New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1907.—PAGES NINE TO FOURTEEN.

FOR CREDIT CURRENCY.

AMERICAN BANKERS ACT.

Approve Commission's Plan After Lively Debate in Convention.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, Sept. 26.—The American Bankers' Association this afternoon, by virtually the unanimous voice of the delegates present when the vote was taken in the convention, decided to approve the report of the currency commission, recommending the plan of a credit currency. This extremely important action was taken at the close of a discussion in which both sides of this long debated question were heard, the principal speakers being A. B. Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank of New York, who outlined the chief features of the currency plan of the commission, of which he is chairman, presented arguments for the plan and replied to possible objections to it; Andrew J. Frame, president of the Waukesha National Bank of Waukesha, Wis., who acted as spokesman for the opponents of the measure, and Congressman Charles N. Fowler, of New Jersey, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, who in an exceedingly effective extemporaneous speech replied to the several points made by Mr. Frame.

The currency commission was authorized by the last annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, at which the sentiment in favor of a credit currency was far from unanimous. The practical unification of that sentiment within the last twelve months has followed a vigorous "campaign of education," one of the most effective features of which has been the delivery of an address in advocacy of the currency plan by some member of the currency commission at each state bankers' convention held since the last meeting of the national body.

Mr. Fowler said after adjournment: "I consider the action of the association to-day in putting itself on record as favoring the credit currency scheme to be a tremendous victory for those of us who believe in the need of credit currency. The action of the convention is bound to have an effect upon Congress—a profound effect. Congress is composed of broad-minded men who must bow to the public demands, and the expressed sentiment of a body of men such as the American Bankers' Association must carry great influence."

MR. HEPBURN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hepburn, who was the first speaker in the currency discussion, said that he had been desired to submit to the convention the commission's report, which had been printed and widely circulated. An interesting feature of the report, he went on, was the proposed credit currency act, which had failed of passage by Congress, but which had led to the passage of the Aldrich act, a measure embodying many of the features proposed by the commission.

With the filing of the report the labors of the commission terminated. Mr. Hepburn continued in part as follows:

The currency plan recommended by the commission may be summarized as follows:

"1. Any national bank having been actively doing business for one year and having a surplus fund equal to 20 per cent of its capital shall have authority to issue credit notes as follows, subject to the rules and regulations to be determined by the Controller of the Currency:

"(a) An amount equal to 40 per cent of its bond secured circulation, subject to a tax at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum upon the average amount outstanding. . .

"(b) A further amount equal to 12½ per cent of its capital, subject to a tax at the rate of 5 per cent per annum upon the average amount outstanding in excess of the amount first mentioned.

"2. The same reserves shall be carried against credit notes as are now required by law to be carried against deposits."

It provides a 5 per cent guarantee fund, from which to redeem the notes of any defaulting bank; it provides numerous redemption cities conveniently located in various parts of the country. A study of the statistical history of the national banking system from its inception will leave no doubt in the minds of candid men as to the goodness of the proposed note issue and its certainty of redemption.

By basing the amount of the proposed issue of credit currency upon the bond secured currency of each bank the value of government bonds, now so largely owned by the banks, is preserved and protected. The proposed plan is neither comprehensive nor radical; it seeks to engraft upon existing laws simple changes which will admit of increased bank note circulation in response to the increased demands of business which accompany periods of business activity—witness the crop moving season.

It also contemplates the retirement of such circulation with the abatement of such demands. It seeks to provide such increase at the instance of the issuing bank, in response to the demands of its customers; it seeks also, by convenient points of redemption, to secure the retirement of such issue whenever the demand which called the same into being has been satisfied. Not being secured by high priced bonds yielding a low rate of interest, there would be less feeling of constraint to force such notes into use as much as possible. In fact, with convenient points of redemption, the outstanding period of such notes would be limited. The further the point of redemption from the bank of issue the more expensive it would be.

CERTIFIED CHECK IN NEW YORK.

The Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, all the exchanges dealing in commodities, as well as all the varied interests of any considerable magnitude in the city of New York, have a currency of their own—the certified check. Actual money or currency in any form is practically unknown in the city of New York in any transaction except of a retail character. The bank check performs the function of payment, and if the amount reaches into the thousands the check is certified. It is a perfect currency, it is elastic, responding in volume to any demand; it is predicated upon the credit of the parties to the transaction. Its redemption is speedy and it is unvexed by arbitrary laws.

