THE INDEPENDENCE MINE.

FULL TEXT OF JOHN HAYS HAMMOND'S NOW FAMOUS REPORT.

Every one in America knows of the wonderful Independence mine, at Cripple Creek, Col., which W. S. Stratton, then a prospecting miner, but a carpenter by trade, discovered in July of 1891. It brought Stratton into prominence, and at a bound carried him from the dim twilight of poverty into the broad sunlight of colossal wealth. Unlike most mine discoverers, Stratton held onto and developed his property. He thus enjoyed a larger part of the great mineral wealth which he discovered than has been the usual fortune of the original locators of the great mines of the West. Stratton devoted his attention to his discovery, and soon developed a mine that attracted attention the world over. It became as well known in London as in Colorado, with the result that early in 1899 a company was formed in the British capital to take over Stratton's Independence mine. The capitalization of this company was £1,100,000, or $5,500,000, in £1 shares. The shares, however, were placed at $12 50 apiece. Outside of the 100,000 £1 shares sold, W. S. Stratton held the entire balance. The English company, however, had an option on Stratton's holdings at £2, or $10, a share, or $10,000,000 for the mine. This option they took up, paying Stratton in cash. Stratton sold the entire property, lock, stock and barrel, and retired from further interest in or management of the Independence mine. In addition to the cash received from the English company, Stratton himself had taken from the Independence $2,500,000 in profit before he disposed of the mine. Thus in eight years the unknown carpenter of 1891, through a lucky discovery, became the millionaire of 1899, known the world over.

From the time the English company secured control of the Independence up to October 1 last the mine paid to the stockholders $2,750,000, and under the stimulus of these great dividends and the glowing reports of the mine's engineers the shares rose to £3 on the market.

At this juncture the Venture Corporation, the promoters of the mine, found themselves in need of money. When they bought out Stratton much of the money used was obtained from the London banks, and the obligations then incurred were approaching maturity. The Venture Corporation thereupon offered options on a large number of the shares of the Independence Mine to certain prominent London bankers at £3 a share, to provide this needed money. At that time the company supposed, from the reports of its engineers, that it had $13,000,000 worth of ore in sight, and that the bottom of the shaft was still in good ore. These shares the bankers agreed to take over at £3 if John Hays Hammond, the great mining authority, would examine the mine and make favorable report upon it. Mr. Hammond knew nothing of the Independence Mine personally. It has lately been erroneously stated that he had a hand in its sale to the English company. This is not so. Mr. Hammond was not even in England when the Independence was sold, being at that time in South Africa, and had not seen the mine. The Independence people thereupon sent Mr. Hammond out to examine the mine.

The preliminary examination was made in October last. As a result Mr. Hammond cabled to the company that the ore reserves had been greatly overestimated. The report came as a bombshell, and a panic ensued, during which the shares fell to £1. The papers have been full of it, and garbled accounts of what had occurred have been recently published right and left. John Hays Hammond is just now in the city, staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, and when seen there yesterday he made the following statement:

After I had cabled the company that as a result of my preliminary examination I was satisfied that the ore reserves had been greatly overestimated, I followed this preliminary examination by a thorough sampling of the property, and about three weeks ago I sent the following report to the English company:

Denver, Col., November 28, 1900.

The Chairman and Board of Directors Stratton's Independence, Limited, London, England.

Gentlemen: I cabled you on the 23d inst. the results of my examination of your property. It is exceedingly difficult to arrive at an approximation of the present ore reserves, on account of the lack of system in the mining operations during the last several months, but, as the result of an extensive sampling of the property, I have cabled you to the effect that there are above the ninth level (lowest level of the mine) about one hundred and twenty thousand tons, having a gross value of $2,800,000, and from which a net yield of $1,000,000 will be obtained. This estimate is based on the condition of the mine on October 1, 1900, and it will take about one year to extract this ore. The accompanying longitudinal sections will show the stoped and unstoped portions of the three principal veins from which the bulk of the ore has been obtained, and within which the remaining ore reserves chiefly occur.

From these sections it will be seen that there remains a large extent of unstoped ground, but unfortunately, a considerable part of this ground is not payable, as is indicated by my estimate of the ore reserves. Mining operations have been confined to an area of about thirty acres in the northwestern portion of the property. This area lies within the recognized mineral belt within which the Portland and other large producing mines are situated.

