

CZAR RECEIVES TAFT. LATER REVIEW TROOPS. Expresses Sympathy and Regard for the United States.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 4.—Secretary Taft was received in audience by Emperor Nicholas at Tsarsko-Selo today and from his majesty heard the frankest expression of Russia's sentiments of sympathy and regard for the United States. The Emperor requested Mr. Taft, with whom he spent about five hours, to convey his greetings to President Roosevelt.

The Secretary, accompanied by Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, who is of his party, Captain S. L. H. Stocum, the American military attaché, and Count Kozlitz, the Russian officer who is acting as his aid during his sojourn in this city, left St. Petersburg at an early hour on a special train for Tsarsko-Selo. There the party was met by a state equipage and a number of court officials. The visitors were driven direct to the so-called "Little Palace," the residence of the Emperor, and escorted through the palace with the usual ceremonial.

Secretary Taft was received by his majesty in his private study and spent nearly one hour in intimate conversation. The Emperor discussed military topics at considerable length. He questioned Mr. Taft in regard to his journey over the Transiberian Railroad, and drew a contrast between present means of communication and the method in vogue—three horse-drawn sleighs and steamers across the rivers and lakes—when he made his trip across Asia to inaugurate the Transiberian lines.

His majesty showed a keen interest in the problems which the American government has to solve in the Philippine Islands, and he asked many questions concerning the new Philippine Assembly. The Emperor referred also in a complimentary manner to the work done by the American government on the Isthmus of Panama in its fight against yellow fever.

After the audience the party went to the riding school, where the Semenovsky Regiment, 1,800 strong, and accompanied by a machine gun battery and several other detachments, was drawn up. The Emperor and Secretary Taft were received with cheers. Then the Emperor and his guests, accompanied by their respective staffs, walked together through the lines of the regiment and inspected its formation. When this examination was over the troops passed twice at a quickstep before the reviewing party, and then the host and his guests returned to the palace for luncheon.

To-night Secretary Taft and the members of his party were entertained at dinner by Foreign Minister Stolypin. There were present also Premier Isvolsky, Minister of Finance Kokovsov, War Minister General Rudiger, Lieutenant General Balatzyk, chief of the general staff, and the most prominent officials of the Foreign Office.

In proposing the health of the Secretary and Mrs. Taft and the distinguished party accompanying them, the Russian Foreign Minister said that it was a keen pleasure to welcome one of the leading statesmen of the great northern Republic. He said he was afraid that the great speed at which Secretary Taft had travelled the entire breadth of the empire had enabled him to obtain only a bird's-eye view, yet he hoped that the Secretary had gathered a conviction that the sympathies of the Russian people for America were as warm as ever, a conviction which when conveyed by him to his fellow countrymen would surely strengthen the historic friendship and mutual respect of Russia and America.

Secretary Taft in reply expressed thanks for the cordial welcome he had received across the empire from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg and from the Emperor as well as the military and civil officers. The glimpse he had had of Siberia and other parts of Russia helped him to understand the difficult problems presented, and the American people, he said, were profoundly interested in the successful working out of these problems so as to redound to the honor of the Russian government and the happiness and prosperity of the people. The traditional friendship for Russia had been cherished by Americans since the Civil War, and he said he was glad to carry to them the message of good will that had fallen from the lips of his host.

Mrs. Taft learned to-night of the serious illness of Mr. Taft's mother and decided to abandon her European trip and return to America with the Secretary on the steamer President Grant.

FRENCH LITERATURE ABROAD. Foreign Office Sends a Vice-Consul to America to Boom Good Books.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The campaign begun by Hugues de Roux to raise the standard of French literature circulating abroad, especially in America, has been productive of tangible results. Prominent publishers have concluded an arrangement for the sale of editions of the best productions of French genius in romance, history, art and drama at strategic points in the United States, and the French Foreign Office has authorized M. Dumour, a vice-consul, to take a leave of absence and establish the first central station at New Orleans. A similar agency is to be opened shortly at New York.

PREMIER FRANCO STANDS FIRM. Determined Not to Compromise with the Opposition—Looks for Ultimate Victory.

Lisbon, Dec. 4.—Premier Franco announced his determination to-day not to compromise with the Opposition and expressed the conviction that the country would remain quiet and that the government's programme would triumph.

