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RELATIONS OF KINGS AND CROWN PRINCES.

OFTEN STRAINED, AS INSTANCED IN PORTUGAL.

Travel Abroad Did Not Make Her Apparent Any More Tractable—Differences in Many Lands.

Although there has been a great deal of exaggeration in the cable dispatches purporting to emanate from Portugal and to portray the condition of affairs at Lisbon, where King Carlos and his able and energetic Premier, Senhor Franco, have the situation well in hand, enjoying the support of the army, of the Liberals and even of the Republican party, which in ordinary circumstances would be regarded as the chief menace to the throne, yet it is true that there has been some dissension in the reigning house concerning political matters. It is no secret that Queen Amelia differs from her consort upon several questions, notably in connection with the subject of the Church and of the monastic orders to the existing laws and financial legislation. Her sympathies, largely owing to the influence of her youth and education, have always been with the ultra-Conservative aristocracy, and with the Church rather than with the Liberals.

Then, too, the Queen Mother, sister of the late King Humbert of Italy, is known to be inimical to the present Premier, resenting his refusal to furnish the money which she demanded from the treasury for the relief of pressing obligations and the methods which he has been compelled to adopt for the liquidation of her debts, both to the national exchequer and to non-governmental institutions. It is not therefore surprising to learn that the Crown Prince has taken upon himself to express his disapproval of the policy of his father, and has in consequence thereof been sent by the latter in quasi-banishment from the court and the capital to a remote chateau, where he is to all intents and purposes under arrest.

The Crown Prince is within three months of his twenty-first birthday, and while he has attained his legal majority, which in the case of European royalty is usually at eighteen, it may be questioned whether he has reached what are known as the years of discretion. He has been an extremely precocious lad, and being exceptionally good looking, high spirited and accomplished has been much spoiled. In fact, when he accompanied his parents to England shortly after the succession of King Edward he became so great a favorite that although barely fifteen at the time he was invested with the Order of the Garter. Of course his companions and associates have been recruited principally from among the houses of the old aristocracy of Portugal, which are all ultra-Conservative, and therefore opposed to the present regime of reform and Liberalism. It was partly with the object of removing him from their influence and its political consequences that early last summer he was sent on a species of royal progress through the colonial possessions of Portugal in Africa, his father being of the opinion that the trip would at the same time broaden his mind and encourage those of his subjects who are endeavoring to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Portuguese crown and nation in remote dependencies.

TURNED CROWN PRINCE'S HEAD.

In the last-named respect the trip was a great success, and has served to give rise to a pronounced revival of colonial enterprise in Portugal. But the enthusiasm with which the Crown Prince was received at every place which he visited, the adulation to which he was subjected, and the importance accorded to his every act and utterance in all the cities and settlements which he visited have sufficed completely to turn the boy's head and to imbue him with the conviction that he has been gifted by Providence with qualities of greatness which his level-headed father has only acquired after nearly twenty years of experience on the throne of Portugal. It is natural, therefore, that the Crown Prince, on his return from Africa, should have lent a ready ear to his former Conservative friends when they urged him to point out to his father the error of his ways and to induce him to dismiss his able and honest Premier, who has reduced the former annual deficit of the government by three-quarters without increasing the taxation, and merely by the suppression of gross abuses and almost insupportable administrative corruption and dishonesty. It is probable that the Crown Prince, high spirited, strong headed and exuberant in his youth, went to the length of telling his father in the course of a heated argument that the letter was endangering the existence of the dynasty. It is a phrase of which much capital has been made by the Conservatives ever since Senhor Franco became Premier, and almost invariably has been quoted by the latter as evidence of the attitude of his government, notably in connection with the Abyssinian disasters and the clerical and unconstitutional methods of the Cretan administration, that quarrels ensued between them.

DIFFERENCES IN GERMANY.

