

STOCK FALL CONTINUES

Bank of France May Aid Bank of England.

The stock market decline which began on Friday as a consequence of the raising of the Bank of England's discount rate to 8 per cent continued yesterday, heavy losses being recorded for many issues.

The bank statement was poor, showing a decrease in surplus reserve of nearly \$7,000,000, and an increase in the loan item of more than \$16,000,000.

Closing prices were about the lowest of the day, some of the net losses being 3 1/2 points in Union Pacific, 2 1/2 in Southern Pacific, 3 in Great Northern, 3 1/2 in Northern Pacific, 4 1/2 in Reading, 5 1/2 in Canadian Pacific, 5 1/2 in Baltimore & Ohio, 4 1/2 in American Smelting and Refining, 3 1/2 in Colorado Fuel, 3 in Amalgamated Copper, 10 1/2 in Anaconda, and 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 respectively in United States Steel common and preferred.

Most of the stocks in which the principal losses occurred are among those of the international list. That the decline has not yet run its course is generally agreed, but, although a decided check has been given to the upward tendency of the market, it is not believed in the Street that the break in stock prices will extend to alarming lengths, unless financial weakness, the existence of which has thus far been emphatically denied, shall develop in London this week.

A large quantity of new gold is due to reach London to-morrow. It is regarded as altogether improbable that New York will be a bidder for it, the opinion being that it would be added to the Bank of England's depleted reserve. The finance bills so freely drawn on London a few months ago by American bankers are now maturing in heavy volume. They must be either paid off or extended, if any large proportion of them are to be extended it can be only if the bank finds it possible to strengthen materially its cash reserve. In any case, the outlook in the market is for high money rates for a considerable period.

RELIEF IN ENGLAND.

Belief That Further Gold Exports Have Been Prevented.

London, Oct. 20.—After the surprise caused in financial circles yesterday by the exceptional increase in the Bank of England's rate of discount a feeling of great relief and confidence was manifested to-day, as it was believed that the 6 per cent rate would prevent the export of further gold. Nevertheless, the stock market this morning continued to show much nervousness, but there was an absence of the feverish excitement which followed the first announcement of the increased rate.

American securities continued their downward movement, the opening prices being in marked contrast to those of the opening yesterday. Union Pacific opened at 18 1/2, against 18 1/4 yesterday, while United States Steel was offered at 4 1/2, against 4 1/2 yesterday. Banking circles showed notable satisfaction at the fact that the Bank of England had been able to stop the continued heavy exports of gold to the United States. A British financier, discussing the situation, said to-day:

The United States can hardly expect London to finance the whole world, and we are now content that our 6 per cent rate is a safe and permanent protection against further exports of gold. There is no thought at present of a 7 per cent rate, but 7 and even 8 per cent will be adopted if necessary to protect the Egyptian and normal depletion of the gold reserve. Therefore, if the United States continues to require gold for the movement of the Egyptian canal, it is not to be feared that relief should come from the other side.

Secretary Shaw once before relieved the situation by sending funds, but it cannot be seen why he should act in his gold chest while the United States draws its needed supply of gold from London's depleted stock.

It became definitely known to-day that about \$10,000,000 will be shipped from England within the coming week, of which \$4,500,000 went to-day to Egypt, according to announcement, but its ultimate destination continues to be more or less of a mystery. Egypt appears to be getting the bulk of the gold, with Argentina and Canada taking smaller amounts.

The local bankers have recovered from the scare which they experienced over yesterday's crop of rumors of alleged impending financial disasters, which included the collapse of the Egyptian canal, the French Finance Minister, M. Poincaré, leading bankers said to-day that these and other rumors were without foundation, and were the work of those who were seeking to profit by yesterday's surprise.

The fact that there is much stringency in Germany and France's unwillingness, owing to political considerations, to release any of her huge stock of gold rather check the earlier hope that Paris would meet most of the Egyptian demand for gold.

PRICES ON CONTINENT AFFECTED.

Paris, Oct. 20.—On the Bourse to-day realizations continued, owing to fear that the raising of the Bank of England's rate of discount would be followed by the raising of the rates of the Imperial Bank of Germany and of the Bank of France. Prices, however, closed steadier.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were somewhat depressed, being affected by the action taken by the Bank of England yesterday in raising its rate of discount.

