SENATE RATE HEARING.

TALK OF COMPROMISE.

Main Differences on Question of Courts' Review of Orders.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 10.—Three of the most important subjects pending in Congress will be advanced a stage in the Senate next week. The Ship Subsidy bill, according to agreement, will be voted on Wednesday afternoon and sent over to the House. The Statehood bill will be taken up immediately afterward and made the unfinished business, and will become the subject of daily debate every day at 2 o'clock, with the likelihood of a favorable vote within a week.

The Railroad Rate bill will be reported from the committee on Friday and take its place on the calendar. A strong effort is being made to harmonize the conflicting views of Senators so that a unanimous report may be made. Senator Lodge will make a speech Monday on the railroad rate question.

With all sorts of compromises rumored, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce today resumed consideration of railroad rate bills under the agreement to meet daily until Friday, when a vote will be taken.

The rupture in the committee yesterday, when Senator Clapp withdrew and Senators Dolliver and Aldrich indulged in a heated controversy over the character of the amendments offered, was smoothed over, temporarily at least. Senator Clapp, however, was not present to-day.

The consideration of the bill yesterday was confined to Section 1, which is not the rate making section. Advocates of the bill insisted that the provisions over which the real differences arose should be taken up seriously. This had reference to Senator Dolliver's taking the committee to task for its "levity" in considering railroad legislation.

DIFFERENCES OVER COURTS.

The chief differences are over the court features and involve the right of the railroads to have the rates fixed by the commission reviewed by the courts before they become operative. Certain opponents of the House bill who have been contending for a specific recognition of that right have suggested another and, supposedly, more moderate amendment. This provides that the courts may determine the lawfulness of a rate fixed by the commission, which would amount to a test proceeding and have a bearing on all subsequent orders of the commission.

In effect this would mean that after the constitutionality of the powers given the commission had been determined by the highest court, nothing would stand in the way of the execution of the further orders issued by the commission in accordance with this construction. The railroads, of course, would have the right of any litigant to contest orders which they believed to be unjust, but this would not obstruct the continuance of the orders on any ground except their lawfulness. Courts would review the reasonableness of rates in the manner permitted by the House bill.

How acceptable this proposed amendment will be to the majority of the opponents of the bill has not been ascertained, but Senator Aldrich is said to favor it. It is a compromise only in that it provides for the determination of the constitutionality of the bill before its provisions are enforced. It is generally believed that if adopted it would result in the greatest legal contest in the history of the courts.

Some Senators not on the committee regard the proposed compromise as decidedly radical rather than moderate. They contend that it would subject the law to defeat in the courts. The danger of having the legislation depend on a test case necessarily involving at most only an integral part of the question is looked upon by them with suspicion.

The session of the committee to-day continued until 1:30 p. m., when an adjournment was taken until Monday. The discussion was confined to Section 1, and principally to the definition of the word "transportation." Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission was before the committee to explain his understanding of the word. He took the position that it was not ambiguous as applied to common carriers, and that it did not include Pullman cars and express lines. No agreement was reached, a number of the Senators taking the position that it might include automobiles or other means of transportation not now intended to be regulated by the bill.

Senator Tillman offered an amendment to exempt Pullman cars and express companies. He said that, in view of the uncertainty as to whether they would be included in the definition of transportation lines he would offer the amendment to make certain that they would not be. No vote was taken on the amendment.

REPUBLICANS PLAN COMPROMISE.

Republican members of the committee, except Senators Dolliver and Clapp, who are committed to the House bill, held an extended conference after the meeting of the committee. They endeavored to draft an amendment providing for the review of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission which would be likely to receive the favorable consideration of opponents of a feature of that character. When the committee meets on Monday these members expect to offer an amendment in terms similar to the provisions of the Esch-Townsend bill as it passed the House. They expect to show that no question has been raised against the review feature until this session, and if, with that argument, they cannot obtain favorable action in the committee, they announce they will appeal to the Senate.

