NEW CHARTER FOR CITY

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY EXPLAINS FEATURES.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment Made the Mainspring of City's Government, He Says.

By J. Hampden Dougherty, a Member of the Charter Commission.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

To the Tweed charter of 1870 the city owes the idea of a Board of Estimate and Apportionment. By that charter the people of the city were permitted to resume a large measure of self-government that had been taken away in 1857. For some years prior to 1870 the city budget had been made up in Albany, where the Legislature, with the utmost minuteness, determined upon appropriations of city moneys for city purposes. Since that year the Board of Estimate has been allowed to make up the city budget, although never without some legislative interference, chiefly in respect of salaries of policemen, firemen and teachers. This board, which under the charter of 1870 consisted of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works and president of the Park Department (Hall, Connolly, Tweed and Sweeny), was under the charter of 1873 composed of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen and President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. In 1893 the Corporation Counsel was added, and while the charter of 1897 made many changes in the city government it left the complexion of the board unaltered. In 1901 two radical changes were made; first, the board was composed exclusively of elected officials, the President of the Tax Department and the Corporation Counsel ceasing to be members of it, and being replaced by the five borough presidents with a voting power less than that of the three officials elected at large; and, second, by reason of the administrative functions then reposed in borough presidents, officials vitally interested in expenditures were given a degree of appropriating power. The new charter proposes to rectify this last evil by depriving these officers of all administrative duties and vesting them in a centralized department of street control. If the borough presidents are to be retained as commissioners of public works, they must yield their places in the Board of Estimate, and should not be superseded by borough representatives, for it would infallibly happen that each borough member of the board, by whatever name called, would be simply the alter ego of his borough president. Borough sentiment would demand that every appropriation sought by the borough president or borough administrator should be supported by the borough member of the board.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ORGAN.

To the budgetary functions of this important board there has been recently added exclusive control of franchises. All these powers are continued in the new board and new ones are given, making it by far the most important organ of the city government, and in effect a central executive committee amenable only to public opinion as expressed at the polls, and to the law by which its powers are delimited. The duties heretofore vested in the sinking fund commissioners have been transferred to this board, a change which can be made without infringement of sinking fund pledges.

The trust continues, but in different trustees. The board will have charge of the city map and may outline and carry out a policy of city development; it will initiate all general improvements, whatever their nature; make appropriations subject to the limited power of the council to reduce them, and determine the salary of every individual paid out of the city treasury, with the exception of the few officers, chiefly elective, whose salaries are fixed by law. The plan of the commission is to take from the Legislature the last vestige of that appropriating power which it usurped in the decade commencing in 1857. The Legislature in Tweed's day ceased to fix all the details of the budget; it should now cease to compel the city to make appropriations. The extent of these appropriations is not commonly realized. No city enjoys real home rule so long as the Legislature may at any time, even without knowledge of the city's financial condition, arbitrarily require it to provide for salaries or improvements which its chief financial body might consider exorbitant or unnecessary. This servitude of the city to the Legislature in the matter of local appropriations is without a parallel in the case of other cities in the state.

The revision commission of 1907 declared that the city authorities, the direct representatives of the electors, should have complete control over its expenditures for local purposes. It said:

> Whether it be the objects of appropriations, the salaries of officials and all employes, the amount to be spent in development or in maintenance, the commission believes that the power over the local purse should be placed in a responsible municipal board, without any, save the most general, restrictions by the state. All mandatory provisions compelling appropriations should be repealed. No great private corporation could long survive such mandatory calls on its purse as the Legislature, from year to year, at the demand of personal and local interests, has made upon the city treasury. If the city officials elected at regular intervals cannot be trusted to manage the finances of the city the electors must blame themselves for their lack of care in selecting their servants, and attend more carefully to their civic duties. Times of great abuse, like the Tweed Ring period, may recur, when relief must be sought at Albany; but ordinarily the voters must be impressed with the responsibility resting upon them to choose proper officials, and ought not to be allowed to shirk their duty, relying upon the Legislature to correct the consequences of their own neglect.