NEW BRITISH NAVAL BASE. Glasgow, Dec. 4.—The plans for the great new naval base at Rosyth, Scotland, have been completed and the work will be begun early in 1908. The basin will cover an area of fifty-six acres, with a depth of thirty-six feet at all tides. Access will be obtained through a lock 850 feet long. The basin is to be practically square, with quay accommodation for twenty-two warships, which later may be doubled. The total cost is estimated at \$12,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 already has been voted.

PORTO RICAN COFFEE IN FRANCE. Paris, Dec. 4.—The government has extended to January 1 the decree which permits Porto Rican coffee to come into France upon payment of the minimum rate of duty. This step is taken in order to make possible the continuation of the negotiations between France and the United States for the conclusion of a definite commercial arrangement.

TAKAHIRA THE CHOICE. Will Probably Succeed Viscount Aoki at Washington.

Tokio, Dec. 4.—The return to Tokio of Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, is the result of his own expression of a desire to resign. It was said to-day by a high official of the Foreign Office. No official announcement is expected until after his arrival in Tokio. It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that he will not return to Washington. It is understood that Baron Takahira, at present Japanese Ambassador to Italy, and former Minister of Japan at Washington, will succeed Viscount Aoki. Neither Baron Chinda nor Baron Kaneko, who have been mentioned for the post, can be spared. It was stated to-day at the Foreign Office that a possible change at Washington had been considered for some time. "It is quite possible that Viscount Aoki may not return to Washington," said a Foreign Office official to-day. "In the event of his resignation, the government of Japan will appoint to the position only a person well known in America whom the President knows or likes and who has the confidence of the American people. The Japanese government is making every effort to meet the wishes of the President and the people of America on the immigration question, and in appointing a foreign minister realizes the importance of having a representative in Washington who is not only acceptable and friendly to the people but is acquainted with the prevailing conditions in America."

Minister Hayashi is determined to exercise all the authority vested in the Foreign Minister to control the emigration of laborers. "We are anxious," said this official, "to avoid any sacrifice of our treaty rights with America and Canada, but we can and will control the emigration to either country." The "Asahi" publishes a thousand-word special cable dispatch on the President's message and comments on it, expressing gratification at its general friendly tone toward Japan. It says that the naval and military programme guarantees the peace of the world. The other papers publish only a brief synopsis of the message and refrain from editorial comment.

GOVERNOR GENERAL ESCAPES. Woman Who Throws Bomb at Moscow Official Was Fatally Injured.

Moscow, Dec. 4.—An unsuccessful attempt was made here this morning to kill Lieutenant General Guerschelm, Governor General of Moscow. A woman hurled a bomb at the general's carriage while he was driving in the Lefort quarter of the city. The horses were blown to pieces and the coachman was seriously wounded. The Governor General, however, came out of the explosion unscathed. The woman was severely mutilated by her own bomb and is in a dying condition.

CANADA AND JAPAN TO AGREE. Minister Lemieux Says All Emigration Difficulties Will Be Settled Amicably.

Tokio, Dec. 4.—Rudolph Lemieux, Canadian Minister of Labor, replying to a toast at a banquet here at which he was the guest of honor, said it was his firm belief that all differences would be settled amicably. It was understood that Mr. Lemieux had been informed positively that while the Japanese government would not consent to any modification or change in its treaty with Canada or enter into any new agreement, it would in the future so control emigration that there would be no further cause for complaint. The details of such control are being arranged.

LA PATRIE LANDS IN IRELAND. French Military Balloon Ends Runaway Flight—Machinery Wrecked.

Belfast, Dec. 4.—A dispatch received here says that an airship, believed to be La Patrie, which escaped from Verdun, France, last Saturday, descended on a farm to-day in the neighborhood of Ballysillagh, a little town in County Down. The machinery of the car was wrecked.

JERSEY RATE DISPUTE. Central of That State Objects to New Haven Road's Attitude.

Officers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday did not approve a statement which appeared in a Wall Street news bureau concerning the cancellation by the New Haven of joint through rates with the Reading, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, by way of the Lehigh Valley and the New Haven. The principal question involved in the controversy was that of the per diem charge, and setting forth the merits of the New Haven's Poughkeepsie Bridge route to New England. The New Haven, the Central of New Jersey officials said, had encouraged and advised their road and its connections to work up traffic in connection with the New Haven, which business had been established and was dependent upon the Jersey City gateway.

