#### DISEASE FROM BOOKS. such restrictions. Educated women seem as unable to combine on a general policy with regard to these larger problems of the day as ever.

Precautions Taken by Librarians to Forestall Contagion.

The agitation of the Public Library Board of Chicago and of medical men in several other places in regard to the communication of disease through the medium of books has called the attention of nervous people in New-York to similar dangers in their own city. It is said that contagious diseases have been spread all through the State of Kentucky by the use of second hand school books, and some authorities say that protection can only be found in burning the books, their disinfection being de-clared to be absolutely impossible. These gloomy views are not shared by the Health Board of New-York nor by the school and public library author-

To say that the absolute disinfection of a book is impossible," said Dr. Walter Bensel, assistant sanitary inspector of the Board of Health, "is technically correct, but practically we can disinfect a book as well as a room. Absolute sterilization in either case is impossible, but the danger of infec tion is reduced practically to the vanishing point. Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the circulation de partment of the New-York Public Library, expressed himself similarly.

"It was proved by a series of experiments in the University of Pennsylvania, conducted under the direction of John S. Billings, director of the New-York Public Library, that books could be disin-fected. Cultures were taken from sets of disin-fected books and from others that had not been disinfected, and no germs could be grown from the

The Board of Health disinfects books by means of formaldehyde gas under pressure. The books are placed in an airtight compartment and suspended in such a way that the leaves will hang loosely and be exposed to the action of the gas.

The board sends every day to each one of the thirty branches of the Public Library a list of all the places where contagious diseases have been reported. If any persons holding books from the branch are found on this list they are immediately notified not to return the books until they have been disinfected by the Board of Health or until further notice, and they are assured at the same time that no fines will be charged during the ab-sence of the books from the library. Simultanece of the books from the florary. Simultanely, a notice is sent to the Board of Health that seted books belonging to the branch are to be not at such a number, and with the notice is an order to the person holding the books to wer them to the representative of the Board of the When the books have been disinfected are returned to the branch to which they be-

long.

"Of course, this does not eliminate all danger," said Mr. Bostwick to a Tribune reporter. "There are cases of contagious disease which are not reported to the Board of Health. It is a matter of personal knowledge that physicians often conceal such cases to save the natients and their families from annoyance. Sometimes we discover cases ourselves and report them to the Board of Health. A child will come in, for instance, after an absence of a few days and say that it hasn't been able to come before because of scarlet fever in the family. There are other cases, such as eye diseases, that the Board of Health takes no cognizance of. But in spite of all this I think the element of danger is very slight. No one is more exposed to infection from books than librarians; yet I never heard of such a case of infection, and I have heard similar statements made in librarians' meetings. The only case of infection through books that I ever heard of occurred in the Public Records office of Chicago. A clerk suffering from tuberculosis had been in the habit of moistening his finger as he turned over the leaves of the books, and thus the disease was communicated to several other clerks who had the same habit.

"Some small libraries." concluded Mr. Bostwick, course, this does not eliminate all danger," said Bostwick to a Tribune reporter. "There are

#### FAVORED SCHOOL FARM PLAN.

#### Mr. Philbin Never Opposed Project as Originally Outlined.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In order to correct a misleading statement In your paper of February 2, as a matter of justice to the Metropolitan Parks Association will you kindly print this letter from Mr. Philbin? Yours FANNIE GRISCOM PARSONS.

