CHIEF GERONIMO DEAD

NOTED APACHE EXPIRES.

Heart of Indian Prisoner Full of Hatred to the Last.

Lawton, Okla., Feb. 17.—Geronimo, the noted Apache chief, died from pneumonia to-day at the hospital at the Fort Sill army post, where he was a prisoner of war. He will be buried in the Indian cemetery near the fort to-morrow by Christian missionaries, Geronimo having professed religion three years ago.

Geronimo was captured with his band at Skelton Canyon, Arizona, twenty-two years ago, having surrendered to General Nelson A. Miles after a three thousand mile chase. It is a curious coincidence that news of Geronimo's death was sent out from Lawton, which was named after the late Major General Henry W. Lawton, who, as a lieutenant in General Miles's command, led the three thousand mile chase that resulted in the Apache chief's surrender. The chase after Geronimo was begun at Omaha in January, 1885. General Miles, in command of the Department of the Missouri, received instructions to rout the band of Indians headed by Geronimo and kill or capture its chief. General Miles began operations by organizing an

GERONIMO, THE NOTED APACHE CHIEF.
Who died yesterday.

expedition made up from the 2d, 8th and 9th infantry and the 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th cavalry, the horsemen being in charge of Lieutenant Lawton.

The expedition was got under way in January, 1885, but the capture of Geronimo and his band was not made until nearly two years later.

Since he has been confined at Fort Sill, Geronimo has made many attempts to gain his liberty. Early in 1908 he made a trip to Washington with a number of his followers in an effort to interest President Roosevelt in his case. The old Indian was unsuccessful, however, and to the last he was full of bitter hatred for the white man.

At the time of his death Geronimo was eighty-six years old. One daughter, Lola, who lives in Oklahoma, survives him.

Geronimo was born on his father's ranch, at the head of the Gila River, in Arizona, while it was still a part of Mexico. As a boy he worked with the rest of his kinsmen, pulling grass for the cattle. Following his father's death, when he was nine years old, Geronimo and three other boys about the same age, became hunters, and for several years devoted themselves to the chase. On one of these hunting expeditions some Mexicans slaughtered Geronimo's wife and two children. Although Geronimo is said to have revenged this crime at the time, he would never talk on the subject.

After the death of Cochise, the chief of the Apaches, Geronimo became the leader of his tribe. Leaving the Apache reservation, he roamed the plains with a band of carefully selected braves, and massacred immigrants and pillaged their trains. Their acts became so horrible that at last the whites rose up and demanded that the War Department wipe out Geronimo and all his band. General George Crook, an able Indian fighter, was assigned to the task. After months of effort General Crook, in March, 1886, induced the Apache chief to come into camp for a "big talk."

Apparently tired of the relentless pursuit of the soldiers, Geronimo came in. This conference was held through interpreters, and was stenographically reported by one of General Crook's aids. In the conference Geronimo the bloodthirsty apparently became a lamb.

Meanwhile his band was surrounded by the troops and Indian scouts. Then the wily Apache declared his willingness to surrender and go East.

"Two or three words are enough," said he. "I surrender myself to you. I shake hands with you. I give myself up. Do with me as you please. I surrender to you and want to be just as if I were in your pocket. My heart is yours, and I hope yours is mine. I shake your hand and feel like your brother. I have no lies in my heart."

Believing that the campaign was over, the soldiers went to sleep that night well pleased with their victory. But it did not end here, however, for two nights later Geronimo and thirty-four of his band slipped quietly out of camp and fled to the mountains.

The War Department officials could not understand how they got away, and reprimanded General Crook in such terms that he asked to be relieved. General Miles was then sent to take up the fight, and after tedious delays and great hardships Geronimo was again forced to surrender, and he and his band were sent to Fort Marion, as he had broken the condition of his first surrender. He received an indefinite sentence, which he was still serving at the time of his death.

