

NEW STAR IN THE MILKY WAY

Continued from First Page.

allowed the Queen. She may decide on the shape with regard to the curving of the arches and their number; that is all. The crown must consist of a circle of diamonds resting on a narrow ornate border, a cap of crimson velvet, four crosses and four diamond fleur-de-lis in the State crown. The diamonds will be set in platinum, but the pose of the hoops can be suggested by any crown of any period the Queen prefers, whether Hanoverian, Stuart, Tudor or Plantagenet.

In the State crown there are four arches surmounted by a cross. Queen Alexandra chose to have eight hoops, after the fashion of the crown of James I. instead of four, and the arches were not so raised.

The present State crown was made from jewels taken from old crowns and other ornaments at the command of Queen Victoria. It has now in addition to one large ruby one large broad shaped sapphire, sixteen sapphires, eleven emeralds, four rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, four drop shaped pearls and 273 pearls with the smaller of the Cullinan diamonds inset.

Queen Mary is following the example set by her mother, the Duchess of Teck, who at the time of her daughter's wedding with the present King declared that for the tressouze "not a yard of cambric or linen, of flannel or tweed, of lace or ribbon should be bought outside the kingdom," and who kept to her word. Queen Mary is having her coronation robes and gowns for court functions as well as the opening of Parliament gown made by a British firm of all British material. She has ordered eight dresses so far and work on them has commenced.

The two new White Star giants, Olympic and Titanic, have been insured at this work in the London marine insurance market for \$5,000,000 each. With the exception of the two Cunarders Lusitania and Mauretania, which are subsidized by the British Government and were valued when new at \$5,000,000 each, no other steamer in the British merchant service has ever reached that sum for insurance purposes.

The Olympic and Titanic insurances have been placed on special conditions, which provide that the underwriters are immune from all claims under \$750,000, but are liable for all damage in excess of that sum. Both liners are now under construction at Belfast by Harland & Wolff.

A valuable collection of musical manuscripts belonging to Donizetti has recently been discovered at Bergamo, in Italy, and purchased for a very small sum by a firm of antique dealers. The collection includes the entire score of one of Donizetti's operas, "Gabiella di Vergy," which was supposed to have been irrevocably lost, no trace of it could be found, despite the fact that its existence is attested by the composer's early biographers.

The opera is in one act and it is entirely written in Donizetti's own hand, with several corrections and a few alterations. The music covers 344 pages and has no words to it, as evidently the composer did not transcribe the libretto when he wrote the music. The libretto is lost, but as the score contains a few passages from it written on the margin of one of the pages it is hoped that these will afford a clue that will lead to its discovery.

The collection contains the draft for another opera which Donizetti intended to compose but never finished. On eight separate pages headed "Sancio di Castiglia" Donizetti wrote down the principal themes of the composition. There is also an autograph copy of the symphony of Donizetti's well known opera "L'Elisir d'Amore." The symphony is written on twenty-four pages and it is different from the published one.

It is announced from Berlin that the third volume of Bismarck's memoirs will not be published during the present Kaiser's lifetime. The first two volumes were published some years ago and contained many interesting revelations concerning political events of the period of Bismarck's official career and many sidelights on the history of those times.

The third volume is known to contain an unfavorable account of the present Kaiser, written in connection with the circumstances which led to Bismarck's dismissal from office in 1890, two years after William II's accession to the throne, when the Iron Chancellor conceived a fierce hostility toward the young, impetuous monarch.

Some uneasiness has been caused at the German court from time to time by rumors that Bismarck's heirs intended to publish this volume in the near future. The announcement now made is intended to banish such fears and make it clear that Bismarck's judgment on William II will not be given to the world during the Kaiser's reign.

The new year brings the Portuguese republic a new coinage, and if not a new monetary system at least a new nomenclature which will apparently, if the bill brought forward by the Government, pass into law, oust that chronic puzzle to all foreigners, the milreis.

Gold remaining the standard, the monetary unit will be the coroa or crown. Intended to serve as the Portuguese equivalent for the dollar or peso of Brazil, with which country Portugal is in constant commercial intercourse. The coroa will be coined both in gold and silver and will be equivalent to the milreis. The gold milreis is worth at present a few cents more than the current exchange value of the United States dollar.

There will also be half crowns coined, both in gold and in silver, but the chief divisions of the coroa will be centavos or cents. The nickel and copper coins in circulation are to be melted into an alloy for tokens of two cents, one cent and one-half cent, the last equaling five reis.

