

THAW TRIAL SIDELIGHTS.

"BRAINSTORM" THE CATCHWORD IT HAS ADDED TO SLANG.

Rivals "the little black man" as a phrase about town—expert testimony on either side of the fence—why not a state judge of criminal insanity?

Whatever happens to Harry Thaw, whether he is convicted of the murder of Stanford White or whether he is acquitted on the ground of insanity or whether the jury disagrees and necessitates a new trial, the case has at least made one pungent contribution to the already sufficiently large vocabulary of American slang.

This contribution is, of course, the word "brainstorm." Dr. Britton D. Evans has testified as an expert alienist in a good many murder trials and his testimony has been frequently reported in the newspapers, but nothing that he ever said on the witness stand or anywhere else has made such a dent on the public mind as has the brainstorm.

It may be that this word occurs somewhere in the literature of insanity, but nobody extending possibly a few professional students of that sort of thing had ever heard of it until Dr. Evans declared upon the witness stand that that was what ailed Harry Thaw on the night when he shot Stanford White on the roof of Madison Square Garden. Dr. Evans was not the only cerebral meteorologist to size up the weather of Thaw's mind in this way. He was the pioneer of course, but a few days later Dr. Charles G. Wagner, another expert witness for the defence, declared that brainstorm was a fine word for just such a use and he subscribed without reservation to Dr. Evans's application of it. Both the experts explained that a brainstorm was a mental fluctuation, but for the general public this was an explanation that didn't explain. "Brainstorm was good enough for them."

It got to be a catchword in the court room within a few hours after Dr. Evans first uttered it. Only two days later an unfortunate person who had been conducting some elaborate experiments in the line of internal irrigation informed the police court Magistrate before whom he was arraigned on that unpleasant "next morning" that at the time he was arrested he was suffering from a brainstorm of a pronounced character.

"No such thing, yer Honor," declared the unscientific cop who had arrested him. "Was nothing but a jag he had."

"Not being an alienist the Magistrate accepted the cop's view. The phrase, in fact, has spread like wildfire. If a man shows up at his office an hour or two late in the morning he is more than likely to inform his partner smilingly that he had a brainstorm the night before and that the sea is still pretty rough up under his roof. Whereupon his partner may inquire:

"Do you see ten policemen on the chandeliers?" This playful rejoinder is the result of Dr. Evans's illustration of what constitutes a hallucination and makes a useful substitute for the customary sympathetic inquiries about alligators or alligators with green polka dots all over their backs.

The brainstorm, in fact, seems to be in a very fair way of rivaling the former popularity of the "little black man." The "little black man," it will be remembered, was also employed to account for the commission of a murder, though, unlike the brainstorm, the blame was laid upon him by the murderer himself, and not by an alienist.

This was the murder of George H. Williams, a grocer at Watchung, N. J., and for a time there was much mystery about it. At length a New York ironworker named George H. Wood was arrested. He finally made a confession and alleged that he had not himself willingly committed the act, but that he had been driven to it by a little black man who followed him about and posted him and gave him no peace until he had done murder.

Wood explained that this little black man was a chap named Wolf, and he regarded him as his other and worse self. He told about having left several places because Wolf came there and also declared that Wolf had passed bad checks on him and made his life miserable. He said he regarded Wolf as responsible for all his misfortunes.

The upshot of the trial was that Wood was sent away to an asylum for the criminal insane. It will be interesting to see whether the brainstorm will do as much for Thaw as the little black man did for Wood. For some time after the Wood trial the little black man was employed to account for all sorts of evil doings, all the way from being late to dinner up to taking bad money. The term, however, seems to be quick to seize on the idea, and the cartoonists mull more or less merry with it for some time. Senator Pat McCarran was at that time more or less in the limelight, and the cartoonists used to represent him invariably as accompanied by a little black man who was being put to putting him up to all sorts of stunts.

The street fakers got the notion, too, and before long they were selling the little black men on the streets corners along with maps of Greater New York and the latest puzzles guaranteed to make a guy think even of the life in Canada. Right here the brainstorm seems bound to fall down. It's hard to see how the thing can be put in tangible shape. To Mr. Jerome it was impossible.

