(FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE WEEKLY REVIEW, DECEMBER 15.)

Latest Foreign News About Books.

London, December 14.

The length of the weekly book lists begins to shrink as Christmas approaches. John Murray has just produced an English translation of Semenoff's "The Russian Government and the Massacres" and Mrs. Colquhoun Grant's "Queen and Cardinal," with its realistic account of Mazarin. There is always a market for gossip and stories about royalty; the dull biography of the Duke of Cambridge is already going into its second edition. T. Fisher Unwin has two books ready giving impressions of fashionable Paris. Kegan Paul is issuing scientific books by two Frenchmen, Binet and Poincarré, while Harran includes Rousseau with Herbert Spencer, Pestalozzi, Montaigne and Herbart in his "Great Educators" series. Captain Amundsen is writing a book descriptive of his pioneer voyage through the long sought for Northwest Passage. No truce has yet been called in the battle of the books. I. N. F.

Paris, December 14.

Lovers of the drama are interested this week in the publication by Lucien Laveur of "La Comédie Francaise, 1658-1907," a complete anecdotal history of the famous playhouse of Molière, with two hundred engravings by way of illustration. The book has been written by Fréderic Loliée, and Paul Hervieu has contributed a preface. From Carteret comes "Fauteuils et Couloirs," an entertaining collection of studies of contemporaneous Paris by Albert Flament, who treats of the aspects and characteristics of the leading theatres and typical theatrical personages. The volume is illustrated with twenty etchings by Minartz. Armand Colin is publishing "La Savelli," a play drawn from a sentimental novel of the Second Empire, written by Augustin Thierry, that is shortly to be produced at the Théâtre Réjane. Juven has just brought out a brightly written volume, entitled "Carlos I Intime et la Cour de Portugal," by the Vicomte de Colleville, who gives a series of clever pen and ink sketches of that mirthful, happy going court and capital. C. I. B.

Books People Are Reading.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The most popular books of the week, according to the demands at the circulating department, are as follows:

Adult Fiction.—Chambers's "The Fighting Chance"; McCutcheon's "Jane Cable"; Hichens's "The Call of the Blood."

Juvenile Fiction.—Barbour's "The Crimson Sweater"; Dudley's "Following the Ball"; Wiggin's "The Bird's Christmas Carol."

Miscellaneous.—Beard's "Jack of All Trades"; Landon's "Principles of Teaching"; Ibsen's "Plays."

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.—Boston, Dec. 14.—Among the books most frequently in demand at the Boston Atheneum during the last week were the following:

Fiction.—Benson's "Paul"; Cholmondeley's "Prisoners"; Bowen's "The Vipers of Milan"; Crawford's "A Lady of Rome"; Locke's "The Beloved Vagabond."

Miscellaneous.—Bodley's "France"; William's "Five Fair Sisters"; Stoker's "Henry Irving"; Nevill's "Reminiscences of Lady Dorothy Nevill"; Harrison's "Memories and Thoughts."

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.—Washington, Dec. 14.—The following list of books called for indicates the tastes of readers in the Library of Congress.

History—Graham's "The Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century"; Munro's "History of the Middle Ages"; "Sixty Centuries of Progress."

Descriptive and Travel—Scott's "The Romance of Polar Explorations"; Waddell's "Lhasa and Its Mystery"; Milton's "The Scenery of London"; McClymont's "Greece Painted by John Fulleylove."

Biography—Hare's "Ladies of the Italian Renaissance"; Fea's "Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe"; Rosebery's "Lord Randolph Churchill"; Hullah's "Theodor Leschetizky."

Fiction—Glyn's "Beyond the Rocks"; Sinclair's "The Jungle"; Long's "The Way of the Gods"; Turgeneff's "The Diary of a Superfluous Man."

Miscellaneous—Foster's "Practice of Diplomacy"; London's "Scorn of Woman"; Shaw's "Dramatic Opinions and Essays."