The differences between old Emperor William and his only son extended even to matters military, and on one occasion "Unser Fritz" was subjected to certain military penalties by his father for having in the course of an inspection of the Guards brought ridicule upon the tight fitting uniform and equipment of the soldiers by dropping a gold coin at the feet of one of the sentries and telling him that he could have it if he was able to pick it up. Again, in Frederick's own brief reign, his son, the present Kaiser, was far from being in accord with all the political methods of his father, though the differences between them in these and other matters were grossly and malignantly exaggerated by mischievous

makers and scandal mongers, and, of course, it is only in keeping with the history of the past that the Emperor, according to Prince, though imbued with sentiments of honest affection for his brilliant and gifted parent, nevertheless is inclined to views in advance of those of the latter in political and even in military matters, and which occasionally lead to differences of opinion between Humbert and his son which resulted in the latter being severely disciplined in the form of temporary banishment from court, and even confinement in the dungeons of the Emperor Frederick's pronounced Liberalism from the time of his becoming Crown Prince, in 1882, until his accession to the throne, more than a quarter of a century later, brought him into constant conflict with his father's government, headed by Prince Bismarck, who regarded the advanced views of the heir apparent as a terrible subversive and as a peril to the state.

After all there is nothing strange in this, for old Emperor William was entirely at variance with his elder brother and predecessor on the throne, King Frederick William IV, on most questions of government administration. Frederick William IV was entirely out of sympathy with the conservative tendencies of his father, Frederick William III, while the quarrels between Frederick William I of Prussia and his son, afterward Frederick the Great, due to the divergent of their principles, religious, political, military and social, became so acute that Frederick determined to seek refuge abroad from his father's tyranny, and was arrested in his flight and subjected to a rigorous imprisonment of considerable duration in the fortress of Kustrin, was compelled to witness the decapitation of his most trusted friend and devoted adherent, and would have been put to death himself as a traitor had it not been for the vigorous intervention of the Austrian, Russian, French and English ambassadors to the Court of Berlin.

WISE COURSE OF PRINCE OF WALES.

In Great Britain in the reigns of the Georges the heir apparent was in every instance at odds with the sovereign, and usually with the latter's constitutional advisers, allying himself with the Opposition and setting up a rival court to that maintained by the monarch. King Edward, realizing that this was contrary to the spirit if not to the letter of the constitution, and that it was calculated to impair the prestige and the popularity of the dynasty, was so careful to abstain from following the example of the Princes of Wales of the eighteenth century that at the time of his accession to the throne, in 1901, after nearly forty years of leadership and supremacy in English society, no one possessed any inkling of his political sympathies. He was on terms of friendship with the leaders of both of the great rival parties in Parliament, the Tories insisting that he was a Conservative and the Whigs that he was a Liberal, while the Irish party were equally positive that he secretly favored their nationalist aspirations. Only once can I recall his having given a manifestation of his disapproval of the policy of the government of his mother, and that was a manifestation of private rather than of a public character. It was the indignation which he was unable to conceal at Paris, in 1878, when he learned of the secret treaty which the Conservative cabinet, in defiance of its definite understanding and even pledges to the other great powers, had concluded with Turkey for the acquisition of the utterly useless island of Cyprus.

King Frederick of Denmark was generally understood to have strongly disapproved of the action of his father, the late King Christian, in maintaining in office throughout the greater part of his reign an ultra-conservative administration, which owing to the overwhelming Liberal majority in the Folkething was unable to secure legislative reform for any of its acts, thus constituting a distinct violation of the terms of the constitution. In the neighboring Kingdom of Sweden the Crown Prince, now officiating as regent, often protested, not only privately but publicly, against his father's forbearance in all those troubles with Norway that led to her separation and to the proclamation of her independence. He deplored the action of King Oscar in yielding to the Norwegian demands of reducing them to subjection by means of armed force, his outspoken declarations contributing in no small measure to embittering the relations between the sister kingdoms, and it is pretty generally understood that if he had had his way Sweden would not have relinquished her hold upon Norway without a sanguinary conflict.

GOVERNING IN SYMPATHY.

The differences of the heirs apparent of Spain, of Italy and of Russia to-day with the sovereigns of those three countries relate to nursery problems rather than to matters of state. But in Austria the world is called upon to witness the admirable spectacle presented by the aged and universally beloved ruler endeavoring to govern in sympathy with the ideas of his nephew and successor, Archduke Ferdinand, by deferring in many matters to the latter's inclinations, with the object of firmly establishing him in control of the situation, and of the reins of government, before he himself is called to his fathers in the vaults of the Capuchin Church at Vienna, where all the Hapsburgs for the last two hundred years have been entombed. The venerable monarch is prominent in this, in that he has shown an affection for his nephew, who notoriously occupies a smaller place in his heart than that enjoyed by a number of other archdukes and archduchesses whom I could mention, but by an earnest desire to do what is best for the welfare of his dynasty and of his people and to prevent that disruption of the dual empire which according to so many political writers and prophets is destined to take place at his death.