The Poughkeepsie route, they declared, was impossible for the class of traffic now being handled via the Jersey City gateway. Within the last two or three years the New Haven company had requested that certain business be diverted to the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, and in this the Jersey Central had acquiesced, and in the conferences between the New Haven and the New Jersey Central the latter company had urged that if relief via the New York gateway was what the New Haven company desired it should be afforded by each of the three companies, i. e., the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central, diverting a percentage of their traffic via the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, the connection with that route being identically the same for each of the three companies—via Easton—and the Jersey Central, independent of the action of the other two companies, had actually made use, to the extent of its ability, of that route.

In the matter of the 50 cents per diem which the New Haven company states is such a drain upon its finances, the New Jersey Central men say it should be borne in mind that prior to the advent of the per diem settlement for car hire the New Haven company, upon the same basis, paid a comparatively insignificant sum for the use of the equitably assigned and other railroad companies, and upon which and with which it earned its revenue. With the advent of per diem the New Haven company found itself in the unpleasant predicament of having to pay for the vehicles in which it conducted its transportation.

NORTHERN PACIFIC CUTS FORCES. Missouri, Mont., Dec. 4.—A reduction of about 25 per cent of the clerical and operating forces of the Northern Pacific Railroad went into effect yesterday. Several hundred men were laid off here at the roundhouse, the car shops and from the train crews.

PREMIER WINS FIGHT. REICHSTAG'S LIVELY DAY. Emperor Suspends the Court of Honor Proceedings.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—Prince von Billow, the Imperial Chancellor, has won in a short, sharp contest with the wavering National Liberals. They and all the parliamentary parties forming a coalition, including two Conservative and three Radical groups, again agreed in caucus late this afternoon to support the government. The leaders met and arranged a programme for tomorrow, which will begin with a vote of confidence in the Chancellor. This ended a day of much political confusion and excitement. The question remains whether the parties representing such diverse interests can continue to co-operate in supporting the government on the variety of controversial measures pending. Prince von Billow solved his immediate embarrassments by using the National Liberal criticism of the government's financial measures as an opportunity to have a straight-out talk with the coalition leaders over the continuous doubt as to whether the government really was able to command a majority.

This doubt has existed since the election early in the year, it being constantly affirmed by the government's opponents that the "blue" parties could not possibly keep together. The Chancellor amazed the Reichstag by quietly calling together Herr von Narmann and Baron von Gamp, Conservatives; Herr Ernst Bassermann, National Liberal; Herr Müller and Herr Meisinger, Radicals; Liebermann von Sonnenberg, Agrarian, and some others in his room at the Reichstag this morning. The substance of his communication was that he would ask the Emperor for leave to retire unless he could rely upon a majority from the coalition. He, therefore, asked the leaders to discuss the situation with their followers and among themselves, and see if they would promise unity. It was presumed that the Chancellor was acting with the Emperor's full approval.

Minister of War von Eimann announced in the Reichstag that the Emperor had ordered the suspension of the court of honor proceedings against General Count Wilhelm von Hohenau, who, together with Major Count Johannes Lymar, was compromised by the testimony given in the Von Moltke-Harden libel suit. The Minister of War said that Count von Hohenau and Count Lymar had presented themselves for trial and that the cases would take the usual course. "This announcement created a great sensation. These remarks were called forth by a remarkable speech delivered by Dr. Hermann S. Paasche, First Vice-President of the Reichstag, in the course of which he held up a bundle of letters which he said had been written by Count von Hohenau from the Imperial headquarters at Wilhelmshöhe to Herr Bollhardt, who was a witness at the Harden trial, which indicated that Von Hohenau had had meretricious relations with Bollhardt. At the trial Bollhardt testified to having taken part in the orgies at the villa of Count Lymar. Herr Paasche sharply criticized the administration for allowing the Imperial expenditures to exceed the revenues and for contracting the big loans that yearly are necessary. He demanded a general property tax for Imperial purposes on all property valued above \$12,500 and also a military exemption tax on all men recruited as recruits by the military authorities."

SUBPENA FOR BELMONT. Vreeland Also Called by Public Service Board in Yonkers Case.