Even the recently reported and revolting murder of Jennie Boschier in Paterson resulted more or less humorous. It will be recalled that the Boschier girl came to her death at the hands of a group of young men, some of whom came from anything but respectable families, but all of whom were proved to have touched the dirt of several of their kindred. They were convicted and got terms in prison ranging from thirty days down. One member of the gang was named McCarroll, and McCarroll's name was used to account for an assault on the girl. Not long after the trial a political campaign came along. One night there was a monster parade in Jersey City. Among the various organizations that came from other cities to take part in the parade was a marching club from Paterson. They had a band and a drum corps and several banners announcing that they were from the silk city.

There was almost a riot wherever they were arrested. (Cries of hoed! ran along beside them, relaying them with various insults and shouting.)

"Here comes the McCarrolls. Have yer got yer knockout drops with yer?" "Don't shoot. I am coming down the stairs," was long a popular catch phrase in the early '70s. It resulted from the evidence brought out at the trial of Ed Stokes for shooting Jim Fisk, the railroad magnate. Stokes was a former partner of the man who helped wreck the Erie Railroad, and they quarrelled over the shares of stock in what is now the Broadway Central Hotel, but which was then known as the Grand Central, and the words quoted were pronounced by Fisk just before Stokes shot him. They were long playfully used by persons who were pretending to ward off an attack of bromo-seltzer for some time after the three Molinetti murder trials. Mrs. Adams, for whose murder F. J. Murphy was tried, came to her death from drinking bromo-seltzer. The words were used in a bromo-seltzer bottle.

There have been amusing moments in the course of the Thaw trial, incidentally.

that were too much for the gravity of the judge, jury and defendant alike. One of those who when District Attorney Jerome inquired savagely of Thomas McCalab, Thaw's friend, how many drinks he had had on the night he made a certain statement to Mr. Jerome and the harassed McCalab replied conscientiously:

"Well, I remember that I had one with me. But there has been no such diverting moment as when a certain taleman was being examined as to his fitness to serve on the jury that was to try the editor of 'Collier's Weekly' for criminal libel on the complaint of Justice Deuel."

"Do you read Collier's Weekly?" inquired counsel, the prosecutor.

"No," replied the taleman with the utmost solemnity. "I shave myself."

Many persons whose memories for criminal cases are good have a most curious certain feature of the Thaw case with those of the case of Dave Hanigan, who was tried for murder in this county about two years ago. Hanigan was plumber. He had a sister who was little more than a child and who went to work as a stenographer for a business man named Solomon Mann. The evidence showed that Mann betrayed the girl and that a criminal operation was performed upon her. Mann and Hanigan were both summoned to her bedside when she was making an ante-mortem statement and there the plumber drew a revolver and tried to shoot Mann. He shot some of it, however, for he afterwards the girl died. Hanigan swore vengeance and put in a good deal of time looking for Mann. At last he met him one day in Fort-second street, and from the Grand Central Station, and shot him dead.

There was a long trial and the jury acquitted Hanigan on the ground that he was insane when he did the shooting. He was sent to an asylum for the insane, but was discharged as cured before very long.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the course that the District Attorney will pursue this week. There is no doubt, of course, that evidence will be introduced in a relatively short time. It is possible that the purpose of showing, if possible, that Evelyn Nesbit did not tell Harry Thaw the story of wrong and outrage that she testified she told him.

All through the trial the prosecution's experts have been sitting inside the rail listening to the testimony, and when it was really too dull to listen to it often was paying their attention to the defendant's appearance and acts. Doubtless all three—Dr. Charles F. Marshall, Dr. Charles G. Wagner and Dr. William Mabson—will be placed upon the witness stand and asked if they see anything in the evidence submitted to the jury which indicates that Harry Thaw was insane when he shot White. Doubtless they will answer no, just as the experts for the defence have answered yes, and the poor jury can go away and shake dice about it.

The evidence adduced at this trial has directed public attention anew to the subject of expert testimony, without reflecting in any way upon the integrity of expert witnesses in particular or in general. A good many people firmly believe that the present system of expert testimony has strong elements of humor. There is always a noteworthy identity about the things the experts say for the defence and to it is equalled only by the unanimity with which the experts for the prosecution swear to some other and quite different thing.

In the next place, the experts for the defence are always paid by the defence, and the experts for the prosecution by the people. It looks too much like saying: "Now Dr. Blank come and testify that Jones is insane and we'll pay you so much," or "Come and swear that Smith is sane and you'll get \$15 an hour or so."