What N. Y. Booksellers Say They Are Selling Most.

The six best selling books in New York this week, as reported to The New York Tribune Weekly Review, were taken in the following order:

1. "The Doctor"	Ralph Connor	(Fleming H. Revell Company)	$1 50
2. "Jane Cable"	George Barr McCutcheon	(Dodd, Mead & Co.)	1 50
3. "Coniston"	Winston Churchill	(The Macmillan Company)	1 50
4. "The Call of the Blood"	Robert Hichens	(The Macmillan Company)	1 50
5. "The Fighting Chance"	Robert Chambers	(D. Appleton & Co.)	1 50
6. "The Awakening of Helena Richie"	Margaret Deland	(Harper & Bros.)	1 50

LITERARY NOTES.

Charles K. Harris, the music publisher, is the author of a book entitled "How to Write a Popular Song." John Howard Payne, Francis Scott Key, Daniel Decatur Emmett and the Rev. Samuel F. Smith would have preferred a volume telling "How to Sell a Popular Song."

"Why does a bird sing?" asks S. L. Mershon in his book "Mystic Voices," published by Theodore E. Schulte. "We know little, but would fain know more." To this further knowledge the author seeks to lead us. He calls his volume "an interpretation of Nature," and his investigations lead him into many paths. The beauty of the blooms, the visions of the air, the whispers of the fields, he also seeks to understand and to translate. Numerous photographs from nature illustrate the text.

To meet the popular demand, the Frederick A. Stokes Company is bringing a new edition of N. Hudson Moore's "The Lace Book" at just half the price at which the work was originally published.

John Kendrick Bangs contributes to the current issue of "Concerning Municipal Ownership" a story entitled "Alice in Municipaland," in which he sets forth the conditions that would obtain if the principles of municipal ownership were extended to apply to the control and operation of teeth of the entire community. The reader meets several old friends, among them the Hatter, who complains, "Nobody seems to understand but me, and somehow or other I can't make it clear to other people." "You might if you didn't talk through your hat," grinned the Cheshire Cat. "Then I'd have to stop being a public character," said the Hatter.

M. Yashimasa Ishikawa is engaged in translating into Japanese the volume entitled "Modern Advertising," written by Earnest E. Calkins and Ralph Holden, and published by D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. F. Frankfort Moore seems to be exceptionally well housed, to judge from an account of his home, Lewes Castle, in Sussex, England, given by a recent visitor. Few writers of romance, it is safe to say, are privileged to work in so luxurious surroundings. Oddly enough, with all the rooms at his disposal there is not one specially set apart as a study. Mr. Moore has accustomed himself to write anywhere, and most of "The Jessamy Bride" was written while the author sat in a cane chair under a tulip tree in his garden. Thus his visitor describes the grandiose abode of the writer:

The magnificent keep of the ancient structure throws its shadow across one of the beautiful lawns, and the Italian garden which the author has made for himself is boundedd on one side by the ancient gateway, built by William the Conqueror, and on the other by the barbican, erected by Edward I. The original walls of the castle, twelve feet thick, run for hundreds of yards through the grounds, giving shelter to the numerous parterres of roses, and ending only in an old Saxon earthwork, which forms a unique garden terrace. The palm houses, green houses and vineries, in which Mr. Frankfort Moore delights, have staircases leading fifty feet down to the dry moat, where the stables have been built. The old mansion is a place of spacious oak-paneled halls and drawing rooms, one of which has panels of old Aubusson tapestry, acquired from the Empress Eugenie; while in the same apartment stands an ormolu and Sevres table painted by Bouchier. The dining hall is a well proportioned room forty feet long, surrounded by old Italian walnut paneling, twenty feet high, elaborately carved and with insets of sixteenth century Italian pictures. The furniture of this room is exclusively of oak, and many of the pieces are historic. The billiard room, approached by a glass roofed winter garden, furnished in marble, is a perfect old English specimen, with groined oak roof and rafters, and a long range of mullioned windows, one of which holds a portrait of Queen Elizabeth done in cathedral glass. The walls are hung with old tapestry pictures of the Flemish school.