Albany, Dec. 4.—Subpenas were issued to-day for August Belmont and H. H. Vreeland, of New York, to appear before the Public Service Commission, in the 2d District, on December 10. The subpoenas followed developments at the hearing before the commission to-day on the complaint of Mayor Coyne of Yonkers, against the Yonkers Railroad Company, for failure to operate cars on a newly opened branch in Yonkers, obtained under a franchise, one of the conditions of which was that an agent for the railroad should be located in the City Hall, New York, via the subway. While Mr. Belmont and Mr. Vreeland were summoned primarily to substantiate certain statements made by E. A. Maher, the president of the Yonkers Railroad Company, the commission announced that before reaching a decision it would be necessary to find out who was the present owner of the Yonkers Railroad, and it is likely that the witnesses will be asked to explain the relations between the Yonkers company, the Interborough, the Third Avenue Railway and the New York City Railway Company. President Maher was asked who was the owner of the capital stock of the Yonkers Railroad Company at the present time. He replied that he was unable to tell. "Where is the stock book of the Yonkers Railroad Company kept?" asked Commissioner Stevens. "I do not know," replied Mr. Maher. "Chairman Stevens then pointed out that the Yonkers Railroad Company was compelled by law to keep the stock book at its principal office, under a penalty of a fine of \$20 for each day of default. He directed Mr. Maher's attention to the necessity of obeying the law. In explanation of the railroad company first accepting a franchise with an 8-cent fare condition and then refusing to operate under the franchise, Mr. Maher said that the commission would like to hear what Mr. Vreeland had to say on this subject, in order to determine whether sufficient assurances had been given the Yonkers Railroad Company to warrant its accepting the conditional franchise. Mr. Maher asserted that the citizens of Yonkers and the Commission were willing to permit the road to charge a 10-cent rate in the circumstances."

NO STATE BOND MARKET. Officers Have Financial Problem on Their Hands.

Albany, Dec. 4.—State officers seem to have a difficult financial problem on their hands, the question of finding a market for state bonds, because of the disturbed conditions of the state, and the advocates of improved highways and barge canal are worried. The latter project calls for an expenditure of \$10,000,000 and the improved highway system involves an outlay of \$50,000,000 more. The state is permitted to issue 3 per cent bonds for the canal improvements and 4 per cent bonds for road work. Since the first issue of these bonds the money market has been in such a condition as to make the purchase of New York State bonds unattractive. The state has a surplus of about \$18,000,000, which is deposited in various banks of the state. These deposits are protected by surety bonds, which are furnished at the rate of \$25 for each \$1,000 deposited or by the depositing of state bonds to the extent of the deposit. The state exacts interest on its deposits at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. It is not profitable for the banks to buy state bonds and offer them as security for state deposits, and the result has been that the state has bought in nearly all of its canal and highway bonds. One suggestion is that if the requirements of interest on state deposits were withdrawn the banks would probably buy the state bonds. It is said that under this plan the state could exact the requirement that state bonds must be given to secure state deposits. The amount of interest on state deposits last year was about \$28,000,000.

WINDBACK SOUTHERNER FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. G. A. Knight Discusses National Political Possibilities.

George A. Knight, the Republican national committee member from California, who seconded the nomination of President Roosevelt in 1904, arrived here last night from San Francisco on his way to Washington to attend the meeting of the national committee which will be held to-morrow.

Mr. Knight spoke enthusiastically of the President and of his policies, and declared that the people of the Pacific Coast would stand unflinchingly for his nomination if he chose to run for a third term. It is Mr. Knight's opinion that whether or not the President is willing to accept the nomination, his policies are bound to dominate the Republican national convention of 1908.

The California committee member expressed himself as heartily in favor of nominating a Southerner for Republican Vice-President. He said the West was in favor of it, and declared that the development of the Mississippi River and its tributaries and the opening of the Panama Canal would bring the West and South closer together. He prophesied a great boom for inland commerce with the completion of the canal and the development of commerce along the Mississippi River and its branches, and said there was no doubt that the West would be materially benefited.

Mr. Knight, who is a well known lawyer in San Francisco, an orator of national reputation and one of the most prominent Republicans west of the Mississippi River, seconded the nominations of James G. Blaine for President in 1884, President McKinley in 1896 and President Roosevelt in 1904. He has been the counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad, and has had full charge of various estates in California, including the Fair estate, of \$18,000,000. He came to New York to attend to some personal business, and will leave here for Washington to-day, where he will meet the President.

Asked about the feeling in the West concerning the possibility of the President's acceptance of a third term, Mr. Knight said: "The Republicans west of the Missouri River, and particularly on the Pacific Slope, would renominate President Roosevelt for another term if he would but give the slightest intimation that he would accept. His policies as laid down in his speeches and messages have appealed strongly throughout our section, and whether he will accept another nomination or not I am sure that so far as our Western people are concerned his policies will not only dominate the next national convention but will have a deciding influence in the naming of the next President of the United States."