In Serbia we see the Crown Prince assailing in terms of the utmost opprobrium the officers who placed his father, King Peter, on the throne through the regicide murder of his predecessor, King Alexander, and openly denouncing their continued presence at court as an indignity, which he promises to end as soon as ever he succeeds to the crown. In fact, he has no objection to the assassination of the tolerance of these assassins in his father's entourage, condemning it as an almost atrocious political mistake. And in the previous reign King Alexander, on discovering that his father, ex-King Milan, regarded himself as the next heir to the throne and was taking advantage thereof to oppose his views, promptly exiled him. In fact, Milan was sent to a prison, and Alexander, not content with banishing him, had even instigated an attempt on his life.

SOVEREIGNS WHO HAVE SLAIN HEIRS.

Peter the Great is on record as having killed his only son, Alexis, with his own hand, in consequence of his discovery that the Czarowitz had identified himself with the reactionary party in Russia and was pledged to the numerous Western enemies to the throne all the father and which reforms instituted by the father and which marked the transformation of Russia from an Oriental into a European power. King Philip II of Spain in the same way caused his son, Don Carlos, to be put to death on finding that the rebel communication with the leaders of the rebellion in the Netherlands, and had promised to grant him all sorts of liberties and concessions in the way of self-government. The fate of this prince has furnished the theme for many celebrated tragedies, notably "The Revenger's Tragedy," "Chenier," "No. 13," and others, in which the former times where the political differences between father and son and between monarch and heir apparent developed into a monarch and heir apparent in bloodshed. The historical that culminated in bloodshed in cases of Portugal in itself bounds in cases of this kind.

But nowadays it is only in the Orient that the prince next in the line of succession to the

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PERSIAN SILK RUGS AND MATS; KIRMANSHAH, SAROUK AND SENNA RUGS; SHIRVAN AND ANTIQUE GHORDES, COULA AND LADIK RUGS, IN HIGHLY DECORATIVE EFFECTS.

FINE LACE COVERS FOR DRESSERS, CHIFFONNIERS, DRESSING TABLES AND STANDS, TIDIES, CUSHION TOPS, ETC., IN OLD AND MODERN LACE AND EMBROIDERY. LINGERIE PILLOWS IN ENGLISH EMBROIDERY, FILET, VENISE AND CLUNY LACES, LACE DRAPERIES AND BED SETS.

SCREENS OF WOVEN TAPESTRY, LEATHER AND JAPANESE EMBROIDERY, SUITABLE FOR LIBRARY, DINING ROOM OR BED CHAMBER, SINGLE PANEL AND FOLDING FIRE SCREENS, UTILITY BOXES AND CEDAR CHESTS.

ELECTRIC LAMPS IN LARGE AND SMALL SIZES, FOR FLOOR, DESK OR DRAWING ROOM TABLE.

CABINETS, PEDESTALS, FANCY TABLES AND TEAKWOOD STANDS, CLOCKS AND CLOCK SETS, BRONZES, MARBLES, PORCELAINS, AND OTHER ARTISTIC OBJECTS FOR MANTEL OR CABINET.

WOMEN'S COSTUMES

IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN'S MADE-UP COSTUMES ARE BEING OFFERED THE REMAINDER OF THIS SEASON'S HIGH-COST GOWNS AND TAILOR-MADE SUITS, ALSO A NUMBER OF STREET DRESSES OF VARIOUS FABRICS, AT MATERIAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

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WOMEN'S WAISTS FOR SEMI-DRESS WEAR, MADE OF SILK, LACE, CREPE DE CHINE OR EMBROIDERED AND LACE TRIMMED MUSLINS; ALSO FOR TAILOR COSTUMES, MADE OF PLAIN LAWN OR MADRAS.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 3d, A SELECTION OF WOMEN'S WAISTS WILL BE OFFERED, CONSISTING OF LACE WAISTS AT \$8.50, 10.00 & 12.50 WHITE WAISTS AT 2.75, 4.50, 5.00 & 7.50

SILK DRESS, WAIST AND SKIRT PATTERNS

A VARIETY OF LENGTHS IN NOVELTY AND PLAIN SILKS, IN BLACK AND COLORS, ARE BEING OFFERED AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED. (SILK DEPARTMENT)