"Tom" Watson, having withdrawn from the magazine bearing his name, which failed recently, has undauntedly started another, to be called "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine," the first number of which is about to make its appearance.

A new garden book is coming from Little, Brown & Co. It is entitled "The Garden and Its Accessories," and is written by Loring Underwood, a well known Boston landscape gardener. One hundred and two views of typical gardens will illustrate the volume. The author describes what he considers the type of American garden should be—"an intimate sort of garden that possesses comfort and beauty aside from floral display, and looks attractive when no flowers are in bloom."

"The Third Rail," the journal of the employes of the New York traction companies, has come out with a special Christmas number, in which are such topical stories as "Motorman Richard's Christmas Turkey" and "Christmas on the Car."

In an effort to state the principal conclusions of modern learning in regard to the Bible, to show "the enhanced values, ethical and religious, which the Bible exhibits through the new views of its nature thus developed," and to point out some of the practical ways in which it may be "most helpfully used" in consonance with these conclusions and views, the Rev. Dr. Willard C. Selleck has written a volume entitled "The New Appreciation of the Bible." It is described as "an attempt by a working pastor to popularize some of the results of scholarship." The University of Chicago Press is the publisher of the book.

Whittaker's "Church Calendar," arranged according to the Christian year, now beginning with the Advent season, has just been issued and will be immediately followed by the "Churchman's Almanac for 1907," the fifty-third volume. The "Almanac" is a comprehensive year book of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The first number of "The Circle," the new Funk & Wagnalls magazine, has just appeared under the editorship of Mr. Eugene Thwing. It is attractive in appearance and its contents bear out the promise in its prospectus that its aim will be "to assert and employ the inspirational and curative power of the good and the beautiful in the everyday life of the people." "The Circle" is enthusiastically "anti-muck rake" in its purpose and programme.

Recent publications of the American Book Company include "Davison's Practical Zoology," by Alvin Davison, professor of biology in Lafayette College; "Ritchey's High School Manual Training Course in Woodwork," by Samuel E. Ritchey, instructor in the R. T. Crane Manual Training High School, Chicago, and "La Bédollière's La Mère Michel et son Chat," edited by Freeman L. Jasselyn, jr., professor of Romance languages in Boston University.

HOUSES FOR PARK SQUIRRELS.

Will Be Protected from Cold by Huts of Branches—Mrs. Sage a Visitor.

As the result of an appeal to Park Commissioner Moses Herrman by women and children living in the neighborhood of Central Park, the squirrels of the park will not suffer from the cold this year, but will have comfortable little houses to shelter them.

These little houses are being placed in the park where, in the opinion of Mr. Parsons, the landscape artist, they will add most to the picturesque effect of the scenery. They are made of branches. The largest one, to be placed near 82d street, on the west side, has three compartments, with a door leading into each from the side, and will house twenty squirrels comfortably.

One of the best friends of the squirrels is Mrs. Russell Sage. Often on a clear day she drives to the park and takes great pleasure in watching the squirrels eat from her hand. One old woman, with snow white hair, appears every morning with a big bag of cracked nuts.

POLICEMAN HURT IN FIRE RESCUE.

Patrolman Jeremiah Meaney, of the East 104th street station, was slightly injured yesterday morning in rescuing the Friedman family from a fire on the ground floor of No. 1680 Madison avenue. On this floor Jacob Friedman has a tailoring establishment, and lives with his family in the rear. When the fire started, the whole family seemed too terrified to move, and cried for help. Meaney broke one of the plate glass windows and, entering the building, succeeded in getting them out safely. The damage by fire amounts to about $2,000.

MISS GOLDMAN WOULD CLOSE WALL ST.

