

GET-COAL SCREAMERS AT IT.

SHAKE THEIR FISTS AT ROOSEVELT AND KNOX.

Talk About Impachment and Praise Sherman Anti-Trust Law—Marbury's Co-horts of 50, Supported by Senator Mason, Make the Welkin Ring.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The "Get-Coal" convention, which met in Detroit last October and was led to Washington yesterday by Mayor Marbury of that city in order that its deliberations might be held under the storm center of legislation, today shook its fist under the nose of Attorney-General Knox, said rude things about President Roosevelt and patted the Sherman Anti-Trust law on the back.

Senator William E. Mason of Illinois, who will join the "eets" after the 4th of March, presided over the excitement, and Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee had personal charge of the oratorical pyrotechnics.

The latter declared that the Interstate Commerce act was a "powerful" law, that all over the city of Washington people are hourly freezing to death for lack of fuel, and that Attorney-General Knox, the District Judge, and a number of other Federal officials should be impeached for not doing something to relieve the situation.

When the convention was called to order this morning in the Shoreham Hotel, most of the "get-coalers" were very sore because the business interests of Washington hadn't received them with open arms. In fact, the Washington business interests were not consulted as to this matter, but were left to provide the meeting place in accordance with the terms of the "call."

But at a conference of the Washington Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association, some days ago, and the Washington public were absolved of any official recognition of the convention and the delegates were left to find their own quarters.

They finally locate at the Shoreham, but most of them were too mad this morning to admit that the fifty delegates would have looked ridiculous in a hall built to accommodate 10,000.

The convention was called to order by Mayor Marbury, who urged Washington to go into the coal business as a city (applause) and cited the case of Detroit, where, he said, the experiment had been pronounced successful and the city was getting all the coal it wanted and was re-talling it at from \$4.50 to \$5 a ton. (Applause.)

Everybody was much interested in Mr. Marbury's statement, and especially in the scale of prices, until he remarked that, of course, he meant soft coal. Then somebody led him gently aside, and explained as lightly as possible that Washington hasn't worried and isn't going to worry over the soft coal situation, but that the price of anthracite is at present the burning question.

Mr. Marbury thereupon subsided and was followed by Senator Mason, who fired several broadsides at the delegates, and his big guns at coal dealers, operators, Federal officials and national Legislatures, meanwhile keeping up a running fire on his secondary targets, advertising his own little pet trust-buster, now slumbering peacefully under the care of the Senate committee on Judiciary.

He asserted that there was a general conspiracy to raise the price of commodities to the people of the United States, and urged national legislation to relieve the situation, advocated public ownership of the coal mines, cited several instances where the coal owners had refused to employ corporations from depriving people of articles of food and other necessities and insisted that the present laws on the subject gave sufficient warrants for taking similar steps in regard to the coal question.

T. K. Tarsney, Corporation Counsel for the city of Detroit, big brother of Representative in Congress, had a good word to say for the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Mr. Tarsney thought the law was plenty good enough if the officials charged with its enforcement would only do their duty.

Mr. Gaines made some brief but impassioned remarks. "It is an outrage that the Attorney General of the United States and the President of the United States have not enforced these powerful laws of the statute books of our country against the grinding and heartless monopolies of inoperative greed.

"Right here in Washington, under the very shadow of the Capitol dome people are freezing to death for lack of fuel. We want to find out whether or not it is a fact that the judges of the Supreme Court will enforce the laws applying to the coal trust. If this executive and judicial inactivity continues the Attorney General of the United States and others will be invited to impeach me, and I for one will support such action by the House of Representatives."

Mr. Gaines spoke of impeaching the Attorney General, and as he left the platform mentioned that he was going to the Capitol to defeat the bill to increase the salaries of the District Judges. The delegates to the convention were given to understand, confidentially, to-night, that Mr. Gaines never reached the Capitol, as the bill passed, 125 to 74.

At to-night's session Representative Gaines severely arraigned the President and the delegates to the convention for their course of passive inaction.

At the conclusion of several addresses by delegates a resolution was passed, stating to be the order of the day for the convention that there was an illegal combination in restraint of the coal trade and within the power of the Sherman act to curb, and calling upon the President to direct the Attorney-General to discover and punish those guilty.