Mrs. Henry Parsons, No. 29 West 56th-st., New-York City.
Dear Madam: I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th ult. and beg to say that you were cor-rectly informed as to the resolution in question being withdrawn, at my request made on behalf the both uit, and leg to say that you were correctly informed as to the resolution in question being withdrawn, at my request made on behalf of our association. I thuk that I may say on behalf of our association that it is heartly in favor of the school farm plan, and it believes under no supervision could the plan be so successfully worked out as under your own. In fact, there is reason for grave doubt as to whether that project would ever amount to anything if your co-operation were withdrawn. When you discussed the matter with me I think you will recall that I heartily expressed myself upon these lines, and the idea of having the supervision of the school farms conducted by the same person who supervised the playgrounds was not contemplated during our interview. When the matter took such shape as to require the duty to be performed by the same person we found that there was, to speak frankly, some opposition to your directing the operation of the playgrounds coming from those who had been giving special study to that phase of philanthropic work, and it seemed to us that it would conduce more to the success of the school farms project if you did not have the additional burden of looking after the playgrounds. It was for these reasons that we felt called upon to ask that the resolution in question be withdrawn and further consideration be given to the subject. As I had occasion to write to Mr. Willcox, in answer to a communication from him after an interview with you on the subject, I am entirely free from any prejudices based upon my former participation in the matters out of which these questions arise, and in considering this entire subject I have been uninfluenced by any other view than an appreciation of the valuable work you have done in the farm schools. The association will be glad to co-operate with you to the fullest extent upon these lines. Yours faithfully, the farm schools.

co-operate with you to the runes,
co-operate with you to the runes,
these lines. Yours faithfully,
EUGENE A. PHILBIN.



"Tabloid education" is the satirical term that has been applied to the easy handbooks and the cramming system of instruction that fits a student to pass an examination on the minimum of knowledge and the minimum of work. Now President G. Stan-ley Hall of Clark University has coined a new term for the same thing—"baled hay education."

The Frederika Bremer Society, described as "one of the best employment agencies in Boston," has closed its doors because "there is no money in the business." In commenting on this fact, the bulletin of the intermunicipal research committee says that "this is but one indication of the difficulty honest agents experience in making a livelihood owing to the patronage that is given by the public to unscrupulous offices."

A proposition has been made to the Board of of Chicago looking to a system of co operation between mothers and teachers in the teaching of the Bible to the public school children.
The plan is to induce the mothers to give the children at home twice a week half an hour's instruction in Bible history and philosophy. The board has made no response to the request.

It is a curious illustration of the diversity of opinion held by thinking women on the "woman question" that while Mrs. Sidney Webb, recently appointed to the Poor Law Commission, in Eng-land, is an untiring advocate of placing restrictions on the wage earning work of women, the late Miss E. J. Foucherett left \$19,600 to Lady burry Frances Balfour and two others to be employed and we the specific object 64 keeping women free from velope.

Berlin had its first cat show last month. It was of Cruelty to Animals, a pet society of the German Empress, who has accepted the office of hon orary president. In the eyes of the German law the cat is a wild animal, and if found wandering from home may be shot by any one. Cats are not popular in Germany, for the reason that the Ger-mans are great lovers of birds and regard cats as the natural enemies of their feathered pets.



The men of earth build houses—halls and chambers, roofs and domes—

But the women of the earth—God knows!—the women build the homes. -(Nixon Waterman.

IN DESPERATE NEED OF SHELTER.

The president of the T. S. S. spinster branch appeals to the office for help in finding shelter for one of the most touching cases that has ever been brought to the attention of the society. She has herself exhausted every means in her power to try to find a resting place for this poor woman, stricken with cancer. It would seem that in this great city of wealth there must be some place of refuge for one so pitifully helpless. She writes:

one so pitifully helpless. She writes:

"Is there any place, any home, in this big city where a sick working woman—hopelessly ill, I am afraid—can find shelter and care until such time as she can be admitted into an institution which receives chronic invalids? She has cancer, and is now in a hospital, but cannot remain there, as the physicians connected with it say that her case is hopeless. She is only thirty years old, entirely dependent upon her own efforts for her support and that of her child, who is at school, and is in every way deserving of help. Her case is a most pathetic one, and her struggle to keep up and care for this daughter has been so brave that all who know her take the deepest interest in her. I can vouch for her character and worthiness, and beg you to help me find a place where she can stay temporarily, or until death brings her rest."

STAMP COLLECTION.

Mrs. Levy is the first to respond to the stamp collection for the consumptive home by sending 50

Will those who send Sunshine contributions by freight please forward the bill of lading to the general office as soon as the boxes or barrels are sent? Sometimes when the contributions are pre-paid the railroad companies collect again from the office, but refund later. This occasions much extra and unnecessary writing and annoyance, however.

THANKFUL FOR AID.