The members of the Brooklyn Philosophical Society were entertained at their headquarters in the Long Island Business College Building, at Bedford avenue and South 8th street, Williamsburg, yesterday by Miss Emma Goldman, the champion of anarchy. Miss Goldman has a grievance, and she aired it yesterday, to the delight of the fifty or more long whiskered individuals who attended the meeting. Miss Goldman doesn't like Wall Street, and she freely expressed her opinion of District Attorney Jerome for his failure to close up the Street. Instead of doing this, she said, he was spending his spare moments watching small gambling houses. Miss Goldman didn't say whether or not she favored allowing the gambling houses to remain open. She also objects to the Police Department.

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NIAGARA PRESERVATION.

President of American Civic Association Makes Explanation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your editorial of November 28 you allude to the campaign of the American Civic Association for the saving of Niagara Falls, and I am so sure that your conclusions are based on a misapprehension of the facts that I think it only fair to present the truth.

The Niagara preservation campaign, which used postal cards at its last round, has been proceeding for nearly one year. President Roosevelt was first addressed by those whose attention was called to the impending destruction of Niagara Falls by this association. Members of Congress afterward were written to in order. After the agitation, which was brought about by exactly the same means, had caused the passage of the Burton bill, for the first time recognizing the scenic value of Niagara Falls to the United States, Secretary Taft was addressed because he had something to do with the preservation of the falls.

We maintain that the public has a perfect right to express itself upon these subjects. We also insist that the representation has been dignified. Is it likely that the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the Episcopal bishops of Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Boston, the Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, numberless mayors, Senators, Congressmen and professional men of high standing, could be moved by idle clamor? It is this sort of people who have written to Secretary Taft. These letters, too, have been written in many cases by men who knew the facts in the case and were competent to speak not only upon the law but upon the facts. For instance, here is a quotation from a letter written by Dr. Matthew D. Mann, dean of the chemical department of the University of Buffalo, who, according to the printed statements emanating from that neighborhood, ought by all means to be in favor of the power development. Dr. Mann says:

"I do not believe there is a Buffalonian in favor of the admission of more power from Canada, unless said individual has some direct connection with one of the companies or expects to derive benefit in some way. There is no reason why Buffalo should favor this project. As yet, Buffalo has not benefited in the slightest degree by the use of Niagara Falls power. There is scarcely a city in the country that uses so little electricity as we do. The price is practically prohibitive."

Allusion has been made to statements said to have been misleading in the circular letters sent out by this association. Secretary Taft did criticise these statements, and the press reports gave his criticism in full. No publicity was given to the authority filed in support of the statements and comparisons which were made by this association. I think it only proper to call your attention to the fact that the data used in the comparisons issued was all taken either from the report of Captain Charles W. Kutz, the special officer of the engineering corps of the United States Army, who has made a report upon the Niagara conditions, or from a statement made by James H. Fuertes, a hydraulic engineer in New York City, who has served that city most acceptably in many important matters.

There was no misrepresentation whatever in our literature. The amount of water to be abstracted by the Canadian companies seeking permits to introduce power into the United States was compared in cubic feet a second with the average flow of various rivers as given by Mr. Fuertes. When argument was made before the secretary on the memorandum or brief submitted at the hearing of November 26, the strength of the statements and comparisons objected to was made greater through a comparison, not with the average flow of the Delaware, the Hudson, the James, the Potomac and the Susquehanna, which includes a consideration of the incidental and occasional floods, but with the average low water flow, which gives the conditions that prevail during the summer months. In this comparison, which Mr. Fuertes in a personal interview insisted was a fair one, the amount of water proposed to be abstracted from the Niagara River appears as more than double the average dry year low water flow of the Delaware, Hudson, James, Potomac and Susquehanna at their mouths.