Of the budget of 1908, amounting to upward of $140,000,000, $47,000,000 alone represented salaries and wages, and to this must be added $28,000,000 for educational and library purposes, the latter item consisting to a great extent of salaries of the teaching and supervising staff under the Board of Education, which are mandatory under the Davis law. The appropriations for interest on the city debt and for the redemption of the city debt amount to $40,000,000, which gives a graphic idea of the rate at which the city's funded debt is increasing. Unless a halt is soon called this will, in a few years, amount to $1,000,000,000. Appropriations for charitable purposes, apart from all appropriations for the maintenance of the Department of Public Charities, reached the enormous figure of $4,500,000 in 1908, and probably aggregate $5,000,000 in 1909. The debt service must be provided for, but all other items in the budget should be fixed by the local board. Such is the policy of the new charter. Its theory is that the people who pay the taxes should control their own expenditures.

Reference to the budget naturally leads to allusion to a desirable change which the new charter would make. One section of it replaces numerous sections of the present charter, in which items entering into the budget are mentioned, thus making it possible by the reading of a single section for the taxpayer to discover for what matters the budget may make provision. Few things are more important to him than to know that his servants in making appropriations are not overstepping law. For the first time, I think, in all the city's experience, one section of the law alone contains provision for all appropriations. The financial affairs of the city have reached a crisis and nothing is more important than that the budget shall be made the subject of profound study by citizens, and for this a clear provision as to what it may contain is eminently necessary. This feature of the new charter should prove of great value. Two chapters also have been drawn, one treating of the city's sinking funds and the other of the various classes of financial obligation which it may issue. These two subjects will be discussed in a later article; but it may now be stated that the new charter contemplates that corporate stock shall no longer be issued for the payment of current expenses, all of which must be met out of the proceeds of taxation, and, therefore, be provided for in the annual budget. The city must husband its resources; to do so wisely, it needs a great fiscal board such as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is intended to be.

ALL POWERS OF BOARD GROUPED.

Another valuable feature of the new charter is the introduction of a section in which all the powers conferred upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are grouped. To-day it would be bewildering to attempt to find them, as they are scattered through numerous sections. The power now vested in the Controller of adjusting claims against the city has been transferred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and in order that large demands upon the municipal treasury, such as the claim recently made by the contractors for the Jerome Park reservoir, may not be adjusted without due publicity, it is provided that a public examination of witnesses, under oath, either by the board or some member thereof, shall be a condition precedent to the settlement of any claim. This should prove an additional safeguard against improvident payment of public moneys to claimants of position or influence, to whose pleas even the highest fiscal authorities may be inclined to yield.

Inasmuch as great waste has occurred in the purchase of supplies, it is proposed that a bureau of supplies shall exist under the control of the board, as a central purchasing agency for supplies required in common by the different city departments. This bureau should in time become an invaluable adjunct in insuring economy in the purchase of articles for which different prices are paid by different departments.

Thus there will be concentrated in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment practically autocratic control over appropriations and expenditures, whether for maintenance or for permanent improvements, over all plans for the acquisition of property by the city and over the granting of franchises, the classification of wages and salaries and the initiation of general improvements. It will constitute a sort of upper chamber, but its powers will be fiscal rather than legislative. It will in reality be the mainspring of the city government.

"LACHRYMÆ."

Leighton's Mourning Figure in the Metropolitan Museum.

In distinguishing between the works of different schools of art, the historian inevitably looks first to questions of method. Is a given painting executed with academic precision or does its style spell, rather, a realistic, a romantic or a purely personal mode of approach? Yet the nature of every work of art is determined by still other elements in the make-up of the artist. His work not only illustrates a technical process, it also reflects a habit of mind. The extent to which it does this, however, is curiously varied. In the case of many a modern painter, hardly any intellectual predilections are to be noted. He is quite indifferent to the character of his subject. He is willing to deal in almost any material. For him the only matter of interest is that he should satisfy himself as to his drawing and modelling, that he should achieve a good effect of color or of light. To some artists, on the other hand, the idea is everything, and it affects the whole development of their work. Such an artist was Frederick, Lord Leighton, whose "Lachrymæ" is reproduced in the pictorial supplement of The Tribune to-day. This well known picture in the Metropolitan Museum is a souvenir of a career, which from beginning to end, was formed by singularly thoughtful influences.