Good news comes from Austria for those who pin their faith to the efficacy of the radium treatment in cases of spinal disease, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia and the like. As soon as medical experts agreed that the benefits derived from many water cures were due to radium emanations, the idea was conceived to substitute artificial radium preparations for expensive and protracted cures, and thus bring them within reach of all purses. This did not prove a success, the artificial preparations falling invariably far below the radioactive strength of the natural waters. The new radium laboratory in Vienna now announces that a process has been discovered at the Neulengbach radium works by which it is possible to concentrate the activity of 2,000 liters of thermal waters in vials of one-tenth

of a litre each, so that one may prepare at home a mixture far exceeding in radioactivity, the strongest thermal waters found in any German bad.

A fresh deposit of uranium pitchblende has been located at Jochimsthal on property belonging to Count Tarouca, and news comes from Adelaide, Australia, that an extensive radium bearing lode has been discovered in the Yudinmutana district by Dr. Douglas Mawson, lecturer on mineralogy at the Adelaide University.

The original clue to the presence of radium in that part of the country was the determination of carnotite by Mr. Chapman, analyst to the Mines Department, in a sample forwarded to him some time ago by a local prospector. The large lode formation now discovered contains, in addition to a small amount of carnotite, and other non-auriferous minerals, frequently distributed flakes of uraninite, which is a uranium copper phosphate and a rare radium bearing mineral.

A decree recently issued by the Congregation of the Holy Office dispenses Catholics from the obligation of wearing woollen scapulars round their neck and allows the use of metal medals attached to a small chain as a substitute. As no explanation was given to account for this dispensation the anti-clericals attributed it to special favor shown by the Pope toward the fashionable ladies of the Black aristocracy.

A story was accordingly hatched up to the effect that these ladies repeatedly complained and remonstrated because of the obligation of wearing woollen scapulars, that were prevented from attending low necked evening dresses at balls, receptions and theatre parties, and that the Pope, to whom they finally appealed, granted the dispensation, so that now the shoulders of the Blacks need not be covered with the woollen bands of the scapular.

Naturally the action of the Pope was criticised, and the fact that petticoat influence was powerful enough to provoke a decision of the Holy Roman Inquisition was very unfavorably commented upon by the Liberal papers. As a rule the Vatican never denies such stories, but the Pope authorized the officials of the Congregation of the Holy Office to make public the reasons that provoked the recent decree.

As a matter of fact complaints and remonstrances have repeatedly been made to the Vatican against the obligation of wearing woollen scapulars, but instead of coming from the ladies of the Black aristocracy they came from the missionary fathers in Africa, where the natives who have been converted to Catholicism insist on using woollen scapulars. The woollen scapulars naturally become unhygienic in consequence of conditions of life in Africa, and the missionary fathers therefore petitioned the Pope to abolish the use of them.

Oh the first of this month an important banking amalgamation became operative in Berlin. Schickler Bros., the oldest banking institution in Berlin, founded in 1712, which possesses the confidence of the Prussian royal house, whose financial affairs it has managed since the time of Frederick the Great, has joined forces with Delbruck, Leo & Co., the chief partner of which, Ludwig Delbruck, is the Kaiser's financial adviser and a member of the supervision committee of the great firm of Krupp.

The joint capital is \$17,500,000. Interest in this amalgamation on the Continent lies chiefly in the fact that it is taken to signify a new and close tie between French and German finance, since two members of the Schickler firm reside permanently in Paris. It is also considered to mark a notable turn in the tide against the dominant influence of the great joint stock banks in Germany, against which private banks have hitherto been powerless.

There have been plenty of "I told you so's" since Thomas Beecham had to confess the other day that his efforts to popularize grand opera in London have been a failure. Mr. Beecham is heavily out of pocket by his enterprise and the constitutional indifference of the London public to opera is now fully demonstrated.

"Get an elephant to stand on one foot on the top of the Nelson column and you will draw a much larger crowd than twenty-five 'Salomes,'" Mr. Beecham ruefully observed.

Mr. Beecham is up against a hard case, for it is true enough that opera only counts in this country as a social function. As an entertainment, the British upper and middle classes much prefer musical comedies, and while grand opera gets meagre audiences, a Gaiety piece may run for a year or more.

One critic advises Mr. Hammerstein to take warning in his new operative ventures in London from Mr. Beecham's experience. This critic goes on: "We are tired of tuneless freaks. We may be Philistines, but we emphatically assert that no plain man would go twice to hear 'Salome' or 'Elektra.' They say the music grows on you. Possibly, if it doesn't first paralyze your finer instincts. You answer that it is 'high art.' It may be. You reply that prices are necessarily high in opera because the expenses are great. Refuse to be blinded even by the best operative artists. They are refusing to be blinded any longer in America, and the time has come to raise a protest here."

An orchestral instrument maker of Markneukirchen, in Saxony, has discovered that the patronage of the German Emperor is not an unmitigated blessing. Three years ago he invented an automobile horn which sounded four notes. The first one he finished in pure silver and presented to the Kaiser.

The Kaiser was so delighted with the new instrument that he gave immediate orders forbidding anybody else to have one like it. The inventor found this compliment too much of a business drawback to enjoy for more than a very brief spell.

For the last three years he has been doing his utmost to get permission to manufacture the instrument for the general public. He has just succeeded in securing a special decree from the Federal Council of the empire whereby motor horns of four notes may be employed by motorists when touring in the country, but it continues to constitute a misdemeanor to use such a horn in towns or cities, where it will remain the exclusive privilege of the Kaiser.

The King of Saxony recently outbid the Emperor by ordering the Markneukirchen manufacturer to construct for him a horn with six notes. Princess Auguste Wilhelmine, one of the Kaiser's daughters-in-law, has a motor horn which performs a melodious theme composed by herself.

The Radical and Socialist newspapers of Germany are not satisfied with the manner in which the Crown Prince has spent his time during his visit to India. It is alleged that instead of devoting

himself to a serious study of Indian affairs, the object of his visit, he gave himself up entirely to his own personal enjoyment, his whole time being taken up either in sport or festivity.

These newspapers publish many bitter comments, and declare that the Prince could have learned more about India had he stayed at home and read useful books. In several of the Berlin theatres humorous references have been made to the Crown Prince's "studies."

The official explanation that he has taken with him a valuable library on Indian questions is laughed at. The books, say the humorists, consist of "The Sport Calendar," "Tiger Shooting for Beginners" and "High Society at Simla."

Masset's new opera, "Don Quichotte," was produced before an enthusiastic audience at the Gaite-Lyrique, Paris, on Thursday night. The libretto is taken from Jacques Le Lorrain's drama. Le Lorrain died six years ago, when his "Don Quichotte" was being played at the Victor Hugo Theatre.

He was a poor cobbler, and while mending shoes in his little shop in the Rue de Somme he wrote remarkable verses and stories. The editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* accepted a story of his for this great review, and sent Le Lorrain, who was ill, to the south of France.

There "Don Quichotte," a heroic drama in verse, was written. But the cobbler-author derived no benefit from his change of residence. While "Don Quichotte" was being applauded in Paris its author was at the point of death.

He hastened the end himself by making a sudden dash for the capital, where he managed to arrive more dead than alive on the night of the last performance of his play. A few days later he died. His one important work, however, has now been rescued from oblivion by Massenet.

Vegetarians who, not content with eschewing flesh foods, declined to wear any article of clothing for the manufacture of which the body of an animal has been sacrificed, have in the past often found themselves in a difficult corner. Even a leather bootlace would be taboo.

The footwear problem has been solved, and for some time past it has been possible to obtain boots made of a substance which is certainly nothing like leather. Still, the equivalent of furs remained to seek, for vegetarian ladies felt scruples if they carried a sealskin muff.

At last this difficulty has been overcome. Smart looking wrappings have now been devised which combine the appearance of moleskin without the reality. Their composition is a trade secret but they are labelled "humanitarian furs" and have already a "ogue."

Furs are not always what they seem or what they are labelled, but furs that are innocent of any association with the animal world are the last word in imitation.

Luxury and motoring in many cases go hand in hand. It is fitting therefore that the clubhouse for motorists recently erected on the site of the old War Office in Pall Mall should be more grandiose than anything yet known in England. Situated "on the sweet shady side," opposite the Junior Carlton, this latest "home from home" as the clubman is almost staggering in its splendor.

No ordinary man will learn his way all over the building in less than two years unless he is constant in his attendance. It is safe to say that with the exception of the swimming bath in the sub-basement in the summer time the most popular room in the establishment will be the magnificent big club lounge and lecture hall, the windows of which look out through the break in Carlton House gardens across St. James's Park.

Convenience and charm are everywhere. The lucky member will find under one roof all the hundred and one things which, generally speaking, he would have to go to a hundred and one establishments to obtain. Should he desire a little healthy exercise he can on entering go straight downstairs and play a game of racquets in the squash racquets court or slip into the salle d'armes next to it and after a bout with the foils walk into the really beautiful swimming bath and enjoy himself there.

It is reported that as a consequence of this misbehavior Prince George is to be sent to France to continue his military duties. In view of the easy manner in which the Prince has hitherto escaped punishment nobody believes that he will

If he feels he wants pulling together he can go into the latest thing in Turkish baths. The balcony of the Royal Automobile Club bids fair to prove an attraction superior to tea on the terrace at Westminster. There are ninety bedrooms, and the cuisine is under the direction of Pruger of Savoy Hotel fame. Needless to say the roll of membership is complete and the waiting list is rapidly assuming enormous proportions.

Mr. Zangwill, it may be recalled, is the founder of the territorialist movement, an offshoot from the Zionist movement and differing from the latter in that it does not regard Palestine as the only place where a home shall be found for the persecuted Jews of the world. In an article entitled "Advice to the Ottoman Jews" Mr. Zangwill says:

"The only path for a united Ottoman Jewry lies through a local nationalism. The unity of the Jews of the world can only be a religious unity. Political unity can only be achieved, if at all, among the Jews of a particular country."

Mr. Zangwill does not see eye to eye with the Young Turks and their policy. "They have," he points out, "attempted half a dozen revolutions simultaneously, trying to make an Ottoman melting pot (like that of the United States) where every race is slowly fusing into a new and common type) out of a Turkish mosaic (a variety of races preserved each by itself, like Austria)."

Mr. Zangwill appeals to Turkish Jews to stand firm in this crisis and says the common platform they want is "a local nationalism, not the international unity of Zionism."

Georges d'Espagnès, who recently fought a sword duel with M. Gégout, writes to the *Echo de Paris* to protest against the action of a cinematograph firm in showing pictures of the combat. He writes from Fontainebleau Palace, of which he is curator, and says that the film was advertised for exhibition in Fontainebleau itself, but he had succeeded in stopping the show.

No doubt, he continues, it is impossible to find a place for duels near Paris where the photographer cannot intrude, but M. d'Espagnès thinks elementary courtesy should prevent an action such as a duel, which is connected with a man's most private sentiments, from being exploited by searchers for advertisement and notoriety.

The Spanish Minister of the Interior has just published an edict at Madrid forbidding women from taking an active part in bullfights. For some time recently the custom has been growing of women donning the brilliant costume of the torador and appearing in the arena. At Madrid crowds have been going to watch a quartet whose prima espada, La Reverta, was all the rage. The skill with which this young woman gave the death blow was perfect.

Fearing that her example would be widely followed the Minister has prohibited a bullfight in which La Reverta was to take part, adding:

"The practice of the bullfighting art by women, although not expressly forbidden by law, constitutes a slight so opposed to the culture and delicate sentiment of the feminine sex that the authorities must henceforth refuse to authorize any bullfight in which women are to appear."

A five days, or rather nights, referendum has been taken among the women present at five of the smartest theatres of Paris who were asked to vote during the intervals on what style of dress they considered most suitable. The result was:

Louis XV style..... 532 Empire style..... 2,067 Modern style..... 1,819

Love Letters Buried With Her. From the *London Evening Standard*. A maiden lady of Hanley (Staffs) who died at the age of more than 90 years asked shortly before her death that her love letters should be buried with her. Her relatives found several letters, dating back some of them to the '30s, with the ink almost faded. Her last request was complied with.

COINS AND STAMPS.

W. S. C. Washington.—Has a five dollar gold piece of 1834 any value over face? The premium depends upon the variety of the coin. One variety has "Furibus Unum" on the reverse, above the eagle, and on another the motto is omitted. The former variety is the rare one, and an uncirculated specimen is worth in the neighborhood of \$10. The coin without the motto is worth only face value. There are also other differences.

W. F. K. Birmingham.—The first coin is evidently a two penny copper piece issued under George III. of England. Dealers quote specimens at 50 cents in fair and \$1 in good condition. The second piece appears to be two or three pieces of Sweden, issued during the reign of Adolf Frederick, whose monogram "A F" is to be seen on the reverse. Such coins are quoted by dealers at 20 cents in fair and 40 cents in good condition. To ascertain the approximate value of the other coins it will be necessary for you to send a description in detail, or good pencil rubbings.

Gates, N. Y.—Dealers quote the 1825 large copper cent at 15 cents in fair, 30 cents in fine, and \$2 in uncirculated condition. The 1851 cent is quoted at 5 and 30 cents respectively.

G. B. Blenheim, Canada.—The leading coin dealer's catalogue quotes the large 1831 copper cent at five cents in good and \$1 in uncirculated condition. The second coin is a bank token issued by the Bank of Montreal. It is not scarce, and is quoted in the catalogue at five cents in fair and 15 cents in good condition.

E. C. Med. Berwick, Pa.—The California gold dollar which you describe is worth about \$2 if in very fine condition. The 1851 United States gold dollar is one of the commonest of the series. In uncirculated condition it is worth about \$1.80. The Spanish coin is an eight real piece of King Ferdinand VII. It is worth billion value only, or in the neighborhood of 45 cents.

T. C. Paw Paw, Mich.—In the leading coin catalogue the 1836 large copper cent is quoted at 10 cents in fair and 25 cents in good condition. The 1841 cent is quoted at 5 and 15 cents respectively. There is no value attached to a cent which is so old that it cannot be distinguished. Collectors place no extra value upon a coin unless it is in very fine or uncirculated condition.

D. C. Harvey, Ill.—The half cent of 1863 is quoted at 25 cents in fair and 40 cents when in good condition.

E. B. T. Gettysburg, Pa.—Will you kindly give me some information regarding two gold coins which I believe worthless? One is a dollar of 1855, with the head of a Queen Victoria, and the other, much larger and thinner, has a crowned head which I do not recognize and is dated 1856. It is entirely different from the other coin.

The gold dollars were issued from 1849 to 1859 inclusive and are now held at a premium if in a fine state of preservation. The design of the first gold dollar, the head of Liberty, as Longacre, bore a milled head of Liberty, such as was placed on the double eagle. In 1854, owing to the inconvenience caused by the extremely small size of the first issue, a new design was produced, also the work of Longacre, showing Liberty as an Indian princess. The latter coin was much larger in diameter, but thinner than the 1849 gold dollar and had the same intrinsic value. The gold dollars you describe are worth about \$1.80 each if in uncirculated condition.

Collectors do not place much value upon silver three cent pieces unless they are in either uncirculated or proof condition. A standard coin

catalogue quotes the 1868 silver three cent piece at \$1.80 in uncirculated and \$1.75 in proof condition. There is no premium on the 1843 "silver without cents."

R. V. New York.—There is no premium on the coin. Pierced or mutilated coins are not sought by collectors.

C. H. Chicago.—It would be necessary to examine the coins themselves to determine their value. You might submit them to local coin dealers, of whom there are a number in Chicago.

W. F. Savannah, N. Y.—Can you give me the denomination and value of the coin a rubbing of which I enclosed? It is in perfect condition. The date is 1740.

From the *San Antonio Light and Gazette*. The Hopi Indians, who number about two thousand souls, inhabit eight villages in the Painted Desert of Arizona. These Indians are situated from eighty to 100 miles from the nearest railroad point, and are located on the summit of mesas that rise precipitously to a height of 100 feet or more above the plain.

Owing to their isolation and their distance from the beaten paths of travel, as well as to the conservative nature of the people, primitive customs, ceremonies and ways of living survive to a greater extent in the Hopi towns than in any other Indian community situated from the coast. The Hopis in fact constitute an anachronism, and for many other reasons than the unique position of the women, whose domination over the men is peculiar, to say the least, may be regarded as among the most interesting and remarkable of American tribes.

It is a fact not generally known that the Hopi Indians, with all other Pueblo tribes of New Mexico and Arizona, are full fledged citizens of the United States. The terms of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo that terminated the war with Mexico guaranteed full rights of citizenship to all inhabitants of the ceded territory who had been citizens of Mexico. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Hopis were citizens of Mexico prior to the consummation of the treaty, and consequently they are now citizens of the United States.

With Arizona a State, therefore, the little Hopi men are entitled to vote for President, to run for Congress and to exercise full rights of suffrage. It is not at all likely that any such rights will be claimed or exercised for decades or centuries to come. The Hopis are as indifferent to American politics as they are to the events that transpire on another planet. If the Government at Washington and the whole white population of America were wiped out of existence over night so important an event would hardly be noticed by these self-sufficing people.

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