Coal Train Raided.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Led by women, a mob numbering 500 boys, women and men held up and robbed a Chicago and Northwestern coal train last night. To accomplish their purpose they barricaded the tracks and when the engine drawing forty cars was forced to stop the women and boys uncoupled the cars and carried off nearly five carloads of coal.

It was done at Webster avenue on the Wisconsin division of the road. For three hours that part of the Northwestern system was barred to traffic while the crowd increased to nearly 1,000 persons. Three of the women, under whose leadership the raid was made, were arrested by the A. T. R. street police together with two men, but the women were released after being taken into a patrol wagon were released, owing to the threatnings of the crowd.

COST OF CUTTING A THROAT.

Six Months in Prison, \$250 Fine and \$5,000 Damages.

Women Who Dress Fashionably keep up to date by reading the Fashion Notes and studying the dress illustrations printed in the Women's Pages of THE SUNDAY SUN and THE EVENING SUN.—Ad.

MINERS' CONVENTION ENDS.

Now Over Organizing Non-Union Men in Western Pennsylvania.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—There was a decided note of discord in the National Convention of the United Mine Workers today while that body was considering the conditions in the Pennsylvania soft-coal district. President Patrick Dolan brought up the subject by referring to the fact that some of the organizers had reported that he stands in the way of the organization of the 30,000 non-union miners in the district, and that the practice of cutting the initiation fee to 50 cents in order to get these miners into the organization had proved ineffectual.

Referring to these strictures, Dolan said that the organizers had retarded the progress of the union in the Pittsburgh district; that some of them had left hotel bills unpaid and these had brought the organization into disrepute. He declared that fifty out of the fifty-nine delegates from that district support his plan.

Conditions in the West Virginia field were considered at great length to-day, and it was decided to make a fight to a finish to unionize all the mines.

The work of amending the constitution was completed to-day. Among the changes was one fixing a uniform initiation fee of \$10 for miners and \$2.50 for boys between 14 and 18 years, providing free admission to boys who are the orphans of miners, and fixing a fine of \$10 for issuing transfer cards to miners who are three months in arrears.

Operators who are to confer with the miners' committee regarding the scale for 1903 are here in force, and there is a feeling of hostility to the increase of 25 per cent, which the scale committee will contend for. In this connection it developed to-day that some of the larger operators had conferred with leading miners on Sunday and had informed them that they would construe any steps to create a strike of \$200,000 as an offer to work on the new scale was not accepted.

The convention finished its business late this afternoon. On Thursday the delegates from the competitive district, consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and western Pennsylvania, will meet the operators in joint conference to consider the scale.

THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL.

Congress Inquiry in Boston Seems to Show Evidence of Conspiracy.

Boston, Jan. 27.—Although the Congress coal investigation committee has been in session here only two days one of the Representatives said this evening that sufficient testimony has been presented to establish a presumption of collusion between the coal roads and the independent operators to divide profits derived from the present high prices.

"The independent operator assumes the curse," said he, "but the evidence may be overturned by that taken in Philadelphia when we sit there."

The commission expects to finish hearing testimony in Boston sometime to-morrow. The most interesting feature of to-day's hearing was the refusal of a witness to answer a question put to him by the committee. The man was Frank Taylor, clerk for Percy Heiler & Sons of Philadelphia, who has charge of the books concerning the transactions of the concern in New England. He said that his firm had sold 25,000 tons of bituminous coal in New England during a ten day period, but refused to say to whom, excusing himself under the plea that he was acting under advice of counsel.

Taylor is the witness who last night was allowed to loiter upon the platform that he had illness in his family. Chairman Littlefield questioned him sharply to-day and said that if he refused to answer the question he would be held in contempt of court. Mr. Littlefield told Taylor that his legal adviser had suggested that he again consult his lawyer.

Mr. Littlefield said that he had read the young man a copy of the resolution under which the commission was acting and suggested that he again consult his lawyer. The Reading Company, testified that he had sold anthracite during the present month for several grades of coal. The price was as high as \$10, \$12 and even \$14 a ton has been asked for the fuel by the dealers who bought it at the price quoted by Mr. Sherwin. The witness said that \$6.75 has been the price right along.

Mr. Sherwin said nobody was to blame if the Boston householders paid \$12 a ton while the Philadelphia man got coal for \$6.75.

LOTS OF COAL NOW.

