TARIFF REVISION TALK.

ACTION IN NEAR FUTURE.

Indications of Special Session After Presidential Election.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 14.—"The sentiment in favor of a revision of the tariff is growing in the Republican party, and in the near future the members of the party will doubtless be able to agree upon a reasonable plan," declared Secretary Taft when he sounded the keynote of the campaign just closed in Bath, Me., on September 5. That Secretary Taft had accurately gauged the sentiment of the party is clearly demonstrated, now that the members of Congress are beginning to gather in the national capital.

On all sides there is talk of tariff revision, and several prominent members of both houses have asserted their belief that the time has nearly arrived when something must be done to readjust the schedules of the Dingley tariff. Of course, so important and arduous a task cannot be undertaken at the short session of Congress, and it is entirely probable that it will be deemed inadvisable to change the schedules on the eve of a Presidential election, but members from all quarters are discussing the necessity for some changes in the tariff law, and the impression seems to prevail that a special session will have to be called for the purpose.

IN THE SPRING OF 1909.

Present indications are that the task will be undertaken at a special session of Congress immediately following the next Presidential election and that the Republican party will go into the campaign with a platform pledging it to readjust the schedules in the spring of 1909. Senator Spooner has declared himself in favor of tariff revision in his speeches in his state. Senator Cullom, who believes that the tariff needs revision, believes that the work can best be done at a special session and at the time indicated. Secretary Taft has already declared his belief that the changes should be made, and it is held that a pledge that the tariff will be revised by its friends as soon after the election is over as is practicable will prove a strong issue on which to appeal to the voters in the next campaign, while such a pledge would leave the Democracy with no issues on which to base their appeal for votes except the personality of William J. Bryan and his scheme for government ownership of railways.

Of course, some of the members of Congress who have returned to Washington are as "stand pat" as ever in their sentiments, but it is believed that even they will appreciate the necessity of doing something to correct the existing inequalities by 1908 and that they will lend their support to the demand for a revision plank in the next national platform.

COMING SESSION TOO BRIEF.

It is probable that some readjustment would be undertaken at the coming session were it not that it is limited by law to practically three months, and by the time it adjourns all eyes will be fixed on the Presidential race which is to occur in 1908. No party cares to undertake so delicate an operation as tariff revision on the eve of a Presidential election, so that it seems improbable that anything can be done in that year, and even the regular long session of that year might carry the work far on toward the Congressional election of 1909, so that a definite pledge that the work shall be done at a special session to follow immediately on the inauguration of President Roosevelt's successor is thought here to obviate all difficulties and meet all requirements.

Secretary Wilson, who returned from Iowa today, brings news that all Iowa is discussing the tariff, and his report coincides with those from other sections, so that it is deemed wise that the Republican party should clearly and strongly declare its intentions before again appealing to the voters of the country, while it is regarded as certain that every protectionist (and there are few voters who are not protectionists) will jump at the opportunity of confiding to the Republican party the task of readjusting the schedules rather than intrust the task to the party which is opposed to the entire protective system.

WHAT WESTERNERS WANT TO KNOW.

Secretary Wilson, discussing the situation in his state, where he went for the election, said to-day:

The people out my way want to know something about the tariff. Some time ago there was a demand for knowledge concerning the extent and operations of the big corporations of the country, and the President and his supporters went to work to satisfy the demand. Now we have a Bureau of Corporations, and the knowledge is being gained. Then there came a demand for the more adequate regulation of railroad rates, and the President and his supporters went to work and got from Congress a Railroad Rate law. Well, nowadays, I find that the people out my way want to know something of the tariff. They don't want somebody else to get the knowledge; they want it themselves. And they believe, moreover, that the general knowledge of the tariff and the manner in which the existing schedules work or do not work, should be diffused before we go ahead too fast or else back into the breeching.

MONUMENT AT JAMESTOWN.