SHOT BY INSANE BROTHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 20.—Albert Croissant, president of the Croissant-Bowman Stationery Company, was shot through the abdomen and probably mortally wounded to-day by his brother, Edward Croissant. Edward stood at Locust and 4th streets, near Albert's business house, and when Albert passed shot without warning, exclaiming, "I'm a man now." Edward, who recently has been in a sanatorium, was arrested. He said he regretted that he had not killed his brother, as he exerted a hypnotic spell over him.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Grip and COLDS

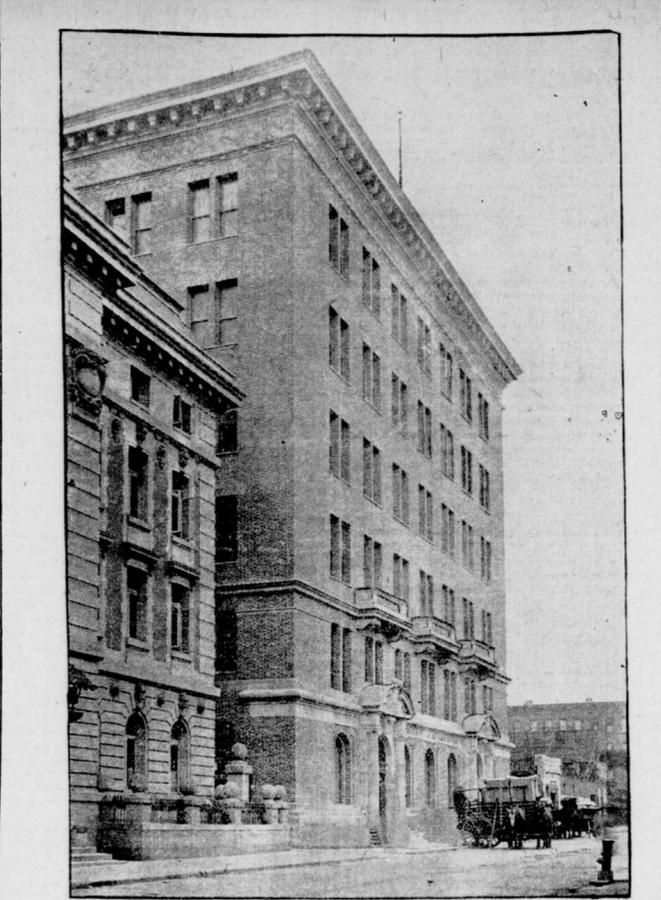
Old firemen say "that the first fifteen minutes of a fire often decides the fate of a building." It's so with a Cold—if you take "Seventy-seven" at the first feeling of lassitude; that gone, let down feeling of weakness; and before the sneezing begins it will break up your Cold at once.

"Seventy-seven" cures a Cold in more advanced stages—but it takes longer. "Seventy-seven" is put up in a Small Vial of pleasant pellets that fits the vest pocket.

At Druggists, 25 cents or mailed. 25¢ Doctor's Book mailed free.

Humphreys' Home Medicine Co., Cor. William and 4th Streets, New York.

NEW-MANHATTAN EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL, NO. 210 EAST 64TH STREET.



NEW HOME FOR HOSPITAL

Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Institution to Move Soon.

Just twelve months from the time its cornerstone was laid on the plot, which is now numbered 210 East 64th street, the new Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital—which was founded in 1869 by Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew—will be opened on October 30. The staff, and the patients of the old hospital, at 41st street and Park avenue, will move on the following day into the new building, which is seven stories high, and which occupies five lots in 64th street and four in 63d street, giving a total ground depth of 200 feet. The plot upon which the old hospital stands and which was sold last spring is only 100 feet square. It has fifty-seven beds; the new hospital will have 141. The new patients treated this year at the old hospital were 30,000, and there were 120,000 visits of patients registered.

In the time that has elapsed since the laying of the cornerstone all sorts of obstacles have been encountered by the building committee in their efforts to raise the \$600,000 required to complete the work, in accordance with the plans of the officers and staff.

