DISSOLVE RELIEF BODY

American Committee Disbands—Pope Praises Red Cross.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The American relief committee, which was organized for the purpose of directing the American charities for the earthquake sufferers, has been dissolved. The committee met to-day, Ambassador Griscom presiding, and decided that the purpose for which it had been appointed—the giving of immediate aid where aid was most urgently needed—had been accomplished. The Italian authorities have now everything well in hand, and the American committee was unanimously of the opinion that its further existence as a body was unnecessary.

While the committee will cease to take active part in the direction of the relief work, the individual members will lend their efforts to obtaining further contributions, as there is much need still of assistance. The committee has received addresses from admirals, generals and the mayors of cities in the earthquake zone expressing appreciation and gratitude for the tactful and generous way in which American aid was given. In cash alone the relief party on the steamer Bayern distributed $30,000, thus exceeding the estimates, and being obliged to borrow money.

So urgent was the need at the hospitals, where thousands of refugees were being cared for, that the medical supplies carried by the Bayern were soon exhausted. The vast supply of provisions on board the steamer proved all too small for the innumerable calls made on the relief party's resources, but the distribution was made as widespread as possible, and it was made with dispatch. Indeed, the feature of the work of the American relief party was the speed displayed in coping with the situation.

During the sitting of the committee to-day Samuel L. Parish said that he had been received in private audience by the Pope, who had expressed his feeling of admiration for the splendid demonstration of Christian brotherhood given by America on this sorrowful occasion, adding:

"The Pope gave his blessing to the American Red Cross, expressing his gratitude and high appreciation at the work of that association, and desired his benediction to be made known to its members."

HURRY TO SHIP LUMBER.

Material for 'Quake Sufferers' Houses Closely Inspected.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Rush work is being done under the direction of Paymaster General Rogers, chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts of the navy, in getting ready for shipment the lumber to be used in the construction of the houses intended to afford temporary shelter for the earthquake victims in Italy.

The first vessel, the Eva, will sail this week, and other vessels were chartered to-day. One-half of the houses for which material is to be shipped are to be of one room and the remainder of two rooms, with a uniform size of 16 by 20 feet. The necessary hardware, sashes and doors to complete the structures are also to be sent.

RED CROSS RELIEF FUND OVER $900,000.

$52,000 Received Yesterday—Klopsch Starts Widows and Orphans' Charity.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Italian relief fund of the American Red Cross to-day passed the $900,000 mark, $52,000 being the total of the day's contributions. Of this amount $30,000 came from the New York State branch, $12,000 from the Missouri branch, and California's branch sent its regular daily $10,000 remittance.

The Red Cross to-day received from "The Christian Herald" $5,000 for the fund for the widows and orphans in the stricken district. This was sent to Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, who transmitted it to Queen Helena of Italy, who is to manage the fund. Dr. Louis Klopsch, of "The Christian Herald," has promised to contribute a like sum each week and as much more as may be necessary.

DOUBT STORY OF RESCUE.

Family Here Unable to Believe Children Were Saved from Ruins.

Nicolo Minissale, of No. 517 East 14th street, refused yesterday to believe that three of his children had been taken alive from the ruins of the earthquake in Messina after being buried for eighteen days.

"It cannot be true," said the grief stricken man. He has been in a dazed condition since the catastrophe in Sicily, and has not left his house. The father and four others of his children had been mourning their loss. The story that part of the separated family had survived so many days was too remarkable—too miraculous even for these people who believe in miracles. Dominica, Giuseppe, Pietrino and Louisa, the children on this side of the sea, gathered in a group about their father to hear the news, but it was like a dream to them all. There was no argument that could make them understand the truth of the cable dispatches that Francisco, Giovannina and Natalina, had been rescued after so many days of hunger and exposure.

"Such a thing could never be," sobbed Dominica. "How could my sisters and brother live through all those terrible days?"

Minissale went to the Italian Consulate yesterday for confirmation of the report from Messina about his children. The officials there told him that the news was undoubtedly true. "Grazia a Dio!" he muttered, as he clasped his hands.

STRONG SHOCK FELT AT MESSINA.

Recent Movements Purely Local—Lupton to Get Contents of Consulate.