Lieutenant General Miles, in his book, gives an account of the Apache campaign by Major General Leonard Wood, then an assistant surgeon, who was the only officer with Captain (afterward General) Lawton during the entire campaign. Wood said:

On the 11th of July we effected the surprise of the camp of Geronimo and Natchez, which eventually led to their surrender, and resulted in the immediate capture of everything in their camps except themselves and the clothes they wore. . . . The next morning at daybreak Geronimo, Natchez and twelve or thirteen other Indians came into our camp, and Geronimo rushed up to Lawton, threw his arms around him and, giving him a hug, said: "You are the man I want to talk with."

They had a short conversation, and as a result the entire body of Indians came down within two miles of us, and later in the day moved still nearer, so that they were only half a mile away, and finally they agreed to accompany Lawton to where they could meet General Miles and formally surrender. . . .

Washington, Feb. 17.—"Geronimo was one of the brightest, most resolute, most determined looking men that I have ever encountered," said General Nelson A. Miles, the noted Indian chieftain's captor, to-night, commenting upon incidents connected with his surrender.

"He had the clearest, sharpest eye I think I have ever seen, unless it was that of General Sherman when he was at the prime of life and just at the close of the great war. Every movement indicated power, energy and determination. In everything he did he had a purpose.

"Of course," continued General Miles, "after being over those desolate Arizona valleys, mountain crests and dark ravines until he was worn down, he was anxious to make the best terms possible. His greatest anxiety was to know whether we would treat him fairly and without treachery, or as soon as he and his followers were in our hands, order them shot to death, as had been the fate of some of his people. I told him that so long as he and his camp were our prisoners just treatment would be given. The Indians were soon sent out of the territory."

President Cleveland believed Geronimo deserved hanging, expressing this sentiment in the following telegram which he sent to the Secretary of War from New York:

"I hope nothing will be done with Geronimo which will prevent our treating him as a prisoner of war, if we cannot hang him, which I would much prefer."

A GEORGE WASHINGTON PICTURE.

Handsome photogravure of the famous Stuart portrait of George Washington with next Sunday's Tribune. Also opening chapters of Louis Tracy's new story, "The Silent Barrier."

REAL ESTATE MEN DINE

Over 650 Attend the Annual Celebration at the Waldorf-Astoria.

More than six hundred and fifty real estate men, from all the boroughs of greater New York, assembled in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night for the thirteenth annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers. The affair was planned in celebration of the organization of the Taxpayers' Congress.

The dinner was unique in its souvenirs. The largest of these was a silver inkstand in facsimile of the Metropolitan Life Building, the erection of which was the biggest achievement in the real estate world since the last dinner.

President Joseph P. Day acted as chairman, and at the guests' table were Justice Francis M. Scott, David W. Armstrong, Frank Bailey, Louis W. Bright, J. Romaine Brown, Frederick A. Cleveland, C. C. Dickinson, Robert E. Dowling, Edgar J. Levey, Henry Morgenthau, Walter Stabler, Clinton W. Sweet, Irving E. Vining, Francis E. Ward and F. O. Woodruff.

An allegorical figure was in a box over the north end of the ballroom. It represented the Democratic and Republican parties by the Tammany tiger and the G. O. P. elephant, respectively, and a figure of Father Knickerbocker. The Long Island table showed a representation of the Queensboro Bridge, resplendent with lights.

Among the speakers were Robert E. Dowling, Henry Morgenthau, J. Romaine Brown, Irving E. Vining, Francis E. Ward and Edgar J. Levey. President Joseph P. Day acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers.

Edgar J. Levey said the condition of financial affairs in the city was not a gay topic for an after-dinner speech, but he thought the topic a good one for real estate brokers to listen to. He said:

This fever that is possessing New York City I call municipal megalomania. She wants to be too great. Her schemes flavor of municipal socialism. There is graft on the part of men who are not in public office. The men are grafters who buy farms in rural districts and then try to get the city to build subways through their property and raise the price of their property to city prices. They are just as much enemies to the commonwealth as the men who buy lands and then sell them to the city for useless parks.