This nineteenth century Englishman had a cosmopolitan training. In 1842, when he was only twelve years old, he began to study drawing at Rome. Thereafter he received tuition in Berlin, in Florence, in Frankfort, in Brussels and in Paris. But it was in Rome that his art was conclusively formed, and it was an Italian subject that he treated in the picture which he sent to the Royal Academy in 1855, "The Procession of Cimabue's Madonna Carried Through Florence," which was purchased by the late Queen and is now in Buckingham Palace. The long life of success which dated from this episode was full of travel and study. Leighton became a profoundly cultured man. He was a sculptor and a musician, as well as a painter, he had a fine command over languages, and he was an indefatigable reader. When the Royal Academy made him its president, in 1878, it placed itself under the leadership of one of the most polished men of the world ever known in the annals of British art.

His accomplishments, as well as his broad tastes and instincts, were clearly mirrored in his work. He had a sense of literature, and it made him a devoted interpreter of the life and mythology of antiquity. He loved to paint the old Athenian ceremonies, to introduce into his pictures classical architecture and figures draped in the beautiful robes of the past. "Lachrymæ" is a perfect example of his activity in this field of what might be called pictorial archæology. The stately mourning figure is invested with a thoroughly human pathos, but it is painted especially with a view to its classical purity of form. The heavy folds of the woman's dress are contrasted with the delicate lines of a Greek column. The landscape background is subordinated to the subject of the picture with just the right feeling for restraint and simplicity of design. It is essentially the composition of a cultured mind, of an artist whose vision of life was constantly influenced by his thoughts and dreams of antique beauty. It is one of the happiest of his productions, one of the pictures in which he most successfully placed his learning at the service of a poetic conception.

BOOTH'S 80TH BIRTHDAY.

Services Planned in Honor of Salvation Army's Founder.

In celebration of the eightieth birthday anniversary of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, services will be held under the auspices of the local branch of the army to-day and to-morrow. The venerable head of the army has sent a special message to the people of America, and scores of messages of congratulations from Governors of states, mayors of cities and others of prominence have been received at the national headquarters here for transmission to General Booth.

It has been suggested that a permanent memorial for General Bootoh be established in the form of a world university. The idea is to have an institution where the humanities would be taught in their various phases and where men and women could be trained along scientific and advanced lines for work in the Salvation Army. This suggestion is being seriously considered, it is understood.

The meetings to-day will be in Memorial Hall, No. 120 West 14th street, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., at which Commissioner Thomas Estill, of Chicago, will speak; at Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, at 7:45 o'clock, and at Miner's Bowery Theatre, at 9:45 o'clock. Colonel William Peart will speak at the latter meeting.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, Miss Evangeline Booth, daughter of the founder of the army, will deliver her lecture entitled "Rags" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. She will dress in the ragged clothing she wore years ago, when she worked in the slums in London.

There will be a big meeting in Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow night, at which Miss Booth will speak. There will be a special electrical display and a number of tableaus representing the army on the sea, in the slums, by the dying, in the prison, with the homeless, working for the hungry and for the children will be given.

General Booth's message to the American people follows:

> After spending nearly eighty years in this world, with almost countless opportunities for observing the purposes for which men generally live and the disappointments they so commonly suffer, it seems reasonable that I should have formed some opinion as to the course they ought to follow if they are to have any real success.
>
> So on this, my eightieth birthday, I tell the American people that if they will seek the honor of God, the reign of righteousness, the welfare of the friendless poor, and the riches that endure forever, with the same self-sacrificing avidity with which they seek the wealth and pleasures of this world, they will have a good chance of finding that life of satisfaction which now so often eludes them, and of building up a pattern nation for the world to imitate.

LABOR TEMPLE FOR BRONX.