Messina, Jan. 18.—Slight earth shocks continue to be experienced here at brief intervals, showing that the earth has not quite settled. The shocks are not being registered by the observatories in the immediate vicinity, which is evidence that the movements are local only.

A strong undulatory shock this afternoon caused much alarm here and resulted in the fall of the remnants of a number of shattered walls. So far as is known no one was killed. The situation for the refugees still here is very serious. They have found shelter in tents, but for the last day or two a cold north wind has prevailed and there has been a fall of snow—a rare occurrence on the Sicilian coast.

General Mazza has given instructions that all papers, documents or other property found in the ruins of the American Consulate be turned over to Stuart K. Lupton, acting Consul of the United States.

STANDARD OIL SHIP AT MESSINA.

The oil ship Chesapeake of the Standard Oil Company was off Messina at the time of the earthquake, and took part in the rescue work. Captain H. L. Mowatt reported his experiences in a letter received here yesterday, saying:

The tidal wave lifted our ship some twenty feet. No damage was done to the vessel except to about twenty feet of stanchions and rail. The authorities asked if I would take on board homeless and wounded people. I said yes, and so did not go to sea.

During the day we received on board seventy-two men, women and children. The explosion occurring so early in the morning, many of these women were practically nude. So for humanity's sake I gave them your property, in the shape of blankets, rugs and sheets, to make clothing for themselves and children; as for the men, we managed among us to fix them up.

Next morning what I expected happened. The place was in flames, and I at once headed for sea, took a cruise around till the fire had run pretty low, and came back and anchored outside the town and communicated with H. B. M. Sutley, asking him to relieve me. An officer came aboard and asked which was my worst case, as they had room for only one. I told him a child with a broken thigh. He refused to take the mother, so they remained on board.

The American Vice-Consul was one of our refugees.

Ice Storms Should Not Make Icy Hearts

Think of the poor in our city, shivering, hungry, sick, helpless.

In 80 per cent. of our families the distress is not their fault.

We are in urgent need of funds.

Send to R. S. Minturn, Treasurer, Room 211, No. 105 East 22d St.

R. FULTON CUTTING, President.
N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

METZ GETS P. S. C. BILL

What It Cost to Kill and Maim Dressed-up Dummies.

Any one having business with Controller Metz these days would better not begin his remarks by mentioning the Public Service Commission. It is not a happy way to start in.

"This is a peach of a bill," said the Controller yesterday, thumbing a much-vouchered document, certified by various city officials as proper and regular. The bill was for dummies killed and maimed in the experiments authorized by the Public Service Commission in fender tests at Schenectady and Pittsburg, the aggregate being $3,564 24.

"Father Knickerbocker got it good and plenty in this case," said the Controller witheringly, scanning the items and giving a running comment, as follows:

"Eight adult bodies at $14 each; fourteen boys' bodies at $12 each, making $112 for one set and $168 for the other. Jiminy Moses! Look at this—twenty-four pairs of adult limbs at $8 a pair, $192, and all butchered to make a Public Service Commission spectacle! And here is another blood-curdling charge: Thirty-six small boys' limbs at $3 each, amounting to $108, and here—say, Fanning, call the police and half a dozen ambulances—listen to this: Two hundred and seventy-eight large hip joints at 60 cents a joint, and 172 small hip joints at 40 cents a joint. Now, what do you think of that?"

Moving on down the bill, the now nervous head of the city's Finance Department gave an involuntary start, as he read:

"One hundred and sixty-two adult arms at $3 per, $324; seventy-two boys' arms at $2 per, $144; 310 knee joint sockets at 40 cents a socket, $124; six—what's this? what's this? yes, it's all down there in black and white—six ladies' nightgowns, $3; three pairs of football trousers, $2. That's about the cheapest thing in the massacre of the innocents, those football trousers at $2! Must have been second hand! Ten packages of safety-pins, 50 cents. Six—there they go again!—six nightgowns for women, $3. The Lord save us! What do women dummies about to be smashed by car fenders want of nightgowns at even bargain counter prices? Wonder what commissioner ordered these trappings? Bet it was either Willcox or Maltbie!"