John H. McCooey, Deputy City Controller, said that the city's finances were in fairly good condition. During the last three years, he said, the city had paid nearly $45,000,000 for land sold on condemnation proceedings, and that the city "had the land yet—one asset."

Speaking seriously, Mr. McCooey said the Finance Department felt the city had a good margin. The present method of calculating the city debt had been in vogue since consolidation, he said, and it would be necessary to follow that method until the courts pointed out a better one. He said he was optimistic, and felt that the city would pull through its financial difficulties with colors flying.

Henry Morganthau said that optimism would be the greatest force of progress. His speech fairly bubbled optimism. He spoke of the real estate men acting as the "pilots," to guide the money to a safe harbor—the money being sent into the local real estate markets from other cities. The diners thought he said "pirates" instead of "pilots" and the toastmaster afterward corrected the mistake.

Robert E. Dowling was another optimist. He agreed with Mr. Levy that economy was needful in the management of city affairs, but he didn't believe the present debt limit was going to stand in the way of the city's development very long.

REALTY BROKERS MERRY.

Two Hundred Jersey City Men Gather at Dinner.

The Board of Real Estate Brokers of Jersey City and vicinity had their annual dinner—the fifth—and a merry time last night in the banquet hall of the Jersey City Club. Two hundred participated in the jolly affair.

The menu was a booklet, with a cartoon illustrating the spirited competition of the men in the business, a house plastered with signs inscribed "For sale only by"— followed by the name of some broker; other brokers pursuing victims, and a tug-of-war over a prospective buyer of a submerged lot. It also contained a number of combined productions of the wits and poets. These were sung to popular tunes, poking fun at the members. But it did have a serious feature, and that was the pronounced sentiment for the union of the municipalities of Hudson County in one great city.

"The Red, White and Blue" and "America" and battle hymns were sung. The president, C. Howard Slater, was the toastmaster and made the opening address. Counsellor William H. Corbin talked on "The Possibilities of Quick Transfer in Realty"; ex-Senator William D. Edwards made an address on "The Transportation of the People"; the Rev. I. W. Gowen discussed "The Broker and His Principles in Business"; Judge Robert Carey's theme was "What Organization Means to the Real Estate Broker"; Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn spoke on "Our City and Its Attractive Environments"; the Rev. W. B. Greenway discussed "Our Inhabitants as a Whole," and J. Ward Smith, president of the Newark Real Estate Exchange, spoke to the toast "Our Neighboring Exchanges."

TELLS OF SUGAR SCALES.

Witness in Government Suit Testifies to Weight Influencing.

The government, in the continuation of its case against the American Sugar Refining Company before Judge Holt, yesterday, called Richard Whalley, a clerk in the cashier's office of the company, who testified that as a checker at the scales, from 1895 to 1904, he used certain devices for influencing the weight of the drafts on the scales. Whalley said that Spitzer, the superintendent on the piers, told him to roll a ball on the beam after the government weigher had taken a balance. Whalley also said that he had hung weights on the beams.

The witness said that he got tired of the work and quit, but returned as a tally man for a commission house. It was then he testified that he saw the steel rod device which is the important government exhibit in this case. Whalley arranged to give a signal to a government inspector should the device be in use on a certain day. The present prosecution followed.

James I. Conlon, who said that he saw an employe use the steel rod, testified that nine years ago, while he was a government weigher, he reported a case requiring investigation, to his superior officer, but that nothing was done. This officer died several years ago. Conlon said that on many occasions he had observed odd actions of weighers, but could not say that fraud was intended.

Andrew J. Mallon, employed for twenty years by the sugar company, testified that checkers at the government scales received higher wages than their envelopes called for. He said that while employed in the company's offices he had seen government inspectors come in and get money.

WIND BEACHES SCHOONER

Captain and Crew Carried Ashore in Breeches Buoys.