The daughter in Westchester County who is caring for an aged mother taken from an asylum sends the following letter of thanks for the gen erous help given her through the T. S. S .:

President of the T. S. S.: I beg to thank you more than words can express for this testimonial of your good will and faith in me. You have, by your many kind acts, enabled me to regain possession of my dear mother and nurse and comfort her in her last hours, and this is a blessing to both of us. I desire that you will kindly express my gratitude to that good man, Captain S., whose untiring efforts in my behalf deserve the utmost praise. Mother has very greatly improved since I have had her with me, and I trust yet that her days may be prolonged and that her sufferings may be still further alleviated. I hope now to be self-sustaining, and as soon as it is possible for me to recognize your kindness in a more substantial way. I shall take pleasure in sending to your fund a more tangible evidence of my appreciation.

Sunshine friends have made an appeal for an nvalid in Manchester, Ohio, who has been confined to her bed most of the time for sixteen years. Her parents are dead and other relatives are not able care for her properly. By making fancy work has been saved. If she is able to secure \$25 more she will be placed in a home, where she will be taken care of for the rest of her life. A well known man in her town writes: "She is very patient in her suffering and never murmurs about her affliction. I know this to be true, as my sister visits her often. She is deserving of any help the T. S. S. can give her."

SUNSHINE ACTS.

A Sunshine member in Connecticut says she tries to do something for somebody every week and derives great pleasure from her ministrations, Miss Beavins, of New-Hampshire, who fell and injured her arm, writes that everybody is so kind to her that she realizes it is a very sunshiny world,

to her that she realizes it is a very sunshiny world, and she will have "a heap of kindness" to pass on to others in the future, because she has received so much herself.

Mrs. Dickerson, of Shelter Island Heights, writes that the mittens sent just fitted the boys and the baby's shoes were very desirable. Miss Kimball appreciated her Christmas gift also—the warm stockings sent to her; as did a homeless woman in Connecticut, who is being taken care of for the winter by one of the large hearted members of the T. S. S. Miss Closson, of Washington, D. C., Miss Preston, of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Newhall, of New-Jersey, have signified their intention of supplying some of the needs of those members in Maine and Virginia for whom appeals were made.

#### THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

No one of the many soft silks is prettier or better liked than radium, and in no color is radium lovelier than in the lemon yellow illustrated. The gown itself is laid in the fine tucks that suit the material, while the trimming is cream lace, the design of which is outlined with a gold thread, that gives a peculiar effect of smartness and brilliancy



PAPER PATTER SKIRT, FOR 10 C TERN WANTED. CENTS FOR EACH PAT

For the waist will be required 4 yards of material 21 or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 21/2 yards of lace banding and % yard of all-over lace for of lace banding and % yard of all-over lace for chemisette and long cuffs; for the skirt, 12 yards 21 or 5 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern of the waist, No. 5,252 is in sizes 22 to 49 inches bust, or of the skirt, No. 5,233, sizes 22 to 29 inches waist.

Each pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 19 cents. Please give pattern number, waist and bust measure distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern, send an extra two-cent stamp, and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

The U.S. **Government Tests** Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

#### CHURCH RECEIVES 343.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YOR

Calvary M. E. Church Makes Record Breaking Gain After Revival.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-ave. and West 129th-st., the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, pastor, received 343 persons into the congregation yesterday, the largest number said to have been received in any Protestant church here at one time. Of this number 250 were received on probation, and the rest either by letter from other churches or by profession of faith. Those who came in by letter represented fifteen denominations. Dr. Goodell, in a few words at the close of the regular service yesterday morning, declared that he had hardly known there were so many denominations.

The denominations represented were Jews, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Universalists, Unitarians, Christians, Congregationalists. Dutch Reformed, Reformed Episcopal, Roman Catholics, Quakers, Moravians and Dun-

There were men, women and children, young and old, rich and poor and black and white. Some were only ten years old; others had passed seventy; some the fourscore mark, and one man was ninety-three years old. An aged couple, both past seventy, walked up the centre aisle, knelt at the altar together and received the sacrament for the first time. Another interesting pair was a little girl of eleven, an orphan, accompanied by her grandmother, a widow, who was seventy-six years old. One entire family was received into the church on probation. It consisted of father, mother and five children, ranging in age from

twelve to twenty-two years.

