and hemstitched plaits, or ruffle of embroidery. At \$175.—Of cambric; three styles; deep flounce trimmed with point de Paris or tureen lace. Others with fine embroidery. At \$2.—Of cambric; three styles; deep flounce trimmed with cluster hemstitched plaits or deep ruffle of blind or open embroidery. At \$225.—Of cambric; two styles; entire flounce of hemstitched plaits and point de Paris insertion with flounce at bottom, or deep flounce of fine embroidery. At \$250.—Of cambric; four styles; elaborately trimmed with point de Paris or valenciennes lace and insertions, or fine blind embroidery. At \$275.—Of cambric, five styles; trimmed with handsome blind or open embroidery; others with point de Paris or valenciennes lace and insertion. Others up to \$20. Drawers: At 75c.—Of cambric; two styles; deep ruffles of embroidery, or trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion. At \$1.—Of nainsook; deep ruffle of Swiss embroidery; trimmed with heading and ribbon. Drawers: At \$125.—Of nainsook; deep circular ruffle, plaited and trimmed with valenciennes lace and ribbon. At \$150.—Of nainsook; deep ruffle of fine embroidery joined with heading, or trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion. At \$175.—Of nainsook; three styles; trimmed with fine embroidery or heading, or deep ruffle of valenciennes lace and insertion; ribbon-trimmed. At \$225.—Of nainsook; deep ruffle trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or ruffle of fine Swiss embroidery; ribbon-trimmed. At \$275.—Of nainsook; deep circular or full ruffle, trimmed with handsome embroidery or lace insertion, heading and ribbon. Others up to \$45.00. Nightgowns: At \$125.—Of nainsook, cambric or muslin; high or low neck; trimmed with blind or open embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed. At \$150.—Of nainsook or muslin; four styles; V, square or round neck; round yoke of valenciennes insertion, heading and ribbon; others with fine embroidery. At \$175.—Of cambric, nainsook or muslin; six styles; low, square or V neck, trimmed with fine embroidery or valenciennes lace. At \$2.—Of nainsook; square or round neck; yoke shirred and trimmed with embroidery, or bias fold, embroidery and ribbon, long or short sleeves. Nightgowns: At \$250.—Of nainsook; high neck; yoke effect of cluster plaits and fancy stitching, trimmed with embroidery, heading and ribbon. At \$275.—Of nainsook or cambric; round or high neck, elaborately trimmed with fine embroidery and insertion; or lace and ribbon. Others up to \$12. Corset Covers: At \$125.—Of nainsook, three styles; round neck, trimmed with valenciennes or tureen lace, or embroidery, heading and ribbon. At \$150.—Of nainsook, three styles; round neck; yoke of valenciennes lace, heading and ribbon, or trimmed with fine embroidery. At \$175.—Of nainsook, three styles; round neck; front is loose, with tight-fitting back, trimmed with fine embroidery, or valenciennes lace and ribbon. At \$175.—Of nainsook; round neck; pointed yoke of valenciennes lace insertion and embroidery; ribbon-trimmed. At \$225.—Of nainsook; round neck of cluster plaits, trimmed with fine embroidery; others with valenciennes lace and insertion. At \$250.—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with squares of valenciennes lace and embroidery; ribbon-trimmed. At \$275.—Of nainsook; round or square neck; broad band of embroidered heading, with straps of ribbon, or elaborately trimmed with valenciennes insertion, plaits and ribbon. Others up to \$3.75.

Men's To-Order Suits At a Drop in Prices

Fine fancy chevots and neat gray worsteds are affected—two fashionable, handsome, stylish lines that we have hitherto made up into Men's Sack Suits at \$25 to \$35 a suit.

Beginning today, we will make up these materials, as long as they last, in our usual splendid fashion, for \$20 a Suit.

That means a saving of \$5 to \$15 on a Winter suit, just when reinforcements are apt to be needed.

Made in single-breasted style, well lined, carefully finished—a bargain! Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Stockings 18c a Pair

Worth 25c. And lasting quality marks them for her own. Comfortable: At 18c a pair, three pairs for 50c.; worth 25c a pair—Women's Stockings of imported fast black cotton, ribbed, Hembrandt or narrow ribbed. Of fine soft, firm, elastic and durable. Also American-made fashioned fast black Cotton Stockings, with high-spliced heels and double soles. Broadway.

Mission Mills Blankets, Reduced

Consider three things: That the price of wool is advancing. That Mission Mills Blankets are the best Blankets made. That these original prices were very low.

Then read: The Mission Mills Blankets, made of selected California wool, finish soft and spongy; bound with wide binding, borders of pink, blue and yellow. At \$5 a pair, were \$10—80x84 inches, 6 pounds. At \$12 a pair, were \$12—72x84 inches, 7 pounds. At \$15 a pair, were \$18—84x96 inches, 8 pounds. At \$15.50 a pair, were \$18—80x96 inches, 10 pounds. And handsome, durable Bedspreads follow their example, thus: At \$1 each, were \$1.25—White Honeyscomb Bedspreads, made of long staple cotton; Marcellite pattern; double bed size. At \$1.25 each, were \$1.50—White Honeyscomb Bedspreads, washed, ready for use; good variety of Marcellite patterns. At \$1.05 each, were \$2—White Marcellite Bedspreads; fast back; a good selection of patterns. At \$1.85 each, were \$2.25—Patterned Marcellite Bedspreads, in four handsome patterns. Marcellite Bedspreads—"Seconds," but the imperfections a broken thread, or a small oil spot, are so insignificant that you can hardly find them. 9 pounds. At \$2.25 each, worth \$2. At \$2.50 each, worth \$2.25. At \$2.75 each, worth \$2.50. Third floor.

Fifty Thousand Yards Of 10c Fancy Ginghams, 6c a Yard

Fifty thousand yards—and an equal quantity sent to our Philadelphia store. This purchase explains the very low selling price—Six Cents for Regular 10c Quality. Or good, serviceable Dress Gingham, in a great variety of patterns, at a price you'd usually pay for ginghams of the kitchen apron quality. Designs and colors: Attractive figured and corded stripes of white, in fields of light blue, dark blue, brown, gray, pink and cardinal. Fourth avenue.

Table Linen By the Yard

Thank the White Sale. It is only on special occasions like this—and rarely, rarely, then—that housekeepers can find such high-grade table linen at such abnormally low prices. The linen is the flawless, clean-white, beautiful linen we spend so many months abroad collecting. The linen we are proud of, all year long. But in January we disguise our pride for your advantage. Thus: Cream-white Irish Damask, 70 in. wide, handsome floral patterns, regularly \$10, at \$5 a yard. Cream-white Irish Damask, 62 in. wide, formerly \$12, at \$6 a yard. Extra fine cream-white Table Linen, from Ireland, 72 inches wide; formerly \$1.15, at \$1 a yard. Bleached Irish Table Linen, 64 inches wide; formerly \$1.00, at 80c a yard. A finer grade, 67 inches wide; imported to sell at 60c a yard as a special value; now at 50c a yard. Bleached Irish Table Linen, 2 yards wide at 90c a yard; at \$1.15; at \$1 a yard, from \$1.25. Bleached Irish Table Linen, 2 yards wide. Besides these, all of our finest linens that are mused from handling are heavily reduced. Third floor.

THE WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.