

WISDOM OF THE LANDLORD SIMEON FORD HUMORIST

On Joseph Jefferson and After-Dinner Speeches

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I have followed Mr. Jefferson's career with interest from early boyhood—that is, from above—from the family circle, where we had to take off our jackets so we could sit closer.

I watched him as Rip Van Winkle while my scolding tears fell upon the heads of the bloated aristocrats beneath until they had to raise their umbrellas, and my merry, infectious laugh echoed and reverberated from the far heights until the guardian of the gallery swooped down and repressed my boyish enthusiasm with a club.

As I became more affluent, I descended through the various strata of the theatre until now I have reached the \$2.50 seats purchased on the sidewalks—some are said to be worthless—and some day yet I may get into a box. And still my scolding tears fall over Rip's tribulations, but, alas! my merry, infectious, antiseptic laugh is not now sufficiently contagious to occasion alarm.

I relate all this, not that it is of the slightest interest, but I want Mr. Jefferson to know that I have feebly contributed to his support all these years, for he must realize that, although I can't talk, money talks. I know enough to put up, if I don't know enough to shut up.

I never thought to stretch my legs under the same mahogany with Mr. Jefferson, and as I stand here, six feet in my stocking feet—for I do wear stockings, although my looks may belie it—I can feel myself swelling with pride at having done so—at having dined with Mr. Jefferson.

And yet I don't know why I shouldn't sit at the table with him, for there are some things in common between the actor and the landlord, and yet more which are not in common.

The actor and the landlord both take in the public and both provide entertainment for man and beast. The landlord gives the people bed and board, while in the theatre they get no bed, but sometimes get bored, though never, of course, when Mr. Jefferson is on the stage.

The landlord gives his patrons the best the market affords in his advertisements, while the actor has a certain delicacy about receiving from his audiences the products of the market—especially the vegetable products. Poor Bill Nye used to have a receipt for removing egg stains from the garments of lecturers and actors—but that is neither here nor there. The pathway of Mr. Jefferson has for many years been strewn with flowers, not fruit.

And, finally, while it is the actor's privilege to prance upon the boards, it is the landlord's privilege to prance upon the boards.

Remember when Rip inquires of the innkeeper, "Is this the village of Falling Water?" and the innkeeper replies, or would it be were up-to-date:

"Yes, since Tom Platt took to regulating the heavens above and the earth beneath, we have had water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink. And the Raines fell descended and the flood came, and the wind blew and beat upon that house, and dear old Uncle Levi hardly knew which side of the fence to drop in order to keep out of the wet; and now the clubs have to hang their liquor licenses on the outer walls and the governors thereof cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war, and the free lunch has vanished like a tale that is told, and there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth; and the hand plows on."

That sentence is a little involved, but it shows that I am highly educated.

As a landlord I have had much to do with actors and the have done with me, and some of them have done me the largest and most interesting collection of actors' trunks extant. If I were asked to describe a vacuum I should say:

"A vacuum is the contents of an actor's trunk left with a landlord as collateral for unpaid board."

If the cat hodge rays were to penetrate one of those trunks, when they got inside they would die of homesickness. I haven't one of Mr. Jefferson's trunks, however. I wish I had and then I could say, with Shakespeare's Lucius:

"Draw you near, To stand about this upon this trunk. When I once gave dear old Joe Jefferson to understand that I was anxious to see him in one of his matchless characterizations he inquired if I had a family that shared my anxiety, and when informed that I had, he generously tendered all hands a pass to the family circle. The Lord loves a cheerful giver, but the Lord help any one who strikes Joe for a free pass."

Perhaps you think after-dinner speakers, like game and cheese, improve with age; but even game and cheese can't be kept in cold storage too long without getting a little decelerated.

You are familiar with the poem from "Mother Goose" beginning:

Little Tommy Tucker sang for his supper. Well, Tommy was in luck. For, having sung for his supper, it is fair to presume that he got it and was able to eat it with a relish.

Our better-day Tommy Tuckers get our supper first, when our speech is stuck in our throats so we can't eat, and then have to sing for it afterward. If we could only speak first and eat afterward, how we would relish our victuals!

