CONGRESS TO GO SLOW.

CANNON A TRUE PROPHET.

Aside from Appropriations, Only Financial Law Likely.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—Any one who may have doubted the accuracy of Speaker Cannon's prediction, made several months ago, that the first session of the 60th Congress would pass little legislation other than the regular appropriation bills, would have little ground left for doubt had they talked with the leaders of the two houses of Congress during the last few days. Some measure of financial legislation, to be passed not immediately but before adjournment, is expected, and practically nothing else.

There is notable unanimity of opinion among the influential Republicans concerning the tariff, the view being entertained by all but a few deep-dyed standpatters that tariff revision will come immediately after the next President is inaugurated. It is a safe assertion that every Senate leader, with the possible exception of Mr. Hale, and fully two-thirds of the Republican membership of the Senate expect a special session immediately after March 4, 1909, at which the tariff schedules will be reviewed and necessary changes made.

There is some talk in the House of again passing the Philippine tariff bill, providing for free admission of all Philippine products except sugar, tobacco and rice, and for collecting on them only 50 per cent of the Dingley tariff; but no expectation of the favorable consideration of such a measure is entertained in the Senate, and the failure of the President to urge such legislation may go far to prevent its passage by the House.

It is expected that before long the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate will make a report on its investigation of the Brownsville affray and that Senators Foraker, Bulkeley and Scott will sign a minority report declaring that they do not consider the guilt of the negro soldiers established, while the remaining members of the committee, including five Republicans and four Democrats, will subscribe to a report declaring that the evidence clearly establishes the fact that the shooting was done by the negro soldiers, but that the committee has found it quite impossible to fix the guilt on any individuals. There is a chance that Senator Hemenway may vote with Senator Foraker, in which case the Republicans would be evenly divided, although Mr. Hemenway has informally expressed his conviction that the negroes did the shooting. However, there is no likelihood that the Senate will take any action on the report, and it will probably be filed away in the archives of the Senate among a host of other records of political experiments which came to nothing.

Opinion regarding the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust act in accordance with the recommendation of the President, is pretty evenly divided, perhaps a slight preponderance being in favor of some such simple amendment as shall insert the word "unreasonable" before the words "combinations in restraint of trade," so that the amended law would prohibit only such combinations as resulted in unreasonable restraint.

As has already been indicated in these dispatches, the Speaker has practically turned down the projects for increasing the efficiency of the parcels post and for establishing a postal savings bank.

The prospect of tariff revision in 1909 is already being discussed as affording additional reason why the coming session should be adjourned as early as possible, as it is pointed out that next year's session, including the proposed special session, will probably last far into the summer. Of course, the approach of the Presidential campaign will also operate to procure an early adjournment.

GOV. FREAR ON HAWAII'S NEEDS.

Says American Laborers to Replace Orientals Are Wanted.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—Governor W. F. Frear of Hawaii called on the President to-day to discuss legislation the administration wishes enacted for the good of the islands. The Governor will remain in Washington about two weeks, and hopes to interest the holders of the pursestrings in Congress sufficiently to insure the passage of several much needed bills.

"We are trying very hard to replace the Oriental laborers in Hawaii with a more desirable class of aliens from Europe," he said. "We have succeeded in getting a number of Portuguese and Spaniards, who are proving themselves excellent citizens and valuable laborers. If we could get more Americans in the islands it would be a great help toward the end desired. If they could hire them, the planters would prefer American laborers, and the Orientals, not finding work, would leave of their own accord. A large number of Japanese women have been imported within late years, but the men, of course, predominate. We need more money from Congress to carry on the business of the government out there to advantage, but up to the present we have had no real cause for complaint on the ground of Congressional parsimony.

"The financial panic has hit Hawaii, but not so hard as it struck the states. None of the banks stopped paying out real money, but business in general suffered. We are just now bending our energies toward developing our pineapple plantations. Large canneries have been established, and, as the pineapples are declared by experts to be the best raised anywhere in the world, there is a big future ahead for the industry. Rubber plantations have also been started, with every prospect of large returns to the investors."