Delivery the Main Trouble—Independent Anthracite Dropping in Price.

The rise in temperature yesterday forced down the price of independent coal to \$7 and \$7.25 a ton, \$7.50 a ton, 0. b. being the highest price asked, and contracts made by some dealers which will soon make the price \$6.50 a ton here 0. b. There was no change in the retail price but more coal was delivered than on any day since last April.

STRIKE HE CAN'T AVOID.

Contractor Wills Has to Choose Between Carpenters' Unions, and Fight Anyway.

A series of strikes on buildings for which Charles T. Wills has contracts is threatened by the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society against members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. There is a general fight against the brotherhood by the Board of Building Trades, with which the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society is affiliated, and as Mr. Wills has many large contracts he has decided to start with him if the brotherhood men employ him or not discharged.

A conference took place yesterday between Mr. Wills and a committee of the board in his office with the idea of reaching a settlement, but a settlement is unlikely, in case he continues to employ brotherhood men here and if he discharges them the brotherhood will order strikes on his contracts in other cities. He is willing to employ union men, but no matter which brand he employs he has to face a strike in the many other cities. He considers to be the lesser of the two evils and will inform the board on Friday from which union he will take his men.

COLLEGE HALL FOR COLUMBIA.

Alumni Start a \$400,000 Fund With \$1,000 and as Much More Is Added.

The need for a distinctive hall for the college department of Columbia University has become so urgent that the alumni have started a fund of \$400,000 to pay for the erection of the new building. The Alumni Association has set the movement going by appropriating \$1,000 for a college hall, and the classes of '99 and 1900 at their annual reunion this month have contributed \$500 each to the fund. It is hoped to get every class, from 1880 to 1902, to give at least \$50. Individual subscriptions have not yet been solicited.

Next year will be the 150th in the history of the college, and the alumni believe that the most suitable holiday present would be in the words of Don Quixote: "A large, commodious and noble home of the humanities."

Disunion in Chicago Automobile Club.



Just sea—a sale. Boys' long trouser suits, mixtures and some black and blue chevots; sizes 13 to 16. Were \$12 to \$18. \$7.50.

We don't make 75 cent boys' knee trousers, but we've culled 1,000 pairs from higher priced and marked them 75 cents. Light and heavy weight. Sizes 3 to 16.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY 256 Broadway, opposite City Hall, in 3rd and 4th Wards. All orders by mail.

MITCHELL MANDATE WAS STOP

CONTRACTOR NOT ALLOWED TO FINISH COAL BREAKERS.

Boss Carpenter Went to the Miners to Get "Permission" to Do Work Not Covered in the Strike—Didn't Get It—Tales of Hardships Explored.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Strong evidence as to the arrogance displayed by the United Mine Workers in refusing to allow workmen to build breakers at Frackville and Shbanah was brought out at to-day's hearing before the anthracite strike commission.

H. K. Christ, a contractor who had charge of the work, declared that while he had no positive knowledge that the United Mine Workers as an organization had prevented the men from working, he was certain, nevertheless, that it had been within the power of President Mitchell and Fahy and the other leaders to give him permission to hire men with a promise of no interference.

Contractor Christ, upon taking the stand, read the following letter written to him by John Mitchell, when he had asked whether the union had a right to prevent his carpenters from working.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter I would say that the Hazleton convention took no action that would affect your class of work. Since that time, however, our executive board has decided to get "permission" to work. I have no option, therefore, except to carry out this order. Respectfully, JOHN MITCHELL.

"I stated the case before two members of the advisory board of Mahanoy City," said Christ, "and they thought it would be advisable to get 'permission' to go on with this work, but when I sought it, every person of committee I consulted about the matter either postponed or passed it on to some one else.

"Later in the summer I made a proposition to Mr. Mitchell, saying what I would do if his organization would permit my carpenters to work. Mitchell then referred me to Fahy. I was told to put my petition in writing. This I did. I agreed to employ United Mine Workers to do all my unskilled work and to pay them twelve hours' pay for ten hours' work. I stated that my skilled carpenters were union men. I agreed to pay \$10 weekly to the union relief fund and I agreed to keep possession of any breaker I might build until the end of the strike.

"Then I met Fahy and Dougherty of the union. Fahy said he could not allow my men to work more than eight hours. He said that if he let my carpenters work, he might have to let other men work. I tried to do my work with my regular force, but one morning the men told me they had all been visited by committees and threatened with death if they continued to work ten hours. This practically stopped my work for three months.