The Controller made a dash for the water tank, came back, and resumed his scrutiny of the bill, as follows:

"Hey! What? Sure as I live—four more women's nightshirts, $2, and, Holy Moses! 420 knee joints, $84!"

Suddenly the Controller stopped reading, quickly scanned the bill, and then his jaw dropped.

"Say, McCooey, I can stand a good deal, but listen to this! Listen to this, McCooey, and you, too, Fanning and Loeser: Six neckties for dummies, $1 50, and three pairs of gloves for dummies, $1 50!

"Well, I'll be—be—hornswoggled! Six neckties for dummies, $1 50! So the Public Service commissioners had those dummies dressed up in really and truly Greenwood fashion, did they? Had to put gloves and neckties on them, did they? Thought they might not look respectable after being hit by the cars if they didn't have neckties and gloves on!"

Mr. Metz took a swing around the room, seeing nothing except neckties, gloves, knee sockets and hip joints. After circling the table once or twice he solemnly said:

"That Public Service Commission is the biggest bunch of posers we've ever had in this city. Gloves and neckties for dummies! Suffering Moses! What do you think of that? That commission has accomplished nothing since it's been in office, and is only trying now to justify its existence. Bassett is the only one with any gumption. The rest of them, with their secretaries and secretaries' secretaries, are high-toned dignitaries doing nothing but spending the city's money. As for these bills for knee sockets, large and small; hip joints and neckties and gloves for dummies, we'll hold them up for a while."

THAW PLEA IN APPELLATE COURT.

Lawyers Seek Reversal of Decision Against Sanity Trial by Jury.

The appeal of Harry K. Thaw from the decision of Justice Mills, of the Supreme Court, refusing him the privilege of having his sanity tested by a jury, handed down on October 12, 1908, was argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Colonel Franklin Bartlett, who appeared for Thaw, made an effort to convince the court that the section of the Criminal Code under which Thaw was sent to Matteawan is unconstitutional.

Colonel Bartlett said that his client had been committed without notice or without hearing and without an adjudication of his case. The state sought, he said, in passing Section No. 454, to establish by law an impossible presumption that the insanity of defendants continues forever, while there was no scientific reason to presume that because Thaw was insane on June 25, 1906, when he killed White, he is insane to-day. Some judges, he said, deem it their right to usurp the powers of the jury that tries a man, and when he is acquitted think that they have a right to lock the man up.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, who appeared for the people, said that Section No. 454 of the Criminal Code had been on the books since 1842 and that it is constitutional, as it simply provides for the application by the courts of the police powers of the state. When a person is found to be a dangerous lunatic it is the duty of the judge who becomes acquainted with the facts to commit the lunatic to some place where he would be prevented from injuring himself or other members of the community.

The Appellate Division will hand down a decision in a few weeks. Thaw was not present at yesterday's hearing, nor was Mr. Jerome.

BANKER ARRESTED IN BRIDGE CRUSH.

Differed with Policeman as to His Rights in Boarding Train.

Henry Merriam, who said he was a banker, with an office at No. 10 Wall street, and a home at No. 277 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance yesterday afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was discharged with a reprimand by Magistrate House in the night court.

According to the story told to the magistrate, the banker was on the platform of the bridge waiting to take a train when the policeman told him to get in line with the others. The policeman said the banker demurred, and said he would take the train he wanted if he had to crawl through a window. When the train Merriam wanted pulled up the banker stepped on to the car and was placed under arrest.

"Well, I'll fix you!" the banker is reported to have said to the policeman.

Merriam was taken to the Oak street station, where he remained until taken to court at 9 o'clock. The banker said he might have been wrong, but had not thought so at the time. He said he had spent four hours in a cell, and that his family did not know where he was. "And I hope they never will know," he added.

MRS. COSTER'S MEMORY FAILS.

Cannot Remember Where She Kept Her Bank Account at Insolvency Proceedings.

The testimony of Mrs. Helen L. Coster at a hearing in the Coster-Knapp proceedings in bankruptcy, held yesterday before Referee Peter B. Olney, proved interesting owing to the witness' refusal to answer a number of questions put to her by Harlan F. Stone, counsel for Trustee William De Long, despite the fact that the referee twice directed her to answer.