George G. Heye is the chairman and Dr. E. S. Thomson the secretary of the building committee. His associates are J. A. Haskell, John Sinclair, Samuel S. Auchincloss, Dr. W. F. Chappell and Dr. T. P. Burchin. Through the perseverance of this committee and of the officers and staff and the generous donations of individuals the work has finally been accomplished.

About two years ago, when everything had come to a standstill and it seemed impossible to raise any more money, E. R. Thomas came to the rescue with a contribution of \$40,000. Soon after Mrs. Gustav Heye, James B. Clemens and George G. Heye gave \$50,000, with which a children's ward was founded in memory of the late Gustav Heye. Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. R. L. Beekman and E. R. Thomas later jointly contributed \$50,000. With this amount an operating room was founded, in memory of their father, General Samuel Thomas. Later, Frank Tilford contributed \$25,000 to establish an ear clinic, the east for the ear and throat patients. Several donations of \$5,000 were received, including one from A. Richard. Each member of the staff contributed various amounts.

Relying on the probable increased demand for hospital facilities, the committee planned to add two stories to the present building when necessary, the steel structure and foundations being ample to support the extra weight. The new building is of the most modern construction. It is practically fireproof, little or no wood being used in any part of the building. It is in the shape of a letter H with the top half cut off; the two lower arms are the wings which contain the operating rooms. They extend toward the south, so as to get sunlight on both sides. There are also sun balconies at the ends, where convalescents may sit. The west wing is the ward for the eye patients, the east for the ear and throat patients. There are three operating rooms and a laboratory on the top floor. The laboratory contains two principal divisions—one for tissue work and one for bacteriological work. The latter is equipped for research work. There are also a photographic room and a room with a complete equipment for the taking of X-ray photographs. This is said to be useful not only for determining the presence of foreign bodies in the eye, but also in the treatment of cancerous diseases of the eye, ear and throat.

The nurses for the ward will be special students of the ear and the throat. The policy of the hospital is entirely surgical cases of the ear and the throat. The fourth floor of the hospital is entirely given over to twenty-seven private rooms, where surgeons may treat their own patients. There is a special entrance at the front of the building, separate from the clinic, and a special elevator for this class of patients.

On the fifth floor, in the west wing, are the purulent wards for the treatment of eye cases. A large part of this work is the treatment of purulent inflammation of the eyes of young babies. There are also two rooms where private patients with infectious diseases of the eye may be treated. This portion is cut off from the main building and is in charge of special nurses and surgeons. There is a special ward in the throat department for the reception of children for the removal of tonsils.

The wards for the eye will be lodged in the building on the top floor, but as soon as possible a nurses' home building will be provided, as it is thought better for them to be out of the atmosphere of the hospital when off duty. The kitchen is in the basement, and is connected with both wings by electric dumb waiters. The heating of the building is done by the automatic system, and the library is a demonstration room, where specimens and charts will be shown for teaching purposes. The hospital conducts a post graduate school for practitioners who are following special lines of work.

The policy of the hospital is to admit to the clinic those who are unable to pay for medical advice. These receive medical treatment absolutely free. Wherever possible, the patients admitted to the wards pay a small rate of board, also for medicine and glasses, but if they are unable to pay they are furnished free.

The officers of the hospital are: John Sinclair, president; Henry B. Barnes, George E. Sterry and Dr. David Webster, vice-presidents; A. G. Agnew, secretary, and Charles Lanier, treasurer.

ENGLISH TEACHERS' VISIT

Plans for Investigation of American School System.

The full plans of the five hundred English public school teachers who are to visit the United States under the auspices of Alfred Mosely were made public yesterday. The teachers will leave England in groups of five each, and will remain in the United States from two weeks to three months, according to the amount of observation work that they do in this country. The last batch of teachers will arrive late next March.

