HURT BY SILVER BASIS

CHINESE TRADE SUFFERS.

Consuls Say Japan, with Gold Standard, Doesn't Feel Fluctuations.

Washington, Dec. 25.—That business conditions in part of the Orient have been seriously embarrassed by fluctuations in the price of silver, and that the fluctuations rather than the mere depreciation in the value of the white metal have caused this commercial difficulty, is shown by a large number of special consular reports received by the National Monetary Commission. These reports indicate that in Japan, where the gold standard is the basis of exchange, there has been no unsettled condition from that cause, but in China, with the silver standard, dealings with gold standard countries have been injuriously affected by changes in the price of silver which make the profit of a transaction largely dependent upon the trend of exchange. The prevailing statement of the reports is that prices are largely regulated by rates of exchange.

These special consular reports were called for by the State Department, at the request of Senator Lodge. Consular officers were requested to report what had been the tendency of prices since 1896, measured by silver currency, whether firms importing from the United States, Great Britain and Germany had found the depreciation of silver a matter of serious embarrassment to their business during the last year, and whether the depreciation of silver had stimulated considerably the export trades.

Charles Denby, consul general at Shanghai, China, says when silver is high imports are increased and profits are made on goods stocked at lower rates. Similarly when silver falls importations become unprofitable, and heavy losses result from goods in stock. Importing firms, he says, have found their legitimate trade seriously embarrassed during the last twelve months by the depreciation of silver. This loss does not usually fall upon the foreign wholesale importer, as he does not carry large stocks, but orders goods on commission for Chinese buyers. The recent large fluctuation in the value of local currency in comparison with gold, he adds, ruined hundreds of Chinese merchants who had dealings with foreigners. Normally, he declares, this depreciation would have considerably stimulated the export trade, but the markets were so affected by other considerations that it was difficult to trace this influence. The foreign trade in general, he says, has been disturbed since 1898 by fluctuations in the gold value of silver.

Julian H. Arnold, consul at Amoy, China, says that the foreign importing firms at Amoy all assert that the depreciation of silver during the last twelve months has seriously affected their business.

Thomas E. Heenan, consul at New Chwang, China, says there is no doubt that the depreciation of silver stimulates the exports of silver using countries, but it is difficult to show this in any given article.

That since 1896 the tendency of prices has been upward; that the depreciation has affected the local importers to a serious extent, on account of being unable to obtain higher tael prices from the Chinese consumer, and that this depreciation has not stimulated the export trade to the extent expected, is the view of Albert W. Pontius, vice-consul general at Hankow, China. In the natural course of events, he says, the low exchange promotes exports and lessens imports, and vice versa.

"It is believed by some of our merchants," says Samuel L. Gracey, consul at Foo Chow, China, "that the depreciation of silver has practically been the salvation of the importing firms, as the Chinaman has been unable to buy as cheaply from foreign countries as he can from those with stocks in the East, they having been bought when exchange was high."

Stuart J. Fuller, vice-consul general at Hong Kong, says he learns from importers of cotton goods that the fall in silver in the last twelve months has not substantially diminished the demand for cotton goods. With regard to exports, he adds, while the general tendency of a low exchange is to stimulate them, this was more than counteracted during the year by the general financial depression in Europe and America.

That the prices of commodities at Canton, China, have, generally speaking, considerably advanced since 1896; that the depreciation of silver during the last year has offered no serious embarrassment to importing firms, and that any depreciation in silver does not increase the export trade, as the fall is generally compensated by a rise in the local cost, which means that the home buyer pays the same price in gold, is the opinion of Willard B. Hull, vice-consul at Canton.

Speaking of Corea, Consul General Thomas Sammons, at Seoul, says that trade conditions there are not much affected by the rate for the exchange of silver, the country practically having a gold standard through its use of Japanese currency.

"Of the principal countries having business relations with Kobé, Japan," says Vice-Consul Walter Gassett, "the United States, Great Britain, British India, Germany and China, only one of these, China, has been affected by the rise in the rate of exchange, China having a silver currency, while Japan is on a gold basis."