Later next week, when the discussion of the Statehood bill begins in the Senate, Messrs. Foraker and Beveridge will be heard. In executive session in the week Senator Foraker will urge the ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty. With this programme of business before the Senate that body will monopolize the attention that has recently been centred on the House. It is realized that the House has already disposed of the greatest problems with which it will have to deal at this session. Speaker Cannon and the House organization have made a great record in the manner in which the Philippine tariff bill, the Joint Statehood bill and the Railroad Rate Regulation bills have been handled. The House will take up the Fortifications bill Monday and other appropriation bills will occupy its attention during the week. The Army Appropriation bill is likely to take some time, because of the new legislation proposed in it. One of its provisions abolishes the grade of lieutenant general and prevents the retirement of brigadier generals at their own request until they shall have served one year in that capacity.

WILL NOT CONTEST RATE LAW.

No Opposition to Ohio Two-Cent Act by P. R. R. or Other Lines.

Pittsburg, Feb. 10.—J. J. Brooks, general counsel for the Pennsylvania lines, said to-day that the company had no intention of contesting the Two-cent Rate law passed by the Ohio Legislature. He said:

The law is valid, and the only thing we can do is to operate under it the best we can. We mean to give the two-cent rate a fair trial. We do not wish to take off trains, reduce the speed of trains or do anything else that will make the service poorer.

However, if we find that we cannot maintain service as good as at present, and make a fair revenue from our passenger traffic, we will prepare data and statistics which we will present to the legislature at its next session, and will ask for the repeal or modification of the Two-cent law. It is probable that Ohio will have a railroad commission by that time, and the matter ought to be referred to that body. We shall make no protest against the law if we can make a fair revenue under it.

Cleveland, Feb. 10.—According to statements given out here to-day by officials of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, there will be no opposition made by that company against the adoption of the new State law which requires that passengers must be carried at the rate of two cents a mile, instead of three cents, as has heretofore been charged. Officials of the Erie and Nickel Plate roads are also quoted as saying that their lines will adopt the reduced schedule. The new law goes into effect on March 10.

SEES POLAR EXPLORER.

President Epresses Approval of Captain Mikkelsen's Plans.

Washington, Feb. 10.—On the theory that there is in the Arctic regions an enormous archipelago, as yet unexplored, lying between the Parry Islands and Wrangel Land, off the Siberian coast, Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen, commander of the Anglo-American Polar expedition, will undertake what is said to be an entirely novel campaign in the history of Arctic expeditions. Although a subject of Denmark, Captain Mikkelsen, if he discovers the expected continent, intends to plant there the American flag and claim it as a possession of the United States. He has no intention of trying to reach the North Pole, an undertaking which he believes is both improbable and useless of attainment.

Captain Mikkelsen to-day, accompanied by the Danish Minister and Henry Edward Rood, of New-York City, called on the President and explained to him the objects and purposes of the expedition. President Roosevelt expressed his hearty approval of the enterprise. It was explained that the intention of Captain Mikkelsen is to make scientific investigations which probably will result in new and important additions to present knowledge of geology, meteorology, hydrography and possibly ethnology, astronomy and physics.

Captain Mikkelsen will have as his companions on the expedition, which, it is planned, shall start from San Francisco in May, Ernest Leffingwell, of the University of Chicago, who will have charge of all the scientific work, and Ejnar Ditlevson, of Copenhagen, who is both a zoologist and an artist. Ditlevson served with Mikkelsen in the Andrup polar expedition of 1900, and Leffingwell was attached to the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition of 1901-'02. Mr. Leffingwell's father, of Knoxville, Ill., has subscribed liberally to the undertaking, as has Mikkelsen himself. Additional sums have been contributed by individuals in America, as well as through Sir Clements Robert Markham, K. C. B., ex-president of the Royal Geographical Society of England; the Duchess of Bedford and others. The expedition will go out under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society and an American magazine.

MAY INQUIRE OF MR. ROOT

Reasons for Sending Troops to the Philippines Wanted.

Washington, Feb. 10.—It is probable that Secretary Root will have an opportunity to explain to Congress through one of the House committees the actual need of the proposed increase of the number of American troops in the Philippines, which led to the passage between Secretary Taft and the Senate Committee on Appropriations recently. It is said that the War Department in moving in this direction is simply following the suggestion of the State Department, and it is probable that Secretary Root will find it necessary, unless the plan of holding a force ready for service in China is to be abandoned, to explain to Congress the facts which have impelled him to make the supposed suggestion to Secretary Taft.