It is not subject to governmental interference, it is absolutely responsive to the demands of trade, and without it the commerce of that great city would be impossible; and, except for supplying the retail demands incident to every community, it answers every purpose. The proposed currency would not be usable between banks in the city of New York. Balances at the Clearing House in that city can be settled only in gold or silver or their representative, and legal tender money. The present bank notes are not available for such purpose. Whenever the present bond secured bank notes come into the posession of New York banks they send them to the United States Treasury for redemption and receive in exchange legal tender money, which counts as part of their reserve. I call attention to these facts and circumstances in order to show that New York has less comparative interest in the proposed note issue than almost any other locality.

Judged from a historical and scientific standpoint, the currency system of a country can best be administered through the instrumentality of a central bank of issue. England proved this and created a central bank of issue, and provided that the note issuing privilege then possessed by existing banks should revert to this central bank of issue whenever for any cause the various banks should surrender or forfeit the same. United Germany has taught us the same lesson, closely following the example of England, but greatly improving upon the English system in respect to elasticity and ability to serve commercial interests.

With this pronounced trend in favor of centralization, with the popular and growing demand that all corporations, national in their scope and character, be regulated by the national government, is it not logical and fair to assume that public sentiment will presently demand that the government's receipts and disbursements shall be made through a central bank, thereby keeping funds in the channels of commerce and avoiding the embarrassment and injury which result from the absorption of funds and the subsequent deposit of the same in a lump sum in the banks, which is the practical working of our Sub-Treasury system; and will not an intelligent public sentiment demand that our currency—the life-blood of all industry—be regulated and controlled through the instrumentality of a government controlled central bank of issue?

A very different note was struck by the next speaker, Henry W. Yates, president of the Nebraska National Bank, Omaha, who in a vehement and rapidly delivered address denounced the plan as revolutionary and declared that the question involved was a political question.

When Mr. Yates resumed his seat there were calls of "Frame" from all over the hall, and Mr. Frame took the platform and proceeded with his argument against the commission's recommendations, to adopt which would, in his opinion, be to adopt what practically the entire civilized world had rejected and to add fuel to the fire of overspeculation. Mr. Frame said in part:

The paramount question as to our currency today is: Shall this great country, after a campaign of a third of a century for sound money, turn backward to eighteenth century fiatism again? Shall we again adopt what practically the whole civilized world has rejected because of calamitous results?

There is no dispute as to the fact that to-day the United States has a banking power almost equal to the remainder of the world. The individual deposits exceed $12,000,000,000, which represents actual, not fictitious, capital. Our credit system has grown to colossal proportions.

In view of the vast sums of non-standard money in the United States and the fact that we have $300,000,000 of uncovered currency, which is double that of Great Britain, France and Germany combined, shall we inject an additional $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 of asset currency on top of this vast supply?

Sound political economists declare that either increased speculative frenzy would inevitably result or gold would go out of the country under the Gresham law. In the face of a tight money market during the past months the Gresham law has operated in the exportation of over $30,000,000 of gold. Is not this fact more potent than pages of logic?

That greatest political economist, Adam Smith, declared: "The cry of all ages is for more money," regardless of the quantity in any country. It seems a kind of quack medicine to cure the "hard-up disease."

What is the primary cause of our trouble? My answer is, overspeculation.

In view of the immense increase in the world's production of gold for the last few years, which doubtless has stimulated the activities and over-credit expansion of the whole commercial world; in view of the fact that a high interest rate the world over is the barometric signal that the great pyramid of credit has grown beyond the limits of prudence; in view of the handwriting upon the wall, as recorded by all the standard authorities on political economy, clearly indicating parallel conditions resulting disastrously whenever the cry for "more money" has been answered by an increase of fiat money, shall we blindly throw conservatism to the winds and add fuel to the fire of overspeculation by adding "coined credit" to our already overexpanded non-standard medium of exchange?

John Perrin, of Indianapolis, a member of the currency commission, in a brief reply to Mr. Frame instanced the case of the Louisiana banks, which before the war had a credit currency system. Under that system the State Bank of Louisiana became the second bank in the United States in the amount of its holdings, and the speaker thought that Mr. Frame should explain why gold did not go out, instead of accumulating.

CONGRESSMAN FOWLER'S SPEECH.

It was getting on toward 2 o'clock by this time, and some one moved adjournment. There were cries of "Out of order!" and the suggestion was made that Mr. Fowler be permitted to make his promised address. The delegate who had moved to adjourn remarked that Mr. Fowler could speak to-morrow morning, but after some discussion withdrew his motion, and the chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee started upon his reply to Mr. Frames's argument.

