

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS.

RAILWAY SHARES FALL

MANAGERS IN LONDON.

Companies Must Lose Whether Strike Occurs or Is Averted.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] London, Sept. 21.—The shrinkage of over £10,000,000 in the values of British railway shares and guaranteed and debenture stocks in the course of the week has brought the leading managers to London for private consultations. The decline is logical from their point of view, since the railways must lose, whether a general strike be ordered at the end of next month by the Amalgamated Society or whether it be averted by conciliation. Rulnous as would be the interruption of traffic for a prolonged period, the concession demanded by the trade union might be equally costly, since official recognition would enable the labor leaders to strengthen their organization and carry out reforms in the course of time. The railway managers would prefer to make a stand at once before the non-unionists are driven into the Amalgamated Society. But this will be difficult when provincial mayors are urging them to recognize the union and the trend of the newspapers and political discussion is in the direction of peace.

NOVEL TOYS SHOWN.

Many Rulers in Hunting Costume To Be Seen in Paris.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] Paris, Sept. 21.—The seventh annual toy show organized by M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, opened to-day in the historic tennis court, Le Jeu de Paume, in the Tuilleries gardens. Among the novelties is the aeroplane catastrophe, consisting of a miniature aeroplane that ascends by leaps and bounds to the height of five yards, when it suddenly breaks down, precipitating a wax doll aeronaut to the ground. A prominent corner is filled with wooden toy caricatures designed by Caran D'Ache, President Fallières is partridge shooting, King Edward grouse shooting, Emperor William wild bear hunting, the Emperor of Austria chamois hunting and President Roosevelt, attired in cowboy costume and rifle in hand, is looking for bears. There are forty-two different kinds of diablo apparatus, and the mechanical toys based upon the principles of air navigation amount to three hundred. C. I. B.

DEATH PENALTY FEELING

Still Manifested Strongly by Parisians.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] Paris, Sept. 21.—The popular feeling in regard to President Fallières's reprieve of Solleilhat, the child murderer, has by no means subsided. The entire police force of Paris was called out yesterday to maintain order around the Palais de Justice, while the courtroom, where the criminal was officially notified of the commutation of his death sentence, was filled with detectives and police agents. Owing to these extraordinary precautions no hostile manifestation occurred, although a few street arabs shouted in a chorus to the air of "The Lamplions," "La guillotine! La guillotine! La guillotine!" Public opinion is further excited by three fresh child murders. The general trend of feeling is that the criminal classes regard President Fallières's clemency as an act of weakness, and consequently feel encouraged to perpetrate outrages of every description. Staunch Republican newspapers like the "Temps" and the "Matin" consider that President Fallières, carried away by extraordinary loyalty to his personal convictions in regard to capital punishment, has infringed upon the spirit if not the letter of the French constitution, and, judging from the present high pitch of popular feeling, the matter will probably be brought up in Parliament when Senate and Chamber reassemble in October. The rupture between Radicals and Socialists is now complete. Even so red a Radical as Camille Pelletan protests against unpatriotic theories expressed by Hervé and Jaurès, and states that Hervé, Jaurès and their followers devote themselves to anti-militarism, anti-religion and anti-everything, but cease to pay any attention to real socialism in the true meaning of the term. MM. Clemenceau and Brand express the conviction that the Radical Republic majority will be considerably increased by this wholesale elimination of the Hervé-Jaurès type of socialism. C. I. B.

NO LIQUOR DURING WORKING HOURS.

Socialists in Germany Declare Against Factory Beer Drinking Custom.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] Essen, Sept. 21.—The temperance question was discussed again to-day at the socialist national convention, in this city. Only one vote was cast against a resolution whose main feature was an expression of opposition to the use of alcohol in any form during working hours, thus setting the full strength of the Socialist party against the German factory system of beer drinking at regular intervals throughout the day. In many workshops the drinking of eight to ten pints of beer is the usual custom while the men are at work. The prevailing opinion among the delegates to the convention was that the temperance of the laboring classes will cease gradually with the betterment of their condition, the shortening of the hours of work and the abolition of night work. A delegate of the striking dock laborers of Antwerp, named Milica, was permitted to address the convention. He described the situation at Antwerp in dismal terms, saying that thousands of strike-breakers were reaching that port from Germany, England and other countries, making the contest of the strikers with a combination representing £1,500,000 of capital difficult in the extreme. He asked for financial aid, which the managing committee of the social-democratic party probably will furnish.

WORK AT HAGUE DONE.