This explanation will doubtless be made in confidence, for, although it is known in a general way that the State Department has had many disquieting reports from its agents in China, it is thought that it would not be diplomatic to publish them. It is said, however, that the conditions in China bear a striking resemblance to those that preceded the Boxer uprising of 1900, and the position of the State Department is that as only the presence of American troops made the Peking relief expedition possible and saved the lives of those at the legations, it would not be justified in refraining from taking every precaution necessary to avert a possible loss of American lives and property, not only at the legation in Peking, but among the missionaries and the American business men in the Chinese trade centres.

CHINESE VISIT SING SING.

Prisoners Startled by Foreigners—A Call on Commissioner Bingham.

Three members of the imperial Chinese commission paid a visit yesterday to Sing Sing Prison. They were accompanied by Dr. Charles S. Benedict, of the New-York City Health Department. The visitors were Fong Tsiang Kwang, secretary to the imperial Chinese high commissioners; Dr. M. Y. Tog, physician to the high commissioners, and T. Y. Luk, secretary to the imperial Chinese special commission. Warden Johnson was away yesterday, and the party was received by the principal keeper, Mr. Connaughton.

The death chamber and the hospital seemed to have the most interest for the Chinese. The electric chair was closely examined, and the visitors sat down in it in turn. Mr. Connaughton explained fully the working of the chair, and was followed attentively by the visitors. The party visited all the shops where the convicts were at work, and their coming made something of a sensation.

The Chinese commissioners and their party paid a visit to Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday. After a two minute chat with the Commissioner, Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, McLaughlin, Schmittberger, Flood and Hogan escorted the party around the Police Headquarters Building. The foreigners saw criminals being measured by the Bertillon system and the photographing of pickpockets. The visitors first called on Mr. Waldo on the first floor, who sent them up to his superior. In China criminals are booked in a finger print book, like the thumb print system.

BEEFSTEAK DINNER FOR GERMANS.

Members of Commission Make Personal Investigation of an American Institution.

Members of the German commission which is in this country to report to its government on various phases of American life and industry had their first beefsteak dinner last night. It was given by Oscar von Bernuth, of this city, a cousin of Major Nicholas von Bülow, of the commission, in the "Beefsteak Garret" at Reisenweber's.

Dressed in long white aprons, seated on beer barrels before little tables, which groaned under the weight of beer steins and platters of beef, the members of the commission and about twenty other friends of Mr. von Bernuth engaged heartily in transferring juicy bits of tenderloin to their mouths with their hands, after the manner of a typical American beefsteak expert. In addition to Major von Bülow, the members of the commission present were Baron Lewald, Baron von Werther, Secretary of State Fleck and Captain von Baunbach. Among the others present were Consul General Bunz, Herman Mohr, president of the German Club, and other members of the club.

Entertainment was furnished by Shun-gopavi, a "real" American Indian, and several assistants, whose juggling astonished the visitors. The members of the commission will go to West Point today.

WILL REPORT LITTLEFIELD BILL.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, by a vote of 8 to 5, agreed to-day to make a favorable report on the Littlefield bill, which does away with compulsory pilotage on sailing vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

DEWEY SHOULD BE NEAR GIBRALTAR.

Washington, Feb. 10.—It is said at the Navy Department that the big floating drydock Dewey, now being towed to Subig Bay, Luzon, should have been reported from Gibraltar to-day unless the towing fleet had met with unexpected delays. The failure to hear from the dock by wireless telegraphy is ascribed to the fact that a different system from that installed on the dock is in place at Gibraltar, and the British authorities are under contract not to communicate with any other plants.

SAYS P. R. R. WELCOMES INQUIRY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, upon being asked today what the attitude of his company was toward the investigation proposed by Congress in regard to the ownership by the Pennsylvania railroad of the stocks of other companies, said: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has nothing to conceal, and will welcome an opportunity to have the true facts brought before the public."

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John Jameson Three Star Whiskey

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Many designs from antiques and *older* forms in jugs, pitchers and carafes, 2.75

Crystal cut glass water bottle in the *Roman* pattern, 3.50

Now adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria.

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CORNELL MEN DINE.

BIG REUNION PLANNED.

Gathering of Former Students in Ithaca in 1908.