Mr. Knight, when asked who, in his opinion, might be the selection for Vice-President at the forthcoming Republican national convention, replied: "After looking over the field I am convinced, no matter whom the Republicans nominate for President, that the time is opportune to give the second place on our national ticket to a Southerner. I do not see why we can afford any longer to ignore such a great body of Americans who have demonstrated not only their fitness as citizens, but have in times of stress stood shoulder to shoulder with us of the North in defence of the national government. Maryland, My Maryland, and 'Dixie' have become national airs. If you will stop to think about it you will notice that they are cheered enthusiastically in all public assemblies wherever you see the flag waved."

BRYAN ON THE MESSAGE. Indorses Most of the Recommendations of the President.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—William J. Bryan, on the way to his home in Lincoln, arrived here to-day from Washington. By appointment Mr. Bryan met his wife and daughter at the Fort Pitt Hotel, where they are bound for New York, where they will sail for Europe Saturday. Mr. Bryan will not accompany them, he said, as he has lecture engagements which will keep him occupied for some time. Mr. Bryan was reluctant to discuss President Roosevelt's message to Congress, saying that he had not had sufficient time to read it through. He commented freely, however, on several of the most important issues and praised President Roosevelt for introducing an original proposition in suggesting the appropriation of campaign funds by the government. "I hope," he said, "that it will be enacted into a law." On important questions Mr. Bryan's ideas coincide with the text of the message. He is strictly in accord with the President concerning postal savings banks and guaranteed banks.

MURPHY MEN OUSTED. Commissioner O'Brien Takes Action in Water Department.

John H. O'Brien, Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, announced yesterday that he had asked for the resignation of Frank J. Goodwin, Deputy Commissioner in his department, and that Mr. Goodwin had promised to turn in his resignation without delay. Mr. Frank Loughman, secretary of the Park Board, will succeed Mr. Goodwin as Deputy Commissioner. It will be a promotion for Mr. Loughman, as the examining board of plumbers, \$1,800, while his new place pays \$6,000. Loughman once ran for Congress against William H. Douglas. Mayor McClellan announced the removal yesterday of Robert McCabe, president, and John Todd, treasurer, of the examining board of plumbers. The removal of the other member, John J. Moore, is under advisement. The Mayor is thoroughly dissatisfied with the condition of affairs in the board, having received information that it was in need of a shaking up. McCabe comes from the 9th District, of which County Clerk Peter J. Dooley is his neighbor, while Todd is a McCareen man. Frank J. Goodwin is the Tammany leader of the 7th District, and a close friend of Charles F. Murphy. He has been Deputy Water Commissioner for almost four years, having been appointed by Mayor John H. Lincoln, and in the latter administration he held on to his place in the Water Department largely on personal good fellowship grounds. Mr. Goodwin's side partner in the 7th District is Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall. Commissioner O'Brien has managed to keep on a friendly footing with many of the Tammany leaders through his retention of Goodwin as Deputy Commissioner under him. Mr. O'Brien as Deputy Commissioner O'Brien as one of the patronage dispensers of the McClellan administration has become severe, and he decided to drop Goodwin. There is a hitch over the dismissal of Goodwin. He told Commissioner O'Brien on Tuesday that he would resign. He had not turned in his resignation at the close of business yesterday. Goodwin consulted Charles F. Murphy at Tammany Hall yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Murphy told him to not be in a hurry about resigning. Mr. Goodwin talked with "Little Tim" Sullivan and William B. Ellison at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, but did not go to his office, where Commissioner O'Brien was waiting to see him. If he doesn't resign without delay he will be removed. Mr. Loughman's successor in the Park Board has not been selected. The place will go to some young man who will make trouble for the present head of Tammany Hall.

COAL GROWING SCARCE. Mechanical Engineers Hear Paper on Use of Low Grade Fuels.