Variety of Reasons for Obvious Failure of Peace Congress.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] London, Sept. 21.—M. Nelidoff's proposal that the date should be fixed for the third peace congress and arrangements made by the powers for a definite scheme of work is interpreted by the English press as a sign that the present congress has exhausted its capacity for effective diplomacy and is anxious to break up. The meagre results of the prolonged negotiations are admitted on all sides to be disappointing. The reasons assigned for the obvious failure range from the academic declaration that an international debating society without rules of procedure or clearly defined powers cannot act in a businesslike way to the cynical judgment that the German Emperor has not wanted to have the congress accomplish anything and has contrived to block proceedings, as in the case of the measures for preventing the use of floating mines. When there seemed to be a chance of doing something useful the congress has lacked the driving force of a great personality behind it. This was lost when Mr. Roosevelt, after taking the initiative, retired to the background, leaving the Czar to be responsible for the programme, which has proved to be badly arranged and quite unmanageable. The practical moral drawn from the Hague congress is that the powers can do more for the peace of the world by conciliatory diplomacy than by amphyctyonic councils, in which weak nations are on terms of equality with the strong. The Anglo-Russian treaty is cited as an instance. Although the text is still withheld from publication, the Russian semi-official outline satisfied the critics here, and the agreement respecting spheres of influence in Afghanistan, Persia and Tibet is assumed to be as equitable as the Anglo-French compact respecting Siam. Another instance is the Anglo-American agreement respecting the fisheries arbitration, for which the ground will be cleared at The Hague soon after the peace congress adjourns. The preliminary steps for the submission of the case have not yet been taken, but the arbitration tribunal will probably be organized in early spring, so that a decision can be reached which will obviate the renewal of the modus vivendi. Sir Robert Bond is rebuked by "The Spectator" for immoderate language in criticizing Sir Edward Grey's action, and arbitration is described as the best possible solution of the troublesome question. I. N. F.

PRIZE COURT APPROVED.

Brazil Alone Votes Against Motion at The Hague.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] Paris, Sept. 21.—The sixth plenary sitting of the peace conference to-day attracted an unusually large audience. The proposal to establish an international prize court was approved by thirty-seven votes in the affirmative, Brazil alone casting a vote against it. Russia, Japan, Siam, Venezuela, Turkey and Persia abstained from voting. On the motion of President Nelidoff the resolution in regard to convening the third peace conference, which was introduced on September 19 at the instance of all the heads of the various delegations, was unanimously adopted, together with expressions of gratitude to Emperor Nicholas as the initiator of the conference, and to Queen Wilhelmina for her hospitality. The resolution was as follows: The conference recommends to the powers the convocation of a third conference within a period similar to that which elapsed between the former conferences, leaving the exact date to be fixed in common accord by the powers. The conference calls the attention of the powers to the necessity of having the work of the conference prepared a sufficient time before its meeting so that its deliberations may be taken with the industry and rapidity which it is very desirable that about two years before the probable date of convocation a preparatory committee be entrusted by the governments with the collection of the different propositions to be submitted to the conference and the gathering of matters susceptible of being embodied in international regulations, and that the committee prepare a programme about which the governments will agree early enough to have it earnestly studied in each country. The conference recommends that this committee be also intrusted to propose a system of organization and procedure for the conference. Prior to the vote, M. Tsumaki, head of the Japanese delegation, drew cordial applause by a few remarks, in which he gracefully expressed appreciation of the personal initiative of Emperor Nicholas in bringing about the meeting of the peace conventions. In the course of the discussion regarding the establishment of an international prize court, Señor Esteve (Mexico) announced that the Mexican delegation would now vote in favor of the motion, as the modification permitting a country interested in a case to have its own judge on the tribunal largely did away with the objectionable features of the earlier proposal, which, he said, contravened the principle of the equality of nations. Señor Esteve added that while Mexico would support the proposal to establish a prize court, she did not withdraw her opinion, repeatedly expressed, against the plan to establish an international court of permanent arbitration, if based on a principle contrary to the equality of the states. The conference adopted an amendment to the measure relating to the treatment of neutrals in the territory of belligerents, which does away with the contradictions pointed out by Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, head of the German delegation, in the previous proposal on the same subject.

RUSSIAN HARVESTS DISAPPOINTING.