Eleven men, comprising the entire crew of the four-masted schooner Miles M. Merry, were carried ashore early yesterday morning in breeches buoys by the men of Moriches lifesaving station, assisted by those from the Forge River and Smith's Point stations. The schooner was wrecked at 5:30 o'clock in the morning and a few minutes before 8 o'clock the last man was on shore. When the tide fell it was possible to board the schooner without wetting one's feet.

The Miles M. Merry is 215 feet long and has a beam of 43 feet and a depth of 20 feet. She is of 1,589 gross and 1,317 net tons burden and was built in Bath, Me., eight years ago. Hailing from Boston, she was travelling light to Newport News for a cargo of coal. Her owners are J. S. Winslow & Co., of Portland, Me.

Singularly enough, the Miles M. Merry seems to have a liking for the spot she selected early yesterday morning. She grounded at the same place on September 10, 1907, and was floated the next day.

Her skipper, Captain J. O. Farrow, would have liked to give the shore a wide berth, but the lightness of his hull made his vessel like a big bubble in the high wind prevailing and she was driven over the bar and high up toward the shore. Tremendous waves were running and there appeared to be danger that the schooner might go to pieces. But her lightness proved her salvation in that respect, for she was driven so far up toward high water mark that she was wedged fast in the sand and stopped pounding.

An effort will be made to float her to-day.

$15

A number of our Men's and Youths'

$22 and $25 Suits

have been added to those to be sold at

$15

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Two Broadway Stores — 841 Broadway, 265 Broadway — Both Near Subway Exits

MORSE OUT OF TOMBS

GOES TO WALL STREET.

Court Gives Him Freedom Under Guard to Transact Business.

Charles W. Morse got out of the Tombs yesterday—for a short time. The former president of the American Ice Company and dominant figure in several financial institutions has been in the Tombs since November, where he was placed after being sentenced to fifteen years in prison. For about two hours Mr. Morse, accompanied by United States Marshal William Henkel and a deputy marshal, remained out of jail and transacted business.

Nevertheless, he was still a prisoner, being out on an order of the United States Court of Appeals, that Mr. Morse, whose application for bail has been denied, be permitted to leave the Tombs, in charge of a marshal, each day, pending an appeal on a writ of error, that he might attend to his still vast business interests. The court directs that the financier be returned to his cell at night.

The action of the court establishes a precedent. United States District Attorney Stimson said that he had no knowledge of a similar order. "However," he said, "it is not a privilege, and should not be misconstrued. Mr. Morse was rather severely treated when his application for bail was denied. The order was isued to temper the severity of the court's refusal to grant bail, pending final determination of the appeal from conviction."

The order of the court to Marshal Henkel read as follows:

Ordered, that the said Charles W. Morse be allowed to go in the custody of the United States marshal from the City Prison, where he is now confined, to such places in the city of New York as the reasonable transaction of his business may require, provided he be taken to the City Prison for safe-keeping during the night.

It will be seen from this transcript of the official record that the report that the movements of Mr. Morse were to be unrestricted, and he could visit places of amusement if he wished, was erroneous.

On receiving the order Marshal Henkel consulted Judge Lacombe and District Attorney Stimson to determine his duty in the premises. The instructions to him were that Mr. Morse might be permitted to leave the Tombs only to attend to business matters, and then only when a specific place to be visited is named beforehand.

Marshal Henkel had arranged with Mr. Morse to leave the Tombs at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. When the marshal arrived at that hour in Mrs. Morse's electric brougham there were waiting a score or more reporters and nearly as many photographers, reinforced by a small crowd of curious men and boys. In the automobile with Mr. Henkel was Harry Morse, a son of the prisoner, and by the driver's side sat a deputy marshal.

Marshal Henkel entered the Tombs; the other two kept their places. About ten minutes later the great iron barred door again swung open, and Mr. Morse emerged, followed by the marshal. The convicted financier stepped briskly and held his head high. He was pale, his face was drawn and his hair was grayer than when he last appeared in public. He was attired with scrupulous neatness in a dark suit and a black overcoat that was thrown wide open. In his hand he carried a new pair of light tan gloves.