Deed of Site Accepted—Work To Be Done at Cost of $46,300.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Jamestown tercentennial commission to-day accepted the deed for the site for the permanent monument on Jamestown Island, to commemorate the first English speaking settlement on the Western Hemisphere. Plans of the monument, approved by the President, were adopted, and the supervising architect was directed to contract with the Norcross Brothers Company, of Worcester, Mass., in the amount of $46,300, the work to be completed by May 1, 1907. The completed plans for the building for the government exhibit were approved, bids for the construction to be opened on November 21 next.

Report was made that the Jamestown Exposition Company had satisfied the Secretary of the Treasury that it had expended the necessary $500,000 upon the grounds and in promotion of the Jamestown Exposition to entitle the company to the $250,000 appropriated by Congress in aid of the exposition.

Plans were approved for the Negro exhibit and entertainment building, and arrangements made for the provision of rest stations and other accommodations for visitors and for policing the grounds.

FAINT AND WEAK.

The Wrong Breakfast Don't Last Till Dinner.

The fact that Grape-Nuts is a concentrated brain and muscle food, and supplies actual nourishment in abundance, places it in a class distinct from a host of cereal foods that simply "taste good," but have not the "body."

A Mich. lady noticed a big difference when she used Grape-Nuts for breakfast. She writes:

"My little boy was so puny and ill-nourished we feared we would never raise him. He could not digest starchy foods at all until he ate Grape-Nuts, which agreed with him perfectly.

"He began to gain so much that people asked me what I had found to make the difference.

"Realizing how much good it had done him, I determined to try it myself, for I have always been troubled with indigestion and constipation, taking a pill every night for years, and tonics most of the time.

"Skeptical as I was, I finally threw away the pills and began to use Grape-Nuts with eggs, three times a day, and plenty of fruit and whole wheat bread.

"I am perfectly surprised at how much it has helped me. I have gained so much strength and feel like a different person. I am never distressed after eating and am always ready for my next meal—particularly breakfast.

"Formerly, when I ate a hearty breakfast it distressed me so I rarely was ready for dinner, but I have proved the right kind of food will allow me a good breakfast and no trouble.

"For breakfast I now use Grape-Nuts with cream; for dinner as a salad or pudding; supper with fruit; and with other plain food at each meal. For my boy I soak it in hot milk and add cream, and he likes it dry and teases me for it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

FOUR TRICK ELEPHANTS

On Government's Hands Until Question of Valuation Is Settled.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Treasury Department is confronted with the predicament of the potentate in "Wang" just four times multiplied, for it has a quartet of trick elephants on its hands. The big beasts are just at present in the possession of Collector Stranahan at New York, and if the owner, a man named Thompson, does not succeed in recovering the pachyderms by legal means the Collector will be obliged to sell them at public auction. Assistant Secretary Reynolds, who has direct jurisdiction over customs matters, ordered Collector Stranahan to seize the elephants several days ago, and to-day received the New York official's word that the animals were all safely in his possession. Mr. Reynolds ordered the seizure upon information conveyed to him through the Collector's office which convinced him that Thompson had greatly undervalued the elephants when he recently brought them in through the port of Buffalo. Now Mr. Reynolds is confronted with the problem of feeding and housing the quadrupeds until they are taken off Uncle Sam's hands.

"Mr. Thompson, the owner, swore to a valuation of $2,300 when he brought the elephants in from Canada through the port at Buffalo," said Mr. Reynolds, "but our appraisers in New York are convinced that they are worth $4,000 or more. Mr. Thompson brought the same elephants into the country about a year ago, and at that time gave bond to the amount of $6,000 as a guarantee that he would take them back to Canada. The fact that he gave this amount of bond does not necessarily mean that his elephants are worth $6,000, for the bond was returned to him, and he knew it would be given back when he gave it. Therefore, when he brought them in later with the avowed intention of keeping or selling them in the country and valued them at $2,300 for customs purposes nothing was thought of the matter. But recently, when Mr. Thompson tried to sell the elephants and began to boost the prices high into the thousands, the department thought it about time to sit up and take notice. Collector Stranahan was instructed to call in an appraiser to set a valuation upon the elephants, and this expert said that $4,000 was a conservative figure. Mr. Thompson may contest the seizure and bring the matter into court. If he does and the court decides in the government's favor, the elephants will be sold and the money will be turned into the Treasury. Under the law goods undervalued to the extent of 50 per cent of their value shall be seized and confiscated. If the court decides that the government has done wrong in seizing the elephants they will, of course, be restored to their former owner.