Consul General Henry B. Miller, at Yokohama, Japan, says that as Japan is not a silver country, the decline in the rate of exchange has had practically no effect on trade conditions there.

Carl F. Deichman, consul at Mansui, Formosa, says that importing firms have felt no serious embarrassment to their business from the depreciation of silver during the last twelve months, as their buying and selling prices are both in gold.

Referring to conditions in Manchuria, Consul Roger S. Greene, at Dalny, says that the Japanese merchants there have not hesitated to attribute the dullness of business in all lines, and particularly in the cotton goods trade, to the depreciation of silver.

Frederick D. Cloud, vice consul general at Antung, China, says the enormous decline in the rate of exchange of silver for the last year works a great hardship, not only upon the importer, but upon the consumer as well.

Vice Consul General Charles L. L. Williams, at Chefoo, China, says that the merchants there concede that the only relief from distressing fluctuations in exchange will be found in the adoption by China of a gold standard.

ILLUMINATING WITH CORK.

The cork oak grows plentifully in Spain, and the peasants make use of the bark to light their houses at night. The bark is placed in a kettle, from which protrudes a spout, and when it is hot enough it gives off a gas which burns with considerable brilliancy. If the family sit up late several kettles of cork bark are used during an evening; but the lighting is not expensive, and the peasant is careful to save the carbonized cork refuse, for he can sell it, as it is known commercially as "Spanish black," one of the intensest black-browns known among pigments. At one time one of the opera houses in a big European city was lighted with cork gas, and the carbonized bark was sold; but the product of cork-black was so increased that the market was flooded, and the opera house had to resort to another means of illuminating.—The Pathfinder.

VERY SELECT.

Jones—Is that good cheese?

Shopkeeper—Good! Why, it's unapproachable!—Newport Herald.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A JOLLY DINNER PARTY

Seven Hundred "Little Mothers" Christmas Guests of Frank Tilford.

In accordance with his usual custom, Frank Tilford entertained 700 "little mothers" at a Christmas dinner in the Murray Hill Lyceum yesterday afternoon. The babies had all been placed in other hands for the day, and with them care had been laid aside also. The "little mothers" were as happy as every one ought to be on Christmas day, and there wasn't a jollier Christmas party anywhere in New York than theirs. Mr. Tilford brought a party of friends to see the fun, and after the children had swept the Christmas board free of everything from soup to coffee, he made a little speech and wished them a merry Christmas—which they were evidently having—and a happy New Year. These good wishes were returned with much enthusiasm by seven hundred little soprano throats.

Among the guests were five little girls, whose existence was revealed by a letter that came to the Little Mothers' Home, No. 236 Second avenue, addressed to "Frank Tilford, Santa Claus." It read:

Dear Sir: We would be very thankful if you would help us a little. I read about you in the paper, that you were going to give dinners to seven hundred poor children on Christmas. We would like to go too, but it is too far and mamma can't afford to give us all carfare, but we would be happy if you would send us something. We wrote to several places, but got no answer. We have eleven children. I will write their names and ages. Please send Santa Claus to us.

Thomas will be sixteen in May, Nellie will be fifteen in August, Mary will be fourteen in June, Margaret was twelve the 6th of December, Josephine was ten last June, Katherine was nine last October, Lillie was seven last August, Jennie will be six in March, Frances will be four in January, Daniel was two last September and Elizabeth was twelve months in October. None of us is able to help mamma yet, but we hope some day we will. We don't expect Santa this year. Mamma says he only comes to rich people. Goodby, Your little friend, NELLIE.

Kisses in the form of crosses were scattered round the edge of this letter, and at the top was written: "Please answer." The answer came in the person of a visitor from the Little Mothers' Aid Association and Nellie, Mary, Margaret, Josephine and Catherine were invited to the feast and provided with carfare.

After dinner the little folks sang some songs for the grown-up visitors and Miss Carrie W. Storm and Miss Edith Goebel sang to them. Besides, there was orchestral music during the feast. Last of all each child received from a resplendent Christmas tree a bag containing a doll, a pair of stockings, candy, etc. Other bags were sent to sick children, and extra ones were given to some stray little girls who had read of the affair in the papers and came without invitations.