There are three species of guest. One, the fortunate being who is invited solely to eat, drink and be merry at some other fellow's expense. Another, the gifted being who travels on his shape and who, by reason of his greatness, is invited to throw a halo of respectability over the occasion. And last, the distinguished, yet unhappy orator, who has to work his passage. To the former I present my felicitations; to the latter, my heartfelt sympathy.

This is largely the fault of the speakers themselves, who spend most of their allotted time jollying the listeners into the idea that the call is unexpected and the speech spontaneous.

This is not only untrue, but it robs the orator of the credit which is his due. How much more honest it would be if he would admit that for one or two long sickening weeks his speech had been ranking in his vitals, and that for almost as long his innards, wife and children, have been made wretched by having to listen to rehearsals thereof; that he has aroused suspicions as to his sanity by muttering it in public places and has been shadowed by the police as he patrolled lonely streets at night addressing imaginary after-dinner audiences.

Some bold diners-out have recently tried to break over the ancient custom of after-dinner speaking by substituting for us orators, who make a specialty of clothing our thoughts in beautiful and felicitous phrases, soubrettes who, it is said, do not bother about clothing at all. It is awful to think that we are to be thus brought directly into competition with living pictures and skirt dancers and Little Egypt.

What show would Horace Porter have if he had to go up against the couchee couchee! And even Joe Choate couldn't expect to draw against the Barrison Sisters. Where would I come in, arrayed in my simple dress suit and suggestive maniac, against Cissie Fitzgerald or her naughty wink? And what possible chance would our Chauncey have—peach though he be—against those over-ripe Cherry Sisters! Why, he'd simply be fruit for 'em.

BEEF BETTER BUT HIGHER.

A Change in the Business Methods on a Ranch of the Northwest.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 6.—The lank, lean, raw-boned steers of the Northwest, known as the markets and the ranges of the West. No first-class pen that brings high prices contains any animal of this type. The result is higher-priced beef, but it is worth the difference. Fine, juicy steaks and better boiling bits are available, but they cost more.

The ranchmen of the West have been slow to realize that the change is all for their advantage. They have clung to the idea that it is cheaper to buy range cattle and turn them loose, to pick up a living upon the short grass, depending on luck to render them through the winter in shape for marketing. It is a costly experience to convince them that there was money in pure-bred stock, but they have finally come around to it as a very good business proposition.

The cattle raiser wants animals that will return to him the greatest profit for the feed and labor expended. A pure-bred or half-bred steer takes less time, labor and feed than the old kind, and always brings a cent or two more a pound. The pure-bred animal matures earlier than the other, and this means a saving in the labor and in the finishing process. The high grade steers possess a smoother form of flesh, together with a marked tendency to put on flesh, makes him a more economical feeder than the non-descript. A stockman figures out the difference in this way:

"If the cost of raising a steer at 150. Take the weight at an average of 1,300 pounds. If sold for 6 cents a pound, he would bring \$78, a profit over and above the cost of \$25. If a 1d for 5 cents, he would bring a profit of \$9."

"If sold for 2 or 3 cents, which is not unusual for the poorer grades of the market just now, it would be a losing proposition. It does not even pay for the feed. Loss is always in proportion to the lack of quality in the produce, and this maintains in all lines."

There has been a big movement in cattle from the Northwest to the Northeast this spring and summer. At the least, 400,000 new steers will be necessary to meet the demands of the trade. Many years ago the tendency was toward smaller areas and better business methods.

The small herd, in the hands of capable men, who unite the trade of farmer with that of the cowboy, is a bigger money maker, capital investment considered, than the big herd of the old days, that reared on one feeding place to another and seldom saw any grain. Nowadays the calf raiser of up-to-date methods, raises his own wheat, corn and alfalfa, and makes money at it.

MUSCLE COMES, MUSTACHE GOES.

Crusade of a Trainer Whose Patrons Pay Him \$200 a Week.

Tucked away in an uptown side street under the shadow of a towering hotel is an athletic trainer who gets from all his clients the liberal sum of \$50 a week to keep them in good physical condition. They are a credit to him and look as if his services were worth the money.

They grow strong as a matter of course, the fat are reduced in bulk and the thin made plumper. But there is one other peculiarity of their training which is not so much a matter of course.

