

time, attracted by the presence of a squad of photographers, a small army collected about the basement door, and by the time the detectives led their guests to the patrol wagon again, to convey them to the Federal Building for arraignment before Commissioner Shields, this mob was blocking traffic in Centre street.

Moses H. Grossman, of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, of No. 115 Broadway, was retained as counsel by B. H. Scheffels for himself and his associates. Mr. Grossman sped up to Headquarters in a taxicab, but could not find out from either detectives or prisoners on what charges his clients were held. He appeared for them at the Federal Building.

It was not until the seven men were served with their individual warrants. This process, performed by Marshal Henkel, disclosed their several identities. They were, besides Scheffels, George T. Sullivan, Charles F. Belser, Clarence McCormick, John Delaney, William T. Seagraves and Charles B. Stone.

Three Stay in the Tombs. After a formal arraignment adjournment was taken for examination on October 5. Ball was fixed in the case of Scheffels at \$15,000; in Sullivan's case at \$10,000; \$7,500 for Belser, \$5,000 for McCormick, \$2,500 for Delaney, \$3,500 for Seagraves and \$3,000 for Stone.

McCormick's bond was later reduced to \$2,500. The National Surety Company furnished bail for Scheffels, Stone, Seagraves and Delaney, who were thereupon released. Belser, McCormick and Sullivan, unable to get bondsmen, were committed to the Tombs for the night.

The complaint made by Mr. Scarborough charges that on January 4 the sixteen defendants devised a scheme and artifice to defraud William A. Childs, Charles H. Slack and Dr. D. J. Symanski and various other persons in different parts of the country. The scheme, the complaint explains, depended on the use of the mails and the opening of correspondence with the persons named and was made effective by inciting other persons to communicate with the defendants, who were doing business under the name of E. H. Scheffels & Co., in Broad

street, and had branch offices in Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee. The complaint later charges that the defendants, by means of advertisements, circulars and letters, solicited customers who desired to buy and sell stocks, cash on margin through B. H. Scheffels & Co., which was represented as doing a brokerage business with unequalled facilities for the execution of orders. It also alleges that the defendants caused to be sent through the mails to customers a circular daily market letter purporting to give information and advice to prospective purchasers of stocks, in which it was represented that the company was doing business lawfully and in good faith and that in the transactions there was actual delivery of stocks.

The complaint also asserts that the defendants charged customers 6 per cent interest upon funds said to be advanced for carrying stocks on margins. The complaint reads further that the defendants in addition charged their customers commissions on stock transactions and falsely and fraudulently appropriated money and collateral sent to it by customers without rendering any service or value in return therefor.

Alleged Fictitious Quotations. The defendants, it is charged, converted to their own use the difference between the actual market prices of stocks made on the curbs and the fictitious and fraudulent quotations and prices which they put in their market letters.

In closing the complaint it is charged that on January 4 the defendants mailed a letter to Dr. D. J. Symanski, of No. 25 Broad street, in violation of Section 215 of the Federal Criminal Code. Mr. Grossman lays the troubles of the firm to an action brought against it recently by a disgruntled customer whom he would not name. This man, he said, who lives in Chicago, bought fifty thousand shares of Bovard Consolidated Mining stock from Scheffels & Co. at 10 cents a share. Shortly afterward the price went up to 22 cents, said Mr. Grossman, and then a reaction set in. When it had got down to 15 cents, the lawyer said, this customer had the firm get him fifty thousand or one hundred thousand more shares of the stock on margin. But instead of going up again the stock continued to slump. When the customer's margins were wiped out he brought an action for their recovery, according to Mr. Grossman, which was dismissed. Now the firm has brought a civil suit against him to recover a balance alleged to be due to it on the transaction.

Mr. Grossman said last night that he would produce George Graham Rice in court to-day. He refused to disclose his habit last night, he explained, because it was too late to get bail. The real head and brains of the Scheffels firm is not B. H. Scheffels, but George Graham Rice, as he has called himself since he was released from Sing Sing in 1899, where he served three years for forgery. His real name is Jacob Simon Herzog. Before going to Sing Sing Herzog had served two years in the Elmira Reformatory for larceny. He was sent there in April, 1890, and was not released until September, 1892. He has always, when asked about his prison sentences, referred to them as punishment for youthful indiscretions.