Mrs. Coster said she had kept a bank account, but could not remember in what bank. She said she had lost an inventory of personal property given to her by her husband, and that she would be unable to identify a copy of it which Mr. Stone produced. The witness objected to many of the questions, saying that she could see no reason why she should be asked concerning property which was her own.

The witness admitted that she did not refuse to answer certain questions regarding the sale of some horses on the ground that it would tend to degrade or incriminate her, and Mr. Olney directed the stenographer to make a note of the admissions.

The hearing was adjourned until February 23, despite an objection from Mrs. Coster, who exclaimed:

"That is out of all reason. I won't be subpoenaed again."

White Rock

"THE WORLD'S BEST TABLE WATER"

As supplied to

His Most Particular Highness
The American Citizen
King of Connoisseurs
and Prince of Good Fellows

sorry—not imported

FOR LINCOLN HOLIDAY

President Asks Authority to Set Apart February 12.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The President to-day sent to Congress a special message recommending the passage of a law authorizing him to issue a proclamation setting apart February 12 as a special holiday in recognition of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received from the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the approval of its commander-in-chief, a communication running in part as follows:

Pursuant to the recommendation of the committee authorized by the forty-first national encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, and appointed "to take into consideration the fitting celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln," which made a report to the forty-second national encampment that was unanimously adopted, the undersigned, having been appointed a committee to prepare a programme for the occasion, met in New York City, October 19, 1908, and submit the following as the result of their deliberations:

1. That the commander-in-chief be requested to invite the President of the United States, Governors of states and territories and Mayors of cities to participate with the Grand Army of the Republic in public recognition of the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1909, and by proclamation, as far as practical, recommend that the day be observed as a special holiday.

I regard the proposal as eminently proper. It will be from every point of view desirable to observe this hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln as a special holiday. I recommend that Congress pass a law authorizing me to issue a proclamation setting apart this day as a special holiday.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Jan. 18, 1909.

SHELLARD ON TRIAL.

Policemen Forget Conversation Following the Killing of Barbara Reig.

The story of the shooting of Barbara Reig in the toolhouse of Irving Square Park, Brooklyn, on July 22, 1908, was told by three policemen of the Hamburg avenue station yesterday before Justice Crane, when David E. Shellard, formerly a policeman, was placed on trial for her murder in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Justice Crane frequently rebuked the policemen when their memories failed on important questions. Patrolmen Michael Rickert, Rudolph Kohler and Charles A. Hahneman, who were with Shellard on the night of the murder, remembered all the talk in the park except what the defendant said in reply to a question as to whether he knew the girl.

Patrolman Hahneman testified that he talked with Shellard directly after the body was found, and, after commenting that it was an unfortunate case, asked his fellow officer if he knew the girl, but the witness could not remember the prisoner's reply.

"You don't remember?" indignantly demanded Justice Crane. The witness reiterated his reply and the court continued: "How do you men get on the force, anyway? You look in the faces of those jurymen, all taxpayers, and tell them you could remember the questions that were asked Shellard that night and not the answer."

The witness repeated his reply to the jury. Again, when Kohler said he couldn't tell what Shellard said in regard to the girl, Justice Crane exclaimed: "What, have you forgotten, too? Has anybody in your precinct a memory?"

Harry C. Fulda, ambulance surgeon of the German Hospital, Brooklyn, said that Miss Reig died from a contact pistol wound, the revolver having been held close to her head, where there were powder marks. Her right hand showed black marks, he said, but it was impossible to tell whether they were powder marks.

The defence, which is being conducted by James W. Ridgway, will be based on the prisoner's story that the girl committed suicide in the park house, sitting on a bench beside him, after he had warned her not to try to meet him again. Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Roy, in his opening address, admitted that there were no eyewitnesses to the alleged murder. He told the jury, however, that circumstantial evidence pointed to Shellard as the murderer.

TO DELAY BRIDGE TERMINAL SUIT.

Corporation Counsel Not Ready to Go On with Injunction Hearing.