The richness of this area is attested by the gross yield of $8,250,000 extracted within a depth of 900 feet from the surface. The high grade of the ore is proved by the fact that about 65 per cent of the gross yield is estimated to have been profit. The richness of this belt is further evidenced by the large profits made by the Portland Gold Mining Company, whose property adjoins yours on the north. Within this belt good ore bodies occur, both in the andesite-breccia and granite. In addition to this area, your property includes eighty acres situated almost entirely outside the recognized mineral zone above referred to. The explorations thus far on your property and on that of the adjoining territory have failed to establish the existence of a belt of payable ore passing into the section embraced within the remaining eighty acres. Explorations in this region have, however, been totally inadequate to disprove the occurrence of payable ore bodies within the territory in question.

The unworked tract lies almost entirely within the granite area, and until recently a strong prejudice has existed among the miners of the district against granite as an ore bearing country rock. The results of recent developments in the Cripple Creek District, however, have demonstrated the fallacy of this theory, inasmuch as some of the important producing mines now in operation lie within the granite area. This is a geological characteristic of more than academic interest, since the indications are that future exploitation upon your property, both laterally and in depth, will depend upon the discovery of payable ore bodies occurring in the granite formation.

To predict the existence of payable ore in deposits of this nature on geological data alone is not justifiable, but the results of my examination of the effect of lithological conditions on ore depositions in the Cripple Creek District lead me to believe that there is at least no evidence that granite as the country rock is per se an unfavorable geological feature. Moreover, the occurrence of pay shoots within the granite is proved in the Independence Mine itself, though confined to that portion of the granite area situated within the recognized mineral belt previously referred to. From this fact it cannot be inferred, however, that the granite area outside of a proved mineral belt likewise contains payable veins of ore. Nevertheless, I feel justified in advising you that the unworked tract in question is deserving of exploration, especially in view of the large area in which ore bodies of value may occur.

While it is true that the results of the present deepest developments have been disappointing in that the ore shoots have decreased in size and value, there is, nevertheless, a probability of a recurrence of good ore bodies with increase in depth of the workings. In mining districts poor zones and relatively poor zones frequently occur, and the contingency of such conditions should always be provided for by extensive developments in advance of exploitation. Unfortunately, in the case of your company, this important precaution has been neglected, and it is obviously extremely problematical at what depth the desired improvement in the veins will take place.

In the case of your mine there are, moreover, no indications upon which to base a prediction in this regard, especially as there are no developments upon any lower horizon in the vicinity of your mine.

I have stated in my cabled report that two policies are open to you:

First—The appropriation of all net earnings of the property for dividends, the consideration of the future of the property being subordinated to this end. The adoption of this policy would almost inevitably necessitate the stoppage of mining operations within a little more than a year, unless additional funds were provided.

Second—The reduction of dividends to the amount of $488,000 and the expenditure of the balance of the net earnings to the vigorous development of your property.

I strongly recommend to you the adoption of the latter course, which, although the prospects cannot be stated more confidently than I have indicated in this report, is nevertheless justified, both from a mining and from a financial standpoint, especially when the past production of the property is considered. The future development contemplated by this course is the sinking of the main shaft to a further depth of at least 500 feet; lateral exploration below the rich area embraced within the thirty acres now worked, and explorations at an upper horizon in the remaining unprospected territory. The extent of explorations in the latter territory will be determined by the result of developments during the progress of the work.

Very respectfully, JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

Mr. Hammond has many personal friends and clients among the shareholders in the mine, and they requested him to take the place of chief consulting engineer. Mr. Hammond stipulated, however, that he would have nothing to do with the company until the shareholders were informed as to the true condition of the mine. This was done, and Mr. Hammond has accepted the place, which will not, however, interfere with his engagements in South Africa or elsewhere.

In view of the fact that since the publication of his report criticism has been freely indulged in on both sides of the water reflecting on the honesty and integrity of purpose of the English Board of Directors, Mr. Hammond furnished a copy of the following letter that he had recently received from a member of the Board as proof of the candid, courageous and open manner in which the directors were facing a situation for which they were in no way personally responsible:

Stratton's Independence, Limited,
No. 3 Princes-st., London, E. C.
November 7, 1900.

Dear Mr. Hammond: Lord Chesterfield has asked me to write to you in his name, as well as my own, to express our satisfaction at your having accepted the post of consulting engineer to Stratton's Independence.