"Had I been left alone I would have completed three new breakers by the end of the strike. This would have produced not less than 600 tons a day each.

"Do I understand," asked Judge Gray, "that you asked permission to employ men for the employ of union men, but that as an independent contractor you asked to be allowed to work on your own account?"

"I merely asked permission to be allowed to work and agreed to employ as many union men as I could."

"Then, as you understand it, the union assumes to have the right to grant or withhold permission whether a contractor employs its members or outsiders?"

"Yes, sir."

When P. Edward Ross, auditor for Markle & Co. of Mrs. Burns, who had given sensational testimony before the commission at Scranton.

"Her husband died in 1888 and her son started to work in 1884. During the intervening years, Mrs. Burns was allowed to live in the house without paying rent and was supplied with coal free. When her son began to work she was allowed to get her goods on credit at the store. In the regular course she should at that time have been credited with the amount due for rent, but this was overlooked and it was not till 1893 that she was credited with \$376.70, the amount of rent and coal; or in other words, she was forgiven the amount of the rent and coal she had borrowed. It should be stated, however, that this was the amount of wages earned by her son for four years, but never paid him, and that this amount was held back to meet rent bills.

"We will make it plain by our witness," explained Mr. Dickson, "that the woman understood her situation."

"Let us get at the facts, said Judge Gray, "who has taken great interest in these cases, and sent Christmas boxes to both of them. I wish to know who the creditor is for labor done by Mrs. Burns and her son."

"No, that was a credit to profit and loss and represented the wiping out of an old debt by the company."

Macy's

Broadway, 34th to 35th St. Removed to 56 at Sixth Ave.

Our Most Extraordinary Values Are Frequently the Ones Not Advertised. Why? Because if We Did Advertise Them Mail Order Customers Would Be Disappointed, as Usually There Are Just Quantities Enough to Last One Day. Daily Visitors to the Store Know the Character of These Offerings.

Spring Dress Goods

Spring Dress Goods are in fullest feather—and hundreds are glad of the opportunity that this early display affords. It's the time for leisurely selections—for deliberate decisions. Plenty of time to ponder the needs of the Spring wardrobe and to calculate with exactness the possibilities of the purse that must provide for these needs.

And dressmakers are calmer now—their organizations are free from the tension of hard-rushed fitting and sewing. Women know the difference in time and money between having their Spring clothes made in February and May. The materials await you at Macy's. These are among the desirables:

- Crepeline Laine—an exquisite weave—pale blue, tan, biscuit, reseda, Nile, marine and navy, 42 inches wide. 98c
Lace-striped Voile—airy and graceful—just over from France—pearl and silver gray, tan, biscuit, royal, marine and navy blue, 44 inches wide. \$1.24
Bourette Twine Cloth—a canvas variation—green, tan and gray combined with white, 44 inches wide. \$1.49
Bourette Striped Silk-and-wool Eolian, the recent Paris conceit—white on light blue, red, or silver, on pearl gray, on tan and on marine blue, 44 inches wide. \$1.79
Fleeced Eolians—daintiest of the new-comers—drizzles of white flecks on biscuit, light blue, royal blue, reseda and gray, 44 inches wide. \$2.24

Imported Wash Goods.

Beauty in every fold—weave-beauty, style-beauty, color-beauty. Spinners, designers, dyers never wrought prettier. The variety is delightfully broad. Charming Cottons for every use: Filmy, zephyry fabrics, with delicate tint-touches for evening gowns; heavier ones with a hint of firmness and strength for street frocks, and scores of the chevioty, linen, madras sorts that are ideal for the waists worn on links, court, mountain or shore.

These goods at their real value should command your favor. Their fresh daintiness deserves it. But we are now selling many lines at less than their real value. Assuming that our closest competitor is offering them at fair retail prices, it is found, by comparisons, that our rates are very much lower than the materials are worth. For example:

- Best Imported Irish Dimity, solid colors and an infinite variety of figures. 19c
Scotch Zephyrs, stripes and checks in all the wanted colorings. 19c
Scotch Woven Madras, forty styles of stripes for shirts and waists, 32 in. wide. 24c
Scotch Madras, very smooth and fine, over sixty different effects, 32 in. wide. 26c
French Percales, dots, stripes, checks, Gros Romans & Co.'s best grade, 32 in. wide. 22c

Women's Gloves.