Through the generosity of the steamship companies, it has been made possible for the teachers to make the trip at a cost that is merely nominal. For each teacher a charge of only \$35 is made, to cover the cost of food and linen. According to Mr. Mosely, most of the English county councils are making it possible for the teachers to take the trip by granting them leave of absence, with full pay. In some instances special funds have been placed at the disposal of the teachers. In one case David Davies, a member of Parliament, presented the teachers of his county with \$150 apiece to cover the expenses of the trip. The students are coming from almost every city and urban district in England. Wales is sending forty, while the London County Council has selected twenty. Thirty or thirty-five are expected to arrive each week. On their return the teachers will individually draw up a report of what they have seen.

Speaking on this scheme, Mr. Mosely said some time ago to a representative of "The London Standard": My view is that, for the practical study of education in the United States offers many useful object lessons. Of course, I do not in any way wish to anticipate the reports of the delegates to their own country, but I think that the classical side of England is far ahead of America. As to the possibility of such a scheme becoming a more or less regular institution I cannot say. In this venture, however, that really useful knowledge is to be gained by such means, funds and facilities will possibly be forthcoming, but on that point I cannot speak with confidence.

On arriving in this country the teachers will be met by a committee on reception, which will direct them to lodgings. Practically every school in this country will be thrown open to them. Committees have been formed in many cities and towns to take charge of the teachers and to make arrangements to take them to the principal features of the educational systems. A syllabus has been drawn up by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Superintendent Maxwell of the New York public schools, giving details of the principal educational institutions.

The work of the visiting teachers is to be divided into five groups, as follows: Educational organization and administration, the elementary school programme, the secondary school programme and the relation of the elementary school thereto, the training of teachers and manual and industrial training as part of general education. The syllabus points out the states and cities in which the most advanced work may be found. The cities now New York, New York State and New York City, Massachusetts and Ohio are pointed out as the states dealing best with the rural school problem. For the elementary and secondary schools, the following are mentioned: Massachusetts, the general public school system, Teachers College, Horace Mann School, Ethical Culture School, Cambridge, and the State Normal School, New York, the Hebrew Technical Institute, Cooper Union and the school of the Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York.

As an example of schools offering special programs are given the Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va., and the Tuskegee Normal and Training Institute.

SIX HOURS SEPARATE DEATHS.

G. E. Marx Begs for Aged Parent, Who Also Lies Dying.

George E. Marx, of No. 335 Broadway, died at his home on Thursday. While dying he begged that his aged mother come to him, ignorant that she, too, lay dying in another part of the city. Less than six hours later Mrs. Eva Marx, his mother, seventy-eight years of age, died at the home of her brother-in-law, Herman Brandenberg, at No. 20 West 120th street. Just before her death she asked that her son should not be told, fearing that the shock might prove fatal.

Mrs. Marx had visited her son constantly during his long illness, until she herself was taken ill, a week ago. When Mr. Marx asked why she no longer came to see him, he was told that the inclement weather prevented her going out, as it was thought best to keep the news of her illness from him.

Mr. Marx was a manufacturer of bowling alley and billiard parlor fixtures. He was associated in business with his brother for the last thirty years, under the firm name of Alfred E. Marx & Bro. The firm has warehouses at No. 24 Union Square, and a factory in East 13th street, near Third avenue. He was a member of many lodges and clubs.

CHAUFFEUR HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 20.—Hugh MacLeod, chauffeur for President A. M. Young of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, was bound over to-day to the Superior Court, charged with manslaughter in running down and killing Frederick M. Frost a week ago. Bail of \$5,000 was furnished by John H. Goss, Mr. Young's son-in-law.

BEAUTIFULLY SIMPLE JEWELRY.

Jewelry was never set so tastefully as it is now. The shops are filled with designs of beautiful simplicity, in dull or Etruscan gold or dull silver of chaste and dainty decoration.



STYLE —with comfort

is what women find—always, in

La Grecque Corset

From start to finish each La Grecque Corset is made to give Distinctive Style and Perfect Support with Comfort.

Stout figures will find the same Fit and Style in this La Grecque Belt Model as the slender woman gets in hers.

Every line and curve in La Grecque Develops your form into Stylish Shape-lines.

La Grecque Prices, \$3.50 up.

VAN ORDEN CORSET CO.

3204 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 26 West 23d St., New York.

MORE MONEY OUTSIDE.