He looked neither to the left nor right as he approached the carriage and shook hands with the driver.

The driver had his orders, and as soon as the door of the brougham closed he put on speed and took a southward route on Centre street. Ten minutes later the machine stopped in front of No. 43 Exchange Place, in which building is located the defunct National Bank of North America, an institution in which Mr. Morse was once a power.

Mr. Morse attracted little attention in the financial district. Followed by Marshal Henkel and Harry Morse, he entered one of the elevators and went up to the fourteenth floor. The party entered the office of John W. McKinnon, agent of the shareholders of the National Bank of North America, who is also vice-president of the Assets Realization Company, which assisted Mr. Morse in raising money to pay off the depositors of the bank. Mr. McKinnon is now engaged in liquidating the affairs of the defunct bank.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Mr. Morse, his son and Marshal Henkel left the offices of the Assets Realization Company and went to the seventh floor, where they visited Primrose & Braun, curb brokers. This firm has been transacting Mr. Morse's business while he has been in the Tombs. On the elevator and in the corridors Mr. Morse refused to say anything for publication.

About a quarter of an hour later the party left the broker's office, and, going to the street floor, returned to the automobile, which had gone to the Wall street side of the building.

The driver, who used to drive Mr. Morse from that same building at the same hour to his home in Fifth avenue, headed directly for the Tombs.

Mr. Morse's only comment for publication was in answer to a question as to how he had enjoyed the trip.

"Bully! Bully!" he said.

Then the great iron-barred door of the Tombs again slammed shut behind him.

PRESSED STEEL CAR'S BAD YEAR.

Heavy Shrinkage in Business and a Deficit of $719,000.

Enormous shrinkage in business was suffered by the Pressed Steel Car Company as a result of the general depression following the panic, as is shown by the fact that in the year ended December 31, 1908, the annual report covering which period was issued yesterday, the total sales were only $8,589,422, comparing with $36,443,304 for the year 1907. The expenses, which in 1907 had been $33,535,384, were reduced to $8,323,944 in 1908, leaving a net profit of $265,478. Appropriations for depreciation and renewals were cut down to $110,000, a balance of $155,478 remaining. Dividends on the preferred stock were paid as usual, amounting to $875,000, the result being a deficit for the year of $719,523, bringing the total surplus down to $5,694,057. President Hoffstot, in his annual report to the stockholders, says, in part:

"The gross sales of your company for the year ended December 31, 1908, were $8,589,422. Over 70 per cent of this amount was sold during the first three months. The decreased sales during the last nine months of the year resulted in the freight car shops being practically idle. The usual liberal charges have been made to expense account for renewals of plant and machinery.

"Perhaps there is no better way of illustrating how serious the depression was in the year 1908 than by stating that at one time during the year there was in the employ of your own and subsidiary companies, excepting the Canadian Car Company, Limited, but 10 per cent of the maximum number employed by the same companies during the year 1907. That this was not exceptional is disclosed by statistics published in the trade papers."

The report says that in the last year the steel passenger car department for the first time contributed to the gross earnings, and that the business booked for the current year indicates a continuance of revenue from this source, although the output is not large.

At the stockholders' annual meeting yesterday the retiring directors were re-elected. In informal conversation with stockholders President Hoffstot said that the business outlook was favorable. In regard to the United States Steel Corporation, he said that the best of relations existed. It was simply as a matter of convenience that the orders for plates would be placed in the open market.

Art Exhibitions and Sales.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY) & To-morrow, Friday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock each day.

AT THE Fifth Ave. Art Galleries, "SILO BUILDING," 546 Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St.,

Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

Masterpieces in PERSIAN RUGS

Gathered during a recent visit to Persia, by

Mr. H. H. Topakyan,

the world's renowned expert and collector of the finest Persian Rugs and Carpets, also the first native Oriental Rug Importer in this country.