This is the tendency of all of the trainer's clients to dispense with their mustaches after they have had a course or two under him. He is the determined enemy of the mustache.

Some of those primitive days in which men's faces were covered with hair. The trainer talks eloquently of the importance of being clean-shaven. During the few minutes of daily exercise that his system requires, the trainer takes out a razor. His conversation covers a wide range. But one subject always reappears. He never neglects the ubiquitousness of the mustache.

So his patients, if they are to be called that, come to have a certain distaste for the mustache, even when they have not one. When he sees a sign of weakness, the trainer sticks to the attack. So toward the end of their training period the mustache happens that the mustache disappears.

Some patients have withstood the trainer's arguments, but most of them emerge from their course of treatment stronger and with newly shaved upper lips that are conspicuously stiff after years of seclusion, under the sheltering mustache.

MACARONI WHEAT PAYS WELL

WEST REPORTS PHENOMENAL SUCCESS WITH IT.

Experiments Indicate That It May Become One of the Great Crops of the Grain Belt—Its Yield Greater Than That of Ordinary Wheat and the Price Higher.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 6.—Phenomenal success in growing macaroni wheat in Nebraska and South and North Dakota from seed imported from Europe in 1901 and 1902 will result this year in by far the greatest acreage of this wheat yet planted in the West.

As a result of trials by the experimental stations of Western agricultural schools, especially that of South Dakota, assisted by Prof. Mark A. Carleton of Manhattan, Kan., co-realtor of the United States Department of Agriculture, the practicability of growing macaroni wheat in this country has been thoroughly established, and hereafter it is to be classed as one of the great crops of the grain belt. Within the past year the following facts have been proved by tests made in South Dakota:

The yield of macaroni wheat is from 80 to 120 per cent greater than that of ordinary blue stem and fine wheats.

The quality of American grown macaroni wheat is such that its products can be made of fully as high quality as those of the imported variety.

Already there is a greater demand from manufacturers than can be met by the growers of macaroni wheat.

Bread, more nutritious, and by many considered more palatable than ordinary bread, can be made from macaroni wheat.

About 150,000 acres of South Dakota land was last year sown to macaroni wheat or its more common and corrupt form, known as goose wheat. This year the acreage will be nearly doubled. Practically the same area will be planted in North Dakota, with a considerably smaller area in Nebraska and Kansas.

The following results by the acre obtained from macaroni wheat as compared with the ordinary variety, in Edmunds county, S. D., a typical wheat region, explain the desire of the farmer of the grain belt to include macaroni wheat in his list of crops:

Thirty bushels macaroni wheat, at 75 cents a bushel, \$22.50.
Twelve bushels ordinary wheat, at 70 cents a bushel, \$8.40.

Thus it was shown in this particular locality that the new wheat, when raised from the ordinary variety, in Edmunds county, S. D., a typical wheat region, took first prize at the State fair.

Thirty-five farmers in all parts of South Dakota who had obtained seed imported from the Crimea and southern Europe by the Brookings, S. D., station, reported yields varying from four to thirty-nine bushels to the acre, and an average yield of twenty and two-thirds bushels. Last year was an exceptionally unfavorable one for macaroni wheat in South Dakota, this grain doing best with comparatively little rainfall. Much of the crop was damaged by hail and an unusual amount of rain. But even this yield netted the planters 80 per cent more revenue than the ordinary wheat.

There are a number of macaroni mills in Minnesota and North Dakota, manufacturing macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, etc. To supply the mill demand in New York and Pennsylvania, hundreds of thousands of bushels of macaroni wheat are imported annually. Even with this the mills are compelled to resort to bread wheats, from which an inferior grade of products results. The importation of the finished product alone amounts to 15,000,000 pounds annually.

If the farmers will turn their attention to the growth of macaroni wheat, the wheat output of the United States will be increased 100,000,000 bushels within a few years," declared Prof. Carleton, a recognized macaroni expert of the United States, who spent several years in Europe studying the various kinds of wheat. "I have traveled through Europe I found a dozen varieties of red winter wheat and macaroni wheats that will be of especial benefit to the grain planters."

The macaroni wheats will be of value to the spring wheat growers from North Dakota to Texas inclusive. They can be grown in such regions as Arizona and Idaho and the driest parts of Washington and Oregon.