The festival was in charge of Miss Louise Schroeder, and on her committee were Mrs. H. F. Kiddle, Mrs. O. M. Ferrand, Mrs. Edward Lessing, Mrs. J. B Cameron, Mrs J. C. Simpson, Miss Mary Hawkins, Mrs. Jeannette Olmstead and Mrs. Lulu Randall. Mrs. Clarence Burns is president of the association.

SABBATH ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

The December meeting of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance will be held at 10:15 o'clock on Monday, December 28, in Room 725, No. 156 Fifth avenue.

The alliance is entering upon its fifteenth year and has elected the following officers: Honorary president, Mrs. Darwin R. James; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster and Mrs. A. Kelgwin; president, Mrs. Don C. Shelton; corresponding secretary, Miss Catherine Murray; treasurer, Mrs. Frank R. Van Nest.

The year has opened most encouragingly with the accession of an auxiliary in Philadelphia. This auxiliary is known as the Philadelphia Women's Society for the Better Observance of the Lord's Day, and has for eight years been persistent in its efforts in resisting encroachments upon a strict observance of the Lord's Day.

At Monday's meeting there will be reports of conferences at Pittsburg and at Edinburgh in the interests of the Sabbath, and also an address by Miss Pauline Goldmark, executive secretary of the Consumers' League of New York.

The Manhattan Auxiliary of the alliance will hold its January meeting on Thursday, January 14, at 11 o'clock, in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, Lenox avenue and 123d street. An address will be given by Chancellor MacCracken of New York University.

All women interested in the better observance of the Sabbath are cordially invited to be present at both meetings.

THE TIME OF THE CRANBERRY.

There are all kinds of ways of preparing cranberries. Some cooks serve them as a very acid, thin sauce, and take the trouble to strain it. This is a mistake. Cranberries should be heavily sweetened and cooked with little water, so that they can be moulded in pretty, individual moulds.

A quart of cranberries requires only a cupful of boiling water. Boil steadily rather rapidly for twenty minutes, add two cupfuls of sugar and cook for ten minutes longer. An exact time must be given in cooking cranberries if one wishes to have them jelly properly. Almost any cranberries will jelly perfectly if cooked exactly according to these directions. Do not strain them. Pour into small china moulds. This gives a dark, rich-looking mould, that is not too acid, yet preserves all the individuality of the fruit.

Spiced cranberries are something like spiced currants. Put two even tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one of ground cloves and half a tablespoonful of ground allspice into a muslin bag and tie it up. Simmer it in a cupful of cold water for half an hour. Then add the spiced water to seven pounds of cranberries, three and a half pounds of sugar and two cupfuls of cider vinegar. Cook slowly until thick and then seal up in jars. Some housewives serve this in place of the ordinary "cranberry sauce," as a novelty.

Cranberry sherbet is a refreshing dessert. When not frozen very stiff it is sometimes used as a unique sorbet to serve at an elaborate turkey dinner. This ice melts easily, so that it should be served immediately. To make it, boil a quart of cranberries with two cupfuls of water until soft. Add two cupfuls of sugar and stir until dissolved. Let it cool, add the juice of one or two lemons and freeze. Some housewives may prefer the ice sweeter.

For a novel cranberry pie have at hand a cupful of cranberries, half a cupful of seeded raisins, a cupful of sugar, a cupful of boiling water, a tablespoonful of flour and a teaspoonful of vanilla, if you like the flavor. The pie will be just as good, if not better, without it. Cut the berries in half and cover them with cold water. Let them stand while you chop the raisins and mix them with the flour, sugar, boiling water and flavoring. Lift the berries from the water and stir them into the mixture. Bake it between two crusts.

DRESSMAKING LESSONS.

A Little Book of Practical Suggestions Simply Told.

"Domestic failures" is what girls who cannot sew are called by Mme. J. Highet Löfvalt in her little book, "Simple Lessons in Dressmaking" (The Walter Scott Publishing Company, London and New York). That no girl need be a failure this book is written by Mme. Löfvalt, who is a teacher of dressmaking in English schools. As the sub-title states, the book tells "how to cut, fit and finish a dress." All the mysteries of making skirts hang properly, getting sleeves in right, of pressing clothes, of making all kinds of effective trimmings, are elucidated in plain, straightforward language.