Dr. Alan McLaughlin in a recent address before a medical body advocated the appointment of a board of experts which shall make all examinations of persons who plead insanity as an excuse for crime. This board is to be selected, not for any particular trial, but for all trials, to be paid by the state or the county. In this way a good deal of the discredit that expert testimony now lays itself open to would be avoided. It matters not that an expert is absolutely honest or that there may be plenty of reasons for honest difference of opinion between experts—their testimony at present is open to impeachment on the ground of interested motives.

Such an extent, in fact, that it is probably true that it tends more to confuse juries than to help them in the discharge of their grave duties.

Should Dr. Hamilton's plan be adopted, all persons who plead insanity as an excuse for crime would be obliged to submit to examination by the public experts. At present they cannot be examined except by experts chosen by them or their lawyers. In other words, by experts who, in the majority of cases, are open to the intimation of interested motives.

PERSONAL ASSESSMENTS CUT.

Nearly 10 Per Cent. Less Than They Were in 1906.

President Lawson Purdy of the Tax Department made public yesterday the year's totals of the tentative personal assessments for the different boroughs. This is a summary:

Table with 4 columns: Borough, 1907, 1906, Inc., and Per Cent. Change. Rows include Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond, Queens, and Westchester.

The decrease of \$355,311,589 in the tentative assessments reflects the policy begun by Mr. Purdy when he became president of the tax board of cutting off as far as possible the dead weight which has encumbered the personal tax books. It is Mr. Purdy's contention that the whole theory of the personal tax as now exists is erroneous. He said yesterday that he believed the method upon which tentative personal assessments were made was based upon the fact that it was a practical question of how to assess corporations on practically the entire amount of their capital stock without any effort to ascertain whether or not the companies owned any real property in the city. The tax assessors must make assessments on non-residents, as, for instance, house furnishings, horses and carriages.

STONE CUTTERS IN A. F. OF L.

Oldest American Labor Union to Join Gompers's Body.

The Stone Cutters' International Union, which is said to be the oldest labor union in the United States, has decided by referendum vote to join the American Federation of Labor and its national officers are now at the Hotel Victoria in this city to make arrangements for reorganizing the stone cutters in this vicinity.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will meet in Washington on March 18 to pass on the application of this and other unions for affiliation. President J. Frank Hammes and Henry Bosworth of the executive committee of the union had a conference last week with President Gompers and General Organizer Eichelberger of the American Federation of Labor in reference to the reorganization of the local branches of the stone cutters preparatory to issuing an A. F. of L. charter. There are two unions of stone cutters in this city and meetings to be called this week to amalgamate them.

According to President Hammes, the first union of stone cutters was formed in New York in 1740 and out of this grew the international union. In Gov. Clinton's administration, he says, it brought about union conditions on the Erie Canal. It also was represented, he says, at the exercises when the cornerstone of the national Capitol was laid in Washington. The international union has a membership of 18,000.

It is proposed in accordance with the plan of reorganization to form local branches in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Newark and Tuckahoe.

TO SUE MORE X SCIENTISTS.

SEVERAL FORMER LEADERS MAY BE JOINED WITH MRS. EDDY.

New Wave Likely to Bring in the Christian Science Publications—Papers Served on Some of Those Already Named as Defendants—Conference of Lawyers.

BOSTON, March 9.—Counsel for the petitioners in the proceedings against Mrs. Eddy were in conference again to-day at the Parker House. Present at the meeting were Senator Chandler and Attorneys Kelly and Howe of Concord and Frederick W. Peabody of this city. Despite the fact that the papers were served on the Concord defendants this morning, it is understood that the Boston defendants will not receive their summonses before Monday.

Samuel J. Elder, who is acting as counsel for the Boston defendants, did but little work on the case to-day. He had a five minutes interview with one of his clients, which one he would not say. This forenoon the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, formerly Eddy's secretary, left Concord for Boston, but as far as could be learned it was not for the purpose of consulting with Attorney Elder.

There is no good reason for believing that the counsel for the plaintiffs will make their investigation more far reaching than was originally intended, and it is understood that the Boston defendants will upon several so-called former leaders in the Christian Science Church.