Exports Will Hardly Exceed Last Year's, but France Has Bountiful Crops.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—The crop report of the central statistical committee, issued to-day, records that the expectations of a fine crop have been disappointed and that the high prices of grain, assuring a remunerative export business, offer the only relieving feature of the situation. The current year's crops yielded only 66,000,000 bushels more than last year's, leaving a shortage of 200,000,000 bushels, or 11 per cent of the average crop. The figures, it is added, would presage a repetition of last year's famine were it not for the fact that the shortage is distributed among different kinds of grain. The winter wheat is 32 per cent short, spring wheat 14, and rye, which is the principal food of the peasants, is only 7 per cent short. The Volga provinces, which supply Russia with rye, gathered crops above the average. The exports of grain, however, it is said, will hardly exceed last year's, when the grain stored from previous crops enabled Russia to supply her regular customers and retain her markets. This year's exports will consist of the present year's crop, leaving the stored grain for home use. Prices are high. Saratov reports that rye is selling at 75 cents a bushel and wheat at \$1.25. Paris, Sept. 21.—Official figures published to-day show that France will reap bountiful harvests this year. The wheat yield will be 130,377,000 hectolitres, against 114,501,000 last year; rye will yield 20,842,690, against 17,771,000, and maslin, a mixture of wheat and rye, will yield 2,474,000, against 2,209,000 hectolitres.

FRENCH ARMY MORALE.

SHOWN IN MANŒUVRES. High Praise by Observers of Discipline, Endurance and Marching.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] Paris, Sept. 21.—The French army in the present autumn manoeuvres, as well as in actual fighting operations in Morocco, is giving an excellent account of itself. The foreign military attaches report that the discipline, endurance and marching qualities shown by the infantry battalions in the manoeuvres are fully equal to anything on record in former years, while a British officer who was a war correspondent accompanied the French flying column under Lieutenant Colonel Dion that destroyed the Moorish camp at Teddet declares that the discipline and at the same time the remarkable good spirits and camaraderie between the officers and the men were the objects of his continual admiration. According to the same authority no men ever marched better, and it would be hard to find soldiers at once such masters of their craft and so lighthearted. The field batteries under General Drude's orders are described as models of their kind; the artillerymen pick up the range with the greatest rapidity and accuracy, and the manner in which the 75-millimetre guns were served during the day could not be surpassed. These impartial opinions, coming from competent military critics, indicate that the recent wholesale attacks upon the efficiency and discipline of the French army were ill founded and inspired by the political antagonists of Premier Clemenceau and his War Minister, General Piquart. C. I. B.

NOTES IN PARIS.

Americans at French Capital—New Books.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] Paris, Sept. 21.—Among the Americans in Paris are Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Adams, Miss Adams, Professor Charles Moore, of Harvard; A. H. Stober, Elliot Gregory, George Pollock, Mrs. Borden Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Kendall, Mrs. Anna Loring, William Hopkins Young, C. M. Hewitt and family, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Appleton and Mrs. S. E. White, Wilbur Wright, the aeroplane inventor, of Dayton, Ohio, has left Paris for Berlin. Among the Americans passing September at Cadenabbia on the Italian lakes are Mrs. S. Elkins, Miss Elkins, George Haines, Mrs. Waldo Story, Miss Story, Mrs. Alfred Parrish, Miss Gladys Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Payson, Canon and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Capron, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Kemp, Mrs. Charles H. Whiting, Miss Helen Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Purdy, Miss McKeever, Mrs. John Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Grissom and Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Forbes. Pasquell publishes "Monsieur, Madame et l'Auto," a frisky, piquant, excessively up-to-date novel, by Michel Corday. Plon issues "L'Écran Brise," a clever story of a dispute between two sisters, in verse, by Henry Bordeaux. C. I. B.

GUESTS OF SIAM'S KING.

Homburg's Residents Drink at His Expense on His Birthday.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] Homburg, Sept. 21.—King Chulalongkorn of Siam, who was born on September 21, 1853, invited all Homburg to join him in celebrating his birthday to-day. Champagne and red and white wines of other descriptions were served at the Kurhaus (Casino) without any limit. It was arranged by the chief minister of the visiting King that each person who paid a trifling fee should become temporarily a member of the Kurhaus and be entitled to three bottles of wine, one each of champagne and white and red wine, while in the grounds of the Kurhaus three pavilions were erected, where free beer was distributed to all comers. The King decreed that this celebration should continue at his expense for three days. He is also distributing large sums of money to the poor through the local benevolent societies and the city authorities, and to-night he gave a banquet to six hundred persons. Among the invited guests, who came from all parts of Germany, were merchants and others from whom the King has bought jewels, works of art, furniture and other articles. The people of Homburg are joining in the spirit of the King's hospitality. His portrait is in every shop window, and the houses are decorated with the Siamese flag—a white elephant on a red ground. A large quantity of fireworks was burned to-night at the expense of the municipality of Homburg, whose citizens also illuminated their residences in honor of the occasion. A new medicinal spring which recently burst forth in Kur Park was formally named Chulalongkorn Spring to-day by the Burgomaster of Homburg, surrounded by the municipal officers and in the presence of the King of Siam and his suite. The daily outlay of King Chulalongkorn in normal times while travelling is about \$3,000 for the hotel bill of himself and his suite. It is thought that the celebration of his birthday will cost \$50,000. The King's departure from Homburg has been gathered as the managers of the Kurhaus have been gathering in the agreement of the French army. It is estimated that the King already has spent \$1,500,000 in Germany alone.