The Socialist party announced yesterday that the Workingmen's Educational Society of The Bronx, composed of members of the party, has completed plans for the erection of a labor temple in The Bronx, similar in design to the labor temple in 84th street, near Second avenue. A special committee has acquired land for a site in Alexander avenue. The cost of the proposed building, including the site, will be about $400,000, part of which has already been collected.

AMITYVILLE EXTENSION ASSURED.

Commissioner John H. O'Brien of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, by making an agreement with the villages of Rockville Centre and Freeport that the city will insure them a supply of at least 750,000 gallons of water a day, has overcome the objections of the people of those villages to the extension of the city's six-foot steel main to Amityville. Commissioner O'Brien and members of the State Water Commission rode over the route of the proposed extension on Friday and satisfied the objectors that the extension would mean no diminution of the water supply.

SPECIAL MILLINERY EXHIBIT OF PARIS HATS (Second Floor)

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Forty new Imported Models added to our extensive collection, including Trimmed Leghorn Hats, Lingerie Hats and Paradise Feather Hats, appropriate to wear with Summer Frocks

Unusually Attractive Display of Trimmed Hats at 7.50 and 10.00.
Showing the newest outlines of the most recent importations and modified copies of exclusive Model Hats, in all the prevailing suit shades.

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IMPORTED SHAPES representing the most exclusive Hats shown, styles only to be seen in high-class hat parlors: in Hemp, Hair, Ramie and Rustic Braids.

LEGHORN SHAPES, exclusive styles adopted by the best milliners abroad 5.00

Paradise Feathers and Pompons, 7.45, 21.95, 40.00.

These Paradise Feathers are priced at least one-third less than actual value.

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TO TAKE GENEE ABROAD

A. L. Erlanger Wants to Display a "Real American Company."

A. L. Erlanger made the announcement yesterday that he was ambitious to take a "real American company" to London, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, and that he was seriously thinking of taking abroad Mlle. Genee and the company that is to support her in a new play written by Harry B. Smith. Mr. Erlanger was at his desk yesterday in the New Amsterdam Theatre, prepared for war or anything else, and, apparently, indifferent to incidents that have occurred since he left this country. He said that he had contracted for five plays, to be written by Harry B. Smith, and that while abroad he heard and protested against the appropriation of music and songs for which his firm had been paying big royalties.

"I have come back," he said, "more convinced than ever that our stage has advanced over that of Europe to as great an extent as our commerce. The European managers do not think our plays are good enough to exact royalty, but they know they are good enough to take without compensation to American authors. Managers here buy foreign musical plays, protect them and pay royalty on them. Abroad they take ours piratically and resent the fact that we recognize it.

"Speaking for Klaw & Erlanger, we have succeeded in building up our business by American methods and with material furnished us by American authors, and we are more than satisfied with the credit side of our ledger. This does not mean any prejudice against English, French or German plays. I am simply stating facts as I found them, and, unless we can obtain some great specialty in Europe, we are going to continue giving the public plays by our own people. The theatre in America is a great institution. In Europe it is simply a means to kill time between dinner and supper. Here the regular theatrical manager, who works on his own capital, is a business man; in Europe he stops at his office to open his mail before going to his 5 o'clock tea, and his own personal monetary interest in his theatre is usually very small. All you hear in every capital in Europe from the managers is: 'Why don't you Americans do so and so?' When you go to see their performances and their theatres you can truthfully answer: 'We do not do these things in America because we want to be neither arrested nor lynched.'

"Our trip was profitable. It gave us the correct details of some of the plays that the American public will have an opportunity of witnessing within the next year, and we got those details outside of the theatre. There are just two important features in which the European stage excels our own in the same degree in which we surpass them in all other respects. These are the painting of their scenery, which is most magnificent, and their orchestras, which are far superior to those which we have over here in attention, in skill and in obedient responsiveness to what is taking place on the stage."

BELASCO NOT AFRAID.

Says His Position Regarding Theatrical Syndicate Is Well Known.