After leaving Sing Sing Herzog, or Rice, as he then called himself, became interested in several racketeering tippling concerns, among them being the Maxim & Gay Company, which he organized and of which he was president. He is said to have cleaned up more than \$100,000 through that concern before a fraud order was issued against it by the Post-office Department. Rice then organized the Riley-Graham Company, also a racketeering concern, but that, too, went out of business. Altogether he is said to have made more than \$1,000,000 out of the racketeering tippling game before the federal authorities made it too hot for him to continue in the business.

Rice Turns to Mining Stocks. From selling tips on the races Rice turned his attention to mining. He went to Nevada and furnished the brains for the L. M. Sullivan trust company, which failed after taking in several millions of dollars for stocks in numerous mining companies which it floated and which subsequently went to smash. "Larry" Sullivan, Rice's partner in the trust company, was one of the promoters of the Nelson-Gans prizefight in Goldfield in 1906.

Following the failure of the trust company Rice came East and organized the brokerage firm of B. H. Scheffels & Co., with headquarters in Chicago. Early in January, 1909, the headquarters of the firm were transferred to this city, where it opened a suite of offices at No. 44 Broad street, directly overlooking the curb market.

Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, became a partner in the enterprise, and the firm started a big advertising campaign in the stocks of mining companies in which Rice and his associates were interested. It first boomed Rawhide Coalition, a company of which Goodwin was president and Rice vice-president. It was extensively advertised that the stock of the company would go to \$5 a share, but after touching \$1 40 the stock broke in one afternoon to 70 cents a share. This was on December 10, 1908, and was due to the exposure of Rice's connection with the property. The stock hovered around this price for several months, when it suffered another big slump, dropping to 25 cents on April 12, 1909, after which it has not figured actively on the curb.

Soon after this collapse in the stock of Rawhide Coalition Nat C. Goodwin severed his connection with the Scheffels firm, but Rice, nothing daunted, kept on booming other mining companies in which he was interested, both by advertising and through a mining paper which he started, called "The Mining Financial News." Ely Central followed Rawhide Coalition as the one best bet on the Rice list. This stock was touted to go to \$10 a share, and did sell above \$4, but it collapsed to \$1.50 on the morning of November 8, 1909, following the publication in a reputable mining journal of an article hinting that the property of Ely Central was worthless, so far as was humanly ascertainable.

Quick Collapse of a Specialty. On the same day that Ely Central collapsed Bovard Consolidated, another Scheffels-Rice promotion, broke from 19 cents to nine cents a share. It had been dealt in only a few days at this time. None of the curbs, and they have all steadily declined in price.

Rice's latest pet is Jumbo Extension, which is promising all sorts of glorious things. The latest issue of the paper and the weekly market letter sent out by the Scheffels firm contain a report by the property by Charles S. Herzog, a mining engineer and a brother of Jacob Simon Herzog, in which he says that he has measured out 74,000 tons of ore, of a gross value of \$2,104,342. On this showing, "The Mining Financial News"

says, the net intrinsic value of the stock is \$118 a share, "without allowing a penny for 'probable' ore reserves in the Vinegarone claim or for the great prospective value of the Polverde claim of the company and of the Diamondfield tract."

Following the raid on the Scheffels office yesterday the stocks which the firm has been booming suffered a severe break on the curb, Jumbo Extension dropping from 71 to 29 cents, Rawhide Coalition from 11 to 4 cents, Ely Central from 50 to 20 cents, while Bovard Consolidated sold at 1 cent, as against 1 1/4 on Wednesday. With the exception of Bovard Consolidated, they all rallied several points at the close, the final figures being Jumbo Extension 27 1/2, Rawhide Coalition 8, and Ely Central 27 1/2. The total transactions in the four stocks were 147,000 shares.

It is estimated that in the flotation of these various companies the Scheffels firm has cleaned up several millions of dollars. The amount of cash the firm takes over the counter is said to average \$14,000 a day, and in addition it does a large mail order and wire business. On August 19 there was almost a riot on the curb, when the bank in which the Scheffels firm kept its account refused to certify checks issued by the firm in payment for deliveries of mining stocks which were presented after banking hours. A mob of brokers besieged the offices of the firm demanding payment of the checks, and the police reserves had to be called out to drive them away. The checks were given a 15 per cent discount of 10 to 15 per cent on the curb by brokers who were in immediate need of cash, and a number were disposed of at that rate. It was thought time of a man could go under, but the next day the checks were made good and the firm continued doing business as before. Since that time, however, the firm has demanded cash, it is said, on all transactions.