It was said yesterday at the Corporation Counsel's office that the hearing in the suit for an injunction to stop the erection of the Terminal Building would not be held on Thursday, the day the order was made returnable, but probably a week later, before Justice Gerard. This postponement will be asked on the ground of lack of preparation. There was a doubt in the Corporation Counsel's office as to the right of Edward S. Murphy, Superintendent of Buildings, to interfere. It was said that the Terminal Building was distinctly a part of the bridge construction and came under the powers of that department.

Dr. Henry L. Wheeler, a dentist, of No. 264 West 23d street, who obtained the temporary injunction restraining John H. Gray, the contractor for the foundation, and the Bridge Department, said yesterday that he was acting for other taxpayers and for himself. He said that the report of an expert employed by them to examine the specifications had made him and his friends feel that a suit should be brought.

"We are not acting for any political organization," Dr. Wheeler said. "The conditions warranted us to seek to protect the city against what might prove to be a most costly and dangerous undertaking. If a special commission is appointed by the court, and this commission finds that our fears were unfounded, we shall be satisfied."

MAY HAVE TO CLOSE MILK DEPOTS.

Milk Committee of A. I. C. P. Must Have $25,000 or Give Up Stations.

"Unless we can raise $25,000, the seven milk depots established last summer in New York City by the milk committee of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will have to be closed," was the statement made yesterday by Wilbur C. Phillips, secretary of the committee.

Mr. Phillips said the seven depots whose existence was jeopardized had been providing milk for hundreds of babies during the last six months. "In our depot in Henry street alone," he added, "more than one-third of the babies now alive and well were in a moribund condition when brought there. Every other depot has a similar story."

Each of the milk committee's depots is in charge of a trained nurse, who is assisted by a helper and a volunteer corps of twenty-nine city physicians, who from time to time examine the mothers and babies, prescribe medicines and the proper food for the infants and instruct the mothers in the care of their little ones. Modified and pasteurized milk is dispensed at cost, or for as much as the individual can pay. In many cases the milk is given away.

The establishment and maintenance of the milk depots have cost much more than was expected at the time of their foundation. Up to the 1st of this month the association had contributed more than half the total amount of money spent, more than $10,000. Owing to a heavy drain on the resources of the association during the last few months for immediate relief among the poor it is unable to turn over more funds to the milk committee at the present time.

J. H. WOODBURY SUICIDE

"Beauty Doctor," Who Made Fortune, Shoots Himself at Seagate.

John H. Woodbury, who for years advertised himself as a dermatologist, with an office at No. 30 West 22d street, committed suicide at the Sea Cliff Inn, Seagate, yesterday morning by shooting himself. Louis Bower, the caretaker of the inn, found Woodbury's body buried beneath burning blankets, which probably caught fire when the pistol was discharged. After throwing a pitcher of water on the burning blankets Bower snatched them from the bed and threw them out of a window. He then ran out of the bedroom and telephoned to the Reception Hospital at Coney Island. Dr. Kline responded to the summons and upon his arrival said Woodbury was dead.

Woodbury was fifty-eight years old. He owned the Sea Cliff Inn, and lived there all the year round. When the inn was built, about six years ago, Woodbury intended to use it as a sanatorium, but he changed his mind and lived there himself. In the winter months no one except Woodbury lived in the hotel.

On Thursday Woodbury was arrested on the complaint of Stephen A. Emmons, a contractor, of Neck Road and Gravesend avenue, Brooklyn, on the charge of slander. Emmons had completed some work for Woodbury recently, but he said that Woodbury did not pay him for all he had done. Emmons then filed a mechanic's lien against Woodbury for $12,000. He alleged that Woodbury called him "a thief and a crook." Woodbury was arrested later, and was bailed out by William Hennessy, proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, Coney Island.

It was said yesterday that Woodbury had not killed himself on account of his recent arrest, because he had laughed over the matter among his friends and had taken it as a joke. Benjamin O. Patterson, Woodbury's lawyer, said he knew no reason why his client should have taken his life.

Woodbury leased the Sea Cliff Inn to Mrs. Ernestine Dillon, but she is now with her husband in California and has not yet heard of Woodbury's death.