The Cornell University Alumni of New-York and its vicinity held its twenty-seventh annual dinner at the Waldorf last night. There were present about three hundred, but the noise and enthusiasm would have done credit to twice that number. An orchestra played popular songs, in which the Ithaca men joined with a chorus ranging from falsetto to basso profundo, often drowning the strains of the instruments. Edward Calthrop, the "best tenor ever graduated from Cornell," contributed to the musical programme, as did Royal S. Goldsberry.

There were also the college songs and yells, without which no alumni dinner is quite complete. The walls were decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Carnellian of Cornell, bearing in white the name of the university. One of the banners bore the familiar "I yell, yell, yell—Cornell!" A suggestive thing was the trunk tag given to each man. In large red letters were the words: "In case of emergency forward Mr. ..... to ..... Use no hooks."

Walter C. Kerr presided in the absence of S. P. Thomas, president of the alumni, who was ill. The speakers of the evening were Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University; Professor Ralph C. R. Catterall and William H. McElroy. Some of those present were Major S. S. Seaman, Ira A. Place, John De Witt Warner and R. J. Eidlitz.

There was a meeting of the class secretaries at the Waldorf in the afternoon, at which plans were made for a reunion in June, 1908, of all former students of the university. The reunion will be held at Ithaca. It will be the first of the kind held by Cornell alumni, and is to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the university.

Announcement of the plan was made at the dinner, and was greeted with great cheers and applause.

Mr. Kerr said of the proposed reunion that it would take thousands of Cornell men to Ithaca. It would mark a milestone in Cornell's history, he said. "The people," he added, "will move out, and the town will be ours. There will be so many of us that to accommodate all at dinner we will require a tent as large as that covering Barnum's circus.

Continuing, the toastmaster said in part:

We have always been surprised by presidential speeches, which, however, we are always delighted to hear. The perennial president's speech has long been with us, and it has always been the same. We have been fortunate to have in late years a president who never made the same speech twice. This is a sign of evolution.

He then introduced President Schurman, who was received by the older men with cheers and applause, while the younger element sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Dr. Schurman went over a list of Cornell graduates who have won high office in the legal world, in statecraft and other callings. He said his work as president of Cornell was his one ambition, and he expressed his gratification that for the twenty years he had served as president he had the confidence and friendship of old Cornellians.

"Presidents of colleges," said Mr. Schurman, "have a good many speeches to make. Take myself, for instance. This week I addressed 1,200 farmers, the grangers of New-York State. I also made a speech to the Chinese Imperial Commissioners, and another to the Schoolmasters' Association. I hope you will excuse me if I use to-night part of the speeches I made to the farmers, the Chinese Commissioners and the schoolmasters.

I have been serving Cornell for twenty years, and I can say that no man in the country has more interesting work to do than I have; no more dignified work. I delight in it. I love it. The students go over the country and we hear from them constantly. On a visit to the Sultan of Sulu one of them rode with me. A month ago a student of mine was appointed Governor of New-Mexico. Another has been made leader in the Assembly at Albany. Within three months another has been raised from the Appellate Division to the Court of Appeals. If you want me to go back to older times, Cornell had no more distinguished graduate than Joseph B. Foraker.

I have a good many graduates to look after, and if we live to June, 1906, the whole body of Cornell graduates will be over eight thousand. It has been my pleasure to hand diplomas to three-fourths of the Cornell graduates, and that in fifteen years.

I earnestly hope that the reunion of 1908 will be a great success, and that thousands will come back to us from all over the country. We are to have a celebration in 1907, for that is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ezra Cornell. This year we are to have a dedication of two buildings, one of which cost $500,000. One of these we owe to John D. Rockefeller, who gave $250,000, and will be devoted to physics. The other large hall, which will be devoted to history and philosophy, will bear the name of Goldwin Smith, the most distinguished scholar ever associated with Cornell.

I have learned that the president is not the whole thing, and I shall not defy the chairman with a stereotyped speech.

Charles H. Bacon, of the Cornell athletic committee, with the aid of a chart explained to the alumni the improvements which have been made and are contemplated in the playground, athletic track, football and baseball fields. He said $100,000 was needed to put the fields in proper shape. For immediate improvements $17,000 was needed, for which $12,000 has already been contributed or subscribed.