"Just at present the Treasury Department is in possession, and our plans for their proper housing are just a little bit hazy. We may have to stable them in the new Custom House—who knows? There's plenty of room there. And the matter of feed is simply appalling to think about. How much hay does an elephant eat, anyway? The situation wouldn't be half as serious if it were not for the paragraphers and the cartoonists. They will naturally say that the election drove these elephants in from the G. O. P. herd, and if we manifest any distress over the expense attached to keeping them in the style in which they have been reared the jokers will paint the administration as the victim of poetic justice. I really never thought public office would bring me to this."

In addition to the elephants, Collector Stranahan gathered in about $50 worth of theatrical costumes which formed the "wardrobe" of the elephants. They include various fancy dresses and trousers of large girth. If they are offered for public sale it is not at all likely that there will be much spirited bidding for the goods. Unless some enterprising tentmaker or awning dealer appears to bid for the voluminous clothing, the government may have the overgrown "duds," as well as the ample waisted beasts, to care for indefinitely.

CITY REIGN OF CRIME.

Murder, Black Hand and Bowery Hold-up Keep Police Busy.

One Italian was murdered, three others were thrown into a state of frenzied fear by the receipt of black hand letters and a hold-up occurred on the Bowery yesterday. Girolomo Mongoni died at the Harlem Hospital yesterday morning from stab wounds received late the previous night. Frank Dimino, Frank Badolati and Francisco Fidelle were the recipients of the letters, and Leo Lussie, a steward, was relieved of his hard-earned wages by four Bowery thieves.

Mongoni's wife was arrested as a suspicious person, but later discharged when arraigned in police court. Dimino is a barber, with a shop at No. 209 East 81st street. Three letters telling him to produce $1,000 on forfeiture of his life were received by Dimino. Fidele lives at No. 3305 Arthur avenue, The Bronx. The Black Hand wanted only $100 from him, but the payment of that amount almost drove him crazy. Filippo Gorpino and Giuseppi Martello were held in $2,500 bail each on the technical charge of blackmail and extortion.

Badolate is a druggist, with a profitable business at 205th street and Villa avenue, The Bronx. His letter asked for $4,000.

Four men, said to be members of the old Paul Kelly gang, are locked up on the charge of attempting to rob Lussie. They are Frank Dunn, of No. 523 East 12th street; George Roals, of No. 180 Park Row; John Stein, of No. 180 Park Row, and Frank Williams, of No. 130 Park Row.

POSSE MAY LYNCH NEGRO.

Asheville Murderer Reported at Bay at Biltmore.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 14.—A Negro has been reported at Alexanders, about ten miles from Asheville, who is believed to be Will Harris, who killed two policemen and three Negroes and wounded Captain Page here last night. A special train bearing armed men has left here, and if the Negro is caught he is almost certain to be lynched.

Mayor Barnard offered a reward of $500 today for the capture of Harris, and this amount was quickly increased to $1,200 by private subscriptions. The list of Harris's victims was increased by one to-day, when the body of "Jocko" Williams, a familiar Negro character, was found in Valley street with a bullet hole in his head. When the news of this discovery spread over the city Chief Bernard summoned the citizens to the public square by sounding a general alarm from headquarters, which called people from their beds and sent them hurrying to the city's main thoroughfare, where the chief made speeches, in which he counselled moderation and called for volunteers to aid in the man hunt. Hundreds of men immediately offered their services and formed themselves into posses. The majority of the men came armed, and those who were not received Winchester rifles from merchants.

Hope, a famous bloodhound, was taken to the house from where Harris is said to have started on his murderous trip last night. The hound took the scent immediately, and started for the Biltmore. At midnight Harris was reported at bay on the Vanderbilt estate.

VAN ALSTYNE DENIES EVERYTHING.

Says He Never Did Anything Improper—Lived in Woman's House.