He said there was not a civilized country without a credit currency, expanding and contracting precisely as required by the demands of business.

He outlined the systems in operation in Germany, France, Canada and Scotland, and the old "Suffolk system" in the New England states, and said that credit currency in New England was better than the present bond secured note currency of the United States.

As to fiatism, he denied that there was any more of it in a credit currency than in a check. In replying to a question by Mr. Frame he remarked that he would answer a speech recently made by the latter in Minnesota, dealing with the same subject as the speech of to-day, and continued:

I cannot go into Mr. Frame's speech, gentlemen, and answer at this time, but I have read it and I want to lay this proposition down here. That there never was a case where a credit currency has been established with proper reserves, as we propose, anywhere, on the face of the earth, for a thousand years where it has proved a failure. If there is such a case I challenge Mr. Frame to mention it. If a man is a banker and he has a lot of checks and drafts he sends them home. Why? Not because he fears that they are bad, because he sends the cashier's check of the First National Bank of New York or the First National Bank of Chicago just as swiftly as he does the little country bank check. Why? Because instead of a cashier's check on New York or on Chicago he wants gold certificates and United States notes, which he can use as reserve.

Let us take the case of a credit currency now. Supposing my friend Frame received some of these. Would you hold any of these as reserve in your bank if the government put them out?

Mr. Frame—No, sir; I would not.

No, you would not. That is just what I wanted you to say. What would you do with them? Why, if you received them in the morning, just like regular checks and drafts, under the law we expect to pass you would send them to the redemption agency. Why would you do that? Why, to redeem them with legal reserves and get the reserves back into your bank, and then you would have the basis of loans in the reserves that you would get.

Now, that is just what happens in Canada every day. There is no law in Canada that compels a bank only to pay its own notes. Now, I want to answer just one proposition that my friend from Wisconsin discourses on about this question of these credit notes. In his speech before the Minnesota State Bankers' Association he said that the three things necessary to bring about quick redemption, in his opinion, were these three requisites:

First—Distrust in the mind of the holder of a note.

Second—A compulsory law to drive it home.

Third—A high tax to make it unprofitable, except under stress.

Why, Brother Frame, will you say that the German people distrust the German notes?

Mr. Frame—They are not like ours.

Why, sir, they are the absolute credit on which they retire and expand $125,000,000 every three months. Do you say that the Frenchmen distrust the French note, which is an absolute credit currency and yet which expands and contracts every year?

Mr. Frame—There they have an unlimited liability.

CONFIDENCE IN NOTES.

Do you say that the people of France distrust the notes of the Bank of France, notes of which come and go as regularly as the seasons? Do the people of Canada distrust their notes, which come and go at the rate of $20,000,000? Do you say that the people of New England distrusted their notes—notes which sold at a premium because they were regarded as good as gold? Did they come back because they were not good? The Scotch notes are redeemed every thirty days. Is it because they are bad? No; it is because of the law of gravitation that sends them whirling home like checks and drafts. Are we different from all the rest of the world?

Now, my friend Frame said that his second requisite was "a compulsory law to drive it home."

Is there any law in Germany driving these $125,000,000 home? What is the law that drives them home? Tell, me, Brother Frame. This is your statement that I am quoting from.

Mr. Frame—The 5 per cent tax.

Ah, that is what I wanted you to say. Now, I have before me a statement of all the issues of all the notes from 1898 to 1902, which shows that though they had increased the notes $40,000,000 they did not increase the amount of inflow and outflow, showing that 5 per cent tax was absolutely immaterial, but that the demands of trade determine the inflow and the outflow. Now, brother Frame, tell the audience what drives them home in Scotland! You may have all the afternoon to do it in. Tell the audience what is it? What is the law that drives them home?

Mr. Frame—They are driven home because every bank pays out simply its own notes, and that is a physical impossibility in the United States.

But you are not answering the question. Why do they pay out their own notes and send the others home? They won't get any profit out of that.

There is no power except the power of selfishness. That is the basis upon which you run your bank. Now, tell this audience what sends the French banknote home? What is it that drives the Bank of France note home?

Mr. Frame—The Bank of France has only $900,000,000 currency outstanding and it has about $800,000,000 of gold behind it.

The Congressman sat down amid calls for the question.