Woodbury was one of the first "beauty doctors" to establish an office in this city. His advertisements were printed and pasted all over when he started in business, and on every notice was a picture of himself. He became wealthy, and a few years ago sold out his original company to his cousin, William Woodbury. His company afterward got into trouble with the State Medical Society because of the quality of the ingredients used in soap it sold.

John H. Woodbury was married twice. His first wife died about eighteen years ago. Shortly after he married again, but separated from his wife after a mutual agreement, paying her $200 a month alimony. Woodbury and his wife met frequently recently.

It was said that Woodbury left an estate valued at $1,000,000. He leaves a sister, Miss Sarah Woodbury, of Lawrence, Mass., and a cousin, William Woodbury, of this city. He will be buried near his home in Salem, Mass.

REFUSES CHECKBOOK.

Cassidy Committee Gives City Advertising Man Another Chance.

William George Foster, a partner in the Securities Advertising Company, of No. 40 Broad street, which handles some of the city's advertising, on advice of counsel refused yesterday to produce before the Cassidy committee his checkbook showing both personal and business transactions. William J. K. Kenny, his partner, took offence at something Senator Cassidy said to him in private conversation and exclaimed:

"Don't you dare to threaten me—don't you dare to threaten me."

Mr. Foster was directed to produce his checkbook without fail on Thursday, and the committee took an adjournment until that day. Corporation Counsel Pendleton was the other witness.

Mr. Foster's answers to questions regarding the division of the company's profits did not satisfy Mr. Bedell, the examining attorney, and Chairman Cassidy.

"I have stood your answers about long enough," said Mr. Cassidy. "I do not believe you are speaking in a spirit of truth."

Mr. Foster protested that his intent was to be absolutely truthful.

Mr. Cassidy went over the relations that existed between Mr. Foster and the company. The witness said he was business manager until 1900, when Mr. Kenny, he said, got into trouble with Controller Grout and Mayor Low. To protect the company's interests Mr. Foster was made one of the firm and the ostensible head, and negotiations for the city's advertising were thereafter conducted in his name. He admitted that the checkbook was removed from the offices of the company after Mr. Kenny testified last week.

"I will give you just one hour to produce that book," Mr. Cassidy commanded. Mr. Foster returned in about two hours and announced his refusal to produce the book.

"Did Mr. Kenny have anything to do with your refusal?" asked Mr. Cassidy.

"No; Mr. Kenny had nothing to do with it," answered Mr. Foster.

Chairman Cassidy turned to Mr. Kenny and asked:

"Do you want to have this book produced?"

"I certainly do," replied Mr. Kenny. "The book was taken from my office, and I want to see it here. I did not know it was taken. I want to say that I have done business for fifty-seven years, and I have not done anything dishonest, and I expect to live a while longer and without doing anything that is dishonest. If that man does not want to show the books, I do."

The Corporation Counsel told the committee that all bonds issued for self-supporting improvements should not be included in the computation of the city's debt and that there ought to be a percentage limit which would include all bonds. The special revenue bonds, with their short payment, he said, would afford a problem because of the temporary indebtedness. He thought an exact definition of the word "debt" as applied to the city would prevent litigation.

EXPOSES FAKE STOCK TIPSTER.

A fake stock tipster, giving a woman's name and address, which were found to be fictitious, and writing on paper purporting to be the regular letter heads used at the office of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, at No. 31 Nassau street, is sending letters to bankers and brokers stating that she has been until recently a private secretary in the main office of the railway company and offering to give inside information in regard to certain stocks. She explains that she has no cash of her own with which to take advantage of her knowledge, but will send her tips to those who will agree to send her a check out of the profits they make by acting upon them.

Ansel Oppenheim, vice-president of the Chicago Great Western, when shown one of the letters, said that no such person as the signer ever worked for the company and that the printed letter heads used were fakes.

TAMMANY CAPTURES DEVERY'S "PUMP."

The complete elimination of William S. Devery as a power in the 7th Assembly—old 9th—District was shown yesterday, when the regular Tammany organization, dominated by Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, put on the old Devery pump, at Eighth avenue and 28th street, a bill advertising the annual ball of the Seymour Club, the Tammany organization.