One of the points on which most amateur dressmakers fall down is the lining at the bottom of the skirt. Here is the right way to put it in:

"On no account put pleats in the lining at the bottom edge of a skirt. The best plan is to cut the lining to fit the edge when you are cutting out the skirt itself; then you will be able to cut it the exact shape. This being done, stitch and press open each seam, and turn one-half an inch down at the top edge of the lining with a neat tacking one inch in length, and press it on the wrong side. Then place the right side of the skirt against the right side of the lining, and allow the lining to go a little beyond the edge of the skirt, and with the skirt uppermost sew the lining and material together about half an inch from the edge either by hand or sewing machine. When you have done this turn the lining over on to the inside of the skirt and tack it neatly round the edge to keep it in place. Then pin and hem down the top edge of the lining. This is the simplest way to line up the edge of a dress skirt."

Here is some good advice for stout women, and for those below the medium height:

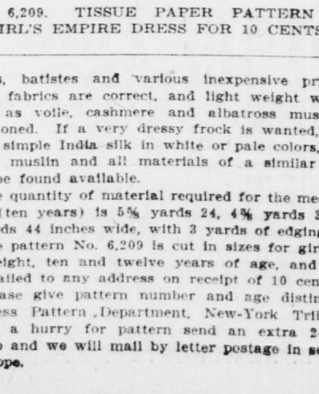
"For stout figures, arrange the trimming on the gown from shoulder to waist, and trim the sleeves up from the wrist, or from the top of the sleeve down, according to fashion. Or they can be worn without trimming; in this case the sleeve must be a very good shape and perfect fit. Short women should never wear deep flounces or too many small ones. All their dress trimmings, to look well, must be put on the gown lengthways, and the bodice trimmed to correspond with the main stuff. Medium-sized women, if not too stout or too slender, can wear almost any style of dress. At the same time they must be careful to avoid any fashion that will cause them to appear either too stout or too short; and it is as well to understand that quite light and dark shades of material without a set pattern, when made up into dresses for short people, appear to add to the length of the person, while any gay light colors make the figure look just the reverse; indeed, they too often make a woman look both short and stout, and this also applies to broad dress trimmings."

To keep one's garments well pressed is half the secret of good dressing. A newly made garment, too, can be spoiled by careless pressing.

"Every attention," says the author, "should be given to the pressing of seams in bodice, sleeves and skirt. They often need to be pressed over two or three times. In order to do the pressing in a businesslike way a good padded pressing board is necessary, and will be found most useful in the household where there is a family going out to business daily, and who will often need their clothing repaired and pressed. The pressing board is quite easy to make. First secure an old table top or a large piece of board (or keep a special table for pressing), and firmly tack over it, using strong linen thread, an old, well washed blanket, two or more folds in thickness, and over this a well washed piece of white sheet of the blanket make of goods, and keep laid away for use when wanted a large square of white washed twilled calico. This is to be used when pressing any class of light colored goods, and for white or other light woollens keep a piece of thin white woollen material, or use when pressing a piece of the same stuff from which the garment is made. And see that you do not slide the iron over the seams as you would do in ironing laundry things. Put the iron down on the part to be pressed and take it up again. Continue to do this along the whole length of the seam till it is finished. This mode of pressing applies to all work connected with dressmaking.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

No style of dress is more becoming to the little girls than the Empire. It is graceful and attractive and so simple that it suits childish needs and childish materials peculiarly well. This one is made with a prettily scalloped bertha and can be worn with a sash as illustrated or with a soft crushed belt. It is adapted to almost all childish materials. In the illustration white voile is trimmed with embroidery, with appliqué and with lace, but



NO. 6,209. TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF GIRL'S EMPIRE DRESS FOR 10 CENTS.

lawns, batistes and various inexpensive printed wash fabrics are correct, and light weight wools, such as voile, cashmere and albatross must be mentioned. If a very dressy frock is wanted, silk mull, simple India silk in white or pale colors, fine white muslin and all materials of a similar sort will be found available.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is 5⅝ yards 24, 4⅜ yards 32 or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of edging.