They are the FINEST QUALITY AND WEAVE that human hands and skill have yet produced, and are now DISPLAYED for the FIRST TIME outside of the Persian Empire. The Collection includes many IMPERIAL PALACE RUGS, such as rarely find their way outside the Far East. NO SUCH COLLECTION HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED BY AUCTION IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Exhibition Daily Until 10 P. M.

Descriptive Catalogues on Application.

NEW CHARTER DELAYED

Senator McCarren Says It Is Not Likely to Pass This Year.

Senator McCarren told Mayor McClellan yesterday that there was little likelihood of the passage of the proposed new charter at the present session of the Legislature. When William M. Ivins was asked yesterday about the progress of the charter making, he said:

"We shall make our report on the charter proper by March 1. We are working day and night on it and striking obstacles at every step of the way."

"What are your expectations concerning the passage of the charter?"

"I haven't any and never have had any," quickly replied Mr. Ivins. "All the commission is expected to do is to report a charter. It is for the Legislature to pass or reject it."

"What about the administrative code accompanying this charter? What has been done on that?"

"Nothing at all as yet," said Mr. Ivins. "We are giving our time to the charter proper. The preparation of the code will immediately follow."

According to the information from Senator McCarren, the charter will centralize to a large extent the functions of the borough presidents in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, making the Controller little more than the principal auditor and materially cutting down the Board of Aldermen. Senator McCarren predicts that the charter will prompt the opposition of the large number of voters who believe in maintaining autonomy for the boroughs to as great an extent as under the present charter, and that so many public hearings will be demanded that the Legislature will not be able to pass the charter at all this year.

It is understood that when Chairman Ivins turns in his report he will go to Albany for the remainder of the session, taking two lawyers, two stenographers and various clerks. He will rent a house near the Capitol and stay until the session adjourns.

It was learned yesterday that Tammany will solidly oppose a charter that materially lessens the potentiality of the President of the Borough of Manhattan. Tammany now and then loses a mayoralty election, but it counts on carrying Manhattan Borough every time. The political patronage in the Borough President's office is sufficient to keep half a dozen district leaders at the public crib. Mayor McClellan's fight with Charles F. Murphy resulted in driving most of the district leaders holding places out of office. Murphy wants a charter that will give a Borough President of Manhattan more power than he now enjoys. That is why the Tammany men are against the forthcoming Ivins charter.

CREW READY TO MUTINY.

Men of the Osceola Say They Were Starved and Ill Treated.

Members of the crew of the British steamer Osceola, now at Greenpoint, threaten to mutiny unless they receive proper food. The steamer has been in port since last Saturday, having finished a four months' cruise from Antwerp, during which time one of the crew died.

The seamen say they have been starved and compelled to work when they could scarcely stand on their feet. They further allege that when they complained to the captain they were told to go aft and threatened with confinement in the brig.

The captain of the steamer is Robert Nesbit, and at the steamer it was said that he was ashore and would be away for several days. In his absence Chief Officer James Donald denied the allegations made by the men, and went on to say that it was a plot hatched up by the men in order to get their money while in this port.

The attention of the police of the Greenpoint avenue station was called to the case of the men, and an ambulance from the Eastern District Hospital, in charge of Dr. Parke, responded to the call to the ship sent by the police. When the doctor arrived there he found ten members of the crew suffering from lack of food and nourishment, and removed Franz Kuhn to the hospital, where he is still confined. Later in the night Harry Hendricks, another of the crew, was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, where he is also confined.

The Seaman's Society will immediately take up the charges of the crew and will lay them before the proper authorities.

AUTOMOBILIST FINED $1,000.

Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 17.—Floyd W. Cooper, of Westfield, whose automobile ran down and killed Jonathan Randolph, an aged resident of Plainfield, some weeks ago, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 by Judge Atwater to-day. Cooper has voluntarily assigned a certain part of his wages to the executors of the dead man for eight years, or until the amount reaches $5,000. In case of his death before that period has expired he has covered that contingency by assigning a life insurance policy for the amount to the executor.

New Wanamaker Building

The Wanamaker Galleries Furnishings & Decoration

Store Opens at 8:15 and Closes at 6 P. M.