The fields cover fifty-five acres, Mr. Bacon said.

Colonel H. W. Sackett told of the good work being done by the Cornell Club. "What we want you to do," he said, "is to find it out and enjoy with the rest of us."

Colonel Sackett told how the club had been founded, in 1876, on the great victory of the Cornell crew at Saratoga. If nothing else justified the club's existence, he said, it was the fact that through it members are put in touch with skilled work, "which Cornell men," he said, "can so well do."

Professor Catterall in a witty speech said, among other things:

I am a backwoods man—a rustic—and this is my first visit to this wicked city, which my pastor calls the modern Babylon, devoted to God and Mr. Tammany. I don't know why he calls it that unless it is because of the similarity of the roof gardens.

Cornell has furnished Ambassadors, United States Senators and a Commissioner to the Philippines. We have Assemblymen to burn, and we have reformers. We have the chairman of the Intercollegiate committee to reform football. There are only two other places in the country that possess anything like Cornell's spirit of fraternity, and they are Yale and Princeton.

Cornell is owned by its alumni, and if you own a university you must bear the burdens of that ownership. It is not supported by any religious denomination, and thank heaven for that! It is not supported by the State, either. It is the most democratic institution in the country, because its poorly paid professors may attack trusts without losing their jobs.

We are putting up our own buildings out of the general fund. Why should a university be compelled to build its own halls? President Harper told me once the Chicago University would never accept a building without an endowment fund. Harvard has an annual deficit, and I wonder if it wouldn't pay Cornell to get up an annual deficit fund. A university is immortal, but its needs are mortal. It needs money to keep it going. It is the business of Cornell to make kings and emperors of learning.

Dr. Harper was very fond of saying that in time there would be only three universities in this country, and that they would be Columbia, Harvard and Chicago. And, remember, he was a Yale man. We must keep ahead of Columbia.

Miss Elizabeth M. Rhoades, president of the Alumnæ Association of Cornell, invited the members of the alumni to help raise the necessary funds by means of a theatrical benefit by a Cornellian audience for the improvements of the field at the head of the gorge to be used for out of door meetings.

Assemblyman Sherman Moreland, who was to deliver a speech, sent a letter of regret.

JAPAN'S PURPOSE TRUE.

Chargé d'Affaires Defends His Country's Attitude Toward U. S.

More than four hundred members of the Silk Association of America attended the thirty-fourth anniversary dinner at Delmonico's last night. Joseph W. Condon, president of the association, was toastmaster. In welcoming the guests Mr. Condon said in part:

We have had better years than the last for our business, but we have had far worse. We should be glad if we had reason for faith in as good an outcome for 1906, but we find ourselves in a peculiar position. There never has seemed a time when the buyer had a firmer grip on the throat of the manufacturer, and yet there are signs which make it possible to believe that this jiu jitsu situation may be reversed.

The toastmaster then introduced Governor George Utter of Rhode Island, who responded to the toast "Our Country." "Japan" was responded to by Eki Hoiki, chargé d'affaires for Japan at Washington while the toast "Protection Our Proper Permanent Policy" was talked about by Congressman James P. McCleary. John L. Sheppard talked on "The American Workingman," and Rear Admiral Coghlan closed the speaking by responding to the toast "The Ladies."

Governor Utter said in part:

And what is our country? Is it acres? Is it because we have an unbroken stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf—a country that was once rent asunder and to-day is united stronger than ever? Is that our country? Not acres. Had it been acres, then from that little body of land in the midst of Europe, surrounded by other nations, never would have come the sign of freedom that has made Switzerland great.

Ski Hioki, chargé d'affaires of Japan to the United States, aroused enthusiasm in responding to the toast "Japan." He said:

I wish to say a few words regarding some of the charges made against the government and the people of Japan, mostly, I believe, by the people who are thoughtless. I refer to the statements which make appearance now and then in the newspapers and magazines, that Japan passed covetous eyes upon your new possessions in the Pacific, and that Japan is at the back of the Chinese boycott made against American goods. Of these first allegations time has merely had the effect to convince the public mind of its absurdity, so that any extended explanation from me on this score before this audience would, as our saying goes, amount to preaching Buddhism to Buddha.