This record breaking reception was brought about by a series of revivals which have been going on in Calvary Church every night for a month, at which the pastor not only preached but sang hymns, besides attending to other con-gregational work. Bishop Andrews was at the

gregational work. Bishop Andrews was at the service yesterday morning.

The congregation of Temple Israel, whose house was recently sold, worshipped in Calvary Church on Saturday. Calvary Church is one of the oldest Protestant churches in the city. It now has 2,400 members and a seating capacity of 2,200. Vesterday was communion. Sunday. of 2,200. Yesterday was communion Sunday, also, and nearly every person present went to the altar.

### THE LIFE AFTER DEATH.

Heaven and Hell, as Understood by a Theosophist.

C. Jinarajadasa, B. A. Cambridge, of Colombo, eylon, spoke to a large audience at Assembly Hall, 22d-st. and 4th-ave., on "Heaven and Hell of Fact and Fancy," last evening. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the New-York branch of the Theosophical Society, founded in 1875 by Mme. Blavatsky and Colonel H. S. Olcott. The lecturer said, in part:

All religions have taught that when a man dies his soul or spirit enters into a place or condition which is pleasurable or painful, corresponding to what is termed heaven and hell in the Christian

which is pleasurable or painful, corresponding to what is termed heaven and hell in the Christian religion.

Nearly all the ideas of heaven and hell taught by the various religions are pure fancy. The hot hells of Christianity and the cold hells, as taught by some of the Eastern religions, simply do not exist. Heavens and hells there are, but they are conditions of the mind, and not localittes. The mental conditions called heaven and hell can be experienced here on earth, or in that very real though invisible world into which every man enters when he passes the portals of death.

Theosophy maintains that knowledge about heaven and hell can be obtained—knowledge as definite and precise as our understanding of the laws governing the various combinations of the chemical elements. Humanity in its progress has solved many mysteries and discovered many laws governing the natural world. Heaven and hell are, in a way, material, not spiritual, in the sense of absolutely non-material states, and consequently can be studied by those who have properly developed their inner senses, just as science can study the properties of the elements.

Modern science has shown us where the truth is to be found. The latest researches of the physicists into the composition of matter show grades of matter finer than any recognized by human senses; the electrons that penetrate the hardest steel as though it were a sponge, and the ether that interpenetrates all matter, are now established as facts. The investigations of scientists like Sir William Crookes and Sir Oliver Lodge, in England, and Richet, in France, show clearly that telepathy is one of the higher powers of the human mind and that man has abnormal senses hitherto unrecognized. Theosophists hold that we are surrounded by invisible worlds of matter, and that trained men can observe their constitution and life therein. This ability comes through development of powers in man vaguely called psychic or clairvoyant.

clairvoyant.

The invisible worlds surrounding us, observed by these new faculties, are made of matter finer even than the all-penetrating electron of science; they are governed by laws which are just as natural as any in our physical world. They can be observed in full waking consciousness; it is not necessary for the trained scientific psychic investigator to go into a trance or become hypnotized. By this method of investigation the so-called "dead" are seen to be not far off in the stars or inside the earth, but close at hand and living in these invisible worlds.

to be not far off in the stars or inside the earth, but close at hand and living in these invisible worlds.

In order to understand what the after-death states of heaven and hell are like, we must understand something about the constitution or "make-up" of man.

Man has several physical bodies, or, rather, his one physical body is a very complex piece of mechanism. The outer physical form is composed of the chemical elements; this outer form is the overcoat which is cast aside at death. The chemical elements composing the physical body are made up of atoms, and atoms of electrons—according to modern science. Further than this science does not take us. Theosophy holds that the electrons are composed of ether; back of ether is astral matter, and so on. Man inhabits, therefore, a physical etheric, astral, and a mental body, and these bodies interpenetrate one another. When the physical is cast aside the etheric, astral and mental bodies still remain. The man himself, the ego, continues to function in them on the planes of nature corresponding to them—roughly speaking, heaven and hell—and except for his physical nody, is just the same man he was before he died.

When man enters this after-death state he finds no burning pit of hell. Hell is only a symbol of the suffering that a man undergoes who longs for the lusts and ambitions of the earth that cannot be gratified without the body he has cast aside at death. He burns within with these passions, and his suffering lasts as long as he has these desires; but there is no place of torture with devils.

Heaven is seen to be one part of this invisible world, where all, irrespective of faith, nation or age, are happy, realizing the dreams of happiness they have had through affection to people, devotion to God, or love of knowledge, and of the arts. Whoever has done something to help another lives in heaven during at least a part of his after-death condition, happy in his own way, according to the unselfishness of his service.

LUTHERAN PASTOR CELEBRATES.

#### LUTHERAN PASTOR CELEBRATES.

The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder Has Been Twenty-five Years with St. James Church.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate at St. James Lutheran Church, Madison-ave, and 73d-st., yesterday morning. In his sermon Dr. Remensnyder gave a review of the history of Lutheranism in this country, saying in part:

The first Lutherans that came to America settled imposed a fine of floo on any religious service except Calvinistic, and the first pastor, the Rev. John Goeticates, who arrived in 1657, was sent back to

The Manamaker Store

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

## One of the Most Exquisite Fashion Pictures That New York Has Ever Seen, Is on View at WANAMAKER'S Today ::

MORE than a hundred charming Spring Gowns, of laces, nets, embroideries and other filmy fabrics About thirty rich and elaborate Lace Coats, that have just been hurried across the ocean to grace this occasion. A very choice group of Paris Model Hats-just a fortnight from the hands of the most famous French modistes: with scores of other

hats made after Paris ideas that came to us in the latest mails for guidance. These are the pigments of the

A dozen of these exquisite Dresses would make an exhibition worthy of the attention of every lover of fashion, on such an early day as the Fifth of February. But here are more than a hundred! And each is a style study-each an ambitious and masterful effort of one of our greatest designers of dress. Each speaks the artistic genius with which materials were selected and assembled-each is a marvel of treatment, in every line and combination.

The whole book of Spring Fashions is opened to you. Hours of study will leave much still to see.

And the COATS. The genius of Paris provided the models. The famed needleworkers of France brought forth most of the hand-wrought laces of which they are composed. The celebrated coat-makers of Berlin have given them that elegance of finish, that superb workmanship that makes such richness endure. Each model is exclusive-each is radically different from the other. They are such garments as will be welcomed by women going South, and those with important dress functions ahead, here at home.



Not elsewhere in America is there counterpart or comparison, in newness, beauty, or character, of this collection of Costumes, Wraps and Millinery to which we give the usual elaborate Exhibition that you expect from Wanamaker's today. Additional Displays of Women's Paris Waists, and New Dresses for Girls. WELCOME.

# Thousands of Dollars Saved on Furniture

The best furniture brains and skill in America have been working for months, with the prestige and power of the Wanamaker organization back of them, to make your furniture money buy a half more than it otherwise could. Do you wish this service to be lost to you-all the benefit to go to others?

Of course you still have three weeks to buy; but if you knew how many thousands of dollars' worth of splendid furniture had already been sold, you wouldn't risk waiting a day. Selection will grow less daily. And there is no need of waiting. If you are not ready to receive the furniture now, you can arrange to have it delivered later on in the Spring. COME TODAY and secure your share of the splendid offerings.

Bureaus At \$6.75, from \$8-Golden oak At \$6.75, from \$8—Golden oak
At \$8, from \$10.50—Golden oak
At \$9, from \$12—Golden oak
At \$9.50, from \$11—Golden oak
At \$14, from \$17—Mahogany veneer
At \$14, from \$17—Bird's-eye maple
At \$17, from \$22—Golden oak
At \$19, from \$28—Golden oak
At \$19, from \$24—Gurly birch At \$20, from \$24—Curly birch
At \$25, from \$30—Golden oak
At \$25, from \$39—Mahogany veneer
At \$24, from \$34—Bird's-eye maple
At \$26, from \$38—Bird's-eye maple At \$30, from \$40—Bird's-eye maple At \$30, from \$40—Golden oak At \$32, from \$43-Bird's-eye maple At \$40, from \$53—Mahogany At \$45, from \$65—Bird's-eye maple At \$65, from \$90—Mahogany At \$95, from \$135-Mahogany