David Belasco, who hitherto had not given his personal opinion of the present theatrical situation, took occasion to deny yesterday the inference that he might hesitate to give offence to the so-called theatrical syndicate.

"Please deny emphatically," he said, "the statement that I hesitate to give offence to the theatrical trust. My position regarding the theatrical trust is too well known."

From this it is assumed that Mr. Belasco purposes following the path he long ago mapped out for himself, which was to be completely independent of the corporate institution known as the syndicate. Until yesterday it was impossible to get a personal statement from Mr. Belasco relative to the attitude he would assume in the event of a permanent organization being formed to "go it alone." His representatives informed a reporter for this paper that he was not unfriendly to the Shuberts, because he had business relations with them, and intimated, at the same time, that he would not enter into a controversy of any kind. It was inferred from this, and purely in an impartial way, that Mr. Belasco would not enter a new movement, such as has been indicated by the Shuberts, without mature deliberation, and that he might even hesitate to offend the syndicate by an open alliance with the Shuberts.

Now that Mr. Belasco has made his position clear, there is likely to be a rush of the independents to the proposed new association. George C. Tyler, of Liebler & Co., is abroad. At his offices it was said that he would speak for himself when he returns. Wagenhals & Kemper, who control the Astor Theatre and several successful productions, have been mentioned as probable members of the new organization.

ARCHER GIBSON IS OUT.

Organist and Choirmaster of the Brick Church Resigns.

There will be the usual Easter music to-day at the Brick Presbyterian Church, although the organist, Archer Gibson, is no longer in charge. Mr. Kennedey, his assistant, will be at the organ and will act as choirmaster in place of Mr. Gibson. The programme which was planned at first will be amended to some extent, but there will be elaborate Easter music just the same. There has been no other resignation, other than that of Mr. Gibson, and the quartet and the choir will be heard as usual. Possible dissensions so far have not come to pass in either the choir or quartet, the latter being composed of Frank Croxton, bass; Reed Miller, tenor; Grace Monson, contralto, and Miss Casparri, soprano.

Archer Gibson is one of the best known choirmasters and organists in the city. He left his apartments at No. 3 West 65th street yesterday morning to keep concert engagements upstate, which will take up the next three or four weeks. His assistant, Mr. Kennedey, has a contract with the Brick Church which does not expire until May 1. Some time ago Mr. Gibson complained that the members of the church corporation interfered with him and tried to place mediocre singers in the choir, which he did not like. He also said that the church interfered with his personal career to too great an extent.

ACADEMY BILL DOOMED

BURIED IN COMMITTEE.

Assemblymen Believe Art Building Will Not Be Authorized for Park.

Members of the Legislature say the bill to allow the National Academy of Design to build on the site of the old Arsenal in Central Park will never come out of the Committee on Cities in the Assembly. But the executive committee of the Central Park Protection Committee is going right ahead, as if it was just beginning the fight.

The first meeting of the executive committee will be held to-morrow at 4 p. m., in the office of Eugene A. Philbin, chairman. Seth Low, president of the main committee of citizens, will be present, and a definite campaign will be planned. It is hoped that the committee may become a permanent one to resist forever any encroachment of private corporations on Central Park.

The committee continues to receive daily a large number of letters from citizens who oppose the academy's plans. Among those who wrote yesterday was Miss Alice P. Gannett, headworker of the Normal College Alumnæ House, who said:

"I am glad to enroll my name in any movement against the invasion of Central Park for building purposes of any kind. It is the great breathing space of the upper East Side, and on a bright day one is likely to meet as many people pouring out of the park to return to their homes as are seen coming in the opposite direction from the factories. The people of our settlement feel very strongly the inadvisability of a building being put up in the place of the Zoological Garden and the surrounding green places."

Mrs. B. Ellen Burke wrote: "I am in favor of an art building, which will be a home of art, a place which to visit will be an inspiration to all art lovers. But I am strongly opposed to such a building in Central Park. Why not select a site where the art building can have a park of its own, even if not an extensive one?"