Although they need some moisture to bring them up and then a rain later on, afterward the dryer it is the better it seems to be for them. They do well in regions where the rainfall is from ten to fifteen inches. Experiments in the West have shown that where ordinary wheat yields three and four bushels to the acre macaroni produced fifteen bushels.

The introduction of macaroni wheats means an impetus to practical agriculture in this country. As these wheats are especially adapted to the manufacture of macaroni, they will be raised on a large scale and thus supply the demand which is now filled by importation.

When the macaroni factories of the United States know they can draw on our own country for the wheat they will manufacture a greater amount and pay a better price for the wheat, as a special product. Macaroni wheats will bring profits in two ways, then—in higher prices and a much larger yield.

The macaroni wheat differs considerably in appearance from the ordinary variety. The stalks grow stronger, more upright and more closely. The grain itself is larger, with only a slight dent, very hard and yellowish-white in color. It requires the same culture as ordinary wheat, except that the seeding should be about 20 per cent heavier.

Macaroni wheat has been known in this country for thirty-five years, but not in its pure form until recently. The older variety is known as goose wheat and was grown for years without any effort to keep it pure. This is of little more value to the manufacturer than the common bread wheat.

Macaroni flour may be produced by the ordinary American flouring mill, a fact not generally known until recently. Prof. James H. Shepard of the South Dakota Agricultural College of Brookings, S. D., has made an analysis of macaroni wheat and says:

Bread made from macaroni wheat is much more nutritious than the ordinary kind. Macaroni wheat which I analyzed produced about 100 per cent more protein. There seems to be a large amount of misapprehension about the milling properties of macaroni wheat. A small roller mill was installed at the station which demonstrated that the milling of this variety offers no difficulty, requiring only a little more power, because it is so much harder.

The acreage of macaroni wheat in this State is being increased as fast as seed can be obtained. The farmer runs little or no risk in growing it. In case so much has been produced that the home consumption of the macaroni flour is exhausted, it does not consume the entire yield, which is not likely to happen for years to come. The farmer will have two channels for the sale of his crop. It may be exported or put to better use by feeding it to stock at home.

But Mrs. Alice Dines Fouling, professor of domestic economy at the college at Brookings, has demonstrated that a third and very important use for macaroni wheat is likely to spring up in this country, and that is as a substitute for ordinary wheat flour.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co. BROOKLYN.

New Entrance for Men. Our Clothing Store Innovation. Two Elevators at Door to Men's Store.

The opening of our new entrance on Elm place marks another evidence of Loeser progress—in fact, a genuine innovation of practical service to the men of Brooklyn and the only Clothing Department in a dry goods store in a separate building by itself, with a special entrance, where men are taken directly to that department without having to go through the rest of the establishment. Every convenience is established here that you will find in the most exclusive specialist store and just as exclusive too.

Men's Clothing Storage.—In connection with our Cold Storage for furs we have the very best system for taking care of Men's Winter Clothing. No danger of moths or injury of any kind and you are relieved of all care and the expense is a minimum one. Just drop us a postal card and we will do the rest.

Tidal Wave of Men's and Boys' Shirts.

Our Annual June Sale Sweeps All Before It.

39c., 55c., 67c., 87c., 95c. for the Best 60c. to \$1.50 Shirts.

Flight of Main Entrance

The Loeser June Shirt Sales have become an established fact and have always been of such large economic advantage that they are always looked forward to by thousands of Brooklyn men. No sale has ever equalled this at the opening of the Summer. Preparations started months ago. Several of the largest and best manufacturers of the country are contributors to it—making shirts for us as we wanted them, from our own measurements and proportions, with the result that we offer Negligee Shirts for Men and Boys at prices that in many instances really average less than the cost of the material in them, and all are the thoroughly good makes which have made Loeser's the shirt centre of Brooklyn. This list will suggest what kind you want:

39c. for 60c. White Madras.—Plain White Corded Madras Cloth, with white stripes of varying widths. Sizes 14½ to 16.

55c. for \$1.00 Negligee Shirts.—The material is a good, strong, smoothly-woven madras, white satin cords running through the goods, grounds are white and sprinkled with small black or blue figures, and some neat stripes, separate cuffs to match. Handsome shirt for any man of taste. Sizes, 14 to 16.