Guy C. Van Alstyne, whose wife, Mrs. Isabella Van Alstyne, is suing him for divorce, went on the stand yesterday and denied, under oath, all the declarations of the witnesses for Mrs. Van Alstyne. He said that their separation had nothing to do with improper conduct on his part and also denied that he had ever had any improper relations with Mrs. Newman, who was also said to be known as Mrs. Allison. He admitted having lived at the "33d street house" and at No. 80 Argyle Road Brooklyn.

ECHO OF CHADWICK CASE.

Suit Brought by Receiver of Oberlin Bank Settled by Agreement.

Boston, Nov. 14.—A settlement by agreement of the suit brought by Colonel George C. Rankin, of Washington, receiver of the Citizens' National Bank, of Oberlin, Ohio, against B. Newton, of Brookline, to recover on a note of $10,000 made by the defendant for the accommodation of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, was announced when the case was to have been called in the United States Circuit Court here to-day.

It is stated that the settlement involves the payment of $4,100 by Mr. Newton. The note in question had been indorsed by Mr. Chadwick to the Oberlin bank. Mr. Newton's attempt to recover the value of this note led to the disclosures which resulted in making public the sensational business proceedings of Mrs. Chadwick.

Seventh National

AUTOMOBILE SHOW

JANUARY 12 to 19, 1907

AS USUAL AT

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF LICENSED AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS

The Following Leading Makes of American and Foreign Cars are Sold by Licensees Under the Selden Patent and will be Exhibited.

APPERSON	FRANKLIN	POPE-HARTFORD
AUTO CAR	HAYNES	POPE-TOLEDO
BUICK	HEWITT	POPE-TRIBUNE
CADILLAC	HOTCHKISS	RENAULT
C. G. & V.	ISOTTA-FRASCHINI	ROCHET-SCHNEIDER
CORBIN	KNOX	ROYAL-TOURIST
CLEMENT-BAYARD	LOCOMOBILE	S. & M. SIMPLEX
COLUMBIA	LOZIER	STEARNS
DARRACQ	MATHESON	STEVENS-DURYEA
DE DIETRICH	NORTHERN	STUDEBAKER
DECAUVILLE	OLDSMOBILE	THOMAS
ELMORE	PACKARD	WALTER
ENGLISH DAIMLER	PANHARD	WALTHAM-ORIENT
FIAT	PEERLESS	WINTON

PIERCE GREAT ARROW.

ALSO

complete Exhibits by Importers Automobile Salon, Incorporated, and The Motor and Accessories Manufacturers, Incorporated.

HUGHES SENDS REGRETS

Message to Charities and Corrections Conference—Papers Read.

Rochester, Nov. 14.—A telegram was received this morning from Governor-elect Charles E. Hughes by President William Mabon of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections. It is dated from Camp Kill Kare, Racquet Lake, in the Adirondacks, and follows:

I regret that I am unable to accept the invitation to meet with the conference. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the matters with which it deals, and I gladly recognize the devotion and public spirit of its members.

It is gratifying to feel that in the discharge of my public duties I may count upon your cordial co-operation, and shall greatly appreciate your advice and assistance.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

Delegates to the conference assembled to-day and listened to addresses. The features of the session were the address of Judge Robert J. Wilkins and Homer Folks's report for the committeemen on the care of children.

Mr. Folks said that destitution, improper guardianship and delinquency were the great causes which made it necessary for the public to take the place of the parents. He took up the cottage versus the congregate system, saying that the former, in its general outline, might be said to be more generally accepted, but as to its details much remained to be worked out. In speaking on classification in institutions he said the sending of any child, by reason of poverty or any other reason except that of actual wrongdoing or depraved habits on his or her part to an institution generally known to the community as a reformatory institution, was a hard thing to that child on its release; nay, more, it was a crime against the child committed by the community in the name of charity and reform. He added:

The children's court is the starting point for movements for the betterment of our care of neglected and delinquent children. Its incidental advantage, separating children from adult offenders, is the least of its values. To the delegates from all parts of the state we may say as strongly as possible that it is your bounden duty to secure the establishment of such courts.