COLORED DRESS FABRICS

3,000 YARDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY MATERIALS, APPROPRIATE FOR PRESENT OR EARLY SPRING WEAR, WILL BE OFFERED AT A SPECIAL SALE.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY), DEC. 2d, AS FOLLOWS:

CHEVIOTS, BASKET CLOTHS, HERRINGBONES, MISTRALS, PLAIDS, AND SILK AND WOOL FABRICS, VALUED AT \$1.25 TO 3.50 AT 58c. & 1.00 PER YARD

A SALE OF FINE LEATHER ARTICLES

VERY ATTRACTIVELY PRICED

HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR TO-MORROW (MONDAY), DEC. 2d, AS FOLLOWS: WOMEN'S TRAVELING BAGS OF BLACK LEATHER, 16 INCHES LONG, FITTED WITH EBONY AND NICKEL TOILET REQUISITES,

USUALLY SOLD FOR \$25.00 AT \$16.50

WOMEN'S SHOPPING BAGS OF SEAL OR PIGSKIN, LEATHER LINED, AND FITTED WITH PURSE, USUALLY SOLD FOR \$5.00 AT \$2.90

DECORATIVE HOUSEHOLD LINENS

A VERY EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF DECORATIVE LINENS, INCLUDING DOILIES, CENTERPIECES, SCARFS, TEA AND RECEPTION CLOTHS, TRIMMED WITH LACE OR HAND WORK.

CENTERPIECES AND TEA CLOTHS, TRIMMED WITH HAND-MADE CLUNY LACE, EACH \$2.00, 2.90 & 3.75

TEA CLOTHS, EACH \$6.25 & 7.00

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La Grecque Jersey Top Skirt

All wool, shaped to fit the figure without stretching. Guaranteed not to ride up or sag. Takes the place of both woolen and silk undershirts. Price \$8.75 and up.

Van Orden Corset Co., new address 43-45 W. 34th Street, N. Y. Second Floor.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. Meyer Recommends Reform—Savings Banks and Parcels Post.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Postmaster General Meyer in his annual report, made public to-day, calls attention to the enormous increase in the business of the department, and judging from the figures of the last fifty years predicts that the receipts will exceed \$250,000,000 in 1917.

"The particular and striking needs in this immense business institution of the government," he says, "are up-to-date business methods, a revised system of bookkeeping, permitting the taking of a trial balance, and a permanent official, covering the department, and a great consolidated manufacturing corporation, who would hold office continuously through various administrations. It is of little consequence whether he be known as Deputy Postmaster General or director of posts, but a salary of not less than \$10,000 should be provided to compensate him for the wide experience, which would be necessary to the various bureaus of the Postoffice Department and act as an expert adviser to the head of the department. This would insure a continuity of the policy of the department, which is necessary in bringing about the best results to the service. The methods at the present time are lacking in economy and directness, and the organization and system which worked satisfactorily many years ago are now out of date and inadequate to the present increased requirements." He recommends the establishment of postal savings banks in order to encourage economy and to afford a place of deposit free from any possibility of doubt or suspicion for vast sums of money which might otherwise be hoarded and kept out of circulation through ignorance or lack of confidence, and adds:

It is recommended that the Postmaster General be given authority to designate all money order postoffices and such other postoffice facilities as deemed necessary to receive deposits of money for savings, deposits to be accepted in even dollars, with \$1 as a minimum; postmasters to be required to receive for such deposits in the pastbooks of the depositors and to make daily reports thereof to the Postmaster General, who will acknowledge the deposits direct to the patrons; money deposited in the postal savings bank not to be liable to demand, except under ten years' notice, made at any time, subject to certain regulations. Interest of 2 per cent is suggested, the deposits to be limited to \$50 by any one person, and to depositors in the United States ten years of age or more to be permitted to open an account in his own name and deposit to his credit an amount not to exceed \$250. A child under ten years of age to have an account opened in his name by a parent or guardian, but withdrawals are not to be made until the child attains the age of ten. That the money deposited in the postal savings banks be returned to the channels of trade, authority is recommended to be placed in the hands of the Postmaster General to designate in the states where the money is deposited in the postoffices.

Extension of the parcels post system is urged, with a special system of rural free delivery routes of ocean mail service. Mr. Meyer says: Owing to the want of American steamship lines to South America our mails are obliged in many instances, particularly in the cases of Brazil and Argentina, to be forwarded via Europe. Therefore, to enable transportation of our mails, under our own flag, direct to those countries and to the Orient as well, I urgently recommend more liberal terms than those provided for by the act of March 3, 1891.