William C. Cornwell, of New York City, said: "As the mover of the motion I want to accept the amendment so that the same shall read, instead of 'placing the report on file,' 'approving it.' In other words, the motion was that the report of the currency commission be received and placed on file. I accepted the amendment that was made by some gentleman here to the effect that it be approved and the commission continued with power to add to its number if deemed advisable, and that it continue its efforts for currency reform. The question was then put to vote and the amended motion carried with only a few dissenting voices."

Prior to the currency discussion there was a debate over the proposed amendment to the constitution, which lasted much longer than had been expected, and resulted in the adoption of the amendment reported by the special committee of five to the executive council and recommended by that body for adoption by the association. This plan, which becomes operative at the next convention, changes the composition of the executive council so as to provide that the council shall consist of one member from each state, territory and district for the first one hundred members of the association in such states, territories and districts respectively and an additional council member for each additional two hundred association members.

At a shore dinner at "The Inlet" this afternoon many bankers were present, and forgot their business cares while they enjoyed the following menu:

Little Neck Clams. Clam Chowder.
Baked Clams. Absecon Salt Oysters.
Boiled Bass, Hollandaise Sauce. Boiled Potatoes.
Corn on Cob. Lettuce and Tomato Salad. French Dressing.
Watermelon.
Atlantic City Beer.
Apollinaris.

Gaddie—Dubley is publishing his verses at his own expense. He calls the book "Wisdom in Fancy." Queer title, isn't it?

Wise—Yes, but it's pretty near right. To be exact, he should call it "Wisdom's Infancy."—Philadelphia Press.

THE PRESIDENT IS BUSY

FINDS MUCH WORK TO DO.

Louisiana Hunting Trip Not Absolutely Certain—No Cabinet Changes.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 26.—The President reached his desk in the "Little White House" at 9:40 o'clock this morning and pitched into his work as if it had been yesterday instead of three months and a half ago that he last spent a day in this office. He found a huge pile of papers awaiting his attention, but after receiving a large number of visitors he disposed of the documents with a rapidity which startled his clerical force and astonished the messengers, who have been undisturbed since June 12.

The President explained to his callers that his hunting trip in Louisiana was not an absolute certainty, but depended on his ability to clear up all important pending matters before next Sunday afternoon, when he must leave Washington for Canton and the trip down the Mississippi.

To one of his callers who sought deftly to ascertain how much truth there was back of the recent rumors that there might be some Cabinet resignations in the not distant future, the President said: "No, all is harmony in the Cabinet. I must admit that there was some opposition to my phonetic spelling and that the Cabinet is apathetic on the subject of nature fakers, but on all other subjects there is absolute harmony."

The President also told inquirers that he knew of no opposition to the appointment of Wu Ting-fang as Minister from China to the United States. Mr. Wu served in that capacity for a considerable period, and proved, on the whole, a most agreeable Celestial. The President's statement is taken to indicate that the State Department will voice no protest against Mr. Wu's appointment because of his alleged promotion of the recent boycott.

When the President's attention was called to-day to the recent assertion of the Attorney General that he would make certain recommendations to Congress regarding changes in the Sherman anti-trust act and to the further fact that the Attorney General should communicate with Congress only in the President's message Mr. Roosevelt said that he had not the slightest idea what the Attorney General had in mind, and intimated that personally he contemplated making no suggestion of anti-trust legislation of a radical character in his coming message.

One point the President made absolutely clear to all callers who touched on the subject, and that was that the Atlantic fleet was going to the Pacific. In illustration of the unequivocal character of his decision in this matter he told to one group of visitors a story of one of his friends, a Western town marshal, who undertook to keep certain imported voters away from the polls on election day. The marshal warned the illegal voters not to attempt to cast their ballots, pointing significantly to the calaboose, which was close by. One of the imported voters did attempt to cast his ballot, however. When the marshal was telling the story to Mr. Roosevelt the latter said, "And what happened then?"

"I hit him," replied the marshal. "And did he fall?" inquired Mr. Roosevelt. "Did he fall? If he hadn't fell I'd have went round back of him to see what propped him up," replied the marshal. "And," added the President, "if the fleet don't go to the Pacific I'll go round back of it to see what is propping it."

At luncheon the President had as guests William L. Ward, national committeeman from New York; Charles F. Brooker, national committeeman from Connecticut, and Secretary William Loeb, jr. No information could be obtained regarding the visit of these men other than that they came at their own request and that the political situation in New York and Connecticut was discussed. It was added, however, that both committeemen reported conditions in their respective states entirely favorable to Republican success and of the heartiest approval of the national administration and the Roosevelt policies. From other sources it is learned that Connecticut is regarded as certain to give its hearty support to Secretary Taft in the next National Convention.

MUST HEAR FROM ROOSEVELT.

North Dakota, Senator McCumber Says, Will Do Nothing Until President Gives the Word.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 26.—If the example of North Dakota is followed, it will be rather difficult for the various Presidential candidates to secure an indorsement before the word is spoken by President Roosevelt. Senator McCumber had a talk with the President to-day about conditions in his locality, and announced after his interview that North Dakota would be found backing the candidate selected by the President.

"But nothing will be done," added the Senator, "until the last word is spoken by the President on the third term question. If he will run we want to vote for him, and we won't take any one else's word for a declination. If, after he has viewed the thing from all possible angles in the light of events that are to come, he should decide to refuse to allow this name to be presented before the convention, North Dakota would vote for the candidate he selects. We are for the President's policy, and you can't say so too strongly."

QUENTIN'S SNAKES IN WHITE HOUSE

The President's Youngest Son Gives Exhibition of His Pets Before Father's Callers.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 26.—Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest member of the President's family, is a naturalist of pronounced anti-faker tendencies and scorns the imitation reptiles which appeal so strongly to the ordinary youngster, as was learned to-day by several members of Congress, who made the discovery with something closely akin to dismay. The President was discussing grave questions of state with the Attorney General, when he observed that his youngest born had entered the room with a choice collection of reptiles including three garter snakes and one king snake.

The President is accustomed to the presence of Quentin's pets, one of which was lost somewhere about the house at Sagamore Hill for several days last week, but out of consideration for his legal adviser he suggested to Quentin that he exhibit his pets to several callers who were awaiting an opportunity to talk with the Executive in the Cabinet Room.

The group to which Quentin, at his father's suggestion, proudly exhibited his reptilian favorites, included Colonel "Pete" Hepburn and Major Lacey, ex-member of Congress from Iowa. Both statesmen thought, of course, that the snakes were artificial, and when they discovered the contrary they exhibited a disposition to seek a haven of refuge on the Cabinet table, but under the encouraging reassurances of the small boy they checked their mad flight and gingerly examined his pets.

About this time the kingsnake, apparently not relishing the attention of the elderly Congressmen, took refuge in Quentin's sleeve, and as his scales made it impossible for him to be drawn out, Colonel "Pete" was obliged to assist the youngster to divest himself of his jacket, so that his snakeship might be extracted at the armhole.

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*Cedric....Oct. 10, 7 AM | *Arabic.....Oct. 24
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Ss. Zulia .....Saturday, Oct. 19, noon
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
BOULTON, BLISS & DALLETT, General Managers, 82 Wall St.

For Porto Rico
Steamships of the Red "D" LINE will sail from Pier 11, near Wall St. Ferry, Brooklyn, for San Juan direct as follows:
Ss. Philadelphia ....Saturday, Sept. 28, noon
Ss. Caracas .....Saturday, Oct. 12, noon
For freight or passage apply to BOULTON, BLISS & DALLETT, General Managers, 82 Wall St.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP CO.
Fleet of splendid modern steamships. Finest service. Low Colonist rates. All sailings from Pier 15 or 16, E. R., near Fulton St., 12 noon.
GALVESTON, Tues., Thurs., Sat.; MOBILE, Fri.; BRUNSWICK, Ga., Fri.; KEY WEST, Sat.
Freight and Passengers to the South, West and Southwest, including Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New and Old Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and California.
Tickets and all information, 290 Broadway & 80 South, near Fulton St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
Furnessia..Sept. 28, 3pm | Astoria..Oct. 12, noon
Caledonia...Oct. 5, 3pm | Columbia..Oct. 19, 3pm
Cabin $50, 2d Cabin, $35, 3d Cabin, $27.50, and upward, according to accommodation & steamship. For terms and information apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 B'way.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Jamestown Exposition, Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point and Newport News, connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

ORIENT CLARK'S TENTH ANNUAL CRUISE, Feb. 6, '08, 70 days, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons. THREE TOURS ROUND THE WORLD. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., N. Y.