ADDITION TO NATIONAL FOREST.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Arizona now has 320,000 more acres of timber land in the Prescott national forest by reason of a proclamation creating two additions which was signed by the President to-day. The tracts will be put under forest service administration and protected from fire, theft and waste. The additions will give the Prescott forest an area of 1,063,258 acres. It is estimated that there are about 70,000,000 board feet of yellow pine in the additions.

TRACKS HELD TO BE UNSAFE.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has filed with the Postmaster General a complaint against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for maintaining tracks alleged to be unsafe. In view of the fact that the lives of postal employes may be endangered through the running of trains over unsafe roadbeds the Postmaster General is urged to investigate the charges.

HOME FAT REDUCER

Works Rapidly and Safely—Requires No Exercising and Allows You to Eat What You Like—Cut This Out.

For the benefit of those who wish to reduce their flesh quickly and safely, we will give the receipt and directions in full for a simple household remedy that can be obtained at trifling cost from any good drug store; 1-2 ounce Marmola, 1-2 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 3 1-2 ounces Syrup Simplex. All three are cheap and wholesome, but you should take care to get an unbroken package so that you get Marmola and not a substitute. When you get home mix the three together by shaking them together in a large bottle and take one teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

Follow these directions and you will have the best fat reducer that money can buy. It will take off the flesh at the rate of at least two pounds a week without disarranging the stomach or causing wrinkles, while, best of all, no exercising or dieting is required to help it out. You can get results and at the same time take things easy and eat what you like—as much as you like—and whenever you like.

SPEAKER'S BUSY DAY.

MANY COMMITTEE PLUMS.

Every House Member Hunts Mr. Cannon for Special Preferment.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—Mr. Cannon is working sixteen hours a day now, listening to the perfervid eloquence of members of the House, each one of whom seeks to impart to the Speaker his own incontrovertible conviction that he is the only man for some choice committee vacancy. Mr. Cannon listens to all comers with great patience, but beyond an occasional "That's very interesting" he never commits himself, while even the most persistent claimant is received with a sweet but inscrutable smile.

There are five vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee, and these attract the greatest attention because of the apparent likelihood of some readjustment of the tariff schedules immediately after the inauguration of the next President. Mr. Cannon has not abandoned his "stand pat" creed, and, while he says nothing, those who know him insist that ambitious members who are wise in their day and generation will realize that metaphorically there is written above the Ways and Means Committee door, "No Revisionists Need Apply." The friends of Representative Burton, of Ohio, entertained the idea that he would make a suitable successor to General Grosvenor on this committee, but Mr. Burton has given utterance to certain tariff heresies which bar him from this committee, and he will have to retain the chairmanship of Rivers and Harbors while Mr. Cannon is Speaker of the House, as has been already stated in these dispatches. Ohio has, however, four other candidates. They are Nicholas Longworth, Grant E. Mouser, Henry T. Bannon, Edward L. Taylor, jr., and James Kennedy. Mr. Taylor is one of the most likely candidates. Mr. Longworth might be the fortunate man if he could bring to bear the influence of his father-in-law, but that is hardly likely. Mr. Kennedy is feared as having been tainted with the revision schism, and Mr. Bannon is not generally regarded as in the running. It is probable that Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, will lose his seat on Appropriations, and he may be rewarded with a seat on Ways and Means.

Two of the vacancies now belong to Minnesota and Wisconsin, but these states are regarded as dangerously near revision in their sentiments, and the opinion seems to be that the Speaker will look elsewhere for tried and true "stand patters," although Representative Esch of Wisconsin stands a chance. Michigan has a vacancy, as the result of the elevation of William Alden Smith to the Senate, and it is expected that Joseph W. Fordney, whose district has already instructed its delegates to the national convention for Mr. Cannon, will be the lucky man. Of course, what is more important is that the Michigan delegation promises to be a unit in its support of Mr. Fordney for the place. Michigan has always had a fondness for Mr. Cannon. It will be remembered that it was William Alden Smith who was one of the first public men to nominate the Speaker for the Presidency, which he did on the floor of the House three years ago.

Minnesota might have had a Ways and Means seat for its hardworking representative from the 4th District, Frederick C. Stevens, but for the fact that Mr. Stevens would prefer to retain his seat on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and there are not enough really good things to permit of one man's getting more than one.