We, together with the public, have naturally received a severe shock in learning that the sampling of the mine now in progress will not confirm the estimates lately made of the existing ore reserves. All the information from the mine has been so ample and regular that we had no conception but that the data upon which all reports were founded had been verified, and that past work has been disgraceful has added to our sense of ignorance as to the real position of affairs and our anxiety to learn the whole truth from you.

The points upon which we especially seek enlightenment are:

First—As regards the explored portion. (a) The quantity and quality of ore remaining exposed by the existing workings; (b) the probable additional quantity which will be added by developments to be carried out in the above ground, and the nature and particulars of such developments; (c) the probability of the ore continuing payable below the ninth level and any indication of its value.

Second—As regards the eighty acres unexplored; (a) your views as to the probable value, from such data as are available and from the record of the adjoining properties; (b) the nature and character of the developments you propose to be carried out in this portion; (c) the probable date at which such developments will result in winning ore.

Third—To what extent, if any, do you anticipate that the output will be restricted in pursuing the vigorous policy of development you foreshadow.

Fourth—An estimate of the cost of such work.

Fifth—The probable revenue of the mine for the next twelve months available for dividends.

I do not know how far you will be able to reply to the above category of questions, but as the previous statements as to existing ore reserves are now discredited, we are anxious to reassure our shareholders at the earliest possible date of the general and prospective value of the mine, if you are able, as we hope you will be, to express a favorable opinion.

Trusting you are now in good health, I remain, very truly yours. F. S. G. DRURY.

TO SUE JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

FORMER ENGINEER OF STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE MINE WANTS DAMAGES FOR INJURIOUS STATEMENTS.

Colorado Springs, Col., Dec. 8 (Special).—T. A. Rickard, former consulting engineer of Stratton's Independence gold mine, at Cripple Creek, will bring a suit for damages against his supplanter, John Hays Hammond, on his return to Colorado. He is now in London, but will arrive here on December 20. Mr. Hammond is now in New-York, where he was called last week to close the sale of the Silver Lake gold mine to the American Smelting and Refining Company.

In private letters to Colorado mining men Mr. Rickard says Hammond has done him wilful injury, which not only lost him his place with the big English company, but through the widespread publicity of interviews dwelling on his alleged errors has done him irreparable injury as a professional mining engineer.

Recently Mr. Rickard reported the ore reserves at the mine at $13,000,000. Mr. Hammond says the amount is only $2,800,000. The difference caused a slump in the price of Stratton's Independence stock, from $15 to $5 a share. Mr. Rickard says the slump was due to a bear raid of stock manipulators, and that his estimate is correct. He says Hammond's policy will be to report as rich strikes ore bodies uncovered some time ago and included in his estimate.

FUN AT GRIDIRON CLUB DINNER.

M'KINLEY DEFEATS BRYAN IN A BURLESQUE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Gridiron Club gave its December dinner to-night at the Arlington Hotel. The campaign that closed a month ago was recalled in a number of skits in which the members of the club burlesqued the incidents of the canvass. Each guest found a "full dinner pail" at his plate, which contained the menu. Then there was a National golf tournament between McKinley and Bryan, which McKinley won handsomely. There was a presentation of campaign relics to the Gridiron museum, which included several discarded platforms, the clothes of candidates, etc. The incident in the campaign where Senator Hanna received a bill for a pair of pig's feet was recalled by giving the Senator a pair of the same without charge. The reorganization of the Democratic party was accomplished in the Gridiron way. Senator Dolliver, who was sworn in last Tuesday, was called upon to explain how executive session secrets leaked out since he has been a member of the Senate. There was also speeches and songs. Among the guests were ex-President Harrison, Postmaster-General Smith, Senators Depew, Dolliver, Hanna, Mason, Platt, of Connecticut; Spooner and Shoup; Representatives Cannon, Cummings, Dick, Pearre and Tawney; Generals Miles, Corbin and Bates, Admiral Melville, Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn.