Dr. Bertha Lubitz, head worker of the Chrystie Street Settlement, said in her letter: "The members of our senior clubs, particularly those who do civic work, will lend a helping hand."

Others who have joined the movement are Mrs. Sydney C. Borg, Horace White, John Meade Howells, Richard S. Harvey, the Washington Heights Playground Association; Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, the Brooklyn Consumers' League; Andrew C. Wornrath and Mrs. Leo G. Rosenblatt.

The East Side feels itself particularly threatened, and has given expression to its opposition through local newspapers.

Resolutions adopted at the Republican Club last evening protesting against the academy bills in the Assembly said that the club had already protested against the use of any public park for a county courthouse, and, therefore, that it would protest against the use of space in Central Park by the Academy of Design.

EASTER LILIES SCARCE THIS YEAR.

Hothouse Product Fails, and Other Plants Take Their Place.

The Bermuda lily, like its forerunner, the Florida palm, was short this year in the Eastern market. One of the largest florists of the city said that the scarcity amounted to hundreds of thousands of plants, and that as a result the price was fully 60 per cent higher than in former years. He did not have a Bermuda lily plant for sale after 3 o'clock yesterday, but other varieties of the potted plants were carried and sold in place of the staple Easter floral emblem.

It was learned that the unprecedented shortage was due to poor bulbs. They are potted here, and most of the trade depends for its supply upon the local grown plants. But, as one florist said yesterday, out of his purchase of twenty-five thousand bulbs, fully fifteen thousand went "blind"; that is, did not produce flowering stalks. That, it was learned, was about the ratio of loss among all the local and suburban florists who cultivate the bulbs for this market.

As a result of the scarcity of Bermuda lilies, the potted spirea japonica, the azalea in various colors, and dwarf rose bushes in blossom were largely sold. Cut flowers were also more in demand than usual for this season. There are about five thousand itinerant venders of these, and they have been doing a large business. One great flower company reported that the demand this year was fully up to the record of 1906.

DETECTIVES ON AN EASTER RESCUE.

As Detectives Donohue and Butts of the detective bureau were passing a candy store at No. 293 Sixth avenue early yesterday morning they saw smoke arising from the basement. They turned in an alarm, and when the firemen appeared the detectives threw discretion to the winds and started in to save Easter rabbits, fuzzy ducks and stuffed chickens, not to mention all the eggs surrounding them. Everything they could save they did, rescuing a number of chocolate rabbits just in time.

Despite the efforts of detectives and firemen a damage of between $1,000 and $1,500 was done.

QUIET DAY DOWNTOWN.

All the exchanges, with the exception of the Produce Exchange and the grain department of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, were closed yesterday, it being one of the three holidays of the Easter festival season, which the members of those institutions voted last week. The Produce Exchane and the Consolidated Exchange grain market were open because the Chicago Board of Trade was open.

The banks and trust companies were also open until 12 o'clock, and the bank statement came out as usual. Every one who could keep away from the business precincts did so, however, and the financial district wore a deserted look in consequence. The London Stock Exchange and the Continental bourses were also closed yesterday, and most of them will also observe Easter Monday as a holiday. All the exchanges in this city, however, will be open on that day.

HUDSON-FULTON COMMITTEE.

Mayor McClellan has appointed six hundred prominent citizens of Brooklyn members of a Brooklyn citizens' committee for the Hudson-Fulton celebration, which will be held next fall. The ceremonies will occupy several days in the latter part of September and the first part of October. A meeting will be held in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Borough Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of organization.

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Special—Men's 50c and 75c Fancy Half Hose at 29c

One of those unprecedented bargain events that spread like "wild fire" before the day is out. You know the sort of values that makes one want to tell everybody all about it.

If you cannot come, send some one to get your share. They'll go like the proverbial "hot cakes"—a hosiery sale like this seldom occurs.

This purchase embraces the manufacturers' entire sample line taken from their show cases and the trunks of their travellers, and their entire surplus stock.

In the regular way we could not buy them for our sale price. They're just the sort of hose you'd expect to receive, if you went to an exclusive haberdasher's shop, if you wanted to pay 50c and 75c.