The army engineers who advised Secretary Taft managed to construe this statement as affecting the estuaries of these rivers rather than the fresh water contribution of the rivers themselves, which was implied and intended. While the comparison with the amount of water required to produce the electricity sought to be developed and admitted would be still more striking, it is submitted that it would not be less impressive if instead of speaking of the mouths of these rivers we had mentioned the Hudson at Albany, the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, the Delaware at Trenton, the James at Richmond and the Susquehanna at Harrisburg.

No unworthy motives were imputed to any engineer of the United States army, either in the literature of this association or in the statement before Secretary Taft. The criticism which evoked the Secretary's defence was not of the work of these engineers, but of their recommendations. There are some of us who feel that an American citizen conversant with the facts and interested in the conclusions which will follow the consideration of a matter of general public import has a right to question the recommendations of a government officer, while accepting the facts upon which such recommendations are based.

When it is realized that within little more than a year, and largely through the efforts of this association and the agencies it has interested, Niagara Falls has been placed within the charge of so able and fair minded an official as Secretary Taft, that its scenic preservation has been recognized by an act of Congress, and that the power developing companies which were proceeding without right have been caused to resort to all sorts of misrepresentation to enforce their claims, not avoiding personal abuse, I respectfully submit that our work has been fully justified.

J. HORACE M'FARLAND, President.

Harrisburg, Penn., Dec. 12, 1906.

[There was no intention of questioning in the article here referred to the right of the public to express its sentiments freely. We merely suggested that a solicited opinion had less value than a spontaneous one, and we do not discover that Mr. McFarland dissents from that view. Moreover, the propriety of addressing the President and Congress relative to the matter, for the purpose of securing legislation, is more obvious than that of endeavoring to influence the official who was charged with the execution of the Burton law.

Without venturing to challenge the accuracy of the statements made at the opening of the campaign of the American Civic Association more than a year ago, we may be permitted to call Mr. McFarland's attention to the diversity of the estimates of the amount of water the abstraction of which had been authorized. The American Civic Association put it at 35½ per cent of the total flow, the International Waterways Commission at from 27 to 33 per cent, and the state geologist, Dr. Clarke, at about 20 per cent. With all these figures before him, what is the dispassionate judge to infer? Can it be that the truth lies somewhere between the extremes here presented? And does not the failure of the American Civic Association to recognize the doubts which are entertained concerning the effect on the American Fall of abstracting water on the Canadian side at points below the crest of the rapids expose the organization over which Mr. McFarland presides to an imputation of injustice?—Ed.]

TO PREVENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the recent Southern Railway disaster and others that are occurring almost daily, there is a logical reason why these accidents have occurred and will continue to occur. It is because trains are run at high speed and the element of reserve force is practically eliminated. A stop of even short duration is likely to cause a delay in final arrival at destination. Such a stop, if the rear brakeman follows instructions, will in all cases be lengthened by the time necessary to recall him. Consequently, of late years, the rear brakemen have practically abandoned the practice of going back to flag oncoming trains. While this may be denied, the demonstration is in the fact that these terrible disasters would not have occurred had the rear brakeman gone back. The remedy is in providing a light vehicle that will enable the rear brakeman to go back half a mile in a minute or so and return to his train quickly upon recall signal. A folding velocipede or similar device, carried upon the rear of every train, in a small compartment prepared for its reception, light and capable of being quickly transferred to the track, and speeded high for short distances, would have saved many lives and millions of dollars of destroyed property. Such an arrangement is practicable, and should be insisted upon. E. T. HARRIS.

Chicago, December 12, 1906.

CONSTITUTION REVISION.

Reasons Why It Is Needed—Work Should Be Done by Convention.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is becoming every year more evident that the Constitution of the United States must be extensively revised, amended and enlarged. We have great reverence for the venerable document, and it may seem to some like wanton sacrilege even to propose any change. But we have far outgrown our fundamental law, and a Constitution well adapted to meet the conditions of the simple life in a little patch of country along the Atlantic seaboard 130 years ago has become altogether inadequate for adjustment of the many new political, social and industrial exigencies of the present times.