The pattern No. 6,209 is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Please give pattern number and age distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern send an extra 2-cent stamp and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

Gathered Here and There

Women's clubs, churches, fashionable women and other organizations and individuals which—and who—impose on musicians by getting them to perform for nothing are well scolded by Signor di Pirani in an article in "Der Barde," a German magazine published in this country. "The worst parasites of the musicians," the author, an Italian composer, who spends his winters in this country, calls clubwomen. The clubs are the worst parasites, he says, because there are so many of them, and whatever their object they expect to have their programmes brightened with music. The remuneration of the artists is the patronage they are supposed to get from the wealthier members of the clubs. They are supposed to; but do they? On the contrary, Signor di Pirani says, many a poor artist finds before he knows it that the claws of the individual members are on him, too. "It is astonishing," he declares, "how slyly these rich women go to work to escape paying a few dollars from their well filled pockets for music." If the artist is distinguished enough to make it worth while they proceed to strike up a friendship, show flattering attentions, and the next thing is an invitation to "play at my next afternoon." Or sometimes the artist is invited as a guest, and while he is unsuspiciously enjoying himself—or the reverse—a smiling "Won't you favor us with a few selections?" is launched at him.

Some clubs bribe artists, Signor di Pirani says, with promises of newspaper notices, which never appear.

The appropriateness of a Christmas gift means much more than the cost, for it carries with it the knowledge that the sender has cared enough to think of a particular need or has remembered some expressed desire, and has put her heart into filling the wish, instead of burdening the recipient with obligation for some costly, unwanted present.

Although strong perfumes have been signally denounced as extremely bad form, some of the women of the much discussed smart set persist in using them and then hieing themselves off to some function where many are gathered together. The lovers of some particular essence will begin with a little, and eventually become so used to the odor that they fail to distinguish it unless much is used. Finally, they arrive at the stage where they are literally "soused" with it, and spread discomfort whenever they go among people with sensitive nostrils. A scent bottle that would only yield up a reasonable amount of its contents at each time of using might help to remedy this evil.

HELP WANTED.

Male.

WANTED.—Salesman to represent a long established glove factory, in central and southern New York; must have experience and road acquaintance. Address B. D., Box 4, Tribune Office.

WORK WANTED.

Male.

GAS ENGINE OPERATOR, machinist and fitter; sober, industrious and experienced; desires steady position; first class reference; small salary. Stephanakis, 103 West 38th st.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER.—Takes jobs in pruning shade, fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; first class work guaranteed. Address S. N. Aqua, 39 West 112th st.

MIDDLE AGED MAN wants work of any kind; used to hotel and house work; four and a half years in wire mill; willing to do anything. Address James Mullen, Bowery Mission, Bowery.

PRACTICAL window and house cleaner or any work by the day; good reference. Jurgens, 218 West 69th st.

Female.

SECRETARY.—Experienced in stenography, bookkeeping, clerical and library work; permanent position; excellent references; moderate salary. Miss W., 244 W. 99th st.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED.

Male.

BUTLER.—By capable, up-to-date man in city; personal references; English, aged 33. Lovering, 69 West 101st st.

COACHMAN or handy man around the place; take care of furnace, lawn, garden; well recommended; good references; country. John Burgin, 549 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; can operate automobile; careful driver; best written and personal references. Address S. G., Tribune Uptown Office, 1364 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; experienced rider, driver; strictly temperate; prominent family references. Address M. M. D., 16 West 60th st., care of Baron.

JANITOR OR ASSISTANT.—Good worker; twelve years in last place; last employer can be seen; all small repairs; married. McGuire, 684 Wales ave., Bronx.

USEFUL MAN.—Elderly German; good all around; on private place; no farmwork; country preferred. Gardener, 45 New Chambers st.

VALET, second or usefulman in private family; first class city references; willing and obliging; city or country. Julien's Bureau, 47 West 42d st. Tel. 4381 Bryant.

VALET, second, or useful man, in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; wages, $35. H. B., Tribune Uptown Office, 1364 Broadway.