The values and the buyers at the Glove counters tell their own bright story. Our efforts, culminating in unexcelled readiness, are winning large public appreciation daily. Gloves for every occasion. Gloves for street wear, for evening wear—the best styles. The kernel of the fact is clear: Very best qualities at prices that other stores do not match. A single item—not special—because all the Gloves on sale here are sold on the same attractive basis: Women's One-class Genuine Mocha Gray Gloves, pique sewed, sold elsewhere at \$1.00; our price. 79c

Furniture in White Raiment

offers a beautiful scheme for the Bedroom, where lightness and grace of design are desired. We have adapted some simple Colonial features in this conception, that takes form in the low post Beds—the useful chest of Drawers—the Toilet Table of ample size, with Desks, Tables and Chairs, that form a unit for good taste and simple purposes.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company (Incorporated) 34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157. Minsie from Broadway

MORE HAIR FOR BROOKLYN

Supply Better Now Than in Many Years, but Is Being Increased.

A committee of leading Brooklyn merchants of which Mr. A. Abraham is chairman, recently appointed to consider the action of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in increasing the insurance rates in that borough owing, as alleged, to the inadequate water supply. Mr. Abraham communicated with Deputy Commissioner Van Idersden on the subject and yesterday he received a long reply, explaining in detail the various plans under way and projected for increasing the water supply. Mr. Van Idersden says in part:

While the water situation in this borough is not as dire as it has been shown to be at any other time within the past five years, there can be no question that the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand, and the pressure in many districts of the borough is not satisfactory. It should be stated, as well, that there are many miles of old mains which should be replaced and many localities where additional hydrants should be installed.

Many of the specific complaints made by the committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange have not only been for many months and some cases many years, most seriously studied, but have been met by contracts already under way when the action of the exchange was taken.

The Deputy Commissioner then refers to the various improvements and extensions in the water system under way and specifies the more important items, issues requested to cover the work, which can be done in the present year as follows: For additional pumping stations, with the necessary surveys, land, wells, machinery, conduits, etc., to utilize the underground water supply. \$350,000 For additional distributing mains. 750,000 For substituting new for old pipes. 200,000 For the acquisition of real estate and the laying out of new mains, including the expenses in connection with the sanitary protection of the watershed. 50,000 Total. \$1,350,000

DIVORE FOR W. B. BALDWIN.

Rich New Englander Gets Decree in South Dakota on Ground of Cruelty.

STOCK FALLS, S. D., Jan. 27.—William B. Baldwin, a New England millionaire, well known in a number of Eastern cities, and who, immediately prior to coming to South Dakota, eight or ten months ago was a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., has secured a divorce in the Circuit Court here from his wife Anna L. who, at present resides in New York City. The decree was applied for and granted on the ground of extreme cruelty. There was no defence.

The Wanamaker Store

Friendly Shirts

Man's Worst Enemy Is An Ill-Fitting Shirt

A NAGGING WIFE, a furnace that won't draw, a rattling window and a perverse collar-button have their drawbacks to both a man's morals and a mellow disposition. But a Shirt that doesn't fit has more power to rack his nervous system, and make a mental and moral wreck of a man, than all of the others put together.

The man whose shirt is pushing his collar up until his throat is almost cut, or rubbing his bump of inabitiveness until he forgets his love of home, is fit for any crime. The only redeeming feature about a bad shirt is that it is easy to get rid of, and stay rid of.

We have an organization that produces friendly shirts, docile, obedient, peaceful shirts that a man learns to love for the pleasure and comfort they give him. Our expert knows all the faults of shirts, and how to avoid them. He also knows all the comfort lines; just where to allow free play, and where to draw the shirt snug.

WANAMAKER Custom-Made Shirts

Fit So That You Never Think of Them

The collar never protrudes; the shirt never binds; cuffs are always exactly right. In fact, a man never knows the fullest comfort in shirts until he has some made to order at WANAMAKER'S. Perfection of fit, and correct style, are most important; but the particular man is interested in the character and newness of the fabrics. The WANAMAKER collection is the largest that is imported; and it includes the latest and choicest productions of Scotch and French manufacturers. Many patterns shown by us are advance designs that will be seen nowhere else until six months later. Old designs are unknown at WANAMAKER'S because we cut up our season's surplus of fabrics into shirts or pajamas and sell them off quickly. Everything is spic-span-new in custom shirt fabrics at WANAMAKER'S.