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STIMSON CALLS ON HUGHES

General Political Situation Discussed, It Is Believed. Albany, Sept. 29.—Governor Hughes and Henry L. Stimson, who was nominated yesterday as Republican candidate for Governor of New York, conferred for nearly two hours at the executive chamber of the State Capitol this morning. The general political situation in the State, Governor Hughes said, had a very pleasant talk with the nominee. He added that he had nothing to add to his statement last night, when he said he was greatly pleased with the action of the Republican State Convention and fully qualified to serve as Governor. The Governor plans to leave here for Washington next week to go on the United States Supreme Court bench and may see Mr. Stimson again before assuming his new duties.

Mr. Stimson said he would have nothing to say of a political nature at this time. "I had a very pleasant talk with Governor Hughes," he said. "I shall not make any statement of a political nature until after I have been formally notified of the action of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga yesterday. No campaign plans will be arranged until after the meeting of the new Republican State Convention."

BARNES FAVORS HARMONY

Believes "Fundamental Principles" of Party Will Survive. [By Telegram to the Tribune.] Albany, Sept. 29.—Although taking the defeat of the "old guard" hard, William Barnes Jr., in an editorial in his newspaper to-night tells those Republicans who opposed Colonel Hughes that their duty is to support the party in the future. He says: "It was Theodore Roosevelt's convention. Theodore Roosevelt named himself temporary chairman. He then organized Theodore Roosevelt dictated the platform. Theodore Roosevelt named the candidates. These statements of fact seem strange when they are read against the other well known facts, but Mr. Roosevelt had been declaring himself in favor of the party in this case in particular in favor of an open convention."

However, Mr. Roosevelt could not have imposed his dictatorship upon the majority without the consent of the majority of its members. That is self-evident. Since the majority sanctioned his will, and made it that of the convention, and since that majority is like the majority of men elected by the rank and file of the party, through delegates to the national convention, to represent them, Mr. Roosevelt's will, his platform and his candidates become those of the Republican party in this State, since there can be no deviation from the cardinal principles of party organization, that the majority rules. It is to be expected, therefore, that the Republicans of this State will unanimously take the course of an open convention to the ticket nominated at Saratoga and exert energetic effort for its election, content that in the course of time which gives opportunity for calm reflection the fundamental principles of the Republican party will reassert themselves.

WOODRUFF PROMISES SUPPORT

Speaker Wadsworth, Too, Abides by Decision of Majority. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Republican leaders and delegates to the state convention who remained at Saratoga yesterday were busy discussing the victory of the Progressive forces under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and the prospects of success at the November election. Timothy L. Woodruff, Speaker Wadsworth and others departed at 12:35 this afternoon. "It goes without saying," said Mr. Woodruff, "that the organization will support the ticket loyally. The convention has decided upon the nominee and the will of the majority rules."

Speaker Wadsworth to-day cited the nomination of Mr. Stimson as the best illustration of the wisdom of retaining the convention system. "It would be well for the people to remember," he said, "that Mr. Stimson probably could not have been prevailed upon to enter upon a state-wide effort to secure the nomination for Governor under the direct nomination plan, and probably no such type of man could have been secured under that system."

Mr. Wadsworth said he frankly told Colonel Roosevelt as much and that the latter was inclined to agree with him. Among the legislators here to-day much regret was expressed at the announcement that Speaker Wadsworth would not be a candidate for re-election to the Assembly. "DOESN'T READ LIKE KANSAS" New York Platform Hardly a Progressive One, Says Bryan. [By Telegram to the Tribune.] Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29.—"It doesn't read much like the Kansas platform to me," Mr. Roosevelt gave general approval while he was out here. "Such was the comment of William J. Bryan concerning the platform adopted at Saratoga yesterday. "No, sir," he said, with emphasis; "it couldn't be called a progressive platform to the West. The platform seems to have been in the selection of Mr. Roosevelt as temporary chairman of the convention. Aside from a declaration in favor of a direct primary, it is quite like the usual Republican platform. The party is congratulated on what it has done, and this congratulation is reiterated in a multiplicity of phrases. But it doesn't read like Kansas."

BACK, TIRED, BUT HAPPY

Republicans Confident That Stimson Will Sweep the State. FULL HARMONY IN PARTY

"Old Guard" and Progressives Will Work Together for the Ticket, Says Griscom.