Among the new defendants it is expected will be Joseph E. Chase, Thomas W. Patten, William P. McKensie and John W. Reeder. It is also said that counsel for Mrs. Eddy's relatives will summon as witnesses Mrs. Josephine St. Woodbury and her son, Curtis, and her daughter, Gwendolyn. Another prominent witness will be Mrs. Cornelius S. Van Wagener of East Greenland, who was for many years visited and corresponded with Mrs. Eddy.

Of the new defendants Messrs. Chase, Patten and McKensie are employed in the Christian Science publication office. Mr. Reeder is present a practitioner, and was formerly a trustee of the Christian Science Church. Mrs. Woodbury is a resident of the city and is also a defendant as figured in the celebrated Woodbury-Eddy lawsuit.

On Monday, N. H. March 9—Defendants in the Eddy-Friday case have been served this morning with the papers in the case. Sheriff G. A. S. Kimball served the papers, going first to Pleasant View, the home of Mrs. Woodbury, and then to Louis C. Strong live.

The next defendant sought was Irving C. Tomlinson. The Sheriff was informed that Mr. Tomlinson was in Boston for the day, and the papers were not left for him.

Prof. Herman S. Haring was found at his home and got the papers personally. Upon orders from counsel for the plaintiffs the Sheriff then returned and left papers at the abode of Irving C. Tomlinson, the papers being placed in the hands of his sister, Mary E. Tomlinson, former secretary of the First Church in this city. Up to noon none of the defendants had secured counsel, though it is understood that Gen. Streeter will act for Mrs. Eddy as well as Mrs. Eddy, whose private counsel he already is.

Counsel for Mrs. Eddy have found a way to prevent, if necessary, the taking of her deposition in the equity proceedings for an accounting of her property. For three days they have been delaying in getting musty volumes in the State Library and have finally emerged triumphant with the conviction that Mrs. Eddy's house is her castle and cannot be forced open for the execution of a civil process.

This means that the supreme teacher of Christian Science can shut herself up at Pleasant View and refuse to appear in court to give her deposition unless the plaintiff's lawyers get more light on the question.

NOT TO BE BURIED AT SEA.

Former Police Captain McNamara Makes an Unusual Stipulation.

With a pair of hermetically sealed coffins and a quantity of embalming fluid reserved for their special use in case of emergency, former Police Captain Michael A. McNamara and his wife sailed yesterday for the Mediterranean on the steamship Romanic of the Hamburg-American Line. Capt. McNamara retired from the Police Department several months ago. His last post was the Prospect Park station. He has served in nearly every important precinct in Brooklyn. Some little time ago he and his wife decided to take things easy. They sold their house and took apartments at the Hotel St. George.

The trip to Europe they will be extending for some time. It will be an extensive one, during which Rome and the other principal cities of the Continent will be visited and before returning here they will tour Ireland, spending some time in the section from which the captain originated.

"I'm not afraid that I am going to die," said the captain yesterday before the ship sailed. "But I told my wife that should she die while we were at sea I could not stand seeing her body in a coffin on board. She felt the same way about me. I want to be buried in Brooklyn, not in the Atlantic Ocean, and Mrs. McNamara, who comes from old Yankee stock, wishes to be laid away on these shores."

Therefore, before making arrangements and buying his steamer tickets, I went to the office of the steamship company and told them they could get two passengers on a plan fixed in the law. This provided that the property so assessed should pay tax at the average local tax rate of the entire State, and this the State Board of Assessors fixed at \$101 per \$1,000 of valuation. The law provided that of \$5 per \$1,000 should go into the State Treasury and the balance, amounting to \$13.91 per \$1,000, should be divided among the counties of the State and then subdivided among the school districts for the maintenance and support of the public school system.

Mr. Lindabury for the railroad and former Justice Van Syckel for the canal made arguments. No decision was reached.

A "RED HAND" LETTER.

Somebody Apparently Trying to Discourage the Rev. William S. Chase.