The menu of the dinner was as follows:

Oyster cocktails.
Clear turtle soup.
Olives. Radishes. Almonds. Celery. Caviar. Anchovies.
Potomac game bass, broiled, maitre d'hotel.
Cucumbers. Potato sauté.
Young Virginia turkey, stuffed with chestnuts and garnished with Faunce sausages.
Brussels sprouts. Broiled sweet potatoes.
Gridiron punch.
Terrapin, Arlington style.
Potomac bluewinged teals, broiled.
Hominy cakes. Chiffonade salad.
Ice Cream. Tutti frutti. Fancy cakes.
Coffee. Cigars.
Sauterne. Moët & Chandon's White Seal champagne.
Sparkling Bear Lithia Water.

MR. MANLEY SEES THE PRESIDENT.

NO DECISION YET REACHED AS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, to whom the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made vacant by the death of George W. Wilson, was offered, called on the President today. He remained only a few minutes, and arranged for another audience on Monday. Mr. Manley has been elected Speaker of the House in the Maine Legislature, and it is understood that he feels it incumbent on him to serve out the present term, which runs till next April. It is said that he probably will accept the Commissionership if the offer can be held open until that date. The matter probably will be definitely settled on Monday.

CHILDREN SHOWED IT.

Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning.

"A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of my excessive nervousness.

"I was telling a friend about it and she said, 'We drink nothing at meal time but Postum Food Coffee, and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.'

"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was the most healthful drink in the world for children as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact.

"Just a little thought convinced me that one should not take a stimulant such as coffee, but really should have the best food to nourish the brain and nerves, and that nourishment was found in Postum.

"My first trial was a failure. The cook boiled it four or five minutes and it tasted so flat that I was in despair, but determined to give it one more trial. This time we followed the directions and boiled it fifteen minutes after the boiling began. It was a decided success and I was completely won by its rich, delicious flavor. In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better and better month after month, until now I am perfectly healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to the nerve-destroying regular coffee for any money."—F. Scott, Warrensburg, Mo.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Washington, December 8.

THE EVER EXPANDING PAYROLL.—Senate patronage is increasing at an unusual rate. The roll of employes is not yet complete as to personnel, but new ones have been authorized by the adoption of special resolutions every day since the session began. Ancient habitués of the Capitol declare that when the roll is made up it will be shown that more men are drawing pay from the contingent fund of the Senate than ever before in the history of that body. Even the official reporters of the Senate have secured a messenger, whose salary has been fixed by special resolution at $1,440 a year. The term "messenger" covers nearly everything in the Senate below the rank of clerk. Every Senator has one or more messengers, every committee also has one or more, and now the official reporters are to have the service of one. Occasionally a messenger is put on the roll as "laborer," in which event his salary is just half that drawn by the man whose official title is more dignified, but whose functions are the same as those of "laborer." The explanation of this sudden increase of Senate employes is curious, if not interesting. It is that the grave and reverend seigniors of the upper chamber are providing numerous constituents against the long stretch of "rainy days" that will intervene between the adjournment of the LVIth Congress in March and the assembling of the LVIIth next December. Nine months of vacation of Congress is hard on many people in Washington, but so long as the Senate's contingent fund holds out life at the National capital will be made bearable, if not a continuous round of pleasure, to such of its citizens as command sufficient "pull" to get their names placed on the Senate payroll as "messengers" or "laborers."

SENATOR MASON'S DOUBLE.—Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, has a double in the Senate wing of the Capitol at present. The interesting point in this statement is that a statesman of such redundant embonpoint as that of Senator Mason could have a double. The name of the double is E. A. Keller. He is a doorkeeper in one of the women's galleries, and the feminine eyes that have feasted so long at a distance upon the manly beauty of Senator Mason can now be surfeited at closer range.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE DOCKERY'S MISSION.—Alexander Monroe Dockery, long time member of the House and now Governor-elect of Missouri, has been in Washington since the opening of Congress. What he is doing here is the subject of varied speculation. The fact that he is not registered at a hotel, and that, therefore, the telegraph companies cannot deliver messages to him, suggests the probability that he is trying to keep out of the reach of officeseekers at home. And still another suggestion is that the report of the improvement in Senator Vest's health had something to do with Mr. Dockery's visit here. It is a fact that Vest weighs twelve pounds more than he weighed a year ago, and if his avoirdupois continues to increase there is no telling but that he may recant his declaration not again to ask for re-election to the Senate on the expiration of his fourth term in 1903. Ex-Governor William J. Stone, who thought he was managing Bryan's campaign in the East from August 1 to November 6, also is interested in Senator Vest's health, and now that Dockery is here personally investigating the report of the addition of twelve pounds to the Senator's weight, it is believed that Mr. Stone will soon visit Washington for the same purpose.