REBELS REPULSED IN CHINA.

Attack on City of Yo-Chow Fails, but Disaffection Is Spreading.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] Hong Kong, Sept. 21.—The imperial troops have repulsed an attack made on the city of Yo-Chow, on the Yangtze-Kiang River, province of Hu-Nan, by 2,000 rebels. The latter stormed the city and scaled the walls, but after some sharp fighting were driven off. The disaffection in the Kal-Chow district is spreading, and the inhabitants of the Kwang-Si border are joining the movement to obtain redress for the grievances complained of, including the increased taxation and high prices charged for foodstuffs. FRANCO-LIBERIAN TREATY. Paris, Sept. 21.—The treaty signed here yesterday between President Barclay of Liberia and the officials of the Foreign Office, which supply Liberia with the French Ivory Coast, super-terminates the agreement of 1892 and establishes a fixed, natural, topographical boundary. The frontier follows a water course for 700 out of the 900 kilometers delimited. NEW AERIAL MACHINE TESTED. Paris, Sept. 21.—Louis Malesot, the aeronaut, made an ascent from here to-day, and maneuvered in the air about sixty yards above the ground in a combination of a balloon and an aeroplane. The balloon is cigar-shaped, about ninety feet long, and is said to be slightly heavier than the air, the surplus weight being lifted by the action of the motor suspended from the balloon. Malesot will attempt next week to make a trip in his balloon-aeroplane from Meaux to Paris, a distance of twenty-seven miles. KING OF SPAIN GOES TO GALICIA. San Sebastian, Sept. 21.—King Alfonso, accompanied by his staff, left this city to-day for Galicia, where he will attend to the duties of the head of the monarchy in the mean time remaining at La Queen's palace. Later the Spanish sovereigns will visit Emperor Francis Joseph and King Edward, stopping for a week in Paris incognito while on their way from Vienna to England.

KING'S SHOOTING TRIP.

Season at Height in Scotland—To Entertain Kaiser Elaborately.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] London, Sept. 21.—The Scottish season will be at its height when the King reaches Balmoral early next week. The weather is fine enough there and in the South of England, and makes full amends for the cold spring and wet summer. It is highly favorable for grouse drives, and large bags are reported from all prominent shootings. The details of the arrangements for the German Emperor's visit late in the autumn show that it will be an affair of exceptional statefulness from the outset. The King will make a prolonged visit to the Duke of Connaught at Malta in the spring, and help to dignify his brother's new military command. He will subsequently visit the King and Queen of Spain in Madrid. Sir John Brunner has bought Silverlands, Sir Philip Waterlow's estate at Virginia Water, one of the best properties around Windsor. The estate, which is of four hundred acres, includes the Hardwick Farm, where Queen Elizabeth was often in the oak paneled room, and also a portion of the village of Lymington and many ancient oaks. Historic houses are safe in rural England alone. Crosby Hall, the only relic of fifteenth century architecture which escaped the great fire of London, is not yet secure, although there have been prolonged negotiations and conferences for preserving it. The Lord Mayor is making a final desperate effort to save it. The Duke of Devonshire's improvement in health in the South of England has been decisive, and although he will be compelled to winter in the South of France his reappearance in Parliament in the spring is confidently predicted. Reports of Mr. Chamberlain's convalescence at Highbury continue to appear, but are not confirmed by those having casual glimpses of him at Birmingham. John Burns is the only member of the Cabinet in London, having returned from a rapid circuit of Germany, where Bielefeld with its philanthropic activities impressed him more favorably than the Krupp works with potentialities for war. The most eloquent American visitor in London is Walter Wellman's chief engineer, Melvin Vaneman, who is none the worse for his flying start in a balloon for the North Pole and premature descent on a glacier. He tells the story of the two hours' voyage in the air with vivacity, and is evidently sincere when he says he wants to make another trip in the balloon. Among the outgoing English travellers are Rudyard Kipling for a quick run to Canada, and Alfred Sutro, who will attend the rehearsals of his play in New York. Sir Gilbert Parker's novel "The Weavers," published here this week, is highly praised by nearly all the critics as a brilliant work. The publishers' lists are longer and duller than usual, although they have been saving the best books for the autumn trade. The third part of Sir George Trevelyan's "American Revolution," dealing with Burgoyne's campaign, the sorrows of Valley Forge and Franklin's mission to Paris, is the most promising entry. Beckles Wilson has come to the rescue of George III in a thoroughgoing partisan tribute to his political astuteness and sterling qualities. I. N. F.