#### Chiffonniers

At \$4.50, from \$6-Golden oak At \$13, from \$15—Golden oak At \$17, from \$22—Golden oak At \$18, from \$27—Golden oak At \$20, from \$30—Golden oak At \$21, from \$32—Mahogany veneer At \$21.50, from \$31—Golden oak
At \$22, from \$32—Bird's-eye maple
At \$25, from \$35—Golden oak
At \$31, from \$42—Golden oak At \$32, from \$45-Golden oak At \$32, from \$45—Bird's-eye maple At \$42, from \$57—Mahogany At \$50, from \$65—Mahogany At \$52, from \$70—Mahogany At \$55, from \$80—Mahogany At \$68, from \$90—Mahogany At \$70, from \$100—Mahogany At \$78, from \$112—Mahogany At \$83, from \$110—Mahogany At \$85, from \$115—Mahogany At \$90, from \$110—Mahogany

#### Toilet Tables

At \$12.50, from \$19—Curly birch At \$13.50, from \$20—Mahogany At \$14, from \$16—Golden oak At \$16, from \$24—Golden oak At \$15, from \$23-Curly birch At \$15, from \$23—Curly birch
At \$18, from \$26—Golden oak
At \$18, from \$26—Curly birch
At \$20, from \$28—Bird's-eye maple
At \$20, from \$28—Mahogany
At \$30, from \$45—Mahogany
At \$33, from \$48—Mahogany
At \$35, from \$45—Circassian walnut
At \$40, from \$55—Bird's-eye maple
At \$50, from \$75—Mahogany
At \$52, from \$70—Mahogany
At \$75, from \$100—Mahogany
At \$100, from \$155—Mahogany At \$100, from \$155-Mahogany

#### \$32.50 Brass Bedsteads at \$25 Brass Bedsteads in 3 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes; head panel 62 inches high, footpanel 41 inches high; 2-inch pillars and top

tube; polished cast brass elbows; %-inch fillers; %-inch cross tubes; "T" ball connec-tions; large husks on pillars; polished finish. \$45 Brass Bedsteads at \$32.50 Brass Bedsteads 3 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6

in. sizes; head-panel 61 inches high, foot-panel 41 inches high; 1½-inch pillars and top tube with large connecting husks; thirteen %-inch fillers; ¾-inch cross tubes; seven 5¼-inch spindles; six small husks on fillers; ball-bearing casters; satin or polished finish.

### The Greatest Brass Bedstead Business in America

One-tenth of all the Brass Bedsteads produced in this country are sold by the Wanamaker Stores. The largest single order for brass bedsteads-\$75,000 worth in one purchase-was recently placed by us, with the best concern in the business. This is why we were able to secure the extraordinary offerings told of below, for this Sale. For all the Brass Bedsteads were made to our order. We selected the designs, and indicated how many "fillers," and what thickness. The beds are of the best construction possible—with broad variety of best styles to select from. Descriptions of a few specials follow:

#### \$50 Brass Bedsteads at \$35

Brass Bedsteads in 3 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes; head panel 61 inches high, foot-panel 41 inches high; heavy 2-inch pillars; 2-inch top tube with large husk connections to pillars;

ing tubes; seven 5%-inch spindles; ball-bearing casters. Materials are of the finest quality throughout, and the workmanship is the best that can be done. The lacquer used is without superior. These bedsteads may be had in polished or satin finish. These bedsteads are the best value and design for the money in this country. Five other special Brass Bed-

each panel contains thirteen %-inch

fillers, with %-inch cross connect-

steads are described, and each one is of unequaled value in every particular:

\$47.50 Brass Bedsteads at \$34.

Brass Bedsteads in 3 ft. 3 fn. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes, head-panel 66 in. high, foot-panel 44 in. high; 2-inch pillars; serpentine top tube; large connecting husks; seven %-inch fillers—each with a fancy husk; ornamental connect ball-bearing casters; polished finish. \$55 Brass Bedsteads at \$36.50

Brass Bedsteads in 3 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. 6 in.