Dr. Hortense V. Bruce, superintendent of the New York Training School for Girls at Hudson, read a paper on "Institutional Problems," saying, in part:

The paper is concerned with institutions for children, and discusses briefly the following questions: First, the advantage of the cottage system over the congregate; second, the classification of children in the institution; third, the care of their health; fourth, the education to be given them, and fifth, the methods of discipline that may be used.

The cottage system offers, as advantages over the congregate, a life more nearly like the normal family life; a life in which the individual can have more attention, can be given greater variety in work, in food, in play; a life probably in the country with all that may be obtained by close association with nature, for mental, moral and physical development.

The classification of the children in the institution must depend somewhat upon the number of cottages. Except for those suffering from a specific disease and those backward or mentally deficient, which should form distinct groups, the fundamental line of separation should be character. They should follow separation according to age, and then according to mental characteristics, in order to make groups of individuals whose needs will be similar.

The care of the health of the children. Presupposing fresh air and sunlight, pure water and pure milk and good plumbing and cleanliness as essentials in safeguarding health, there may be considered as additional factors. First, the quarantine of the children as required by the state law; second, the prevention of disease by the careful inspection of sanitary and hygienic conditions by a competent person; third, the constant oversight of the physical condition of the children by a physician and the consequent early recognition of disease; fourth, the providing of the proper kind of food, sufficient in variety and quantity; fifth, a proper amount of physical culture, including play, and, lastly, sixth, what may be peculiarly helpful in some institutions, the use of the hospital as a place of observation and treatment for children differing in any way from the normal.

Beside a thorough drill in the essential of common school work, and the cultivation of such an æsthetic sense that they will appreciate real beauty and disapprove of the cheap and tawdy, everything in the institution may be regarded as proper educational material in the training of the children. To learn how to do well, and that there may be beauty in thus doing, the ordinary duties about the home, inside and outside, will make incalculably for the peace and comfort of those whose lot in life mostly will be one of labor.

After a general discussion of this paper Judge Robert J. Wilkin, of the children's court, Brooklyn, delivered an address entitled "After the Institution—What?"

This afternoon W. H. Allen, general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, made a report on the care of the poor in their homes, and there were papers on "Home Needs Revealed at School," by Health Commissioner Thomas Darlington of New York City, and on "Relief Problem In the Smaller Community," by Mrs. E. Kulchling, of Rochester.

The paper presented by Commissioner Hebberd, of the Department of Public Charities of New York, on the subject of "Our Public Charities," was devoted largely to showing the necessity for the extension of the state hospitals for the insane and of the state institutions for the feeble-minded.

The following officers were elected: President, Daniel H. Murphy, of Rochester; vice-presidents, William Sanger, of Utica; Paul Warburg, of New York; Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, of Poughkeepsie; permanent secretary, Walter E. Kruess, of New York; treasurer, Frank Tucker, of New York; assistant secretary, Mrs. Mary W. Butler, of Yonkers; Frederick E. Bauer, of New York; Mrs. William Elkus, of Buffalo. Chairmen of committees were also elected. The next conference will be held at Albany.

WOULD ARREST METHODIST CHURCH.

Chief of Police at Lestershire, N. Y., Wants to Stop Sunday Parade.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Chief of Police Charles Roberts of Lestershire, a suburb of this city, threatens to arrest the entire Methodist Church for the desecration of the Sabbath if it insists on carrying out a programme that includes a march about the village streets during revival services on Sunday night. The Chief of Police holds that the marching is a violation of the state law, and that it annoys members of other denominations. The Methodists say his charge is unfounded, and they will fight it out to the end.

GIRL MADE FALSE CHARGE.

William Goldsmith, twenty-four years old, who has been in the Tombs since June 30, was discharged by Judge Rosalsky on the recommendation of District Attorney Jerome yesterday. He was charged with having assaulted Emily Burns, a servant in his mother's home, at No. 348 East 118th street. She declared she was eighteen years of age, but when Assistant District Attorney O'Connor began to prepare the case for trial he found that the woman was twenty-eight years of age, according to her own admission, and that the man whom she represented as a brother was in reality her lover. She admitted, says the District Attorney, that the entire proceeding was part of a scheme to "shake down" Goldsmith.