EX-GOVERNOR HOGG'S DISASTROUS TIP.—Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, has been a mighty Popocrat in his day. Nothing has been heard from him directly since the cataclysm on November 6. On that great occasion Hogg was in Popocratic headquarters at Chicago, snuggling close to Chairman Jones and putting the finishing touches on his campaign of extermination against the trusts when he should become Attorney-General of the United States under Bryan. According to the story, the Texas delegation has brought to Washington, Hogg was moved about noon of the fatal day to send to his law partner at Austin, J. A. Robertson, a reassuring telegram, couched in proper Popocratic phraseology, thus:

The American people are driving imperialism into the sea of oblivion. HOGG.

On receipt of this telegram Hogg's law partner strode forth and bet $800 on Bryan's election. When the news reached Austin the next day Hogg's law partner strode forth to the telegraph office and blistered the wires between Texas and Chicago with this telegram:

What the devil is imperialism and where the blank is the sea of oblivion? You owe me $800. ROBERTSON.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY AND POLITICS.—The Democrats in the House are preparing to raise a rumpus, if possible, over the rural free delivery business. Some Republican members, too, are threatening to join them in the riotous undertaking. Perry S. Heath and his successor in the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General, W. M. Johnson, of New-Jersey, will have to stand the brunt of the attack. It is charged that only in close Republican districts have the benefits of rural free delivery been disbursed with liberal hand. As an example, it is said that within a year sixty rural free delivery routes have been established in the Illinois district opposite the city of St. Louis, whereas in the district adjoining it on the east only nine routes have been established. The former district is at present represented by a Republican, William A. Rodenberg, who was defeated by a Democrat in the recent election, and the latter district is represented by a Democrat, Thomas M. Jett, who was not defeated. It is being urged that if the line of cause and effect is plainly marked in this condition, and that if the two districts named illustrate the influence exerted upon the popular mind by the rural free delivery system, the Democrats ought to feel grateful instead of resentful to Messrs. Heath and Johnson. But the Democrats refuse to accept this as sound reasoning, and consequently they are preparing to make trouble. It is said that all Republicans who, like Mr. Rodenberg, were defeated will join them.

EULOGIES OF MR. HARMER.

TRIBUTES PAID TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE "FATHER OF THE HOUSE."

Washington, Dec. 8.—Under a special order adopted at the last session the House devoted today, after 1 o'clock, to paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Alfred C. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, the "Father of the House." A bill was passed to include cherries in the list of fruits from which brandy can be distilled under Section 3,255 of the Revised Statutes, after which the House took a recess until the hour set for the eulogies.

Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Bingham (Pennsylvania), Cummings (New-York), Grosvenor (Ohio), Adams (Pennsylvania), McCleary (Minnesota), White (North Carolina), McAleer (Pennsylvania), De Armond (Missouri), Otey (Virginia) and Morrell (Pennsylvania), and at 2:25 o'clock, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Harmer, the House adjourned.

WORK ON THE NAVAL BILL.

TO PROVIDE FOR TWO BATTLESHIPS AND TWO ARMORED CRUISERS.

Washington, Dec. 8.—It is expected that the Naval Appropriation bill now being framed by the House Committee on Naval Affairs will contain a provision for two more battleships and two armored cruisers, following the recommendations of Secretary Long. The item of new ships has not yet been reached or settled, but as a result of the discussion among members the belief was expressed by them to-day that there was practically no doubt that provision for two battleships and two armored cruisers would be incorporated in the bill.

Admiral Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, was before the committee to-day. His estimates are about $21,000,000 for the construction already authorized. This is considerably more than ever before, and Admiral Hichborn explained that it was the necessary result of the large amount of naval shipbuilding which recent Congresses had authorized. In view of the Admiral's retirement on March 4, Chairman Foss and his associates on the committee united in informal expressions regarding the notable service he had given in the construction of the new Navy.

NEW-JERSEY AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington, Dec. 8 (Special).—The Postoffice Department has granted to Representative Howell a sixth rural free delivery this week, completing the circuit around New-Brunswick. It will include Franklin Park and a part of Somerset County not hitherto supplied with facilities.

Representative McDermott has in charge the matter of eulogies to be delivered on the late Representative Daly, his predecessor. The date has not been fixed.