In the year 188 fraud orders were issued, saving to the public the Postmaster General says, an unusually large amount of money through the exercise of auditors. The postal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30 was \$185,885,000, and the expenditures were \$189,955,225, leaving a deficit for

CHANGES IN PUBLIC LECTURES.

Practical Subjects Chosen by the Board of Education to Supplement Regular Course.

Announcement is made by the department of public lectures of the Board of Education that for the month of December a large number of special lectures have been scheduled to supplement the regular courses, many of which are now drawing to a close. There will be talks on health topics, care of the teeth, etc. The first of the lectures on continuation of the health topics on Wednesday evening will be delivered at the New York Public Library, No. 42 Leroy street.

Professor Earl Barnes will lecture at the Walden High School, 15th street and Seventh avenue, on Tuesday evening, on "The Idiot in Mind and Morals." At Public School 29, No. 23 East 8th Street, George F. O'Neill will describe "The United States Customs" at Public School 115, 123d street, on Monday evening, Mrs. Mary R. Cranston will speak at 15th street and East 10th street, on "What Social Service Means." At St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, near Eighth avenue, M. Masujiro Honda, of the Imperial University, Tokio, will give an interesting talk on "Japanese Life and Customs."

"Spheres of Federal and State Control" will be discussed on Saturday night at Public School 1, Henry and Catherine streets, by William R. Guthrie, of the College of the City of New York, and on Friday evening, at the Young Men's Benevolent Association Hall, No. 31 East Broadway, "Labor's Part in Industry" will be explained by Professor James Walter Crook, of Amherst College. President Ethelbert D. Wardell of Lafayette College will lecture on "Wagner and Clay" at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Gray streets, while Herbert N. Casson will speak on "The Evolution of Human Kindness" on Wednesday at the East Side House Settlement, 78th street and East River.

EXTRA CLERKS IN POSTOFFICE.

The publication of the news that two hundred extra clerks would be needed in the Postoffice to handle the Christmas rush brought five thousand applications in Postmaster Morgan's mail yesterday morning. Mr. Morgan himself took the letters according to their date of mailing and selected the needed two hundred clerks. None of the extra clerks is selected under Civil Service rules.

PROFESSOR LEONARD ON WAGNER.

Professor Rudolf Leonard, holding the Kaiser Wilhelm professorship at Columbia University, will give a lecture before the German Scientific Society of New York at its hall, No. 28 East 56th street, on "Richard Wagner," Wednesday night. The lecture will be free to the public.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSIAN RUGS.

A public sale of the entire rug collection of H. H. Topkayev, the Imperial Persian Commissioner, who has been in business in the United States for more than twenty years, will be held on Wednesday afternoon, December 4, at No. 28 Fifth avenue, at 2:30 o'clock. The rugs will be on exhibition to-morrow and Tuesday afternoons.

year of \$6,350,227. Of mail facilities for New York City the Postmaster General says:

Twenty-seven additional carriers were allowed the New York City postoffice early in October of this year for the purpose of enabling the postoffice to establish experimentally on the 15th of that month an evening delivery covering the districts of Stations N and W, which together cover all the territory from 6th street on the south to 54th street on the north, and from Central Park westward to the Hudson River. It is a residential section and contains comparatively few business establishments. The additional carriers are that number of carriers who received the same day, to expedite the delivery of mail, particularly that of local origin, and to relieve the first morning delivery, and thereby permit of its completion at an earlier hour, so that people may have their mail before leaving home for their places of business. The new arrangement has not been in force long

enough to demonstrate conclusively whether the advantages thus obtained justify the increased cost. It has been shown, however, that the amount of mail taken out for the evening delivery exceeds that on any delivery during the day, with the exception of the first and occasionally the second, and that two carriers on each route on the morning delivery are able to complete their work quite as early as did the three formerly employed. It is unlikely that the people of the city are as yet generally aware of the late delivery in any section in question, or that they avail themselves of it to the extent that they will later.

MACFARLANE, ELECTED MANAGER.

Misses City, Nov. 30.—J. H. MacFarlane has been elected vice-president and general manager of the MacFarlane-American Steamship Company to succeed the late A. L. Roby.