The mechanical engineers attending the twenty-eighth annual meeting in this city of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers were the guests yesterday of Charles M. Jacobs, chief engineer of the Hudson companies, who took them through the tunnels under the Hudson River. Nearly all the members took advantage of the invitation, going to Hoboken for luncheon. There they inspected the workings and cuts through the rock, and after that the work done under the river. In the morning several technical papers were read on gas power, its production and use. Chief in popular interest was that by Professor F. E. Jung on "The Rational Use of Low Grade Fuels," with Special Consideration of the Application of Gas Producers." Professor Jung is a member of the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure. "The question whether an exhaustion of what we have termed our irreplaceable fuel resources," he said, "is a danger for the life and prosperity of future generations can only be discussed on the basis of theoretical prognostications and speculative arguments. The other question, whether to economize in the methods of utilization of those resources, cannot be answered but in the affirmative. That individual or company or nation will be situated to utilize those resources which can get the most efficient service from the cheapest reliable source of labor, whether manual or mechanical. Never is superior talent engaged for low class work, if there is an alternative available to get adequate help at low prices. Likewise it is but a matter of political prudence for a nation to exploit the low grade fuel materials of the country, such as peat, dust coals and refuse, if they can be used for the generation of heat, light and power, instead of wasting anthracite and coke, and to reserve the latter coals for more profitable and important uses in the metallurgical and other industries. An efficient utilization of coal, generally speaking, tends toward the preservation of national values, making a country self-supporting and independent of the world's markets. It also aids the prevention of hygienic abuses which, if not amended, are apt prematurely to weaken the earning capacity and the industrial activity of a nation."

INDEPENDENTS RAISE COAL PRICES. Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—Several independent anthracite operators, after attempts to induce the Reading and other big anthracite companies to take the initiative in further advancing the prices of steam sizes of hard coal, have raised the price from 15 cents to 25 cents a ton at the mines.

Windsor Trust Company New York. Downtown Office: 65 Cedar Street. Uptown Office: 5th Ave. & 47th St. DIRECTORS: John Alvin Young, President of Company; R. L. Beekman, James Brown, James A. Burden, Jr., Herbert Cillis, William S. Fanshawe, John Fox, Andrew Freedman, James Gayley, J. Horace Harding, Gerald L. Hoyt, Ernest Iselin, William Jay, William B. Leeds, Gardner M. Lane, Robert H. McCurdy, Ogden Mills, De Lancy Nicoll, Charles Lathrop Pack, Morton F. Plant, Jordan J. Rollins, Philip Stockton, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Clarence W. Watson, Charles D. Wetmore, Archibald S. White, George W. Young. We Invite Your Deposits.

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DESK FITTINGS in designs not shown elsewhere will be found in our stationery department. E. P. Dutton & Co. 31 West 23d Street.

AMERICAN TOBACCO NOT DODGING. Caleb C. Dula, one of the vice-presidents of the American Tobacco Company, which is charged by the government with restraining trade in the industry in this country, said at the special hearing yesterday that that corporation had made no attempt to conceal its acquisition of the major part of the business in the United States. The testimony was in confirmation of that of another vice-president, Percival Smith, III. Mr. Dula, who is a specialist in plug tobacco, said that it was generally the minority and antagonistic stockholders who wanted the transfer of control covered up. Mr. Dula said that whereas 7 per cent discount on plug tobacco was generally allowed in New England there was an allowance of 8 per cent. He admitted that he was opposed to the passage of the Otjen bill, aimed to prevent the issue of coupons by tobacco stores, and had instructed all the companies with which he was in touch to oppose it. He also said he would be pleased to have a court decision which would compel jobbers to maintain list prices and prevent cutting of rates.

"PAT" CROWE PRISONER OF CABMAN. Omaha, Dec. 4.—"Pat" Crowe was held a prisoner by an Omaha hack driver all of last night because Crowe could not pay a bill which he owed the driver. Crowe asked Mayor Dahlman for the money, but was refused. This morning the police gave Crowe one hour in which to get out of town, but he is still here and has not yet been arrested.

T. F. RYAN BEFORE GRAND JURY. Thomas F. Ryan was a witness yesterday before the grand jury in the examination into the sale at the franchise of the Wall & Cortlandt Street Railway Ferry Company. This is the road that Anthony N. Brady purchased for \$250,000 and then sold to the Metropolitan Securities Company for \$250,000. Paul D. Cravath, who was one of the attorneys for the Metropolitan company, was also a witness before the grand jury. These two were the only witnesses examined in the two hour and a half session to-day. The next examination of witnesses in the case will be next Wednesday.

Coffee is a strong diuretic irritant; it interferes with digestion, and affects the kidneys in a great many cases where it is not even suspected. If you value health and a sound body, the wise thing to do would be to quit coffee and give Postum a fair trial—say, two weeks. "There's a Reason." Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Apollinaris "The Queen of Table Waters"