WORKING FARMER.—Life experience in all branches of farming, gardening, handling men and all kinds of stock; understands all farm machinery; middle age; strictly temperate and single. Farmer, Box 20, Tribune Office.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED.

Female.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Neat, obliging girl; strictly first class; eight years' reference; city or country. K. M., Mrs. Collier's Agency, 122 West 23d st.

COOK.—Protestant; first class; serves dinners; luncheons, etc.; also excellent plain dishes; unexceptionable references; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th ave., 38th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two competent, reliable women; good references; city or country; together or separate. E., Mrs. Collier's Agency, 122 West 23d st.

COOK.—Particularly neat, refined, competent young woman; excellent references; city or country. H. M., Mrs. Collier's Agency, 122 West 23d st.

FIRST CLASS cooks, laundresses, waitresses, parlormaids, chambermaids and housemaids on hand; mostly Scandinavian and German help; references strictly investigated. Scandinavian Emp. Bureau, 747 Lexington ave., between 59th and 60th sts. Tel. 4587—Plaza.

HOUSEWORK—Refined, middle aged woman, by January, place to do housework for elderly couple or two or three adults only; capable, competent; kind treatment preferred to big wages. Mrs. H. K., 455 Court st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORKER, MOTHER'S HELPER.—By middle aged woman; neat, willing and obliging; wages not so much as steady place. Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th ave., 38th st.

HOUSEWORKER.—By strong young woman; understands cooking, washing, ironing, chamberwork and waiting; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th ave., 38th st.

LADY'S COMPANION.—By highly cultured lady; best references given; cheerful company; would not mind travelling; salary small. E. W., 46 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RELIABLE Canadian woman for private family; economical manager, up-to-date caterer; all branches; city references; wages $40; disengaged January 2. Finnerty, 202 West 98th st.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman; excellent references; city or country. Call Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th ave., 38th st.

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I defy competition. My prices on NEW and SECOND HAND Machines are $15.00 to $75.00 lower than any other concern in the business—bar none. Let me prove this statement to you, please.
WALTER RETLAW, 39 Cortlandt st., New York.

BARGAINS. — Remingtons, $15; Hammonds, Blickensderfers, Franklins, $10; "Atlantic" Typewriter Exchange, Suite 517, 245 Broadway, New York.

TRANSLATING from or into all languages. Alice A. Barry, 84 William st. 'Phone 2810—John.

VICTOR VISIBLE, 79 Nassau st.; catalogue free; all makes taken part payment; bargains in Underwoods, Remingtons, Olivers, Smiths.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISE!
Our patented matchless match safe, including matches, your name printed on both sides, is cheapest and most attractive business card. 1,000 sent prepaid on receipt of $5. MATCHLESS MATCH CO., Factory 372 Pearl St. Sales Office, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

SAVE LIST of buyers for all kinds of business. Coates, 198 Broadway.

FURS AND FURRIERS.

L. LEVIN & CO., 318 West 125th st.—Furs altered, dyed and repaired. Handsome line of High Grade Furs at special low prices for the Holidays.

SELLING OUT BLACK LYNX. 250 sets; manufacturers' cost prices; daily retail sales. DOYKOS BROS., Furriers, 85 West 8th st., city.

B. WENDER, 113 West 106th st., formerly 20 West 30th st.—$75 Opera and Tailor Made Suits, $40 to $45.

LOST—BANKBOOKS.

LOST or STOLEN.—Bankbook No. 221,849 of the German Savings Bank in the City of New York, corner 4th ave. and 14th st., issued to Mrs. Alfred Tegetmeier, in trust for Bertram Julius Franz Tegetmeier. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. If not returned to the bank on the 8th day of January, 1909, a duplicate will be issued.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 441,665 of Dry Dock Savings Institution. Any person having claims upon said book is called upon to present the same to the bank within thirty days, or the said book will be declared cancelled and extinguished and a new one issued in lieu thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office, No. 1364 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts., until 9 o'clock p. m. Advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 264 8th ave., s. e. cor. 23d st.; 153 6th ave., cor. 12th st.; 104 East 14th st.; 257 West 42d st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 263 West 125th st.; 1035 3d ave.; 1626 3d ave., near 61st st.; 1708 1st ave., near 89th st.; 157 East 125th st.; 756 Tremont ave.; 650 3d ave., and any Metropolitan District Telegraph office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held December 11, 1908, the following petition was received:

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:

The petition of the New York and Queens County Railway Company respectfully shows:

1. Your petitioner is a street surface railway corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and owns and is engaged in operating a street surface railway upon divers streets and avenues in the Borough of Queens, City of New York.