Every train coming down Albany yesterday brought its quota of delegates returning from the Republican convention at Saratoga. They were all tired and chiefly in search of rest, but they all wanted the rest to be ready for the beginning of the fight next Tuesday, when Mr. Stimson will be officially informed of his nomination and the campaign will start. Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the Republican County Committee, came down last night on the same train with Senator George B. Agnew, William M. Bennett, who will begin his Congress fight next week, Senator Depey and Lou Paton. Mr. Griscom was pretty tired out by the work of the convention and slept most of the way down. He did not hold any conferences on the train, but before he left Saratoga he was assured that the "old guard" would line up for Stimson. "I held a number of conferences before I left Saratoga," he said last night, "and I was assured that the 'old guard' would be with the Progressives, now that the convention fight is over. We are going in to win, and there will be no factions in the party on Election Day. I know that in my own mind, but I left Saratoga satisfied of the unanimity of the party. The whole party will be solidly behind Stimson."

"Old Guard" Will Be In Line.

"Everybody was pleased with the character of the ticket, and the open character of the convention was a great benefit to the party in the State. The delegates were all highly satisfied. After the convention adjourned every one was jubilant over the ticket and the platform. Our campaign will begin next week at the official notification of Mr. Stimson. We will all get as much rest as we can, in order to be ready for a hard campaign, but there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done, and we will be busy on that. As soon as Mr. Stimson has been notified of the campaign will begin at the corner of the State. The state committee will meet on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Republican Club, in 40th street, to elect a state chairman. The notification of Mr. Stimson will take place at the Republican Club in the afternoon. William M. Bennett was especially pleased with the direct nominations plank in the platform.

Pleased by Direct Primaries.

"The direct nominations plank is the feature of the platform that I like best," he said. "I think it means direct nominations for all offices from Governor down. That is what we want, and that is the feature on which we can make our strongest appeal to the voters. But the whole platform is a remarkably strong and able document. The ticket is a very strong one, and I think our candidates are sure to be elected. Mr. Stimson is a man of very high character, and the work he has done will appeal to the voters. We can go before the people on our record, also. "We have a record of legislation that is remarkable, both in the State and in the nation. We can point to the fact that we have done our own housecleaning and done it well. And we can point with the highest pride to the administration of Governor Hughes. "Mr. Stimson will make a worthy successor to Governor Hughes. The record of his fight against trusts and corporations will make an especially strong appeal to the voters. I know of no more effective argument for what can be expected of him in the future. I do not think we could have done better in other candidates or platform. "My own campaign for Congress will begin next week, at the same time that Army men near the speakers' stand, and addressed his remarks to them in praise of the service they had performed for the Union.

Republican Year, Says Agnew.

"I think it is an admirable ticket and the platform could not be improved upon," said State Senator George B. Agnew. "We are going to win this fall. It is another Republican year." Congressman William S. Bennett came in on an earlier train. He was sorry that he himself was not at the head of the ticket, but he was ready to turn in and work for the election of Mr. Stimson. "I sent my congratulations to Mr. Stimson this morning," he said, "and I shall turn to and work with everybody else for the election of him and all the others on the ticket in November. "I am very proud of the fact that a majority of the delegates in the New York County delegation stood with me. Every Army man near the speakers' stand, and addressed his remarks to them in praise of the service they had performed for the Union.

STIMSON RECEIVED \$59,000

Pay for Services After Retiring as District Attorney. Washington, Sept. 29.—A request having been made to Attorney General Wickersham for a statement of the fees paid to him for his services as the Republican nominee for Governor of New York, for his services as special attorney, an official statement was made by the Department of Justice to-day showing the entire amount paid to him for services rendered since his retirement from the office of United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York on April 8, 1909. The statement follows: For his services in preparing the brief on the appeal of Charles W. Morse to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and for the extension of argument before that court, Mr. Stimson was paid \$4,000, to cover not only his services, but his clerical and stenographic expenses. For his services in the collection of the \$300,000 from the various sugar plantations and the trial of the indictments against Spitzer and the sugar company's checkers he was paid \$5,000 over and above his disbursements and expenses. For his services in the grand jury indictment leading to the indictment of Heike, Gerbracht et al., and in the trial before the jury of the indictment against Heike, Gerbracht et al., and for the grand jury indictment leading to the indictment of the heads of the firm, resulting in the indictment of the head weighers et al., he was paid \$10,000 over and above his expenses and disbursements.