CENTRAL ON TRIAL AGAIN.

Second Sugar Rebate Indictment Tried—Sugar Trust Up To-day.

The trial of the second of the indictments against the New York Central Railroad for giving the American Sugar Refining Company rebates on westbound sugar traffic began yesterday morning before Judge Holt and a jury in the United States District Court. In the first trial the railroad was found guilty and fined $108,000. To-day the first of the indictments against the Sugar Trust will be called for trial.

Austen G. Fox, John D. Lindsay and Albert H. Harris, who is general counsel for the railroad, appeared for the defendant. United States Attorney Stimson, his assistants, Henry A. Wise and Felix Frankfurter, and John W. H. Crin represented the government.

The indictment on which the railroad is now being tried charges that officers of the road and of the Sugar Trust made an agreement in 1902, before the passage of the Elkins act, whereby shipments of sugar to Cleveland over the New York Central lines should obtain a rebate of 6 cents a hundredweight off the published schedule rate of 21 cents. It is charged that some $26,000 in rebates was paid over after the passage of the Elkins act in February, 1902.

The defendant had already demurred to this indictment on the ground that the alleged crime was committed before the passage of the Elkins act. Judge Holt threw out this demurrer.

Lowell M. Palmer, former traffic manager of the American Sugar Refining Company, who, it is understood, will be the government's principal witness against the Sugar Trust, said in the course of his testimony yesterday that he kept a separate bank account for the traffic department, and that out of the sums deposited there the salaries of his various assistants were paid. This account is supposed to have been made up almost entirely of rebates.

Austen G. Fox, for the defendant, contended that, as the shipments complained of had been made and completed before the passage of the Elkins act, the fact that the alleged rebates had been paid subsequent to the passage of the act did not bring the alleged crime within the meaning of the act. It is understood that the same point will be raised in the defence of the sugar refining company to-day, and that Joseph H. Choate has been retained by the sugar company especially to argue this point. Judge Holt, before passing on the point, decided to hear Mr. Choate's argument. Following Mr. Choate, the attorneys for the railroad will make their closing arguments in the present case, putting in no defence.

It was stated at the Federal Building that Alton B. Parker would be chief counsel for the Sugar Trust in its trial to-day.

CAR SMASHES TRUCK.

Driver Badly Hurt—Two Pianos Mixed in the Wreck.

John Carrick, a truck driver, had his head crushed in and sustained internal injuries in a collision between a trolley car and a truck at 10 o'clock last night, on Jackson avenue, between Corona and Woodside, Long Island. The truck contained two pianos which Carrick was trying to deliver for a New York department store to a customer in Flushing. Carrick had been unable to find the customer, however, and was returning to New York with the pianos, driving on the trolley tracks, when a car of the New York and Queens County Railway Company smashed into his truck at full speed.

He was thrown out and one of the horses had two legs broken. The horse had to be shot. John Foley, Carrick's helper who was sitting on the seat with him, escaped injury by jumping. An hour was consumed in clearing the track of the wreckage and getting Carrick to Woodside, where he was met by an ambulance from St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. The motorman of the car, whose number was 113, refused to give his name. No arrests were made.

JURY TO PASS ON WILL.

Made on Operating Table Hour Before Death—$600,000 Involved.

Albany, Nov. 14.—The Appellate Division to-day reversed the decision of the Surrogate of Warren County, who refused to admit to probate the alleged will of George R. Finch, the wealthy lumber dealer of Glens Falls, and ordered that the issues be tried by a jury at the next trial term of the Supreme Court in Warren County, with costs of the appeal to abide in event of a new trial. The material questions to be submitted to the jury at the trial are:

First—At the time of the making of the alleged will did George R. Finch understand the nature and extent of his property and the nature and quality of the claims to his bounty of his brother and any other persons?

Second—Is the will procured through undue influence or fraud exercised on George R. Finch by George N. Ostrander, of Albany, named as a legatee in said will.