Handsome Dining-room CHAIRS

Fine Samples—Very Much Under-Price

One of the best offerings thus far in the February Furniture Sale. The Chairs represent unquestionably the best of their type in America. There are about five hundred in the offering—many of them being Odd Chairs, which may be used as extra chairs in the dining-room, hall, den, or man's bedroom. A goodly portion of them are samples from which we can order duplicates in any quantity one may desire. About two hundred and fifty are made up into sets, some of four side chairs and two arm chairs and others of six side and two arm chairs. There is a wide variation in prices, to meet every condition. There are exceptional values and quality and style are the best. Below we describe six of the sample sets which will be found on the Sixth Gallery, Broadway side:

At $37 a set, from $56—One Set of Four Side and Two Arm Chairs, golden oak, panel back, square tapered legs, leather seats.

At $61 a set, from $98—One Set of Six Side and Two Arm Chairs; solid mahogany, shaped legs, claw feet, rush seats.

At $78 a set, from $120—Four Sets of Six Side and Two Arm Chairs; mahogany, pierced panel back, short shaped arms, curved legs, claw feet, leather seats.

At $86 a set, from $130—A Set of Six Side and Two Arm Chairs; Colonial style, in mahogany, crotch veneer panels, leather seats.

At $180 a set, from $360—A Set of Six Side and Two Arm Chairs, in cathedral oak, Elizabethan style, leather seat and back panels.

At $87 a set, from $130—Two Sets of Six Side and Two Arm Chairs; shaped mahogany arms, curved legs, claw feet, leather seats.

Sixth Gallery, New Building.

Fine Carpets in Standard Grades

At Savings of One-Third, or More

Clearing up our carpet stock, to get ready for the season's new arrivals, has produced some wonderful opportunities for housekeepers. Just a glance at the names in the following list, and the new prices affixed to them, is sufficient hint for those who know carpet values. For these are the carpet aristocrats. And the patterns to be discontinued are every bit as good as the new ones to take their places—but change is inevitable. There are room, stair and hall carpets, in a great many patterns and colorings—thus reduced in price:

$1 TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, in room, hall and stair patterns, at 50¢ a yard.
$1.50 WILTON VELVETS, in a large variety of designs, at $1.10 a yard.
$1.50 BODY BRUSSELS, at $1 a yard.
$1.35 AXMINSTERS, at 85¢ a yard.
$3.25 ROYAL WILTONS, a small quantity, at $1.50 a yard.
$3.75 ENGLISH WILTONS, at $2.50 a yard.

And reinforcements for this offering of

Fine Wilton Rugs at $26.50 and $28.50

In 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. and 9 x 12 ft. sizes; sold everywhere at $32.50 and $37.50.

Fourth Gallery, New Building.

If You Want to Feel That YOU Are Producing the Music

You Should Possess An AUTOPIANO

A music-box is enjoyable; so is a phonograph; but true musical enjoyment consists in CONTROLLING TEMPO AND EXPRESSION, by your own hand, in your own way—PUTTING YOURSELF INTO THE MUSIC.

Mechanical aid, in playing the piano, has been a marvelous boon to humanity, for it makes the power of producing music universal; but there is a point where the mechanical must be eliminated, or the human ear will tire of the music.

And so the AUTOPIANO places every desirable mechanical aid in the player's hand, but leaves ARTISTIC CONTROL entirely with the performer. That is why it is a constant delight to those who possess it as well as to those who hear it played.

The AUTOPIANO is an upright instrument of splendid construction and beautiful finish. It is the highest product and the pride of the factory which produces it. It is as perfect in every detail as high skill and perfect facilities can make it. That is why it gives perfect satisfaction to all who buy it.

That is why we sell and recommend it. It has no counterpart at its price. Two models—$450 and $550.

Sold on terms to suit the purchaser. Demonstrated whenever convenient to the visitor.

Piano Salons, First Gallery, New Building.