The second charge is comparatively new, and, a question involving the direct interest of the American people, it is gaining, I am afraid, undue importance in the eyes of the public. The allegation that Japan's ambition is to monopolize the markets of China, and as a means of attaining that end, the people and the government of Japan joined their hands and instigated the Chinese people to boycott American goods. Why should Japan strive to make a trifling gain at the risk of forfeiting the great sympathy and traditional friendship of this great republic?

LOGAN CLUB OF BROOKLYN DINNER.

Attorney General Mayer and George E. Walker Speak at Celebration.

The Logan Club, of Brooklyn, celebrated last night the birthday of John A. Logan as well as the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the club. A dinner was held at the clubhouse, Garfield Place and 6th-ave. Among those present were Attorney General Mayer, Congressmen Herbert Parsons, W. M. Calder and George E. Waldo.

Mr. Waldo said the growth of socialism was due to lack of rate legislation, and praised the rate bill recently passed by Congress. He strongly advocated a ship subsidy bill. Attorney General Mayer said the Republican party was just as strong as ever, even if it was doing a little housecleaning. The best results are worked out by politicians and not by "kickers," he said.

MONTANA SOCIETY DINNER.

The Montana Society held its second annual dinner at Delmonico's last night. About one hundred were present. The toastmaster was A. J. Seligman. The speech of welcome was made by State Senator John M. Quinn, and the other speakers were F. Augustus Heinze, J. A. Corau, James Phillips, jr., of Boston, and Senator Martin Saxe.

Among the guests present were United States Senator W. B. Heyburn, of Idaho; Representative Duncan E. McKinlay, of California; Representative Frank W. Mondel, of Wyoming; ex-Governor Harrison, of Montana, and Fred Whiteside.

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Indispensable to Music Lovers

IN the history of music are occasional instances of some great composer or pianist who has assisted a piano manufacturer by suggesting some valuable improvement in construction. But such cases are rare and certainly no music house has *ever before* had the active co-operation of such a galaxy of musicians as are represented in the following list.

All of these artists have Metrostyled for the Pianola and Pianola Piano their interpretations either of their own compositions or the works for the public performance of which they are noted. The Pianola roll in each instance bears the facsimile of the artist's certificate that this is *his personal interpretation.*

Rafael de Aceves French Pianist
Isaac Albeniz Spanish Composer
Homer N. Bartlett American Composer
Harold Bauer Concert Pianist
Carl Bohm German Composer
Ferruccio Busoni Concert Pianist
A. Bustini Pianist
Teresa Carreno Pianiste
Cecile Chaminade French Composer
Edouard Colonne Paris Conductor
Frederic H. Cowen English Composer
Sir Edward Elgar English Composer
Gabriel Faure French Composer
Arthur Friedheim German Pianist
Gabriel-Marie French Composer
Ossip Gabrilowitsch Russian Pianist
Louis Ganne French Composer
Ernest Gillet French Composer
Magdeleine Godard Violinist
Wilhelm Goldner German Composer
Edvard Grieg Norwegian Composer
Alfred Hertz Cond'tor Met. Op. House
Nathalie Janotha Polish Pianiste
Alberto Jonas Spanish Pianist
Wanda Landowska Russian Pianiste
Joan Manen Spanish Composer
Leon Moreau Composer
Maurice Moszkowski Composer and Pianist
John Orth American Pianist
Ignace J. Paderewski Polish Pianist
Emil Paur Orchestral Conductor
Isidor Philipp French Pianist
Francois Plante French Pianist
Raoul Pugno French Pianist
Carl Reinecke Pianist and Composer
Alva Glover Salmon Am. Pianist & Composer
J. de Santesteban French Composer
Philipp Scharwenka German Composer
Xaver Scharwenka Composer and Pianist
Giovanni Sgambati Ital. Composer & Pianist
John Philip Sousa The March King
Richard Strauss German Composer
Francis Thomé French Composer
Adela Verne Pianiste
Joseph Wieniawski Pianist and Teacher

THE above list has a double significance. It shows, in the first place, *the genuineness* of the praise which the entire musical world has bestowed upon the Pianola. That musicians of the calibre of Strauss and Grieg, Paderewski and Moszkowski should record their interpretations upon Pianola rolls is only explainable on the ground that they thoroughly believe in the artistic merit of the instrument.