An opinion was written by Justice Smith, and the other justices of the court concurred.

George R. Finch's estate amounted to $600,000. He was on the operating table prepared to undergo an operation for appendicitis when he made his will. He died an hour later, not having recovered from the effects of the ether. The principal contestant of the will is his brother, Jere T. Finch.

FIT SAVES PROFESSOR.

Columbia Lecturer Has Strange Visitor—New Patient for Bellevue.

Professor Herbert G. Lord, of Columbia, thinks to-day that he owes his life to the timely interruption of the career of Robert Good, of Brooklyn, by an epileptic fit yesterday.

The man came to Columbia, entered the professor's classroom while a lecture was in progress and asked him to step outside. When they were outside the door he turned to Dr. Lord and said: "I have been listening to your lectures in Brooklyn, and I want to tell you that I have discovered the solution of the social problem. I wan to talk it over with you."

Professor Lord explained that he would have to wait until after the lecture. The man lurched toward him, but suddenly toppled over in the arms of a student was was standing near. A doctor was called and worked over the man for some time. He was then taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he was pronounced insane, and transferred to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital.

Professor Lord has been giving a series of lectures in a Brooklyn church on "Some Modern Aspects of the Bible," and the man is supposed to have heard them.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

Smart New Millinery

For the Horse Show

Models of Remarkable Beauty at Moderate Prices

Between the picturesque big hats, with trailing plumes, and the diminutive head-dresses, quaint in style and smartness, are hundreds of beautiful hats showing artistic handling of colors and garnishments. While plumes lead, and they are marvelous in their grace and color-blendings, furs, gold cloth, velvets, laces and embroideries are used; grapes, too, which would deceive the birds; grapes, also, that are just millinery grapes, but pretty in their way as Nature's own.

Consummate Art is Seen in Combinations

Of mink and ermine, lynx and ermine, with harmonious trimmings which tell for individuality as well as beauty. There are regal hats, too, of ermine and lace, with sweeping plumes, the perfection of elegant simplicity, so difficult to secure.

One hat, of ermine and lace, trimmed with ostrich feathers and pale, green-toned grapes, is particularly effective; another stunningly picturesque hat is of gold cloth, with a splendid white ostrich feather, held by a magnificent butterfly in gold and steel, with maline in warm brown tones to soften the lines.

Besides the hats, there are *chic* little head-dresses which ask for your admiration.

Millinery Salon, Third floor, Stewart Building.

Women's Velour Coats

Superb Stock of Exclusive Models

The supple beauty and grace of the materials, the quiet elegance and smart distinction of the styles and their comfortable warmth, account somewhat for the great popularity of velour coats.

Months ago, when foreign arbiters of styles were choosing fabrics and designing modes, we saw that *Velour* was to be a leading favorite. We then selected the most artistic and exclusive model coats to be found in Paris and other European fashion centers; bought, too, *very extensively and in unusual variety*. We also had some of these handsome models copied here; therefore, it is not surprising that today the Wanamaker collection of Velour Coats is without a rival, as to VARIETY OF MODELS AND MODERATE PRICES.

Imported sample models of Eton and Hip-length Coats, at $35 to $75.

Imported Three-quarter and Seven-eighths length Coats, elaborately embroidered and appliqued; also a few with mink and Persian lamb collars, at $42 to $135.

Domestic Velour Coats, including short blouses, hip-length and seven-eighths length coats, at $31.50 to $75.

Domestic models; two styles; 50 inches long; semi-fitted back; single-breasted; collarless; one trimmed with braid; the other with stitched inlaid silk at neck; satin lining; at $35.

Two styles; 50 inches long; very fine quality velour; loose back; one trimmed with braid; the other handsomely embroidered; lined thruout with satin; at $40.

Third floor, Stewart Building.

Fine and Unusual Shoes For Women

WOMEN who appreciate the value of fine Shoes in giving the most perfect finish to the toilette will be delighted with the models we show at $7 a pair. One very dainty and unusual style is made of dull-finisht calfskin, both vamp and uppers, the shape is quite pointed and there is no tip on the toe. The instep arches gracefully, and the shoe is finisht with a tapering Cuban heel. It is an exceedingly smart and unusual walking shoe.