Brass Bedsteads in 3 ft. 3 ln. and 4 ft. 6 ln. sizes; head-panel 61 in. high, foot-panel 41 in. high; 2-inch pillars and top tube connected by large fancy husks; nine %-inch fillers with fancy spindles and connections. This bedstead has bow foot in our new style full sweep. One of the best examples of fine construction and style. Polished finish and style. Polished finish.

Formerly A. T. Stewart JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, Fourth Avenue, & Co. Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Holland. After the English took New-Amsterdam religious liberty was granted, and a log church was built at Broadway and Rector-st. In 1710 the Germans began to come in in great numbers, and in 1751 they called the noted Dr. Henry M. Muhlenberg. They built a stone church at Frankfort and Will-

iam sts.
It was not until 1797 that an English Lutheran church was organized, but it did not last long, being absorbed by the Episcopal Church. In 1827 the church was incorporated. It began in a rented building in Pearl-st. For a while it was on Orangest., near Hester. In 1846 it moved to Mulberry-st., in 1857 to Stuyvesant Square and in 1890 to the present location. The present edifice cost \$200,000, and the debt on it has been reduced to \$30,000.

In his twenty-five years with St. James Church Dr. Remensnyder has received 877 persons into the church and officiated at 302 marriages and 243 funerals.

#### FLOOD OF PIES IN WEST 41ST-ST.

Pipe Bursts in Restaurant, Washing Out Edibles-Boys Have Feast. Pies flooded West 41st-st., between Broadway

and 7th-ave., yesterday afternoon. A two-inch water pipe in the restaurant of William Schwartzwalder burst. Some pedestrians, noticing water flowing out of the door, called up the Tenderloin station, and Patrolman William White was sent around to see what he could do. The cellar was full of water and a foot of it was on the floor of the restaurant. White broke in the door, and a rich flood of sandwiches, beans and pies of all

#### BEGGED TO DROWN.

Woman, Saved by Policeman, Fights Her Rescuer.

Mrs. Estelle Bilger, who said she lived at No. 161 East 34th-st., made a determined effort yesterday morning to end her life by jumping into the East River from a lighter moored at South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

Patrolman Hamburg, who saw the woman run-ning down to the pier, hurried after her, but she had thrown herself into the river before he could stop her. He jumped in after her, and the woman begged to be allowed to end her life. She tried to grab the policeman by the neck, and might have taken both of them down had not men in a boat

taken both of them down had not men in a boat rescued them.

The woman is in the Eastern District Hospital in a serious condition. She said her husband was a lawyer, named James Bilger.

"My life is worn out," she said, "and I want to die. My husband is a lawyer in Beekman-st. He went out last night and left me alone."

The address given is an apartment house. James Bilger, a lawyer, lives there with his wife. Bilger had not been at home all day.

#### BISHOP HAWAWEENY IN FEAR.

Asks Police to Protect Him from Small, Dark

Restaurants.

# SHANLEY'S RESTAURANT BROADWAY, 29TH AND 30TH STA

Dinners and After Theatre Suppers. Midday Luncheon at Popular Prices.

MUSIC
SUNDAY DINNER 6 TO 9 P. M.

A FEATURE.
The "Roman Court" for "Banqueting Parties" at troadway and 42d St. Restaurant is famous for its ecommodations and service.

been dogging his footsteps ever since the shooting in Washington-st. a few days ago.

The bishop lives at No. 320 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. He wanted to call on some of his parishioners in Willow Place last night, but was deterred by the small dark way. He sont his sister-in-law to see

him in a lowering and mysterious manner and have

small, dark men. He sent his sister-in-law to sea Captain Harkins, who has charge of the detective squad at headquarters, and get a protector of some description to ride with him on his rounds. Captain Zimmerman, of the Butler-st, police station, was instructed to provide the bishop with an escort. The hishop force that on attempt will be made to The bishop fears that an attempt will be made to seek revenge on him for the murder of Stephan