67c. for \$1.00 Negligee Shirts.—Splendidly made of woven madras, best grade ever put in a shirt to sell at \$1. Very strong and durable, in some of the prettiest stripe and color combinations. All perfect in cloth, workmanship and fit. Cuffs attached and detached. Sizes are 14½ to 17.

67c. for Extra Big Men \$1.00 Negligee Shirts.—A good light weight material, in neat stripes and good colorings. They have 2 very wide turn-down collars and 1 pair of cuffs with each shirt, in sizes 18, 18½, 19, 19½. A boon to the big man.

87c. for Men's \$1.25 and \$1.50 White Negligees.—These shirts probably will be snapped up quicker than any of the others; see them and know why. Two kinds, one a very excellent quality of white corded madras, the other a fine quality of white corded madras, woven for shirts to sell at \$1.25, but the maker in making these cut the cuffs intended for them wrongly and sold us the shirts to sell without separate cuffs at 87c. You can wear your ordinary white cuffs and make a good saving.

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Boys' Shirts on Second Floor.

In making our preparations for the men we are unmindful of the boys' needs, as a glance at the prices and styles will show. We have had most careful workmanship put on all these boys' shirts, so that they will stand the extra strain to which boys subject them.

39c. for Boys' 60c. White Madras.—Shirts same as the men's, made of a strong and durable cloth, white stripes, corded effect through the cloth, sizes 12 to 14. Then at same price are Boys' Madras Shirts, light grounds with small, neat figures. These have separate cuffs, while the white have not. Sizes 12 to 14.

59c. for Boys' 75c. and \$1.00 Negligees of excellent woven and printed Madras cloths, in solid dark colors as well as the light grounds, with neat figures. Some have separate collars, others collar attached, while the greater portion are made with separate cuffs for wear with the white collar. Sizes 12 to 14, but not all sizes in each style.

79c. for Boys' \$1.25 Negligees.—A splendid variety of shirts of thorough goodness taken from several lines of our own stock where sizes were broken, lots of styles for selection, but not all sizes in each kind; sizes are 12 to 14 in some styles.

95c. for Boys' High Class \$1.50 Shirt.—Excellent shirt made by that matchless maker of our men's dandy white shirt. There are shirts with plain front and plaited front—cuffs on and cuffs separate; dark-colored and light-colored, figured and striped; shirts that there's no match in Brooklyn for under \$1.50, to-morrow 95c. each. Sizes, 12 to 14.

At \$1.50 to \$2.50.—Together with the shirts, at prices already stated, whose values are away below what similar shirts could possibly be bought, we mention with special pride a showing right now of the higher grades of ready-made custom shirts, at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. Each price a true shirt under its true value; shirts that have all the special features embodied in them that the visit-to-measure have. You will be amply repaid by a ride to the mammoth shirt sale Monday.

Our Triumphant Sale of Laces.

Second Week of Miles of Newness Never So Cheap.

At 2c. to 98c., Regular Prices 5c. to \$5.98.

We think that we have sold more Laces this past week than have ever been sold before at retail in the same given time. The reason is not far to seek. There is no retail house in America organized abroad as we are. We have our own offices in every Lace centre: Nottingham, England; St. Pierrelles-Calais, France; Brussels, Belgium; St. Gall, Switzerland; Plauen, Saxony. We are owners of machines—bleach, dye and finish laces. We sell at wholesale and retail more Laces than any other dealers in the world, without one exception.

This is the continuation of the largest and most important sale of Laces ever organized, and only possible because of the above facts. As at the opening of the sale immense space has been taken and nearly every kind of Lace has a separate table to enable you to select with the greatest convenience. A great many new Laces have arrived since last Monday, giving you even larger opportunities than before, with thousands of patterns of the very newest kinds from which to select. When you buy at Loeser's you know you buy not only the newest and most up-to-date Laces made, but at lower prices than anywhere else.

2c. to 10c., Value 5c. to 29c.—Torchon laces and insertions, machine made.

5c. to 10c., Value 10c. to 49c.—Cotton galloons and straight insertions in butter, white and Arabian color.

5c. to 19c., Value 10c. to 98c.—Black Chantilly galloons in straight and medallion effects.