Secondly, this list brings home impressively the enormous power for instruction and entertainment that the ownership of a Pianola Piano represents. *Think of playing the piano under the personal guidance of all these masters of music.* The greatest conservatory in the world cannot make such an offer.

Caution: The genuine Metrostyle Pianola is found only in the instruments made and controlled by the Aeolian Company. On sale in Manhattan at Aeolian Hall *only.*

Pianola Pianos containing the genuine Metrostyle Pianola cost from $550 to $1,000. Purchasable on easy monthly payments.

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OF LYONS SILKS IN NEW WEAVES AND NOVEL EFFECTS. DRESS FABRICS IN WOOL, AND SILK AND WOOL, IN GOSSAMER WEIGHTS. ENTIRELY NEW MODELS IN COSTUMES, TAILOR SUITS, PARTY DRESSES AND WAISTS.

NOVELTY SILKS. Extensive showing in "JASPER," the leading feature of the season in the new weaves. Faille Regina, Messaline-lumineux, Taffeta-lumineux and Calcium.

WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR WEDDING GOWNS. NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

COSTUMES AND SUITS. Attractive Models for Early Spring and Southern wear. High class Tailor Suits, showing latest Paris ideas and colors. Conceptions in Drap d'Ete, Voile and Taffeta. Costumes of Crepes, Rajhas and Voiles.

WAISTS. New Imported and American Models in French Batiste, Handkerchief Linens, Mulls, Chiffons, hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Waists of Lace, Messaline, Calcium, Crepes and Chiffon Taffeta.

ROBES (unmade). New importation just received in fine hand embroidered Lingerie and Tulle, Irish Crochet, Calcium imprime, Marquise, Breton, Point d'Applique, Crepe; also Anglaise Linen with Cluny and Caracul effects.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING. Orders are now being taken at modified prices for Dresses and Wraps for early Spring and Southern wear, from newest fabrics of Sheer Wool, Summer Silks, Cotton and Plain and Embroidered Linens. On exhibition, a number of Models from our own workrooms showing the advance Paris ideas.

Salon de Robes, 2nd Floor.

Special Sale of Oriental Rugs.

During the week we offer the following Exceptional Values:

SHIRVANS.	Regular price, $25.00	16.75
MOSSOULS.	Regular price, $40.00	27.50
BELOOCHISTANS.	Regular price, $20.00	13.50
DAGHISTANS.	Regular price, $50.00	33.50
FINE PERSIANS.	Regular price, $65.00	45.00

Upholstery.

SPRING 1906 STYLES.

New importations of French and English printed Cretonnes, Taffetas, Linens and Dimities. Choice designs and colorings.

Special designs and estimates prepared for the upholstering and decorating of private residences, country homes, hotels, yachts and steamships.

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JAMES W. STREET OUT ON BAIL.

Ex-President of Steamship Line Says Scandals Keep Him from Work.

James W. Street, ex-president of the Street Steamship Company, who has been under arrest at Englewood, N. J., on a charge of non-support preferred by his wife, was released on $500 bail yesterday. This bail is to guarantee the payment of $8 weekly to his wife. He at once returned to Jersey City, where he was arrested on Monday last. He went to the office of his counsel, John Stockton, where he gave out a brief interview.

Mr. Street said that he greatly regretted the scandals in which he had been involved, that he had brought suit against the steamship company, and that after his affairs had been aired in court they would wear a different aspect. One of his great troubles, he said, was that scandal prevented his obtaining employment. When he was arrested last Monday he was on his way to New-York to take a place that paid $100 a month. He reported yesterday, and was told that, on account of his arrest, the place was no longer open to him.

When asked why he did not return to his wife Mr. Street said that he was practically penniless, and he feared that if he went back to his wife he would be only an added burden to her. He denied that he had ever eloped with Miss Edna Miller. He said his friendship for Miss Miller was due to the fact that she had been a faithful employe.

His continued friendship for her, he said, was due to the fact that she was an important witness in the suit he had brought against the company, and also because, as a stenographer and typewriter, she was of great assistance to himself and his counsel in the preparation of papers necessary to the suit.

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