Next Tuesday Representative Fowler will entertain Governor Voorhees and staff at dinner at his home here, and on Wednesday Senator Bacon, of Georgia, will give a reception in their honor.

Citizens of New-Jersey have petitioned through Senator Kean in favor of the Grout Oleomargarine bill and a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

Representative McDermott has been granted indefinite leave on account of illness.

The Pianola is an idea! Christmas gift, as it brings pleasure to the entire family throughout the year.

A Pianola in the Home Its Practical Use.

"It is perfection." PADEREWSKI.

"The Pianola's playing has the characteristics of the work of the human fingers." DE PACHMANN.

"Nothing has more closely approached hand-playing." ROSENTHAL.

"Any one who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a virtuoso that plays." MOSZKOWSKI.

"The Pianola gives me more pleasure than thousands of so-called treats of pianistic effort." SAUER.

"I have been astonished at the performances of your Pianola, which differs radically from anything of the kind I have ever heard." MANCINELLI.

"Nothing of the kind I have heard before can approach the Pianola. In the hands of a competent player all the shading, crescendo, as well as modification of tempi, are remarkably accurate." PAUR.

THE COST of the Pianola is $250.

Does it bring enough pleasure in return to warrant the investment?

The Pianola will enable every owner of a piano to play upon his piano whenever he desires. Not only this, but every member of the family can also play upon it—not one or two pieces, but practically every composition ever written for the piano.

The Pianola is the only thing which warrants the investment in a piano by nine-tenths of those who own them. At least it is the only thing which makes a piano worth a hundred cents on a dollar.

Did you ever stop to consider how much pleasure there is stored up in your piano, then count the number of times in a month it is used, aside from the tedious practice of a child? Perhaps you or your wife or your daughter "play a little," but the difference between playing a little and playing everything you wish is considerable. It is worth thinking about. The Pianola supplies the deficiency. It even makes no difference if you do not know one note from another.

The fingers of the Pianola rest upon the piano-keys, and strike the notes for you just as they are printed on the music-sheet.

You experience all the pleasure of playing, because you control the expression, which is the soul of music. Your mood or taste enters into, and gives a distinct individuality to the rendition. It is this which gives the Pianola its fascination to the musically critical, and causes Paderewski to endorse it. It is this human element, permitting a musical result in the true sense of the word, which has caused Paderewski, Saur, and Rosenthal to have Pianolas in their own homes.

The repertory of these great pianists is limited to twenty-five or fifty compositions which they can play in concert form at any one time. They are glad to have it increased by the Pianola, and to be able to play without troubling with the notes.

With the Pianola you can play every style and class of music ever composed—Liszt Rhapsodies, Chopin's Nocturnes, the grand operas of Wagner and Verdi, light operas of Sullivan and DeKoven, and all the latest rag-time favorites. In fact, with the aid of a Pianola you can play upon your piano any selection you wish, you can have dance-music or song accompaniments, and the question of "finding some one to play" need never arise.

The Pianola is an ideal Christmas present, for it supplies pleasure for the entire year. Price, **$250.**

May be bought by instalments if desired. Visitors welcome.

The Pianola is the only piano-player endorsed by musicians

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

18 West 23d St., NEW YORK. 500 Fulton St., BROOKLYN.

Pianola in use with Upright Piano. Price $250.

HEARING ON THE CANTEEN.

IT IS DENOUNCED BY SEVERAL WITNESSES AND PRAISED BY AN ARMY CHAPLAIN.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day continued its hearing on the anti-canteen provision of the Army Reorganization bill. In addition to a number of short speeches in advocacy of the provision a protest against it was made by the Rev. Mr. Miller, who served fourteen months as an Army chaplain in the Philippines.

The Rev. W. F. Crafts gave the result of his observations of the operation of the canteen at Newport after the close of the recent war. He said he had found it as low as the lowest saloon, and that a regular carouse was in progress the day he was there, the result being that most of the soldiers at the post deserted that night. He quoted Surgeon-General Sternberg as saying that the canteen causes many soldiers to contract the drink habit, and General Miles as opposed to the use of intoxicants by soldiers in the tropics. Mr. Crafts said he had received a statement from President Taft of the Philippine Commision, saying that he was greatly interested in the movement in behalf of the native races of the Pacific islands.