The absence of Representative Littauer, of New York, leaves a desirable vacancy on Appropriations, which, it is expected, will go to Mr. Vreeland, of New York, despite the fact that there will be many claimants. It is barely possible that James Van Vechten Olcott will get the Appropriations assignment and that Mr. Vreeland will get something even better. There has been some talk of Mr. Olcott's getting the chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia, but that seems hardly likely. Mr. Olcott is a great favorite with the Speaker. He has served only one term, but he has obtained a firmer grasp on conditions and methods in the House than some men do in ten terms. He has proved himself a hard worker and has won credit for being gifted with a rare fund of common sense, so that the Speaker would like to place him where his talents may be of value to the House. Last year the Speaker made Mr. Olcott a member of the District Committee, and as it usually causes hard feeling to take a man from the foot of a committee and make him chairman, it is not believed that the member from the 15th District will be so honored, but the District chairmanship might be given to Mr. Vreeland and the Appropriations chairmanship to Mr. Olcott, although the ranking member, Samuel W. Smith, of Michigan, is the most likely candidate.

The retirement of General Grosvenor leaves vacant the chairmanship of Merchant Marine and Fisheries and a desirable seat on the small but influential Committee on Rules. It has been supposed that the latter would go to the energetic and efficient Republican whip, James E. Watson, but Mr. Watson has entered the race for the nomination for Governor of Indiana, and this upsets previous calculations. It is essential that members of the Rules Committee should be faithful in their attendance at the sessions of the House, for the meetings are called on short notice, and if Mr. Watson is likely to be absent conducting his Indiana campaign from now until next spring this plum is likely to fall to Representative Sherman, of New York, who is one of the most able as well as popular members of the House.

Probably the fate of the shipping bill, which the President will urge in his message and which the administration hopes to see enacted, will depend on the selection of the chairman of Merchant Marine. With the committee evenly divided, the chairman cast the deciding vote which brought the bill out of committee last year, and it is regarded as likely that every aspirant will have to stand an examination as to his loyalty to the subsidy policy before he receives consideration.

A desirable vacancy, especially to Western members, is the chairmanship of Public Lands, formerly held by Major Lacey, of Iowa. Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, the ranking member, wants the place, but it is doubtful if he can be appointed, because he is regarded as antagonistic to the administration's public land policies. This might not prove an insurmountable obstacle, but if the Speaker is obliged to go against the administration's views in his Ways and Means selections he may not care to do so in the less important Public Lands selection.

The retirement of James W. Wadsworth, of New York, leaves vacant the important chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture, and Speaker Cannon is seriously considering the entire reorganization of the committee. The present indications are that Representative Scott, of Kansas, will obtain the chairmanship, although Representative Henry, of Connecticut, the ranking member, is anxious for the place.

WOULD REPEAL DUTY ON PAPER.

Champ Clark to Introduce a Bill at the First Opportunity.

Washington, Nov. 30.—At the first opportunity after the meeting of Congress Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, will introduce a bill repealing the law imposing a duty on paper used for printing. Following is the text of the measure:

From and after the approval of this act no import tax duty shall be collected upon white print paper or white book paper, or upon any of the materials and ingredients used in the manufacture or composition of the same.

GOVERNMENT CASH FOR OKLAHOMA.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Senator-elect Owen, of Oklahoma, who was a caller at the White House to-day, said he had been assured that Oklahoma would receive the $5,000,000 due from the national government, appropriated in lieu of school lands in Indian Territory, next week. This money, he said, would be deposited in state banks without delay, thus relieving the financial situation in Oklahoma.

WOMAN SET FIRE TO HERSELF.

Pottstown, Penn., Nov. 30.—Despondent because of continued ill health and suffering from mental aberration, Mrs. Charles Miller, the wife of a prominent farmer of Fricks Locks, two miles east of here, poured a gallon of coal oil over her body and lighted it to-day. She then ran to the barn where her husband was milking cows, and, seeing her afire, he seized a pail of milk and threw the contents over her. Neighbors rushed to his assistance and the flames were extinguished. The woman, who will die, had made two previous attempts to kill herself in the last two weeks.

MISS HARRINGTON OF DETROIT SAYS:

MISS CELIA HARRINGTON.