ROOSEVELT VISITS FAIR

Discourses on Domestic Life to Dutchess County Farmers. HAD "MIDDLING BUSY TIME"

Back Again at Oyster Bay for Brief Repose—Progressives Sure of Victory.

Theodore Roosevelt returned from Saratoga yesterday with the declared intention of making a vigorous campaign on the stump throughout the State for Henry L. Stimson, the Republican candidate for Governor. At the request of Congressman Hamilton Fish, of Putnam County, Mr. Roosevelt left the train at Poughkeepsie and made a short speech at the Dutchess County fair. An enthusiastic crowd of several thousand farmers gave him a rousing welcome at the fair. Interest had been sharpened by the expectation that he might sound the call for the state Republican campaign and make his first campaign speech. The ex-President disappointed his auditors in that respect, and pleaded his weariness after the unusually strenuous times at Saratoga. He spoke briefly on the home virtues and the necessity of improving conditions for the farmer. "I shall not try to make a long address to you to-day," he said, "because we have had a middling busy time for the last two days at Saratoga. But it was a particularly satisfactory time," he added. The reference to the Progressive victory at Saratoga started prolonged cheering. When the crowd quieted down Mr. Roosevelt continued: "I am a very great believer in these fair, and I feel that they serve an educational purpose as well as relaxation and amusement. Every thoughtful man ought to do all he can to improve conditions in the open country for the farmer, and make it easier and more attractive for men to follow that pursuit in life. "Things should be made easier for the farmer's wife as well as for the farmer himself. I am heartily in sympathy with the machinery, but at the same time he should be interested in improving the machinery indoors, in his home. Work the Supreme Pleasure. "There is a tendency for men and women alike to think too much of ease and pleasure, to think life should hold as its aim the avoidance of hard work and what is disagreeable. I know of no more worthless life than that of the man or woman who makes pleasure the one serious object. The joy of work worth doing and well done affords, or should afford, the supreme pleasure in life. Mr. Roosevelt, as has been his custom in other speeches, singled out several Grand Army men near the speakers' stand, and addressed his remarks to them in praise of the service they had performed for the Union.

"The men of the Civil War," he said, "know what it is to suffer cold, hunger and discomfort in the performance of duty, but they did it because the joy of life comes not from seeking pleasure, but from the glory and satisfaction of accomplishing a good task. I was there myself. Our war was a small one, but it was all the war there was." Mr. Roosevelt told the women that they were usually a little bit better than their husbands. It was their duty to rear a family properly, he said, and that was a harder task than most men had to do. "The man who doesn't help her in the home and shares his duty in that respect," said the speaker, shaking his fists, "is the meanest man on God's created universe. Real Unity of Thought. "I have been in every State and addressed every kind of audience," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "and I am struck more and more, not with the superficial differences, but with the real unity of thought and purpose of our people. "A good American is a good American anywhere, no matter what his family or station in life may be. We must judge him by his conduct, and the principal thing we want to know is whether he will stay put. "Our political system must not run at opposite angles to our social system, but they must be compatible in the cardinal principles. I am against the rich croak as well as the poor croak, and a friend of the honest man. "I don't believe we shall make this great Republic the greatest example of good government to all the nations of the world, but in order to do so we must insist upon judging every man on the standard of his individual conduct." Congressman W. W. Cocks, who represents the Oyster Bay district, Congressman Hamilton Fish and various other active Progressives who were on the train with Mr. Roosevelt returning from the convention all prophesied a Republican campaign the thoroughness of which will have seldom been seen in this State.

Believes Stimson Will Win.

They all expressed themselves as sanguine of the results with Mr. Stimson at the head of the ticket. If the "old guard" leaders continued to sulk and lie down on their ears it would not materially affect the plans of the Progressives nor hurt their cause, it was said. In fact, it might be best thing that some of them could do, as it was suggested. It is expected, however, that they will get in line and do some work in their districts for the candidate. Mr. Roosevelt left Saratoga at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and only stopped over for an hour in Poughkeepsie. Reginald W. Rives, president of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, and a committee met at the hotel they started for the fair grounds, two miles away. A band and a squad of police met the automobile at the gate to the grounds and escorted Mr. Roosevelt to the speaker's stand. The Audience a Large One. Five or six thousand persons were standing packed closely together in the space about the speakers' stand. The appearance of Mr. Roosevelt on the platform, accompanied by Mr. Rives and Congressman Fish, was the signal for en-