Mrs Thatcher, of New-Jersey, appealed for the abolition of the canteen on financial grounds, saying that it caused soldiers to squander not only their health and their time but their money as well. Mrs. Kells, of Mississippi, spoke for the mothers of the soldiers, saying that all of them favored the suppression of the liquor traffic. Mrs. Ingalls, of St. Louis, said she knew of many soldier boys who had contracted the liquor habit at the canteen. Miss Kearney, of Mississippi, said she had been informed that General Egan had been a notable exception among Army officers in favoring the canteen. Mrs. Alliston, Woman's Christian Temperance Union superintendent of legislation, said that official statistics show that the liquor traffic is literally following the American flag in the tropics. She presented figures to show that the liquor exportations from the United States to Cuba for the first five months of 1899 had reached $472,200, as against $10,796 for the entire year of 1898. In the Philippines and Porto Rico there had been a corresponding increase, she said.

Mr. Miller gave his unreserved indorsement to the canteen, and said that this view was the result of actual observation in the Philippines. He declared himself to be a temperance man, and said that was the reason he took this position. In the Philippines the canteen is not, he said, the low grog shop that it has been described, but is entitled to be called a post exchange, as it is officially called. He was sure that these exchanges do much to restrict drunkenness. The reason for his position was found in the fact that if the soldiers could not get the lager beer and the light wines supplied at the canteens they would patronize the low groggeries kept by the natives, where only vino is sold. This liquor he described as especially harmful to health, and said its effect often was almost to cause insanity. Many vino "joints" had been destroyed by the establishment of the canteen. Mr. Miller expressed the opinion that 98 per cent of the officers of the Army are favorable to the canteen, and also said that the enlisted men want it. He quoted written opinions from post commanders in the Philippines in support of his position.

BRECKENRIDGE PRAISES THE CANTEEN.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A report of Inspector-General Breckenridge to General Miles urges an increase of the Inspector-General's Department, in order to put it on a more efficient basis, and also calls attention to the uncertain and hampering effect of detailed instead of permanent officers in that Department.

A chapter of the report is devoted to conditions in the Philippines, setting forth the lack of a properly organized system of land transportation in the islands, and the scarcity of well equipped pack trains, and the improvements effected.

"The evolution of the army ration" is dwelt upon at some length. The success that has attended the post exchanges at garrisons throughout the country is noted, and it is said that the consensus of opinion in the Army generally is that the present exchange promotes the morals, temperance, discipline and health of the men. Sales of liquor are confined to "soft drinks," beer and light wine, a radical departure from the old system, when whiskey was one of the articles issued by the Subsistence Department.

THE BEST THERE IS.

A glance at the Apartment House advertising in The Sunday Tribune will help settle you in a home for the winter.

REVISION RECOMMENDED.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE.

Washington, Dec. 8.—After two hours' deliberation to-day the Presbyterian Committee of Sixteen concluded its discussion of the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith and adjourned.

The committee found on examination of the returns from the Presbyteries the following facts:

First—That the returns plainly indicate that the Church desires some changes in its credal statement.

Second—These returns indicate plainly that no change is desired which would in any way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith.

Third—These returns also indicate that a large plurality desire that changes should be made by some new statement of present doctrines.

Fourth—These returns also indicate a desire upon the part of many Presbyteries for some revision of the present Confession.

Fifth—It was therefore unanimously agreed by the committee to recommend to the General Assembly that some revision or change be made in our confessional statements. Substantial but not final agreement was reached as to the method of preparing changes embodying both revision and supplemental statement, but the determining of the whole matter was deferred to a subsequent meeting.

The committee will meet in this city on February 12 to prepare its statement to the General Assembly, which meets in May.

REVISION ASSURED, SAYS DR. VAN DYKE.

RUMORS OF DISSENSION IN THE COMMITTEE DENIED.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, a member of the Committee on Revision of the Presbyterian Creed, made a statement to-day in which he said that revision must surely come.