"I Caught a Severe Cold Which Settled in Catarrh. I Began Taking Pe-ru-na And Found it a Faithful Helper. I Heartily Recommend Pe-ru-na."

MISS CELIA HARRINGTON, 303 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich., writes:

"Weakness has filled many months of my life with suffering.

"Through carelessness I caught a severe cold two years ago which settled in catarrh and seriously interfered with the regular functions of the body and made me nervous and irritable.

"I began taking Peruna and found in it a faithful helper, as it enriched my blood and invigorated the whole system.

"I have no pains now, and am always well."

"I heartily recommend Peruna as a reliable medicine."

Health and Strength Restored.

Mrs. A. E. Stouffer, Caploma, Kansas, writes: "Peruna has given me health and strength; it is the best medicine that was ever made for women. My friends say they never saw such a change in a woman. I talk to every one about Peruna. I cannot say too much for it."

Pe-ru-na in Tablet Form.—For two years Dr. Hartman and his assistants have incessantly labored to create Peruna in tablet form, and their strenuous labors have just been crowned with success. People who object to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna Tablets, which represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of Peruna.

For Years an Invalid.

Mrs. Charles Gros Louis, Indian Lorette, Quebec, Canada, writes:

"For years I suffered from a disease that the doctors did not understand.

"One day I read in the paper about your excellent remedy, Peruna. I procured a bottle of it and took it according to directions. It was not long until I observed a change for the better.

"I can say that Peruna has cured me. I could not take any nourishment except milk.

"I will at all times say a good word for Peruna. I hold it in the highest esteem."

Catarrh of Head and Throat.

Mrs. William H. Hinchliffe, 20 Myrtle St., Beverly, Mass., writes that Peruna has done her a great deal of good for catarrh of head and throat.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1908.

NO HASTE ON CURRENCY

LEADERS ARE CAUTIOUS.

Financial Legislation Must Wait Until After Holiday Recess.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov 30.—There will be no financial legislation before Congress takes its holiday recess, and the indications are that none will be enacted for some time thereafter, although it is generally expected that some measure of this character will be passed before final adjournment is taken. The leaders are all here now, and their arrival has served to confirm the impression previously entertained that expedition will not characterize the course of either the Senate or the House.

Speaker Cannon, Senator Aldrich and Chairman Fowler of the Banking and Currency Committee, have had no conference, but the views of the Speaker and the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee appear to be in entire accord. Neither favors hasty action by Congress.

It is argued that the present financial crisis has been weathered and has yielded to the measures of relief already adopted by the administration; that agitation of the question, such as would be inevitable were a financial measure called up for discussion in either house, would have a tendency to retard the recovery from the financial flurry, and that, finally, an effort to legislate expeditiously would almost inevitably result in the passage of ill advised or ill considered measures. Under these circumstances, it is maintained that the best progress is that which will be made slowly.

"The Senate will act with its usual care and deliberation, and at the proper time will doubtless pass a carefully drawn and thoroughly considered measure," said a prominent member of the Finance Committee to-day.

"The Speaker, with his unfailing good sense, sees no occasion for hasty action, and, beyond the possible strengthening of the Committee on Banking and Currency, will do nothing to hasten financial legislation in the House. The House will doubtless wait until the Senate has acted," said a prominent and influential member of the House.

Reports to the effect that the Speaker would appoint the Committee on Banking and Currency in advance of the other committees proved to be unfounded. The rumor that Senator Aldrich was coming to Washington with a prepared measure which he would rush through the Senate proved equally fallacious. The Senator from Rhode Island has not even mentally drafted a financial measure. Of course, he has well defined ideas as to what legislation should be enacted. He had those a year and more ago, but saw no possibility of the adoption of such a measure as he deemed prudent, in view of the composition of the House committee, which would have to deal with it. Consequently, he was obliged to content himself with the moderate and tentatively remedial enactment of the last Congress.

The belief that some financial legislation of a remedial character will be enacted appears to be general. Many members of both houses have measures which they are convinced will prove the salvation of the finances of the country, and the prospect of considerable more or less desultory debate is excellent, but the leaders say that ultimately something will be done, and that when it is done it will be of a character far more creditable to the party than any "half baked" legislation passed under the pressure of a rapidly passing emergency.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Committee on Finance, was at the Capitol to-day, and spent most of the time in conference with Republican leaders on the financial situation and legislation bearing on it. Senators Allison and Hale took part in the discussion, but no conclusions were made public.