VOTE ON RAILWAY STRIKE.

England Anxious About Result of Coming Poll of Employees.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] London, Sept. 21.—The question whether the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants will strike to secure recognition of the organization and a new scale of wages and hours, which is exciting great apprehension on the part of the public, will be decided by ballot. The secretary of the society is issuing ballots for the members, which are to be returned, marked "Yes" or "No," by October 28. If the society decides to quit work the strike is not likely to be declared before November. The seriousness of a railway tie-up in the United Kingdom cannot be overestimated. If put in effect it would not only paralyze the industries, but seem would starve out the inhabitants of all the interior cities of England, where there are only a few days' food supplies on hand. The managers of the railways assert that not more than one-third of their employees belong to the society. The officials of the Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen do not sympathize with the movement and are opposing it. Some of the newspapers are proposing that the railway companies take a ballot of their shareholders, in order to find out whether they should recognize the employees' society. The shareholders do not appear to be enthusiastic over any of the schemes presented for increasing the expenses. They point out that the companies now pay less than 25 per cent, and would be ruined if wages were increased, while, they add, the employees of the companies are better off than the workers in most of the other industries. A realization of what a stoppage of the railways would mean to the country has brought up a discussion of the question of government ownership of the roads, which finds a few prominent supporters, including Lord Brassey.

THE NIJNI NOVGOROD FAIR.

Prices Higher and Money Scarcer than Last Year, but Profit Shown.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—The Nijni Novgorod fair has just closed another successful season, though without equalling last year's profits, when resumption of trade after the war with Japan brought many Siberians to the fair, which is famous throughout the empire. It is held on a large plain west of the Oka River. The fair town consists of an immense aggregation of stone buildings, arranged in regular blocks, with many special sections devoted to particular goods. The whole fair is lighted by electricity. These commercial assemblages are always held in the second half of the summer and are the largest in the world, attracting merchants from many foreign countries, as well as from all parts of Russia. The sales amount to from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The Siberians last year had plenty of money and placed big orders, owing to profits made from transactions with the government during the war. This year the factory strikes made the supply of goods below the average. Prices were high and money was comparatively scarce. CHOLERA SPREADING IN RUSSIA. Nearly Five Thousand Cases, Half Resulting Fatally, Reported Thus Far. St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—Up to the present time 4,312 cases of cholera have been reported in the affected districts of Russia. Of this number 2,320 were fatal. Berlin, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the "Tagblatt" from St. Petersburg says that the province in which cholera is making rapid progress are Saratov, Simburk, Astrakhan, Nijni-Novgorod, Kazan, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Baku, Viatka, Tschernigov, Perm and Vladimir.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT SUMMONED.

NEW FRENCH CRUISER LAUNCHED.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] Madrid, Sept. 21.—The reassembling of the Spanish Parliament has been fixed for October 19. Brest, Sept. 21.—The armored cruiser Edgard Quinet, of 15,700 tons and 26,000 indicated horsepower, giving her an estimated speed of twenty-three knots, was launched here to-day. The Edgard Quinet, which is 315 feet long, has 704 feet beam and draws 27½ feet of water. She mounts fourteen 7.6-inch guns, twelve 2.4-inch and twelve smaller rapid fire guns. She has an armored belt 2½ to 6 inches thick, has 2 to 5 inches of armor on her sides above the belt, an armored deck 2½ inches thick and from 5½ to 8 inches of armor over her gun positions. The new cruiser also has two torpedo tubes. She can carry 2,300 tons of coal. BIG INCREASE IN EMIGRATION. London, Sept. 21.—More than 17,000 British and Irish emigrants went to the United States and Canada during the last year, according to a Board of Trade report issued to-day. The total is greater than that of any year since 1857. Canada received last year the largest number of emigrants—31,000—nearly 20,000 more than the previous highest total for the Dominion.

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