A threatening letter signed "The Red Hand Society" has been received by the Rev. William S. Chase, the rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Bedford avenue, near Clymer street, Williamsburg. Some of the friends of Mr. Chase regard the letter with seriousness, but others are well convinced that it is the work of a practical joker. The letter, which was received on Friday night, reads as follows:

Canon Chase: You are causing a lot of trouble to the theatre people. Do you know you are making a lot of people unhappy and losing money. I warn you you are marked to die, take warning. I have you marked. I belong to a society which is being paid to do away with you as you are causing a lot of trouble. I must not tell you my name but I am afraid they are going to kill you. You will be called to your door and killed by one man. Another man is to watch outside your house. We draw lots. I am to watch outside while the other man kills you. I don't want your death on my hands so be careful. We are sworn to do what we are told.

THE RED HAND SOCIETY.

March 7, 1907. For several months Mr. Chase has been carrying on a crusade against the managers of those theatres in Brooklyn which give Sunday performances. He has had several managers arrested at different times for violating the Sunday law and some of the cases have been sent from police courts to the Court of Special Session.

H. F. KOCH & Co.

Monday and Tuesday—Opening of Spring Millinery

Beginning to-morrow we shall show a beautiful collection of charming new Hats direct from the famous Parisian ateliers and the latest conceits from our own workrooms. We think this year's exposition will surpass our previous efforts and invite you to this interesting showing of exquisite new millinery.

Also the Newest in Ready-to-Wear Hats, Untrimmed Straw Shapes, Ostrich and Paradise Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, &c.

THESE SPECIALS:— WOMEN'S TAILORED HATS: a charming collection of hair and fancy straw braid, including the new mushroom and French Sailor models; effectively trimmed with ribbon, velvet, maline and wings; well worth \$10; for 2 days. 6.48

WOMEN'S TAILORED HATS: a variety of shapes; made of pyroxylin braid plateaux, including the large sailors with high draped crown; trimmed with ribbon, chiffon and quilts; a full range of colors, also black; value \$5.00; for 2 days. 3.98

A Special Showing of Lingerie Dresses Tailored Suits and Waists

In the Women's and Misses' Suit Store there is an unequalled variety of Stylish Spring Outerwear for every occasion. The Tailored Suits are magnets that should attract the old and young. The Lingerie Dresses are positively irresistible. The range of styles and colors in the Waist Section is a wide one and is especially interesting.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' LINGERIE DRESSES: yoke and bodice charmingly designed in Val lace, sleeves half length and elaborated with Val edging. Colors, white, champagne, pink and blue. 17.50

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' HANDSOME TAILORED SUITS: a variety of wool fashions in the season's choicest light colorings—stripes, checks and mixtures. Also fine Chiffon Panamas in champagne, gray, navy, leather-brown and black. 22.50

WOMEN'S WAISTS: an unusually smart collection in figured and plain nets, with trimmings of tulle and Val lace; cream, white and Arabian. 4.95

GIRLS' WHITE DRESSES of fine dotted Swiss and lawn; Dutch neck effect. These models are all prettily trimmed with handsome eyelet embroidery and laces, some with deep bertha; skirts have full, deep hems, others with tucks. 4.50

WOMEN'S BLACK SILK HOSE—A special offering that merits the immediate attention of saving shoppers. They are pure, bright black silk, two-thread HOSE; made full length; sheer and elastic; high spliced heel and double sole. Regularly the price is \$1.50; to-morrow, a pair. 1.10

125th St. West, Between Lenox & Seventh Aves.

RAILROAD TAX LAW IN COURT.

Attempt to Reach a Decision on the New Jersey Act of 1906.

The combined legal attack of the railroad companies which are affected by the operation of the "railroad equal tax law" of New Jersey, passed in 1906, came up yesterday for argument as to one of its phases before the main branch of the Supreme Court, sitting in Newark. The court was composed of Justices Fort, Pitney and Hendrickson. The argument was on a number of writs to review the constitutionality of the new tax law, and the prosecutors represented in the case included the United Railroad and Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Lessee of the Hamburg-American Line, Capital Railroad Company, represented by Richard E. Lindabury, James B. Vredenburgh, George B. Holmes and other counsel; the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Bergen County Railroad Company and Long Dock Company of the Erie Railroad system, represented by William H. Corbin, and the Lackawanna Railroad Company, represented by William Edwards and other counsel.

The State's interests were looked after by Attorney-General Robert H. McCarter, former Supreme Court Justice Bennet Van Syckel and John R. Hardin, who were ready to argue the case on both the issues raised—constitutionality and special charter exemption, the latter on the part of the Pennsylvania, under the transit act of 1906, and the Morris Canal Company on its charter rights.