Government Cannot Retain Good Employes at Low Salaries.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 20.—Assistant Postmaster General Frank E. Hitchcock, outlining his plans for bringing about an increase of salaries for postoffice employes throughout the United States, said to-day that he would strongly recommend legislation on the subject in his annual report, which he has about completed. "I intend, moreover, to urge this important and pressing reform before the postoffice committee of Congress at the first opportunity," Mr. Hitchcock added.

The announcement that through the efforts of the First Assistant Postmaster General provision is made in the postoffice estimates for increases in salaries of all postal employes, as stated in The Tribune, has aroused lively interest in all branches of the government. Among employes of the Postoffice Department the news was, of course, received with great satisfaction. It is realized that Mr. Hitchcock would not have found it necessary especially to recommend increase of salaries and to make special efforts to obtain authorization from Congress if the circumstances had not been urgent. The decision to recommend the increase was made as the result of a careful investigation of conditions in postoffices throughout the United States. The department has been suffering severely from inadequate service due to constant changes in the postoffice forces. Inability to keep clerks and carriers for any length of time has proved a serious question in nearly every postoffice of importance in the country, and an analysis of reports from the various postmasters shows that they are united in giving the reason that the pay is too small for postoffice service in comparison with the wages for other employment. In growing cities of the West it has been especially difficult to get competent employes.

Men seeking employment apparently find it so easy to get work of a remunerative character out of the government that the attraction of the posts for postal service places, and those holding places as clerks and carriers in postoffices are attracted to other occupations. In San Francisco the unusual conditions due to building activity since the fire, with plenty of work to be found and the prices of living high, made it impossible to get a full force at the postoffice, and the Postoffice Department had to resort to extraordinary measures to induce men to join and to hold the jobs by raising all salaries, with \$80 as the basis for clerks. Salaries for postoffice clerks under the present system range from \$90 to start with to \$1,500 a year for the select few who hold the highest positions. In small towns \$300 is paid for the first year's service for ordinary employment. Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock has received an official report from the San Francisco office showing in exact figures how hard it is to get good men for work in the New York Postoffice and to keep them, under the present scale of wages. On account of the constantly changing postoffice staffs, the service suffers from the work of inefficient and ignorant employes, whose errors often cause much confusion.

The situation in the Postoffice Department has caused the question of pay for clerical employes in other branches of the government. The general property of the country has caused a feeling of uneasiness generally that makes it difficult for the government to maintain an efficient clerical force under the present scale. It is believed that this question will be taken up vigorously in all its phases at the coming session of Congress.

HOLD UP AT MINE.

Robbers Load Wagon with Goldfield Ore Valued at \$50,000.

Goldfield, Nev., Oct. 20.—The Hayes-Monette lease on the Mohawk mining property was robbed of ore valued at \$50,000 to-day. Just before daybreak four men drove up to the Hayes-Monette shafthouse and jumped from the wagon. Entering the shafthouse they ordered the two engineers to throw up their hands. The robbers were heavily armed and forced the engineers to carry twenty-eight sacks of high grade ore from the shafthouse to the wagon. After making the engine load the wagon the robbers drove off. They have not been apprehended.

COURT AFTER TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Newburg's Mayor and Council Ordered to Show They Are Not in Contempt.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Justice W. D. Dickey, of the Supreme Court, signed an order to-day directing the Mayor of the city and the thirteen members of the Common Council to show cause on November 3 why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

TWELVE HURT IN BARGAIN CRUSH.

Shoppers Piled in Heap in Scramble for Bill Which Was Not There.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 20.—Twelve persons were injured in a panic during a bargain sale at a store here to-day. The most seriously hurt are Mrs. George Williams, arm broken; Lillian Williams, Mrs. twelve-year-old daughter, internally injured; Miss Ray Brashear, heart disease, condition serious; Mrs. Lena Forman, hair torn from head. Fully two thousand persons were in the store, attracted by a cut rate sale of some articles of china and a valuable collection of books. The counters in the rear of the establishment where the bargains were on display there was a cry, "Here's a \$5 bill on the floor." Several persons bent over to pick up the bill, and in the scramble that ensued women and children were thrown from their feet and crushed upon.