Another model presents exactly the same shape shoe, with patent leather vamp, for dress wear. There are five other models in these beautiful shoes. They show unusually high-class workmanship, and are practically hand-made thruout. They have the fine details of finish which nothing but hand-work can give. They fit comfortably in addition to being graceful and stylish in the extreme. *$7 a pair.*

Women's Fine Boot Shop, Main floor, Stewart Building.

Maids' Dresses, Aprons and Caps

Good taste, refinement and culture are shown in the proper clothing of your servants. A jaunty little French cap; a spic-and-span apron; neat snowy-white cuffs—these all impress the caller who enters your doors, besides adding much to your own good sense of propriety.

One and Two-piece Dresses of percale, chambray or seersucker, at $1.25 to $2.25. Of black sateen, at $2.25 and $2.75. Of white cambric, linene waisting or Indian-head muslin, at $2.25 to $3.75.

Aprons of white lawn, cambric, dotted Swiss muslin or organdy; large or small; at 25c to $3.50.

Gingham Aprons, at 25c to 65c. Large Work Aprons, at 75c to $1.75.

Handkerchief Aprons, colored border, at 35c.

Caps, at 4c to 35c. Lawn or cambric Cuffs, at 15c and 18c.

Fourth floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

An Interesting Display Of Blankets and Quilts

Our new Blanket Store, on the Fourth floor of the Stewart Building, presents one of the most remarkable exhibitions of Blankets, Down Quilts, and other bed-coverings that will be found in New York City. Just recently the rooms of the Furnished Apartment have been turned over to the Blanket Store for a very realistic exhibition of our most beautiful bed-coverings. It is a sight that will gladden the eyes of every artistic housekeeper, and we invite them to come and look over the special display.

Our stocks are representative of the most elegant and luxurious Blankets and Quilts made in America and abroad. Of course, you know that our stocks at popular prices are unexceled anywhere.

Here are Blankets made of finest California wool, cut and bound separately with wide, heavy silk binding, and with pink, blue or yellow borders. In 60x84 in., at $20; 72x84 in., at $22.50; 78x84 in., $25 a pair.

We show large stocks of fine White Wool Blankets in the extra sizes, which careful housekeepers appreciate. The following are in warm, luxurious quality: 78x84 inches, at $15 a pair; 84x90 inches, at $18 a pair; 90x90 inches, at $20 a pair.

Fine California Blankets, in white grounds with Jacquard figures in colors, at $13 a pair.

Sumptuous French Blankets, with ribbon-pattern borders, in delicate shades of blue, green, yellow and lavender; 70x90 inches; made separately, at $19.75 each.

But there are Blankets of wonderful beauty and warm, luxurious qualities at very much lower prices. For instance—

The "Oregon," in three different sizes, at $6, $7 and $8 a pair.

The "Pride of the East," at $6.75 and $8 a pair. And many more.

Down Quilts with coverings of figured silk and satin, filled with pure odorless down, in a large assortment of colorings, and in full sizes, at $10 to $22.50.

A very large assortment of Down Quilts, covered with best sateen, at $3.75, $5 and $6.

Warm, handsome quilts filled with pure lamb's wool, very light in weight, 72x78 inches, at $7.50 to $20 each.

Imported English Bedspreads, in a fine assortment of styles and patterns, at $3.50 to $7 each.

Satin-finisht Bedspreads, in wide variety, at $2.75 to $4.50 each.

Fourth floor, Fourth avenue, Stewart Building.

Calendars for 1907 Are Ready

Today we show an interesting collection of the newest Calendars for the coming year, including the art work of Gibson, Fisher, Remington, Gilbert and others. Prices range from 4c to $3 each.

We also have ready the Wanamaker Christmas Packet of Post Cards, which is publisht for the first time, this year. Twenty post cards in a packet for 25c.

Book Store, Main floor, Ninth street, Stewart Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Eighth to Tenth Sts.