The old pump—it really is a hydrant—is no longer painted and decorated twice a week by the followers of "the best chief." Devery has accepted his elimination philosophically. He is having his jewelry burnished and a new dress suit made for the Seymour Club ball, at Terrace Garden on Wednesday night. A flashlight will be taken of Devery, John C. Sheehan and Frank J. Goodwin with hands joined.

Wanamaker FURS of High Degree

At Low Prices to Fit the Temperature

Most fitting, that the greatest offering of Fine Furs that the New York market has known this season, should coincide with the first real Winter weather. Many a superb fur coat, or handsome neck piece and muff, went right into commission yesterday from the show cases.

The sale is on a pinnacle of excellence—in a class of its own. PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE SPECIALLY SELECTED WANAMAKER STOCK OF HIGH GRADE FURS IS EMBRACED IN IT—you can shut your eyes and still be sure of getting furs that will be handsome, modish, exactly as represented, and guaranteed for quality. AND YOU WILL PAY A THIRD OR ONE-HALF LESS THAN OUR REGULAR PRICES UP TO LAST SATURDAY NIGHT.

Here are some of the fine offerings still in force this morning:

Fur and Fur-Lined Coats, Reduced One-Third

Three-quarter length black Pony-skin Coats, **$50 and $55**, were $75 and $80.

Full-length plain black Pony-skin Coats, **$57**, were $85; **$67**, were $100; **$100**, were $150.

Long black Pony-skin Coats, with black lynx collar, **$75**, were $110.

Short Caracul Coats, **$45**, were $60; **$50**, were $75.

Short Sable Squirrel Coats, **$60**, were $90.

Women's black cloth Coats, squirrel-lined, black lynx collar, **$55**, were $80.

One Black Cloth Circular, large, full sweep, collarless; lined with gray and white squirrel, **$80**, was $120.

One Black Cloth Coat, Empire style, trimmed with broadtail, squirrel-lined, **$87**, was $130.

A few Coats, elaborate models, among which is a handsome long black Caracul Coat, Directoire style, trimmed with satin and braid, **$366.50**, was $550.

Broadtail Persian Lamb Coat, cutaway style; copy of a Paquin model, **$366.50**, was $550.

Long Pony-skin Coat, made from choice skins; deep black lynx border around bottom; black lynx shawl collar and deep cuffs; **$150**, was $225.

Sets, Scarfs and Muffs, Reduced One-Third

Handsome natural Russian Sable Set; long straight scarf, trimmed with tails and paws; large pillow muff to match; **$450**, was $850.

Fisher Set, consisting of animal-shape scarf and two-skin rug muff, **$125**, was $185.

Natural Wolverine Set; animal-shaped collar and rug muff, **$45**, was $65.

Chinchilla Scarfs, **$37 to $60**, were $55 to $90.

Chinchilla Muffs, **$50 to $90**, were $75 to $135.

Ermine Scarfs, **$30 to $166.65**, were $45 to $200.

Ermine Muffs, **$20 to $93.35**, were $30 to $140.

Pointed Fox Scarfs, **$14.65 to $50**, were $22 to $75.

White Fox Muffs, **$26.65**, were $40.

Caracul Throw Ties, **$10 and $15**, were $15 and $22.50.

All Trimmed Neck Ruffs and Children's Sets, reduced to half price—Ruffs, **$4.25 to $25**, were $8.50 to $50; Sets, **$2.75 to $15**, were $5 to $30.

Beautiful Imported Fur Pieces and Garments at Half Price

Chinchilla Coat, trimmed with ermine; inside garniture of lace and chiffon. The handsomest chinchilla coat that has crossed the ocean in years. **$2,250**, was $4,500.

Magnificent Broadtail and Ermine Coat, **$700**, was $1,400.

Ermine and Irish Lace Coats, one of the most beautiful garments ever shown, **$750**, was $1,500.

Broadtail and Baum Marten Coat, at **$700**, was $1,400.

Two Persian Lamb Coats, made from choicest skins, **$225 each**, were $450.

Siberian Squirrel and Ermine Coat; skins cut diagonally; the prettiest model shown in a squirrel coat. **$175**, was $350.

Rich white Cloth Evening Coat, lined with choicest squirrel; ermine collar; **$125**, was $250.