Men's Half Hose embracing every conceivable color brought out in Men's Hose this season. Silk plaited in plain colors and embroidered effects, plain lisle in all colors, plain gauze lisle embroidered, plain gauze lisle silk clocked, silk lisle lace effects and high novelties in fancy lisles. The smartest ideas in Men's Hose are represented in this lot. 50c and 75c values at 29c

Main Floor, Greenhut and Company.

Other Special Sales

Of unusual importance are advertised in to-day's Herald, American and World:

$35 New Tailored Suit Models at $25, Oriental Rugs at a saving of 25% to 50%, Special Values in New Black Waists, $5 Silk Petticoats at $3.95, Sale of New Lace, Braid and Net Coats, Extraordinary Sale of Bronze Shoes at $2.65, Pongee and Striped Silk Waists at $5.90.

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Millet, 2 examples; Troyon, 2 examples; Rousseau; Corot; Daubigny; Diaz, 3 examples; Dupré, 2 examples; Jacque; Fromentin; Van Marcke; Cabanel; Detaille; Gérôme; And; Other; Great; Artists.

Barque; Meissonier; Breton, 2 examples; Knaus, 3 examples; Schreyer; De Neuville; Pettenkoffen; Vibert; Zamacois; Bouguereau; Bonheur; Artz; Max; Homer; And; Other; Great; Artists.

The sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of

The American Art Association, Managers

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

DR. C. E. SNOW TO SELL HOUSE.

Home of New York University Man May Become School for Girls.

The home of Dr. Charles E. Snow, dean of the School of Applied Science of New York University, at University Heights is for sale. It adjoins that of Chancellor MacCracken, and is one of the most imposing structures on the campus. The color and architecture correspond to several of the college buildings, the gift of Miss Helen M. Gould, a relative of Mrs. Snow.

Dean Snow left the house soon after the shooting of Van Dwight Sheldon, at Christmas last year. He is now living in Bronxville. The killing of the young student was a great blow to Dr. Snow.

Among the students there is much concern over a rumor that the house is to be rented for use as a school for girls.

YONKERS POLICEMAN USES REVOLVER

Two Men Held After Desperate Fight for Picking Pockets in Streetcar.

Frank May, of No. 47 Catherine street, and James Ward, of No. 634 Webster avenue, were arrested in Yonkers yesterday for picking pockets and placed in jail after a desperate fight, during which Hall Coughlin, a policeman, emptied the contents of his revolver at the men.

May and Ward were riding on a crowded trolley car. Among the passengers was Michael Kirchner, of No. 320 Ashburton avenue, Yonkers. The two men jostled him several times, but Kirchner thought it was accidental. Later he felt a hand in his pocket and then discovered that his wallet, containing $39, was missing. He cried excitedly, "I have been robbed."

Immediately May and Ward ran to the door of the car and jumped off. Kirchner gave chase. After a pursuit of a block Coughlin, who had joined him, overtook the men and arrested them.

On the way to Police Headquarters Ward wrenched himself free, and, after landing a hard blow on the officer's face, ran. Coughlin was prevented from following by May, who began fighting desperately. The officer dragged his prisoner along with one hand and with the other made use of his revolver, firing five bullets after Ward. Detective William J. Healy fired two more bullets after Ward, and the latter stopped running. The police say Kirchner's wallet was found in May's possession.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 15, 16 and 17, at 2:30 o'Clock,

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Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

The Collection of THE LATE Ezra Ames, GLOUCESTER, MASS. (with additions)

consisting of fine examples of Antique Mahogany Furniture by the best English and Colonial Makers.

SHEFFIELD PLATE, BRONZES, CHINA AND DELFT WARE

On Exhibition To-morrow.

BREWERY WAGON KILLS MAN OF EIGHTY.

James McAllister, eighty years old, of No. 559 West 159th street, died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital as a result of injuries received on March 25, when he was knocked down at Broadway and Warren street by a brewery wagon. The driver, who was employed by the Jetter Brewing Company, was released on bail.