thusiastic cheering. Repeated cries for "More!" were made when Mr. Roosevelt brought his remarks to a close. A hurried trip was made by automobile to the station, and the 1:37 train was boarded for this city. Mr. Roosevelt went to Oyster Bay by automobile on his arrival here. His machine met him at the station. He will come to his office at the "Outlook" building to-day. At 4 o'clock this afternoon he will appear before the New York State League of Republican Clubs at Carnegie Hall. There were no visitors at Sagamore Hill last night, and Colonel Roosevelt enjoyed his first good rest in several days.

SHERMAN SUPPORTS TICKET

Vice-President Accepts Result of Convention Complacently. Utica, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Vice-President James S. Sherman, in speaking to-day of the Republican State Convention, announced that he would support the ticket. He said: "I am entirely content with the result of the Saratoga convention. The platform is exceptionally clear and forceful, and in its reference to direct nominations, the minority plank, which was clearly and unambiguously explained, it called for a continuance of major conventions, with representatives therein chosen directly by the people, have always favored the course, and as far back as 1884, in the Congress district, succeeded in having that plan adopted. I regret to say it was thereafter abandoned. All this, however, relates to procedure. It does not relate to basic principles of the party, neither to a moral question. The ticket named is most excellent of course, the organization was absolutely dominated by one man, and its every action was taken at his bidding. That, too, however, I regard as a procedure, and I accept the result complacently, and shall, of course, support the ticket nominated."

PRaises CONDEMNATION PLANK

City Club Secretary Comments Upon Republican Platform. In commenting on the Republican state platform yesterday Robert S. Binkard, secretary of the City Club, said that the condemnation plank, which is third from the top of the constitution which was urged upon the Legislature by the City Club last winter and met with the approval of the city administration. "As the plank states," said Mr. Binkard, "this amendment enables a Supreme Court justice, with or without a jury, to hear a condemnation case directly, making it unnecessary to appoint commissioners and providing a much more expeditious way of determining awards. This amendment was worked out at the City Club on March 12, 1910, and was introduced by Assemblyman Bates in the Assembly and fathered by Senators Brough and Wainwright in the Senate."

SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET IN

Albany, Sept. 29.—The state ticket of the Socialist Labor party was filed with petition with the secretary of State to-day. Frank L. Fassano, of Troy, is the candidate for Governor.

Wild's Orientals. Our Fall importation of rugs is so large we must make room—by selling part of our old stock quickly. So we have reduced the price on about 400 rugs—from 20% to 40%. It's an unusual opportunity to obtain genuine "Wild's Orientals" at unquestionably low prices.

JOSEPH WILD & CO. FIFTH AVENUE 6-35th STREET. Established 1872.



The "Detroit Electric" is noiseless, odorless and clean—as simple and safe to operate as an electric lamp. Instantly ready for any service, and more reliable and economical than a gas car. Good for more miles on one charge than you would care to make in a day, at a nominal cost. We advise the use of the new Edison storage battery, which we guarantee for 50,000 miles.

THE DETROIT ELECTRIC. 80th STREET & BROADWAY.

VANDERBILT CUP RACE. LONG ISLAND MOTOR PARKWAY. Saturday, October 1st, 1910. RACE STARTS AT DAYLIGHT.

SUN-RAY. The Purest Natural Spring Water known. CARPET J. & J. W. WILLIAMS. 353 West 54th St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale. LEX. to 3rd 59th to 60th St. \$50.00 Limoges China Dinner Sets \$28.98. Our Wonderful September Sale of Orientals. Continues. New Bales are Opened Daily and the Prices Continue To Be the Lowest in New York—the Lowest You Will Know! Please Bear in Mind—Not only are the stocks enormous and the varieties immense and the prices the lowest ever known, but the facilities for serving you intelligently and expeditiously are complete. \$15, \$18, & \$20 Oriental Rugs at \$6.75. \$22 to \$32 Oriental Rugs at \$9.75. \$18 to \$22 Oriental Rugs at \$7.75. \$30 to \$40 Oriental Rugs at \$10.50. Moussoul and other Oriental Rugs at \$15.75. \$75 to \$100 Saruks and Kermanshahs \$29.75. Hundreds of Room Size Rugs. Persian Hall Runners at These Low Prices.