SECOND ANNUAL RECOUNT DECIDED.

Chief Justice Gummere of the Supreme Court in New Jersey yesterday passed on the ballots that had been referred to him in the Wright-Masker aldermanic recount in ahe 1st Ward of Newark, and decided that Joseph A. Wright, the Democrat, had been elected over William U. Masker, the Republican, by a majority of 15. When Wright was elected for the term which he is at present serving he had a majority of 2 over Masker on the face of the returns. Masker obtained a recount, but lost.

BRYAN MUM ON HEARST

Anything Like a Hypothetical Question Excites His Apprehension.

William J. Bryan will not discuss parties or personalities—when they are troublesome. Nor will he answer hypothetical questions.

"What are you going to do with William R. Hearst and his Independence League?" was the question asked Mr. Bryan last evening at the Hoffman House.

"I cannot discuss personalities or parties," said Mr. Bryan quickly and good naturedly. "In all of my discussions I strive to stick to principles, rather than personalities."

"But Mr. Hearst stands for certain political principles; he has a national organization, with the balance of power in three or four states. You will have to deal with him sooner or later; why not discuss him now?"

Mr. Bryan waved away the interrogation as he would a gadfly. On a recent visit here Mr. Bryan found time to call on Mr. Hearst at his home in Lexington avenue. He was discovered there by William Astor Chanler, who is prosecuting Mr. Hearst for alleged libel. Not until Mr. Chanler's affidavit was made public was it generally known that Mr. Bryan had recently met Mr. Hearst. Mr. Bryan refused to say what he had talked about.

The hypothetical question was prompted by the assumption that industrial stagnation would have no terrors for Mr. Bryan as President, once he was fairly begun in a crusade on predatory wealth. This was the question:

"If an Executive finds that the carrying out of a certain policy brings about an industrial and financial depression, throwing thousands of laboring men out of work and distressing them, has he any right to continue the policy?"

"That's a hypothetical question," he said. "If you have studied the philosophy of hypothetical questions you must know that they are not fair unless all the elements of a situation are comprehended. Do you think your question includes all the elements?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't," said Mr. Bryan, with an expansive smile.

"If you're elected President won't you be up against that very question?" was asked.

"I cannot answer hypothetical questions," said Mr. Bryan. "Some years ago a newspaper opposed to me framed a hypothetical question in such a manner that when it was submitted to a celebrated alienist the alienist decided that I was a lunatic. My reasons for objecting to hypothetical questions should be obvious."

A representative of "The World" then asked a number of questions, one of which seemed to nettle Mr. Bryan, who said:

"'The World' has been both malicious and unscrupulous in lying about me. This week it took me to task for voting for Weaver. It utterly ignored the fact that we were instructed to vote for Weaver in the belief that that course would better assist Cleveland. It accuses me of being the cause of the shrinkage in the Democratic vote. In the two campaigns in which I was opposed by 'The World' I received more votes by about one and a quarter millions than were cast for Judge Parker, whose nomination was fathered by 'The World' and who was valiantly supported by 'The World.'"

Mr. Bryan left last evening in company with his daughters, Mrs. Leavitt and Miss Grace Bryan, for Torrington, Conn. This morning he will go from Torrington by special train to Derby, where he will assist in the dedication of an Elks' Hall. This afternoon he is scheduled to speak to the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn, and to-night he will lecture in the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

INSISTS OHIO IS FOR TAFT.

A. I. Vorys Says Secretary's Friends Will Welcome Test with Foraker.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 30.—A. I. Vorys, campaign manager for Secretary Taft, said to-day regarding Senator Foraker's Presidential candidacy:

"Ohio Republicans have determined their choice, and this preference is for Secretary Taft. It is shown by the attitude of the press of the state, by the public and by private expressions of state officials, Congressmen, state legislators and hundreds of other active party men, and by the indorsement of Taft by the state committee, by numerous county committees and by other organizations of Ohio Republicans. The friends of Secretary Taft, as I have repeatedly said, will welcome an early opportunity to submit the question diretly to Ohio Republicans or their representatives in state convention."