Taupe-colored Cloth Coat, lined with choicest squirrel; mole collar; at **$125**, was $250.

Magnificent Ermine Set; broad stole reaching almost to hem of skirt, and large flat muff; **$625**, was $1,250.

Magnificent Baum Marten Set; large stole, reaching to hem of dress, lined with satin and brown chiffon; **$475**, was $950.

Magnificent Ermine Set, trimmed with Irish lace and black satin, **$500**, was $1,000.

Each one of these beautiful pieces was a model designed and executed by the leading fur workmen in the world. Second floor, Old Building.

Men's Fur-Lined and Automobile Coats

Men's Black Cloth Coats, natural muskrat lining, at **$50**, were $75; marmot-lined, **$53.35**, were $80; muskrat-lined, **$56.65**, were $80; calf-lined, **$33.35**, were $50.

Men's Fur Automobile Coats in different furs, mostly only one of each, all reduced one-third from regular prices—**$12 to $116.65**, were $18 to $175.

Also a few Chauffeurs' Box Cloth Coats, Persian lamb collar and cuffs, at **$45**, were $90.

Main floor, New Building.

In the Basement Fur Section—Scarfs, Muffs and Sets of various furs—Fox, Coney, Sable and Natural Squirrel, Persian Paw and Caracul Paw—ALL REDUCED ONE-THIRD. Children's Sets reduced to one-half of former prices. Pony-skin Scarfs, formerly $3, at **$2**.

John Wanamaker

Broadway, Fourth avenue, Eighth to Tenth street

BOMB, MATCH AND GUN

Police Get One of Three Italians on Mysterious Night Visit.

Twelve of fifteen well-to-do Italians living in East 39th street, between First and Second avenues, have received threatening letters demanding money, from supposed Black Hand agencies during the last six weeks, and it was learned last night that the police have been maintaining strict watch in the neighborhood in hopes of catching the blackmailers. An attempt was made early Sunday morning to blow up the house at No. 307 East 39th street, the police say, and one man was arrested.

Lieutenant Petrosini, of the Central Office, had a squad of Italian detectives stationed in East 39th street for several weeks. At one time Petrosini thought he had found a rendezvous of bomb throwers, and he led a raid on a place at 39th street and First avenue, but found nothing but several ugly dogs and a number of knives and revolvers.

The Central Office men were finally withdrawn, and it was not until Sunday morning that the police accomplished anything. Between 2 and 3 o'clock Patrolman Miles McDonald saw three men standing at 39th street and Second avenue. One man had a package. The men went into 39th street and McDonald followed them until all three entered No. 313 East 39th street. This house is occupied by Philipine Costonane, a banker, who had received several letters threatening that unless he paid $500 over to certain persons his house would be blown up.

They reappeared soon and entered No. 307. McDonald crept up and looked through the keyhole. One of the men was stooping over, placing an oblong object on the floor. Another had lighted a match, and the third was standing guard with a revolver.

McDonald entered quietly, but the men heard him. One grabbed the object on the floor, which, McDonald thinks, was a bomb, and with the other the man who held the match ran out of a rear door and disappeared. The man with the revolver dashed up the stairway, and McDonald followed him. He went to the roof of No. 313 East 39th street, where McDonald overtook him, and made him a prisoner. At the East 35th street station the prisoner said he was Giuseppe Messini, of No. 311 East 39th street, but at Headquarters, the police say, he said he was Salvatore Lebrutti, of No. 319 East 39th street. He was charged with carrying concealed weapons and burglary. In a police court he was held in $500 bail.

The neighborhood of Sunday morning's excitement was patrolled by extra police last night, and there was much excitement among the Italians.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S

Series of Photogravure Supplements

Reproduced from FAMOUS PAINTINGS now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art has proven a great success, if the demand for last Sunday's paper, containing the first picture, "A Cozy Corner," is a criterion.

(THE SUPPLEMENT WITH NEXT SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE.)

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FROM HAVRE.
(After the original by ALBERT PIERRE DAWANT.)

This halftone cut does not do justice to the beauty of this picture, which is a photogravure, size 9½ by 13 inches, all ready for framing.

If not a regular reader of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, leave a standing order for it with your newsdealer before

THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK.