

ANTI-RAINES MEN
WILL BE GAME.

O'Grady Says the Amend-
ments Will Go Through,
However.

GAG LAW IF NECESSARY.

Hundreds of Liquor Dealers
Realize Their Occupation
Will Be Gone.

BIG HOTELS AFFECTED ALSO.

Even if the Amendments Are Lost the
Building Department's Suit, if
Won, Will Close All
Raines Hotels.

By Julius Chambers

Albany, April 13.—The amendments to the Raines Liquor Tax law will be in the hands of Governor Black late on Thursday of this week or early Friday morning, according to Speaker O'Grady, of the Assembly, and Leader Nixon. Governor Black has alienated all his old political friends in New York by declaring that the amendments must go through, and the impression is that the Governor will maintain his position and the amendments will be a part of the law of the State within three days.

The leaders say their predictions are certain, notwithstanding the fact that a score of New York City Republicans, aided by several representatives of the liquor interests, are making an active canvass among members of Assembly and declare they will have enough strength, joined with the Democrats, to defeat the bill in the Assembly.

All day long the New York City men argued with members to become recruits in the city movement against the proposed changes in the law. Early this morning a committee of five Assemblymen, Reinhard and Mazet, of New York; Wilson, of Kings; Garby, of Richmond, and Steiner, of Erie, was appointed to organize the opposition to the amendments. They arranged for a conference to-night of their following at the Delavan House.

They asserted that they had at least twenty-seven Republicans who would not enter caucus on the Raines amendments. They hope to have accessions to their ranks on account of the activity of their canvass, and, joined with the forty-seven Democrats, have a majority in the lower house.

O'Grady Expects Ninety Votes.

Figures of Speaker O'Grady are that the amendments will pass the Assembly with at least ninety affirmative votes, which is fourteen in excess of the number needed on final passage. The opposition is claiming that it has the solid Republican vote in New York, Kings and Erie against the amendments, and, with scattering votes from other parts of the State, will reach the strength they claim.

The leaders on the other side assert that of the Brooklyn Republicans Perkins and Marshall will vote for the amendments, and of the New York men Lalmbert, Gilliland, Deegan and Douglas Matthews will join the up-country members in perfecting the Raines law. Besides, there are rumors of a split in the Republican delegation from Erie.

Eleven is the maximum strength which the up-country leaders will concede to the opponents of the amendments.

The caucus called for to-morrow evening will be a lively affair.

The programme in the House is to use gag law if necessary in the caucus and have the bill put through soon after a third reading on the following morning, Thursday.

With the belief that the Raines Excise amendments will certainly be passed by the Assembly, the saloon keepers, liquor dealers, distillers and brewers of Greater New York are in a state of consternation. Hundreds of saloon keepers see only ruin for them on May 1, when the \$800 license tax must be paid. The brewers and distillers are likewise in a state of consternation because it is their money which is backing the majority of the saloon keepers.

Free Lunch an "Outrage."

"The section of the amendments which I regard as the greatest outrage," said Fred Gerken, the liquor dealer, "is that which prohibits the majority of the saloon keepers save enough during the year to more than make up for the \$800 tax. But now they must pay not only the tax, but the great expense of providing lunch."

"The distillers have never taken any part in politics, but they will now combine with the brewers in an organization which will be perfected to oppose whatever the Legislature may pass. That party will be defeated this fall sure."

Lonie Horn, Park row, near the Brooklyn Bridge, said:

"The law is absurd. It will result in defeating certain saloon party leaders to come. Many houses built prior to the enactment of the Raines law must be altered. It means the closing of several hundred liquor saloons."

Under this law," said Superintendent Stevenson Constable of the Building Department.

"The amendments to the Raines law will be affected and must be altered." County Chairman Edward Lauterbach and his lieutenants will try to defeat the amendments when they come before the Assembly to-day.

Would Wipe Them All Out.

If the suit brought by the Department of Buildings against the owner and lessee of the Raines law hotel at No. 303 First avenue should be won in all the courts by the city, it is claimed by the officials that practically all the Raines law hotels in New York will have to go out of business. It is understood that the case will be tried at 4 o'clock.

The proceedings are under chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, which specifies that under certain conditions hotel buildings must be fireproof. The Building Department constructed the act as excepting hotels under 35 feet in height, and as not applying to hotels in tenement houses, where only enough space above the ground floor was rented to provide the ten rooms required by law. Acting on this belief, permits were given by the department for the alteration of hundreds of saloons into hotels.

"Our position has been declared wrong, however, by the Corporation Counsel," said Assistant Superintendent Fisherford, of the Building Department, yesterday. "He construes the law as applying to all hotels, and as he is the city's legal representative the Building Department must proceed against hotels that are not fireproof. Practically, none of the Raines law hotels are fireproof."

"As the matter looks now, if the Corporation Counsel's opinion of the statute stands the test in court, the Raines law hotels of the city will have to give up hotel licenses and become saloons again."



Mrs. Reed, Wife of the Captain of the Scurvy-Stricken Schooner Cakes.

EASY PREY FOR
WINDOW ROBBERS.

Sixth Avenue Merchants
Heavy Losers by Their
Predations.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

Dry Goods Men Complain That
Chapman's Sleuths Are
Not Watchful.

The merchants along Sixth avenue from Fourteenth to Twenty-third street are complaining loudly of the predations of what is thought to be an organized band of window smashing burglars in the Tenderloin district.

On Monday night one of the breakat burglars, assisted doubtless by confederates, smashed one of the windows in Adams & Co.'s store and made away with about \$75 worth of silk. The store is at Twenty-second street and Sixth avenue, and the robbery occurred at 12:30 o'clock.

It was reported at 12:30 o'clock, and a few minutes later a detective came around looking for clues, but could not find any. This is the fourth time this firm has suffered from window breakers, and the second time in a month that they have been robbed. Complaints to the police do not seem to be productive of any good. According to the storekeepers they send men around who look at the hole in the window and say that they will see about it.

"Yes," said Mr. Flanagan, a member of the firm of Adams & Co., "this is a pretty populous corner, but it does not seem to prevent robbery. Burglars come up and throw bricks through our windows without hindrance, and we cannot prevent it."

"Greater New York would seem to be a city large enough to afford police protection to the large department stores, but this theory does not work in practice. We have been robbed four times lately, and if we do not hire a police force of our own we are likely to be robbed again. Some of these enterprising thieves are likely to steal some of Captain Chapman's police if they are not careful."

A few weeks ago Simpson & Crawford's windows were smashed by a burglar and some valuable silks carried away. O'Neill's store was similarly robbed some time ago.

McLaughlin Prize Won by Thompson.

New Haven, April 13.—The McLaughlin memorial prizes offered by the Yale faculty for 1897 to those members of the freshman class presenting the best essays on Tompkins' "Toby of the King," have been awarded to Elbert N. S. Thompson of East Orange, N. J., first prize, and to George B. Tennant, of Waterbury, Conn., second prize.

Nailmakers Return to Work.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 13.—The strike of the H. P. Nail Company is at an end. Nine hundred men resumed work this afternoon, and agreed to work on Saturday afternoon when needed. This was the issue at stake which caused the strike.

ORPHANS REVEL
IN WONDERLAND.

Five Thousand Strong, They
Invade Madison Square
Garden.

THEY MAKE LITTLE NOISE.

Too Well Trained to Betray
Their Emotions, the Little
Ones Just Gasp.

The orphan people had not much to say for themselves. The pink people who sailed like great birds in midair, the painted people who were always saying foolish things and tripping over themselves into the sawdust, the yellow and red fairies who had nothing to do all day long but plouette on the backs of great, beautiful, patient horses—all these people were amazed.

They had thought that 5,000 orphan people at a circus would make a great stir. They had been prepared for something quite wild and unbridled in the way of a demonstration. "Orphan people," they had argued, "do not go to the circus every day, or even every Summer. We, the circus people who are privileged to wear spangles and perform impossible feats, will outdo all our previous efforts in order to please them, and they will reward us with their shouts."

But the orphan people did not shout. They were as quiet as mice. The circus people had forgotten that orphan people are well disciplined, that they are trained not to lift their voices in rejoicing except when the chairman of the Board of Trustees, or some one equally formidable, walks through the dormitories and tastes the soup in the kitchen. And they had not been told to shout when they went to the circus.

Only Mild Applause.

So all they did for a long time was to clap their hands. It sounded thin and discouraging, somehow, this scattering concussion of 10,000 orphan hands. The glossy whips pruned, the ringmaster cracked his whip, the red and yellow fairies kicked the tips of their fingers, the pink people soared like Autumn leaves in a gale of wind, and their sole reward was that weak and perfunctory applause. Perhaps the circus people thought that the orphan people were unappreciative.

But any one who had taken a seat among them would have known better. There were not many such seats, because every seat in Madison Square Garden, with the exception of the few that had been sold before the date of orphan day had been fixed, had been placed at the disposal of institutions in which orphans are reared.

There were blue orphans and gray orphans, and orphans in red and black tartan plaid; there were orphans in frocks and orphans in trousers, and orphans in cast-off clothing. There were Catholic orphans and Protestant Episcopal orphans and Hebrew orphans and Italian orphans, and crippled orphans and Randall's Island orphans, and East Side orphans and West Side orphans. There were also half-orphans from the Hill Orphan Asylum.

The orphans and half-orphans of various creeds and kinds were alike in these respects—that the girls had their hair cut short, and that girls and boys alike expressed their deepest emotion by choking under their breaths. That was why the pink people and the yellow and red fairies were so disappointed. They are accustomed to spectators who yell to their hearts' content.

Wonder in Their Eyes.

But, oh! the wonder in the eyes of the orphans and the half-orphans! It was altogether too deep for expression. They could look and look, but that was all they could do, until the particular act they were watching was over. Then they would pull themselves together with a little shiver, and remembering that even orphans are permitted to clap their hands upon occasion, they would indulge in that species of applause which is artificial to a child, because a child knows to lift up his voice.

There came a time, though, toward the end of the show when the orphan people forgot themselves and just yelled. It was when there were races—real races—round the big arena. There is something about a race that stirs the blood even of a well trained orphan. And so, when foot horses, mounted by two-cent jockeys, tore round the track, when gilded chariots steered by majestic females sped in real contest, when ponies ridden by monkeys flew up the straight in a bunch, when brave little dogs dashed into a famous speed trial, when horby men in classic fluttering togas drove tandem teams of their own standing upright on the back of a galloping horse—when these things happened, the orphan people were made human, and the outcry that they uttered was a cry of joy.

And last night, in a hundred bare dormitories smelling of yellow soap, 5,000 orphan boys and girls, who had never seen a land of witchery where pink fashings are never soiled and the ringmaster's whip never touches an orphan's jacket.

HERE'S A NEW BUNCO GAME
Immigrant's \$50 Roll Proved to Be Green
Papar with a \$1 Wrapper
Will Be Deported.

Basile Dueschel, nineteen years old, an Italian immigrant who arrived on the French steamer La Normandie, was suspected of being an undesirable immigrant. When his pedigree was being taken yesterday by the registry clerk at Ellis Island he said he was a marble worker, and was going to his uncle by Galveston, Texas.

"Have you a ticket or money enough to pay your fare to Galveston?" he was asked. "I have no ticket," said Dueschel in good English, but I have \$50, exhibiting a roll with a \$1 wrapper. The registry clerk passed him, and he was then taken before the Board of Inquiry for further examination. He answered all questions without hesitation, and when asked how much money he had, replied that he had \$50, and pulled out the roll.

Chairman Stump was not satisfied with the result of the examination. "Let me see the money," he said. Dueschel hesitated a moment and then passed over the roll.

"It is just as I thought," said the chairman. "The \$1 wrapper is all the money he has. The rest is green paper, and he tried to bunco his way into the country with a Dutch bank roll."

The other members of the Board voted to exclude him.

T. C. PLATT SEES M'KINLEY

As a Result Some New Yorkers Are Ex-
pected to Get into Office
Very Soon.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—For more than an hour last night Senator Platt was in consultation with President McKinley at the White House regarding New York patronage. The first thing he did this morning after breakfast was to call at the White House again. This time he was accompanied by Chairman Hackett and the interview lasted ten minutes. As a result of these conferences the following New York appointments are expected this week: Cyrus Van Cott, to be Postmaster at New York City.

Robert A. Sharkey, to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Brooklyn District. Ellis H. Roberts, of Syracuse, to be Sub-Treasurer at New York City.

Noted Japanese Coming East.
San Francisco, April 12.—A party of distinguished Japanese visitors will leave here for Washington, D. C., to-morrow. Among them are delegates to the International Postal Congress in Washington, and the president, vice-president and secretary of the Nippon Life Insurance Company, who intend to inspect steel and iron buildings in this country, with a view to furthering the use of structural iron in Japan.

SILENCE THEIR
POLICY NOW.

Republicans Wary During
the Distribution of
Pie Season.

FIRST FIGHT NEXT FALL.

McKinleyites and Anti-McKin-
leyites Will Struggle Over
Hanna's Senatorial Hopes.

It is a critical time with Hanna and his combination, who seek to pave the way for McKinley's renomination in 1900. It is the time for bestowal of patronage, and every gift means one friend and many disappointed men who may become enemies.

It is a critical time with Hanna's opponents too. Politicians want honors and offices—especially offices. If they make known now their opposition to Hanna's plans for McKinley they will get no office, and thus weaken themselves in the coming three years' fight.

Platt is Philosophical.

Platt is the most wily member of the combination. He is accepting the situation philosophically. He knows that any disturbance begun now would upset the plans of the combination and put it into a worse hole in 1900 than that in which it was buried at the St. Louis convention.

Here is a little more information about the anti-McKinley combination, and its beginning.

In December, 1895, a dinner was given at the Brunswick Hotel, which was attended by Senator Platt, General James S. Clarkson, Russell A. Alger, Colonel William B. Lamb, of Virginia; Senator M. S. Quay, Lieutenant-Governor William Murray Crane, of Massachusetts; W. H. Andrews, of Pennsylvania, Quay's Lieutenant; Colonel A. L. Conger, of Ohio, and several others. It was there agreed that those who sat at the table should work to defeat McKinley for the Presidential nomination.

For a time all did as agreed. But Mark A. Hanna's organization was so powerful that when the St. Louis Convention was held Quay, Lamb and Alger had repudiated the agreement and made peace with Hanna. Alger was the first to recognize the hopeless nature of the struggle, and in March, last month, before the Michigan State Convention, he had become the leader of the McKinley forces in his State. Of all those who formed the first anti-McKinley combination only Platt, Clarkson, Allison, Gear, Lodge, Crane, Cuney, of Texas; Reed, of Maine, and Settle, of South Carolina, stood by their guns.

Had to Save Themselves.

The others, to save their hold on the leadership of their respective States, when the patronage should be distributed, acknowledged allegiance to Hanna, boss of the situation.

The old combination, however, was never dissolved. Its members accepted the situation and are biding their time.

Joseph B. Foraker is an important man in it. In his State the two forces will first measure swords. Foraker's sympathies were with the anti-McKinley leaders in their struggle before the convention, but he was forced by a combination of circumstances to accept McKinley. Senator Foraker does not possess Platt's patience. His friends here say that he will not submit to the nomination by McKinley, who is the enemy of the McKinley and political enemies. But Foraker is uncertain and at times loses his nerve. Platt and his friends fear that he will not persist in his fight against Hanna's return to the Senate.

The Platt anti-McKinley combination is also fearful lest George Cox, who divides the McKinley vote in Ohio, will believe that if they can defeat Hanna for Senator he will clip his wings and greatly lessen his influence.

They have the help of Mayor Kasson, of Cleveland, and of the anti-Hanna forces in Northern Ohio. In the recent municipal fight in Cleveland the Hanna combination suffered a heavy defeat.

Politicians Astonished.

The Journal's report yesterday of how McKinley workers are raising a gigantic fund for the Presidential campaign of 1900 started even the oldest politicians.

In regard to this movement John C. Sheehan said yesterday: "I had no idea the McKinley managers would go into a scheme of this kind so long before the Presidential election. But the people are disgusted with the way things are going. I think there will be an overwhelming protest against McKinleyism at the polls next Autumn."

Some idea of the serious character of this carefully planned campaign to secure millions for controlling the country may be had by reading the names of some of the leaders who attended the meeting when the New York branch of the Chicago League was recently organized: J. Pierpont Morgan, William Brookfield, C. F. Huntington, D. O. Mills, C. H. E. Collins, Alexander E. Orr, Jesse Seligman, Joseph Laroque, William Rockefeller, Thomas L. James, C. N. Bliss, W. J. Strong, Hanson G. McCook, John D. Rockefeller, Russell Sage, Horace Porter, Morris K. Jesup, Gustav H. Schwab, Banker Fishnetworth, Wheeler H. Peckham, Robert M. Galwey, A. B. Hepburn, Edward Simmons, Carl Schurz, Spencer Trask, William J. Schieffelin, William E. Dodge, James C. Carter, Edward King, Hermann C. Zerkow, Benjamin H. Tracy, Henry Villard, August Belmont, George Gould and Theodore Roosevelt.

In the United States things are going so badly that the report of the Controller of the United States Treasury, there are 9,456 national and State banks. It is not expected that each bank will undertake to duplicate Mr. Morgan's subscription of \$2,000 for the campaign, but suppose each bank contributes \$100? The sum alone from this source will reach the enormous amount of \$945,600.

There are one hundred and eighty-nine life insurance companies in the country, 100 express companies, \$50,000,000 worth of iron and steel works, \$35,415 manufacturing establishments. Were these things to be sold for only \$25 each, one-fourth of Mr. Morgan's contribution, the McKinley syndicate of financiers would have the enormous sum of \$17,770,750 for educating the people how to vote, and it is safe to say that the managers are sure of a couple of millions.

DEAN'S MONEY
FOUND AT LAST.

A Wall Street Bank Pays for
the Concern a Judge-
ment of \$1,995.

DEPUTY SHERIFF VACATES.

Colonel "Bob" Ammons and N.
W. Miller Arrested at the
Instance of Albert Falk.

Some of the creditors of the E. S. Dean Company received a pleasant surprise yesterday when their claims against the company were paid in full. The claims which were thus settled were those which the Misses Seavey assigned to Theodore Thompson, and on which Deputy Sheriff Lipsky seized the property in the Dean Company's offices. Judgment had been obtained by default against the company, and a sale of the office furniture was announced for next Saturday.

As the officers of the Dean Company had made no protest against the seizure of their property, it was thought they had no money with which to settle the claim. Consequently A. L. Phillips was greatly surprised yesterday when he was notified that if he would call at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank he would receive the amount of the judgment. Accompanied by the deputy sheriff he went to the bank and was given a check for \$1,995. The notice of sale of the Dean Company's furniture was at once withdrawn.

In spite of this fact the war against the book shops was continued as firmly as ever by the authorities. They received an unexpected ally in one of the oldest "buck shop" men in Wall Street, who caused the arrest of Colonel "Bob" Ammons and his partner, Nathaniel "Noddy" Miller. The complainant is Albert Falk, of No. 51 New Street, who has been connected with book shops for nearly thirty years, and now has an office at No. 5 New Street. He had Ammons and Miller summoned before a city court on the claim that they owe him \$250, and were guilty of diversion. He had previously tried to have them arraigned in a police court, but the case was thrown out. The men were held in bonds of \$1,000 each for examination. Ammons tried to induce his former business partner, ex-Police Captain Enklis, to go on his bail, but the latter refused. The prisoners finally secured their liberty by depositing government bonds of the amount required with the Sheriff.

In most of the other buck shops business was being done yesterday, though it was transacted very quietly. At the open Board of Brokers it was announced that the place would be closed permanently as soon as the proprietors had settled all outstanding claims. The place has been arrested several times in the past few years, but was never convicted. The present arrest is based on the gambling law and spirit, but it is not clear as it has never been decided whether the law applies to Wall Street shops.

District Attorney O'Brien began an informal investigation of the book shops and of the E. S. Dean Company failure yesterday. He has received many complaints regarding the matter, and he decided to make an immediate attack.

RAILROAD MEN MEET.

Members of the Joint Traffic Association
Declare They Will Maintain
the Pool.

The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association, which comprises the presidents of the thirty-two railroads connected with the association, met yesterday at No. 143 Liberty street to consider the legal status of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, which declared illegal the Trans-Missouri Freight Association.

The conference was held at the request of the trunk line presidents and the board of managers, who met last week. James C. Carter, attorney for the association, and ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, and Edward J. Phelps, special counsel, were in attendance to present the legal aspect of the present appeal of the United States Government against the Joint Traffic Association. After considering the case behind closed doors for several hours, a resolution was adopted by the members pledging themselves to maintain the association.

Among those present were Chauncey M. Depew, chairman; E. W. Caldwell, representative of the Lake Shore; J. Rogers Maxwell for the New Jersey Central, James McCrea and Frank Thompson for the Pennsylvania, and J. B. Condit, of the Erie, and W. B. Thomas, Erie; J. K. Cowen, Baltimore & Ohio, and Commissioner Blanchard.

LITTLE WAIF AT PEACE.

Strange Woman Failed to Return for the
Girl Baby She Left in Another's
Care, and It Died.

Nothing but peace is written on the little face of an unknown girl baby that lies to-day on a slab at the Morgue. Nothing but trouble is in the history of its short life.

A woman called on Mrs. Boerke last Tuesday at her home, No. 350 East Forty-sixth street. She was a stranger, but had been seen several times during the past year passing on the street.

"I am so tired and ill," said the woman, "that I don't know who I am to do with my little girl. Won't you keep her for me until I can go to Bellevue Hospital? If I don't come for my child to-morrow I shall surely do so within two or three days."

Mrs. Boerke's heart was touched. She had plenty of children of her own, but all of them were grown up except Sophie, fourteen years old, who was in favor of her mother taking the child, and take it she did. The little stranger became ill on Friday and its mother had not returned. Mrs. Boerke's husband, an employe in a leather warehouse, went to Bellevue Hospital in search of her, but no trace of her could be found. The child grew worse and died on Monday night.

The coroner's office was notified of the case yesterday, and coroner's Physician Schultz found that death had been due to marasmus. The police were told of the case and the body was taken to the

Morgue. It will be buried in the Potter's Field if no one appears to claim it.

GUARDED IN DEATH BY HIS DOG

Faithful Canine Refused to Leave the Body
of His Dead Master.

Middletown, N. Y., April 13.—The dead body of John Ryan was found near the Erie Railroad tracks here to-day, guarded by his dog. When a policeman endeavored to put the corpse into the undertaker's wagon, the dog attacked him fiercely, biting him on the arm.

Ryan was run over last night by an Erie train, and the dog had never left his side. It followed the wagon to the undertaker's establishment, and even then fought to watch over its dead master.

WANAMAKERS



The show of Tapestries,
Vestments and Paintings, in-
cluding Fritel's famous "Con-
querors," is instructive.

"Dress Goods. Crispene by ten-
striped Lawns by scores, fancy Grenadines by fives, and many charming Silk-and-Wool stuffs. Thus freshness agitates and newness dominates our Dress Goods.

Women's Shoes. The tide of Shoe trade sets this way and well it may. Brains dominate our Shoe business, and that's why so much goodness is in our women's Shoes at \$1.60.

Children's Shoes, for girls and small boys. Chrome tanned kidskin, chocolate colored.

Sizes 11 to 2, \$1.40
Sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, \$1.20
Sizes 5 to 8, \$1.00

For honest leather and honest making see them as witnesses.

Growing Plants. Easter Lilies, Azaleas, Spirea, Tulips, Genestas, Hyacinths, Roses and Daffodils, in full bloom. Grown especially for Wanamakers.

40c to \$7.50 each.
Also a fine assortment of Palms, Silver Plated Palm Pots with Kentia Palms, 75c. Quadruple plate Fern Dishes, with growing ferns and a Cocos palm, \$3.50.

Artificial Flowers. Fac-similes of nearly every sort of Flowers that grow.

Onyx Tables and Cabinets. New shapes. Fine onyx. A third taken from prices that were already a third below the market.

Parlor and Boudoir Desks. Over 100 patterns, new and popular. \$9 to \$90. Some very attractive Desks at Moderate prices.

Men's Spring Overcoats. Of covert cloth, \$8.50 to \$22.50. Perfectly tailored. A lot made of sage-green covert cloth just received. Silk-lined and strapped seams. \$12.

Men's Bicycle Suits. FIVE DOLLARS. All-wool, neat, and positive bargains. Best assortment.

Women's Tailor-made Suits. An unequalled assortment of fabrics and styles. Perfect tailoring, \$10 to \$60.

Her Majesty's Corset. Unlike any other. Steel ribs, shaped and tempered, that always retain their lines. Comfortable. A great item. Many novelties here only.

Housekeeping Linens. Linen need is met in our stock Damask, 68 in. wide, full b 50c. Others equally cheap.

Chamois Skins. Large. Fine at 35c. Cheaper at a half more Silver Plated Ware. Rogers' Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Sugar Salad Sets, etc., bargains.

Lectures to Women. By John Bailey, on Physical Culture and Dress. 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. day—the last of the series. 1 floor. Tenth street elevator.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think a
some simple project
four ideas they may bring you wealth. Write
JOHN WANAMAKER & Co., Dept. F. L., Patent
Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00
prize offer and new list of 1,000 inventions wanted.

11,476 lines of
"Wants"
were published in last
Sunday's Journal; all
previous records sur-
passed. Use Journal
"Wants" for quick
results.