2. On the 4th day of December, 1908, your petitioner, pursuant to Sec. 90 of the railroad law, filed in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate of extension of its road, and on the 3rd day of December, 1908, duly filed a duplicate original certificate of extension in the office of the County Clerk of Queens County, a copy of which extension is hereto annexed.

3. For the purpose of constructing and operating said extension or branch of its present road, your petitioner desires to obtain from your Honorable Board, and hereby respectfully applies for its consent to and a grant of the right, privilege and franchise for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double track street surface railway as an extension or branch of its existing railway for public use in the conveyance of persons and property for compensation, in, upon, along and over the surface of certain streets, avenues and highways and public places in the Borough and County of Queens, City and State of New York, of which the following is a description:

Beginning at and connecting with its present tracks on Debevoise or Second Avenue, at the junction of said avenue with Pierce Avenue; thence, southerly in, upon, along and over said Debevoise or Second Avenue, to and connecting with the tracks now operated by this company upon Jackson Avenue, crossing such other streets, avenues, highways and public places as may be encountered in said route, and with such connections, turnouts, switches, crossovers, stands, poles, wires and equipment as may be necessary for the construction and operation of said railway by the overhead system of electricity, or by any other motive power that may be lawfully employed upon the same.

4. The said corporation proposes to operate said extension or branch by the overhead system of electricity substantially similar to that now in use upon its other lines, or by any other motive power that may be lawfully employed.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that public notice hereof and of the time and place when and where this application will be first considered, be given as required by law, and that the required consent be granted in accordance with the provisions of the Greater New York Charter.

Dated, December 4, 1908.

NEW YORK & QUEENS COUNTY RAILWAY COMPANY,
By W. O. WOOD,
Vice-President.

Attest:
H. M. Fisher, Secretary.

State of New York, County of Queens, ss.:

W. O. Wood, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Vice-President of the New York and Queens County Railway Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and as to those matters, he believes it to be true. W. O. WOOD.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1908.
A. G. Peacock,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in Queens County.

—and the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the New York and Queens County Railway Company, dated December 4, 1908, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held December 11, 1908;

Resolved, That in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the 8th day of January, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition will be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard, and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

New York, December 11, 1908.

NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Examinations for positions on the Eligible List of College Instructors, High School Tutors and Laboratory Assistants (College and High School) will be held in the College building, 68th Street and Park Avenue, on Tuesday, December 29, 1908, and Wednesday, December 30, 1908, at 9 A. M.

For circular of information, etc., apply to

ERNEST C. HUNT, Secretary,
Normal College, Park Av. and Sixty-eighth Street.
GEORGE S. DAVIS, LL. D., President.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

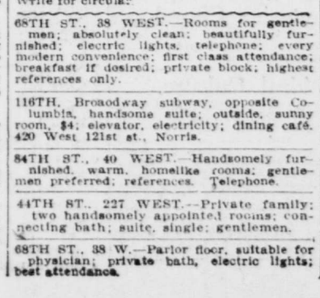
SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—Walter J. Fraser, Plaintiff, against Lizzie S. Cowen et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1908, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York and State of New York, designated as lot number 111 on a certain map entitled "Map of a portion of the Dater Estate in the 23d Ward, City of New York," as surveyed and laid out by John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, and filed in the Office of the Register of the County of New York on February 23, 1894, as map number 828, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 152nd Street, distant 125 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of 152nd Street with the westerly side of Wales Avenue, and running thence northerly at right angles with said northerly side of 152nd Street and part of the distance through a party wall 100.84 feet; thence in a northwesterly direction in a straight line, 28.77 feet to a point distant 101.41 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Wales Avenue; thence southerly at right angles with said northerly side of 152nd Street and part of the distance through another party wall, 115.08 feet to the northerly side of 152nd Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of 152nd Street, 25 feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 757 East 152nd Street, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

Dated, New York, December 22d, 1908.