Our broad stretch of empire and our millions rapidly increasing, with new wants, new emergencies, new problems of every kind urgently demanding solution, call for the implacement of new principles of government in the Constitution of such broad scope and universal application that there shall be little or no need for raising the question of "constitutionality" whenever a new law is to be enacted looking to improvement of the general welfare or for correction of long standing abuses. It is also becoming increasingly difficult for the Supreme Court so to frame its opinions and decisions that they will not conflict with or reverse any former decisions. Another consideration should be of great weight in this line: Our civilization is becoming so complex and the interests of the whole people are so often intricately involved that the old doctrine of "states' rights" is fast passing into non-user and oblivion; the people of the United States and not the politicians of the states are every year coming more and more to control and govern the states separately as well as collectively, and, much as we may deprecate the concentration of power at Washington and raise our hands to protest and our voice to utter fears of "imperialism," yet the trend of events is too strong. Before the Civil War we were a disunited people, but since then we have become so firmly knitted together in every kind of interest and enterprise that we are fain to put upon the central government a larger responsibility and endow it with wider exercise of power.

Much of the Constitution has become obsolete and there are some sections that can, it is claimed, be construed as contradictory of others. It should be revised and enlarged, and now is the right time. It can better be done by a convention of delegates specially chosen by the people, but a representative from the Supreme Court, from each body of Congress and from the White House should sit as members of it.

New subjects will readily suggest themselves, such as polygamy, divorce, taxation, transportation, restraint both of corporative and labor tyranny, life insurance, peonage and many others. By the logic of events the advocates of "strict construction" have been remanded to the rear, but the danger now is of too broad a construction; there should be a "via media" by which a new Constitution might offer quick and easy access to justice and right in framing the national laws, for the greatest and most common of the perplexities assailing our legislators arise from doubt of the "constitutionality" of a proposed measure. There would also be immense relief to the country by the absence of a great mass of litigation now deemed necessary because of the obscurity or lack of provisions in the Constitution covering particular cases.

There will be needed in this great convention a supply of the country's best men, who in their care and wisdom shall make a Constitution neither too general in the matter of fundamental principles nor, on the other hand, so diffuse as to make its provisions of the nature of passing law.

By an enlarged Constitution we will relieve the Supreme Court of much trouble occasioned to it through lack of applicability of constitutional interpretation in dealing with laws that, in their nature and objects, were undreamed of one hundred years ago. All this while the Constitution has remained rigid and our judges have had perforce to strain many a point and exhibit often much mental agility in order to make their decisions agree both with the Constitution and with common sense, and generally common sense has prevailed with them. In fact, our Supreme Court has in practice made its own enlargements of the Constitution, reading into it much that cannot be found expressed there and establishing by its decisions what are indeed tantamount to unwritten amendments.

In the last forty years we have ever been approaching nearer to the British system, where the unwritten constitution, being founded alone upon judicial decisions and Parliamentary and administrative practice, has admirably combined the two apparently opposite qualities of permanence and changeability.

The Constitution should now be so remodelled as to be adaptable to twentieth century conditions, rather than to those of the eighteenth. "State rights" are fading into dreams of the past; "the people" are ever becoming more supreme, active and sensitive regarding the "people's rights"; they are acting in the mass and not through state governments.

Our Constitution has come to be regarded as somewhat of a "fetich" and almost as endowed with transcendent, self-acting qualities. It should now cease to be an object of so much blind veneration, but should be made an instrument adapted for vital, efficient, everyday use, and should embody all the permanent principles that are operative in our political, social and industrial life.

JOHN H. OSBORNE.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1906.

CURE FOR COCAINE HABIT NEEDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In my old age I have been brought face to face with a great sorrow. My grandson, not yet nineteen years of age, is in the grasp of the cocaine habit. What this has meant to me in the last two years cannot be told.

On ascertaining the cause of his sad condition I immediately began to look about for some institution in which to place him. Can you or any of your readers inform me of such a place?