STANDARD OIL ASKS NEW TRIAL.

Findlay, Ohio, Oct. 20.—J. O. Troup, for the Standard Oil Company, early to-day filed a motion for a new trial with Judge Banker, in the case of the State of Ohio against the Standard Oil Company, in which the corporation was found guilty on Friday of violating the anti-trust laws. The move was a formal one and will not be contested. The case will be carried up immediately.

Journal Sons & Sons

Millinery Specials

- SIMPLY TRIMMED TAILORED HATS; A LARGE VARIETY OF BECOMING STYLES; MADE OF FINE MATERIALS, FROM 2.25 to 7.50
- FRENCH FELT HATS, UNTRIMMED; IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES AND COLORS; FROM 95c to 3.50
- VELVET COVERED HATS; IN BLACK AND COLORS; WELL MADE FROM 1.75 to 4.75
- SILK AND VELVET ROSE AND BUDS, WITH FOLIAGE IN EXQUISITE COLORS, VERY LARGE SIZE; VALUE \$2.25; EACH FOR 1.75
- PHEASANT WINGS IN RICH SHADED COLORS OF NAVY, GREEN, BROWN AND WINE; PER PAIR 1.75
- Black Chantilly Lace Robes
- WITH TWO FLOUNCES, NEWEST DESIGNS IN TAFFETA EMBROIDERY, INCLUDING MATERIAL FOR WAIST; VERY SPECIAL FOR 18.50
- BLACK SILK VENISE, ALL OVER LACE; 18 IN. WIDE; VALUE \$4.65; PER YARD FOR 3.75
- BLACK SILK CHANTILLY EDGING, FINE QUALITY, 2 1/2 AND 3 INCHES WIDE; 25c. VALUES, FOR .15
- WHITE CLUNY ALL OVER LACE, 45 INCHES WIDE; PER YARD GALLON TO MATCH, PER YD., 25c. AN D 42c. 4.98

Glove Specials

- OUR IMPORTS OF GLOVES FROM FRANCE HAVE BEEN VERY LARGE, AND HAVING PLACED ENORMOUS ORDERS BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICE OF SKINS, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER A MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT PRICES LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
- 24 B. MOUSQUETAIRE REAL KID GLOVE S, IN BLACK AND WHITE, AN EXTREME NOVELTY, WITH REAL LACE MEDALLIONS INSERTED; PER PAIR 9.50
- 16 B. MOUSQUETAIRE REAL KID GLOVES, BLACK, WHITE AND GRAY; THE NEW SATIN FINISH, WITH CONTRASTING COLORS INSIDE. 3.75
- 16 B. MOUSQUETAIRE REAL KID GLOVES, ALL COLORS, FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR; PRODUCTIONS OF THREE CELEBRATED FRENCH MAKERS; ACTUAL VALUE \$4.00, FOR 3.35
- 16 B. MOUSQUETAIRE REAL KID GLOVES, BLACK AND WHITE; \$3.50 VALUE; SPECIAL, FOR 2.70
- SPECIALTIES IN ALL KINDS OF GLOVES FOR MEN'S, BOYS' AND MISSES' WEAR.

ORDERS BY MAIL FILLED THE DAY RECEIVED.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

**Columbia**

ELECTRIC VEHICLES FOR TOWN SERVICE

DEPENDABILITY in winter as well as in summer is one of the results of superior construction that put Columbia Electric Carriages in a class by themselves.

THE COLUMBIA BROUGHAM

pictured above, will start as readily, and run just as smoothly in zero weather as in summer. There is no uncertainty about its service in any season.

Absence of noise is another characteristic that makes the Columbia Brougham different. The car is not afflicted with the rattle of gear that detracts from the pleasure of the electric vehicle.

No less remarkable is the Columbia Brougham as an embodiment of grace and style. Correct proportions and design along the most pleasing lines give it a "smartness" that distinguishes it as the highest development of the builders' art.

Broughams Victorias Landaulets Hansoms

All the types of Columbia Electric Vehicles represent the same carefulness in detail, and success in construction and appearance.