John Wanamaker

Broadway, Fourth avenue, Eighth to Tenth street

THE GEORGIC TAKES NO CHANCES.

Naval Officers Unable to Board Her Before She Enters Channel.

The White Star liner Georgic, which rammed and sank the Panama liner Finance in the Main Ship Channel on Thanksgiving Day in a dense fog, took no chances with the fog of Tuesday, although she arrived at the Bar at 3:30 p. m. She anchored off the lightship until the fog cleared yesterday, and then came up the Narrows to Quarantine.

Her hasty departure from her anchorage thwarted the efforts of Lieutenant Commander W. B. Crossley and Lieutenant Nichols, both of the United States navy, who went down the bay in the tug John A. Bouker, too late to meet her off the lightship. The object of the naval officers in meeting the Georgic before she took the channel was to get an idea of the way the big freighter answered her helm as she made the turn in the Main Ship Channel at the place where she rammed the Finance. When they went aboard the Georgic at Quarantine the naval officers requested Captain Clarke to take his vessel outside again and make the channel with them on board, but he refused to comply with their request. The naval officers believed the experience might help them in giving expert testimony in the action brought against the White Star Line by the government for the loss of the Finance.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major EDWARD R. SCHREINER, medical corps, from Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Walla Walla, vice Captain EDWARD B. VEDDER, medical corps, to Fort Stevens.
Major FRANCIS J. KERNAN, General Staff, to Washington, report to chief of staff.
Captain WILLIAM H. BURT, paymaster, from Department of the Lakes (upon arrival of Captain ROBERT E. FRITH, paymaster), to Boston.
First Lieutenant GEORGE P. STALLMAN, medical reserve corps, from Philippines, April 15, to San Francisco.
First Lieutenant HENRY C. PILLSBURY, medical corps, from Philippines, to army transport service, San Francisco.

NAVY.

Rear Admiral E. B. BARRY, Captain C. A. GOVE, Lieutenant Commander F. E. RIDGELY, Major G. C. REID, M. C., and First Lieutenant H. M. SMITH, M. C., commissioned.
Lieutenant A. S. KIBBEE, detached the Independence; to the Buffalo.
Ensign A. S. WADSWORTH, Jr., detached the Porter; to the North Carolina.
Ensign G. O. CARTER, detached the Stockton; to the Mississippi.
Ensign J. H. NEWTON, Jr., detached the Shubrick, to the Montana.
Lieutenant Colonel W. C. DAWSON, M. C., appointed assistant paymaster.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

Feb. 16—The North Carolina and the Montana, at Sewall Point; the Prairie, at Pensacola.

SAILED.

Feb. 15—The Marietta, from La Guayra for Guantanamo; the Des Moines, from Curacao for La Guayra; the De Long, from Pensacola for Mobile; the Prairie, from Pensacola for Hampton Roads, via Key West.

SUICIDE ON THE GREEN AT YALE.

Frederick R. Haight Cuts His Throat at Phelps Gateway.

New Haven, Feb. 17.—Frederick R. Haight, recently city editor of "The New Haven Register," killed himself by cutting his throat with a razor on the Green, near Phelps Gateway, of Yale campus, to-day.

Haight, who was twenty-nine years old, was educated at the New Haven High School, and was graduated from Yale with the class of '01. Prior to his graduation he was a member of "The Yale Record" editorial board, a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and of his class reunion committee. He was considered a good after-dinner speaker, and as such his services were in constant demand.

Haight's father died last fall, and he has worried over the settlement of the estate, amounting to nearly $30,000. According to his friends, he was contemplating a trip South for his health. He was unmarried. He leaves one brother, Frank Haight, of Newark, N. J.

CONSIDERING A NEW BOND ISSUE.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, it was learned yesterday, has under consideration a new bond issue, the proceeds of which will be used to build new works. No official statement was forthcoming as to the probable amount of the new issue or when it would be made. Reports that a $20,000,000 issue had been authorized were denied. The company has outstanding at present $3,275,000 5 per cent bonds, which are quoted around 98.