New York, Dec. 15, 1906. A MINISTER.

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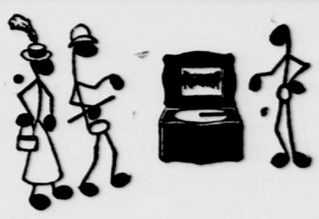

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Each contains excellent portraits, besides musical illustrations.

PUBLISHED BY THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64-66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ELEPHANT BEATS AUTO.

In Head-on Collision Fred Thompson's Machine Is Badly Battered.

In a battle royal between Gip, the largest of the Thompson & Dundy pachyderms, and Frederick Thompson's big touring car at Luna Park yesterday the elephant came out a badly battered but triumphant victor. The automobile and its driver, Eugene De Gory, are laid up for repairs in a Coney Island garage, while Gip, her trunk and head swathed in bandages, is under the care of Dr. M. V. Potter, a veterinary surgeon. Incidentally Fred Thompson took an involuntary plunge into the icy water of the Luna Park lake and Edward Abeles, who is to play the leading role in "Brewster's Millions," the forthcoming production of Thompson & Dundy, is nursing a few bruises and cuts received from flying glass.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Thompson, accompanied by Mr. Abeles, went to Luna Park to inspect the trial of a mechanical yacht destined for use in the third act of "Brewster's Millions." Instead of leaving his machine outside the gates, as is his custom, Mr. Thompson directed his chauffeur to enter the park. Gip and the rest of the herd were met, and Gip, who evidently didn't like the auto's appearance, charged at it. The chauffeur got excited, and, instead of backing away, put on full speed ahead. It was a case of 60-horsepower of machine against an unknown power of elephant, and the elephant won hands down. It took the united efforts of the park attendants to finally drive Gip off and as many more to get the machine in shape for the garage.

SAYS FRIEND HELPED TO ROB HIM.

Joseph Schwartz, a conductor, of No. 203 Seventh avenue, was accused by his former friend Jacob Hadler, of No. 207 Seventh avenue, of being a highwayman when he was arraigned yesterday in the Essex Market court. Hadler said Schwartz took hold of the lapels of his coat and engaged him in conversation while a confederate took a gold and silver watch from his pocket. Schwartz pleaded not guilty, and was held in $1,000 bail.

CIRCUS WANTS A FLYING MACHINE.

Offers Ten Thousand Dollars for Airship Without Balloon Attachment.

A bonus of $10,000 is offered by the management of the Barnum & Bailey circus for a practical flying machine. In addition to the prize of $10,000, a season's engagement at a large salary is offered to the inventor who can produce such a machine and run it daily on the road during the coming season. The only provisions that the circus people insist upon are that the flying machine shall not have a balloon attachment and that it shall depend entirely upon its mechanism for its operation.

During James A. Bailey's life, it is said, he gave a great deal of attention to the progress of aerial navigation. Correspondence was opened with inventors all over the world, and whenever the newspapers reported even the partial success of experiments along the line of aerial navigation, he immediately had his representatives get in touch with the inventor.

MRS. PATRICK DENIES APPEAL STORY.

Mrs. Albert T. Patrick said last night that she had no intention of going to Albany to make a personal appeal to Governor Higgins for the commutation of the death sentence on her husband. It was said that Patrick was anxious to have this appeal made to Governor Higgins rather than to Governor Hughes, and that his family would bring all the pressure possible to bear before New Year's to procure the remittance of the death penalty.

O. HAAS BROS.,
Reduced Tailored Gowns.

Fashions may come and fashions may go, but the tailor made gown keeps on forever. Perhaps this is because the really well made costume is so popular that it cannot become common. O. HAAS BROS., Ladies' Tailors, 20 West 27th St., formerly of 5th Ave., are offering tailored costumes to measure, richly lined and copied from the leading models. Gowns for $48; former price, $75. Model costumes will also be offered at a decided reduction.

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