We should be pleased to furnish you with a list of prominent people who have found these carriages thoroughly satisfactory. Let us send you a catalog.

DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT.

**Electric Vehicle Company**

Hartford, Conn.  
New York Branch, 125 W. 32d St.  
Phone 4000, 32d St.  
Repairs at 42nd Street and Ave. 17th.

PUBLIC LECTURES DRAW CROWDS.

About 82,000 Present in Two Weeks in Various Boroughs.

Over 82,000—to be exact, 82,108—persons attended the public lectures given under the auspices of the Board of Education during the first half month of the present season. This is an increase of nearly 13,000 over the two opening weeks of last year. Of the total 26,877 attended in Manhattan, 12,229 in the Bronx, 25,339 in Brooklyn and 4,122 in Richmond, while in Queens the attendance was 11,730.

One of the more important of the courses of lectures being given in Brooklyn will end during the coming week when at Public School 116, Knickerbocker avenue and Grove street, Dr. William J. Noble delivers his last lecture on English history. Nature study lectures will be the feature of the coming week, on Thursday at Public School 123, Meserole avenue and Guyanese street, Emerson will give a lecture on "How Our Wild Animals Pass the Winter," and the following evening, at the Commercial High School, Albany avenue and Dear street, H. S. Ardell will describe "Insect Life." Closely associated with this will be H. N. Cassatt's lecture on "Hudson's Education" on Thursday at Public School 85, Newkirk avenue.

Broadway, old and new, will be traced from Bowling Green in the capital of the Empire State by Stephen Jenness at Public School 126 on Monday, and the same evening, at Public School 72, New Lots road, the Hon. George J. Cory, ex-United States Consul to Amsterdam, will lecture on "The Netherlands." Nearly all of the courses will be continued during the week, particularly Dr. Rogers's course on "First Aid" at Maxwell House, Dr. Lingelbach's on "European Capitals" at Public School 132 and Professor Harrington's on "Electricity" at Manual Training High School.

DREAMED THE COMBINATION.

Charles Farrell's dreams may not be so fantastic as some, but they have been proved to be accurate at least. One of them recently opened the old safe, which stood for the last sixteen years tightly locked and with the combination forgotten in the Mayor's office.

Farrell entered the office with the announcement that he had dreamed the combination. Amid the derisive glances of others in the office he tried his "hunch," and, after the combination of everybody it worked, the bolt slid back and the door opened.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Drink NEW YORK BOTTLING CO'S GINGER ALE and OTHER CARBONATED THIRST QUENCHERS.

THE KIND THAT'S FIT TO DRINK. 40 YEARS' TEST.

Sales by Auction.

Mortgagee's Sale of the Contents of the Handsomely Furnished Apartment Removed from the Chase north, for the Convenience of the Sale.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer, 35 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, October 24 and 25, 1906, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. each day, on the premises of the above named apartment house, 111-113 West 34th St., City, all the handsome furniture, including the following: Library, Parlor, Leather Chair, Leather Sofa, Silver Dinner and Tea Service, and odd pieces of furniture; collection of Oil Paintings, Etchings and Engravings by artists of note; quantities of Cut Crystal glassware by art; fine quantities of Cut Crystal glassware; handsome hand painted China from the best European potteries; Colonial mahogany Highboys; Antique Colonial mahogany Bureau, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table, Sewing Tables and Card Tables; very fine Oriental Brasses and Carpets and Domestic Carpets, Dressing Cases, Etc.; handsome hand hammered Brass and Silverware, etc.; Electroliers; handsome carved mahogany Library Furniture; Leather Chair, Leather Sofa, about 400 volumes; editions de luxe in complete leather binding; a large quantity of books, including a large mahogany Roll Top Desk, Remington Typewriter, No. 4 and Desk, Edison Oscillating Mimeograph, Chair, etc.; Bird's-eye maple Bed-Room Suite, complete; handsome single Brass Beds and Bedding; and this sale should interest buyers and general public. The most elaborate furnished establishments in New York City, no money having been spent in furnishing and this sale should interest buyers and general public. Exhibition and Catalogue, Monday, Oct. 22, 1906, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer, 35 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, office, 309 Broadway, City.