The railroads were not prepared to argue both issues yesterday and Mr. McCarter for the united railroads, said he had not prepared his brief on the exemption question, but would submit it later. The court fixed March 13 as the day upon which final argument must be made.

Under the act that is attacked the first class property of the railroad and canal companies of the State were assessed for taxes in 1906 by the State Board of Assessors on a plan fixed in the law. This provided that the property so assessed should pay tax at the average local tax rate of the entire State, and this the State Board of Assessors fixed at \$101 per \$1,000 of valuation. The law provided that of \$5 per \$1,000 should go into the State Treasury and the balance, amounting to \$13.91 per \$1,000, should be divided among the counties of the State and then subdivided among the school districts for the maintenance and support of the public school system.

Mr. Lindabury for the railroads and former Justice Van Syckel for the canal made arguments. No decision was reached.

The material brought back from the Arctic by Commander Peary, with that gained in the whaling cruises of Capt. George Comer, has been collected in a new Esquimaux exhibit which now occupies a large space on the ground floor of the north hall of the Museum of Natural History. The Peary material was removed from the hall of the Museum in January, 1906, and includes in addition to walrus and seal skeletons and Esquimaux utensils, an entire herd of pure white reindeer, a new species, named Rangifer Pearyi by Prof. Allen.

The sleigh christened the Morris K. Jesup by Commander Peary and which he used on the last expedition is a part of the collection. It is the gift of the Peary Arctic Club.

The new exhibit is considered one of the best existing in ethnological research among Arctic peoples. It contains a series of groups of Esquimaux figures and of cases containing implements and weapons illustrating the home and village life of the Central Esquimaux. The centre of the exhibit space is held by a small modelled group representing a man harpooning a seal, with a woman crouching by his side. Off to one side are two life sized groups. One shows the interior of an igloo, or snow house, where a furled woman is cooking over a seal oil lamp and a furry baby is an interested onlooker. The other is the figure of a woman fishing through the ice. Other life sized figures illustrate methods of mending harpoons, harness and sledges.

Several cases contain skulls, tusks and horns, as well as carvings in bone and ivory illustrative of Esquimaux art.

CUT AND BROKE FURNITURE.

Mrs. Fawcett's Boarder Said It Was His and He Had a Right to Smash Things. Mrs. Cassie Fawcett of 352 West Forty-second street heard an unusual noise in her back parlor about 5 o'clock yesterday morning and followed her maid down stairs, she said, to find Albert Potter, a boarder, engaged in slashing and cutting everything in sight. Potter is an up-to-date and a man harpooning by his side. Mrs. Fawcett said that as a result of his attentions several glass shelves of a bookcase were broken and portieres, table covers, pillows, tapestry and upholstered armchairs were slashed. Potter was arrested by Detective Reynolds, who arrived on the scene while Potter was at work. In the West Side court Potter said that the property belonged to him and he had a right to do as he wanted with it. Mrs. Fawcett said that the stuff was handed over to her by court order in part payment of a debt Potter owed. Magistrate Breen held Potter in \$1,000 bail for examination on a charge of malicious mischief and in \$500 bail on a charge of larceny. Mrs. Fawcett said she had lent Potter a \$350 ring to wear at a ball for an evening and he had never returned it.

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"The Nut Gatherers"

JACQUE'S "The Approaching Storm"

MAUVE'S "The Loggers"

"Ploughing"

"Sheep on the Heath"

SCHREYER'S "The Raid"

"The Advancing Foe"

JACOB MARIS' "Harbor at Amsterdam"

ISRAEL'S "Among the Dunes"

"Watching the Boats"

"The Little Gossips"

MILLET'S "The Glaniers"

HARPIGNIES' "Les Alpes Maritimes"

"The Battle of the Nile," 1798

"Blowing up of L'Orient" (Blowing up of L'Orient)

HOMER MARTIN'S "On the Seine"

GAINSBOROUGH'S "The Market Cart"

"Landscape and Cattle"

NEUHUY'S "The New Toy"

"The Churner"

"Afternoon Naps"

"The Letter"

"The Happy Family"

CONSTABLE'S "The Grain Field"

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OLD CROME'S "The Wind Mill"

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