"LA VELOCE"—Fast Italian Line.
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Hartfield, Solari & Co., 50 Wall St.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial steamers "HENDRICK HUDSON," "NEW YORK," "ALBANY" and "MARY POWELL," of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), S; Desbrosses, 8:40; W. 42d St., 9:00; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted, including Jamestown. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, returning down boat. Restaurant open all day. Table d'hôte breakfast, 75c. Music. $5.00 BOSTON EXCURSION VIA ALBANY AND THE BERKSHIRES, OCTOBER 1ST. SEND FOR FOLDER.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M., West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT SERVICE
PEOPLES ALBANY LINE Superb Steamers C. W. Morse and Adirondack.—Leave Pier 32, N. R., week days and Sundays, 6 p. m.; W. 129th, 6:30 p. m. ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, the North, East and West. Fine service. Music. Gorgeous searchlight exhibit. Comfortable staterooms, with or without bath; all comforts of home and club.
CITIZENS TROY Steamers Dean LINE Richmond and Greenport—Lve. Pier 46, N. R., week days and Sundays at 5 p. m. Low rates.
Tickets and staterooms at Wharf Offices, also at City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren st., week days and Sundays, 5:30 p. m. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each. PROVIDENCE LINE (passenger service will be discontinued for the season of 1907 after Saturday, September 28), for Providence, Boston, East and North. Lv. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6 p. m. Strs. Providence and Plymouth (new). Orchestra.
NEW BEDFORD LINE (passenger service will be discontinued for the season of 1907 after Friday, September 27), for New Bedford, Wood's Hole, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Mattapoisett, Marion and other points on Cape Cod. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only, 6 p. m. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Norwich, Worcester. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5 p. m.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 p. m. Strs. Chester W. Chapin and City of Lowell.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven and North. Leave Pier 20, East River, week days only, 2:45 p. m.; foot East 22d St., 3 p. m. Steamer Richard Peck.

NEPTUNE LINE
$1.75 -To- $2.00
Via Boat & Trolley. — Via Boat & Rail.
Fall River.....$1.00 | Providence $1.20
Newport.....$1.25 | New Bedford...$1.20
Corresponding Reductions to All Points.
Strs. CONNECTICUT & RHODE ISLAND. Safety—Convenience—Comfort—Music. Leave N. Y. Daily and Sunday, Pier 84, N. R., ft. W. 44th St., 5:30 P. M. Tel. 4354—Bryant.
Tickets 290 Broadway, 1 West 30th St. Offices Tel. 3419 Worth Tel. 5432 Mad. Sq.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
Newburgh, Po'keepsie & Rondout
From Pier 24, North River, week days, 4 P. M. For NEWBURGH, week days, 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; West 129th st., 9:30 A. M.
CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
Leave Pier 43, N. R., week days, 6 P. M.

LOST—BANKBOOKS.

BANKBOOK No. 432,287 of the Union Dime Savings Institution is missing. Any person having a claim to it is hereby called upon to present the same within ten days, or submit to having said passbook cancelled, and a new one issued.

BANKBOOK No. 494,600 of the Union Dime Savings Institution is missing. Any person having a claim to it is hereby called upon to present the same within ten days or submit to having said passbook cancelled and a new one issued.

BANKBOOK No. 196,393 of the Union Dime Savings Institution is missing. Any person having a claim to it is hereby called upon to present the same within ten days or submit to having said passbook cancelled and a new one issued.

BANKBOOK No. 494,311 of the Union Dime Savings Institution is missing. Any person having a claim to it is hereby called upon to present the same within ten days or submit to having said passbook cancelled and a new one issued.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 928,524, Bank of Savings, 280 4th ave., New York; payment stopped; please return to bank.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 930,415, Bank for Savings, 280 4th ave., New York; payment stopped; please return to bank.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 888,359, Bank for Savings, 280 4th ave., New York; payment stopped; please return to bank.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 761,921, Bank for Savings, 280 4th ave., New York; payment stopped; please return to bank.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 840,345, Bank for Savings, 280 4th ave., New York; payment stopped; please return to bank.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 771,600, Bank for Savings, 280 4th ave., New York; payment stopped; please return book to bank.

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office, No. 1364 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts., until 9 o'clock p. m. Advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 264 8th ave., s. e. cor. 23d st.; 153 6th ave., cor. 12th st.; 62 East 14th st.; 257 West 42d st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 263 West 125th st.; 1328 3d ave., between 76th and 77th sts.; 1026 3d ave., near 61st st.; 1708 1st ave., near 88th st.; 157 East 125th st.; 786 Tremont ave.; 680 8d ave.

DRY GOODS. | DRY GOODS.

HEARN
8, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30 West Fourteenth St.
7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17,