This hint of prices: French Percales, \$5; with plaited bosoms, \$2.50. French Broche, \$3.50; with plaited bosoms, \$4. French Raye, \$3.50; with plaited bosoms, \$4. Corset Zephyrs, Jacquard figured, \$4.50. If not convenient to come to the store, we'll send a competent man anywhere in New York city to show samples, and take your measure. Broadway and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer,

offers leading styles in Sealskin, Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Moire, Persian and Siberian Squirrel jackets, coats, automobile coats, wraps, newmarkets, pale-tots, &c., plain and trimmed with Mink, Chinchilla, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable. Also large assortment of neck pieces, mantles, capes, victorines, stoles, &c., in Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Marten, Royal Ermine, Squirrel, Fox, Bear, &c., at the following very great reductions:—

- Squirrel, Fox, Thibet, Bear. 20% discount
Chinchilla, Lynx, Marten. 15%
Royal Ermine, Mink, Persian Lamb, Sealskin. 10%
Imperial Russian and Hudson Bay Sables. 20%
Capes of Mink, Alaska Sable (Skunk), Persian Lamb, Otter, &c. 33%
Capes of fur lined overcoats, \$85, \$125, \$150, \$200, \$300 up. 15%
Men's fur lined circulars, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$90, less. 25%
Women's fur lined robes: large assortment, strong, durable, reliable goods, some as low as \$25 and \$30; splendid robes for \$40; also Black Bear, \$75, \$100, \$125, up to \$200; Mink, Squirrel, Hudson Bay Sable, Wolverine. 25%

Don't miss the opportunity to purchase a genuine Russian Sable muff made from natural skins, not blended or darkened in any way, some as low as \$100, \$150, \$200, \$250, all grades up to \$1,500. Neck pieces, mantles, capes, victorines, at corresponding prices.

Many new shapes, finished too late for the Holiday trade, will be sold at a discount of 20%. HUDSON BAY SABLE muffs, natural skins, \$50, \$65, \$75, \$90, \$100, \$150, \$165, \$185, \$225, \$300, \$325; neck pieces at corresponding prices, all subject to a discount of 20%. Just figure the discount.

Exceptional bargains in Persian Lamb and Sealskin coats and jackets which have been used as models. If you can find one of these garments to fit, you can save from \$50 to \$150 on the regular price. Over \$150,000 worth of reliable, elegantly finished manufactured furs to select from. NOTE.—All sales strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval. 41st and 42d Sts., Between B'way and 6th Ave. Carriage entrance 129 West 41st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED THINGS MAHOGANY. The first mahogany log sent to England in the 18th Century was made into a bureau for the Countess of Buckingham. At that time there was a great demand for mahogany furniture, because of its superb coloring. There has been such a constantly increasing demand, that we have a whole floor for Bedroom furniture alone, and now many odd pieces and even suites are reduced—we must have room for new Spring stock.

We have reproduced not only the antique designs, but the true color of age, and showing the most beautiful grain, so now it will last for centuries and increase in value, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO. 43, 45 and 47 WEST 23rd ST. NEAR BROADWAY. FACTORY: 154 and 156 WEST 19th STREET

OFFICE DESKS AND CHAIRS

Special Sale This Week! 100 different styles, manufacturer's samples, in mahogany and oak, with chairs to match. ALSO CARPET SIZE RUGS, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, IN ALL SIZES, WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT ABOUT ONE-HALF VALUE. SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO. Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts. PEOPLE'S GAS FOLKS HOME.

The Telephone—

a little thing that does big things at little cost. For full information, call the Contract Department, 9010 Broadway, 0600 Morningside, 0640 28th, 0620 Melrose. NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 48 E. 8th St. 220 W. 124th St. 111 W. 20th St. 614 E. 100th St.

Haven't Got the Lighting Franchise They Hoped to Secure in Paris. It is reported here that the wages of truckmen on the Delaware division of the Erie will soon be increased to \$1.25 a day all the year around. They now receive \$1.10 for winter and \$1.20 in summer.