FREDERIC CYRUS LEUBUSCHER,
Referee.

WM. B. McNIECE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 757 East 152nd Street, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Three thousand three hundred and fifty-one and 67-100 ($3,351.67) dollars, with interest thereon from the 17th day of December, 1908, together with costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and four 55-100 dollars, with interest from December 18, 1908, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $307 55-100 and interest.

Dated, New York, December 22d, 1908.

FREDERIC CYRUS LEUBUSCHER,
Referee.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

| Each 6 words.....5 cts. | 16 words, 7 times.....$1.00 |

LARGE, square room and board; hot or cold water; heat. 349 Jefferson ave., Brooklyn.

122D ST., 426 EAST.—Large rooms, with first class home cooking; every convenience; $5; meals 25 cents; five $1.

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Full information concerning these rooms may be had, free of charge, at the Uptown Office of The New-York Tribune, 1364 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.

Single insertions 5 cents per line. Sixteen words, seven times consecutively, $1, which entitles advertiser to have rooms entered for a period of fourteen days in The Tribune's Directory of Desirable Rooms. Write for circular.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; beautifully furnished; electric lights, telephone; every modern convenience; first class attendance; breakfast if desired; private block; highest references only.

116TH, Broadway subway, opposite Columbia, handsome suite; outside, sunny room, $4; elevator, electricity; dining café. 420 West 121st st., Norris.

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68TH ST., 38 W.—Parlor floor, suitable for physician; private bath, electric lights; best attendance.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS.
"Every Other Hour on the Even Hour."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
DIRECT CONNECTION IN NEW UNION STATION, WASHINGTON, WITH ALL LINES SOUTH.

Leave New York Daily.	23d St.	Lib'y St.
Washington, Sleepers.....	11.50 pm	1.30 am
Washington, Diner, Parlor	7.50 am	8.00 am
Washington, Diner, Parlor	9.50 am	10.00 am
Washington, Diner, Parlor	11.50 am	12.00 n'n
Washington, Parlor.....	1.50 pm	2.00 pm
Parlor Car, New York to Richmond, Va.		
"Royal Ltd." Diner, Parlor	3.30 pm	4.00 pm
Washington, Diner, Parlor	5.50 pm	6.00 pm
Washington, Buffet, Parlor	6.50 pm	7.00 pm
Through Daily Trains to the West.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.....	7.50 am	8.00 am
Chicago, Columbus.....	11.50 am	12.00 n'n
Pittsburg, Cleveland.....	3.50 pm	4.00 pm
"Pittsburg Limited".....	6.50 pm	7.00 pm
Cin., St. L., Louisville....	11.50 pm	1.30 am
Cin., St. L., Louisville....	9.50 am	10.00 am
Cin., St. L., Louisville....	5.50 pm	6.00 pm

Offices, 245, 434, 1300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 225 5th ave., New York; 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn; West 23d st. and Liberty st. After 6 P. M. Sleeping Car reservations and full information regarding trains, &c., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. R. R., 23d St. Ter. 'Phone 3144—Chelsea.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of W. 23d st.; Cortlandt & Desbrosses Sts. B. *Daily. Sunday: a7.25, b9.25, c7.45, d9.45, n5.25, r5.45.	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. N.Y.	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. B
Buffalo Express.....	*a7.40 A M		*a7.50 A M	
Buffalo-Chicago Express..	*b9.40 A M		*d9.50 A M	
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.	*11.55 A M		*12.00 N'N	
Chicago-Toronto Express.	*n5.40 P M		*r5.40 P M	
THE BUFFALO TRAIN.	*7.35 P M		*8.00 P M	

Ticket Offices: 355 and 1460 Broadway.

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NORWICH LINE Via New London and East. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days, 5.00 P. M., Pier 19, E. R., ft. E. 22d St. 6.30 P. M. Strs. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and MAINE.

NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North, week days only. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., 3.00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

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