SENATOR COHALAN'S SUIT GOES ON.

The trial of the suit to recover $100,000 damages from "The World" by State Senator John P. Cohalan was continued in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Brady and a jury. Cohalan's suit is based on an article commenting on the action of himself and other Senators in voting against the removal of Otto Kelsey as State Superintendent of Insurance.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

ARE OFFERING A LARGE AND EXCLUSIVE COLLECTION OF SOLID GOLD, GOLD FILLED AND ORIENTAL

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FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

WATCHES, GOLD, GOLD FILLED, SILVER, GUN METAL AND ENAMELLED, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

BROOCHES, SCARF PINS AND RINGS, WITH DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND OTHER SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES	1.50 to 175.00
LOCKETS, LA VALLIERES, NECKLACES, FOBS IN SOLID GOLD AND GOLD FILLED	.50 to 45.00
BRACELETS, SOLID GOLD, GOLD FILLED AND SILVER	.95 to 75.00
VEIL AND COLLAR PINS, NEAT DESIGNS	.25 to 7.95
COMBS, ARTISTIC DESIGNS	.50 to 14.50
SILVER PLATED PURSES; $1.75 VALUE, FOR	.95
OPERA GLASSES, PEARL OR LEATHER	2.25 to 42.50
FANS, OF FEATHERS, LACE OR SPANGLED	.50 to 14.00

Leather Goods, Purses, &c.

LEATHER TRAVELLING BAGS	5.00 to 15.00
LEATHER SUIT CASES	4.95 to 17.50
LEATHER COVERED FLASKS	.55 to 5.50
MEDICINE CASES	.65 to 6.00
LEATHER COLLAR BAGS AND BOXES	.50 to 4.35
LEATHER CUFF CASES	.95 to 8.25
LEATHER HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES	.95, 1.10, 1.35
LEATHER SEWING BOXES	.25 to 8.50
RICH GOLD AND LEATHER PHOTO FRAMES	.25 to 5.00
STERLING SILVER FRAMES	.95 to 14.75
1908 DIARIES	.25 to 3.50
LEATHER HAND BAGS	.50 to 15.50
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, BILL ROLLS AND WALLETS	.50 to 5.00
MESH BAGS AND PURSES, GILT AND GERMAN SILVER	1.95 to 13.25
GUN METAL BAGS	5.95 to 12.00
STERLING SILVER BAGS	28.00 and 45.00
BELT BUCKLES	.50 to 10.00
BELTS	.50 to 7.50

In the Basement

WE HAVE THIS YEAR DEVOTED AN ENLARGED SECTION TO THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF BEAUTIFUL

CHRISTMAS CARDS, CAROLS, CALENDARS, HYMNS, BOOKLETS AND MOTTOES.

A MILLION TO SELECT FROM.

THE GOOD OLD HOME TRADITIONS OF CHRISTMAS HAVE BEEN CHERISHED BY THIS ESTABLISHMENT SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION 50 YEARS AGO.

THIS SECTION IS BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, WELL VENTILATED, COVERING AN AREA OF 15,000 SQUARE FEET AND VERY ACCESSIBLE. SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND FAIRS SUPPLIED.

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED AT ONCE.

Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

DEPEW AFRAID TO SWIM.

Causes of Financial Trouble Too Deep for Him.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—Senator Depew called at the White House to-day and discussed the financial situation at length, but when asked to express himself on the causes of the present flurry in money and the Presidential succession he fled.

"When you ask me to go into the causes of the financial troubles," he said, "you invite me into a sea so broad, so deep and so stormy that I do not think I'll try to swim."

"How about the Presidency?" he was asked.

"Oh, that's another sea," he replied.

Before fleeing from the tempestuous waters of the two oceans, the Senator said he favored the currency plans advocated by the New York bankers and the New York Chamber of Commerce, "which are much alike, though slightly different in form," he said.