"The idea," he said, "that there was any misunderstanding at the meeting of the committee at Washington is an absolute mistake. The committee was appointed first of all to get light from the Church at large on the subject of amendment of the Presbyterian doctrine of standard, and then to suggest the best mode by which such amendment could be accomplished. The committee unanimously found it evident beyond the shadow of a doubt that an overwhelming majority of the Church was in favor of some such amendment. They were united also in their judgment that the Church did not desire to supplant or set aside the Westminster Confession, but only modify in some way some of its statements, and, possibly, to do this by the addition of a briefer statement containing those doctrines which are essential and vital to our system of faith. The committee, not being altogether idiotic, never imagined that work so important could be done in three days or a week or a month. Their first task was to find the best line along which to move in meeting the desire of the Church for amendment, for submission to the Assembly and to the churches. This is a work of immense importance, and cannot be done well unless it can be done slowly. The committee needs time, and proposes to take it. All their meetings have been characterized by a spirit of harmony and fraternal confidence. There is no possible danger that I can see of a split in the Presbyterian Church. Even if the work of revision should be delayed for months or years, it is sure to come because the Church at large demands it."

CONSUL'S VISIT TO FEZ POSTPONED.

Washington, Dec. 8.—On his own suggestion, Consul-General Gummere has been authorized by the State Department to defer his proposed visit to the capital of Morocco in connection with the Ezaguin case until next February, owing to the fact that certain Moorish festivals are to occupy the next six weeks in that country, preventing the transaction of business.

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS.

238 5th Av. Wm. B. Norman, Auct'r.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

A MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF

VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

FURNITURE AND OBJECTS OF ART

FORMED BY THE LATE JOSE M. MUNOZ.

REMOVED FROM AN APARTMENT

in the house 101 Park Ave.,

COMPRISING IN PART

Old Vernis Martin Sedan Chair, Louis XV. and XVI. and Empire Cabinets, Screens, Cheval Mirrors, Console Tables, Antique English Hall Clock, Very Valuable Old Spanish Coffer of the XVII. Century, Colonial Four-post Bedstead, Choice Sheraton Sideboard, Set of Sheraton Dining Room Chairs, Colonial Convex Mirror.

Old English and Modern Silver, Rare Old Franklin Plate.

Rare Specimens of Chinese, Vienna, Dresden, Sevres, Empire, Ludwigsburg Porcelains, Bronzes, Cloisonne Enamels and Biscuit. A Teakwood Panel Inlaid with Jade, Carrara Marble Bust, Madame Recamier, Lapis Lazuli Shrine.

Magnificent Jean Petit Vase, Enamels on Copper, Miniatures.

Unique Chinese Hanging, decorated with Figures, 200 years old.

A Set of Ivory Chessmen, carved in the most artistic manner, presented by the Emperor of China to the late Dr. Seeger, in 1861.

And by order of MRS. J. W. BROWN,

HANDSOME

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Removed from the Rectory, No. 1 W. 53d St.,

Including a Magnificent Louis XVI. Centre Table, Teakwood Cabinet, Colonial Andirons, Fenders, Hangings, Etc.

TOGETHER WITH

A Large Number of Very Valuable Consignments, from private individuals, including a choice collection of Mahogany Furniture, Elliot Hall Clock, European Porcelain, Gold Screens, Turkish Carpets and Rugs, Engravings, etc., etc.

A KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO, GENUINE OLD AUBUSSON TAPESTRIES, AN ÆOLIAN ORGAN, WITH ABOUT 80 PIECES OF OPERATIC, CLASSICAL AND SACRED MUSIC.

To Be Sold To-morrow Afternoon, Dec. 10th, and following days, AT 1:30 EACH DAY. (PLEASE NOTE THE HOUR.) AND ON FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 14TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

A Very Choice Collection of

OIL PAINTINGS

BY DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

The "Popular Shop."

THE HOLIDAY SALE OF DECORATIVE FURNITURE, ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS, TAPESTRIES, PORTIERES AND MANY QUAINT THINGS GOOD FOR GIFTS, Now open IN THE HOLIDAY ANNEX, NOS. 7 & 9 WEST 42D ST.

THE WALL PAPERS AND "LIBERTY" FABRICS, THE "MISSION" FURNITURE AND WICKER CHAIRS are shown as usual AT NOS. 3 AND 5 WEST 42D ST.

Leisurely Inspection is Cordially Invited.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., FORTY-SECOND ST. W. AT FIFTH AVE.

(*Trademarks Reg'd*)

Furniture Loans.

The most convenient LOCATION, lowest terms, no charges for insurance, stamps, application or notary; $4 saved. Elevator, or one flight up. Telephone 1107 Madison.

EQUITABLE LOAN ASSOCIATION. (Incorporated) and Banking Dep't member.

1244 BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.