5c. to 12c., Value 10c. to 49c.—Normandie and Point de Paris laces, and insertions to match.

5c. to 16c., Value 29c. to 69c.—Cluny insertions and panel effects; also laces.

5c. to 35c., Value 25c. to \$1.75.—Real antique laces and insertions. 4 to 16 in.

5c. to 39c., Value 15c. to \$2.49.—Black Escorialis, galloons and straight insertions.

5c. to 49c. doz., Value 22c. to \$3.95 doz.—Roulaix and French Valenciennes laces and insertions.

5c. to 98c., Value \$1.69 to \$5.98.—Venetian galloons and straight effects in butter, white and Arabian color.

75c., Value \$2.00 and \$3.00.—Showing of mouseline de soies in black, white and black and white, fancy and plain.

Men's Clothing Unprecedented. Blue and Black Serges, Regular \$15.00 to and Unfinished Worsteds, \$18 Suits at \$10. Take Men's Entrance on Elm Place.

Any man who has been in Loeser's clothing store this year and bought clothing knows of value and satisfaction never equalled anywhere, any time; but here's an offer that really surpasses what has been done before. Blue and black were never more popular, and are increasing in popularity every day. These suits are made of blue and black serges and blue and black unfinished worsteds. They are single-breasted, three-button suits, and one lot of double-breasted, long roll three-button suits. The materials are from the famous Placiale Mills, one of the foremost in this country, the material being thoroughly sponged and shrunk; absolutely fast blacks and blues of firm texture and fine weave; beautiful rich coloring. The tailoring of these garments will be found absolutely faultless; hand filled collars, etc., and splendid workmanship throughout; abdomen hard that lend natural mould; narrow, snugly fitting collars that you will find in the finest custom-tailored garments. The fit is simply perfect. They are half and full lined garments, cool and comfortable for summer wear. Sizes 34 to 44, including stout 35 to 46, slim 34 to 40. We can fit most any man. This is the best suit offer we have ever made. There is enough for 500 lucky men, all are \$15.00 to \$18.00 suits at \$10 each. Not sent C. O. D. Take the Elm Place Entrance, leading you into the Men's Store, quite separate from the rest of the establishment—just for men, with two elevators and a very convenient for men's conduct.

\$1.00 for Men's \$2.00 Straw Hats. Take Men's Elm Place Entrance. Extraordinary sale of men's straw hats, made of sennit braid, the popular straw for this season's wear. Shown as the real thing by the most exclusive hat makers in Manhattan. The correct flat brim blocks. Just enough for one day's selling. This offer is made to further introduce our men's hat store.

Attractions for Piano Buyers. The Loeser piano warerooms were never in better position to supply your piano wants than now. The stock of Knabe, Grands and Uprights is complete, especially the art line, which affords an opportunity for those desiring exclusive designs to secure something out of the ordinary in the way of casing. The stock of Ehr Bros, Starr, Emerson and Heller pianos is also complete and very attractive at this time, making the selection of a piano an easy matter.

\$50.00 to \$100.00 Saved on Slightly Used Pianos. If a slightly used piano on which the price has been sharply reduced would be of interest, we have a small stock of such taken in trade and returned from rentals that must prove attractive to the careful buyer. When you think seriously of the used piano isn't it good policy to cast prejudice aside and save from \$50.00 to \$100.00 on a piano that is in every respect as good as when new? Here is a list of such that go on sale to-morrow. May be bought on moderate monthly payments if desired:

Style	Value	Price
Stuyvesant Upright, medium size, ebony case.	250	175
Schiller Upright, medium size, mahogany case.	225	150
Singer Upright, medium size, mahogany case.	200	150
Kayton Upright, medium size, mahogany case.	225	150
Schiller Upright, large size, mahogany case, artistic design and good tone.	350	200
Heller & Co. Upright, largest size, mahogany case, of massive design, like new in every respect.	265	225
Heller & Co. Upright, largest size, Flemish oak case of refined design, good tone and like new.	250	200
Emerson Upright, medium size, Flemish oak case. Has been rented but short time and like new.	325	450
Knabe Upright, has been rented in private family, where it had the best of care, is therefore like new.	500	400

PIANO WAREROOMS, FOURTH FLOOR.