"We'll have currency legislation this session," he continued, "but we'll not get it in a minute. After living under financial laws for fifty years, we can't change them in fifty days. Whatever we do should be accomplished only after the most careful consideration, for it's a very serious matter indeed. It would be better to have no new currency legislation at all than to put through something hasty and ill considered. I am in favor of an asset currency that can be expanded in emergencies like the present. Germany, France and Canada all have schemes of this sort which seem to work well. Canada may increase her currency in emergencies to the extent of about $60,000,000, if I am not mistaken in the figures, and never yet has she been obliged to issue to the limit. The emergency currency should be heavily taxed. If it is, it will be used when it is badly needed, and will be retired automatically as soon as the need for it has passed."

AMERICANS WON'T WORK, SAYS SMOOT

Hopes Financial Troubles Will Teach Them a Lesson.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—"The Americans won't work any more. They are so busy speculating and trying to live off of each other that they have abandoned labor, and the foreigner collects the wages and sends the money abroad."

This is the arraignment of the nation delivered by Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, at the White House to-day. Senator Smoot laid much of the blame for the present financial stringency upon the shoulders of his work-no-more countrymen, and said he hoped the money troubles would teach them a lesson.

"Out in my state and in the surrounding states you cannot find an American laborer," said Mr. Smoot. "All the work is performed by foreigners, mostly Greeks at present, and the moment they get their pay they ship every cent of it that they can spare from their bare living expenses to their homes in the old country. That means more Greeks. I do not think that the postal bank, as suggested by Postmaster-General Meyer, or any other scheme of government guarantee would keep that money from going across the ocean. If the foreigner is paid more money than he actually needs to live on he will send it home. Perhaps the financial panic will teach us a lesson, and some time in the future the Americans will go back to work. In the last few years our people have been too busy gambling and speculating to do any real work. They have been too much engaged in robbing each other."

Senator Smoot said he advocated a currency law which would allow the expansion of the volume of money in emergencies, and believed that such a law would be passed by the incoming Congress. "This emergency currency should be heavily taxed, at least 7 per cent," he added, "so that it would vanish as soon as the panic was over."

FOR DEMOCRATIC CLUB GOVERNORS.

At the annual meeting of the governors of the National Democratic Club to-morrow night the following will be added to the board of governors, their terms to expire in December, 1910: Warren W. Foster, Herman A. Metz, Herman Ridder, Samuel Untermyer, Richard Croker, jr., John H. Campbell, Henry Steinert, John J. Quinlan, John F. McIntyre, George Ehret, jr., and Eugene L. Bushe. The terms of John R. Dunlap, Thomas L. Feitner and James Shevlin expire in December, 1908. The annual report of John H. Campbell, the treasurer, shows the total receipts for the year to have been $91,698 86, with disbursements of $96,730 50, reducing the balance in the treasury from $13,618 41 to $8,547 47.

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Tourists find a reliable friend in the Taxameter.

For prompt service at a moderate charge, plainly indicated, phone us from your room.

HANSOM OR COUPE

First 1-2 mile	30 cts.
Each 1-4 mile thereafter	10 cts.
Each 6 minutes waiting	10 cts.
For sending cab to address, per mile or fraction	20 cts.

Sent on phone order day or night.
May be hailed and engaged on the street when the flag is up.
Tariffs and information on request.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Eighth Avenue at Forty-Ninth Street.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square

and

Broadway & Lispenard St.
Broadway and 72d Street

The present condition of the money market enables this company to offer exceptionally favorable interest rates on money awaiting investment or otherwise temporarily idle.

SUICIDE IN HOSPITAL.

Wealthy Patient Uses Gun in Swedish Institution.

Thomas Armstrong, seventy-one years old, a manufacturer of leather findings living at No. 820 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon while confined in one of the wards of the Swedish Hospital, Brooklyn. His death is being investigated by the coroners' office and by the police.

Armstrong was found lying at Franklin and Lexington avenues yesterday morning and taken to the hospital in an ambulance, where it was said that he was suffering with la grippe. When his clothing was searched a fully loaded .38-calibre revolver was found. When an attempt was made to take the revolver Armstrong objected so strenuously he was allowed to retain the weapon and keep it under his pillow. One of the nurses went in to see him about 3 o'clock and found him all right. When she returned in fifteen minutes she found him dead. He had held the revolver under the bedclothes so as to muffle the sound and shot himself in the right side.