CITY DAUNTS MISSIONARY.

BUT HE SEES A GLEAM OF HOPE FOR SURINAM LEPERS.

New Yorker Into Whose Office He Couldn't Penetrate Reads "The Sun" and Writes to Him to Call on Monday—Car Conductors Need a Missionary.

The Rev. Henry T. Weiss, the Moravian missionary, felt a little less lugubrious yesterday as to the outlook for his missionary efforts in New York, in behalf of his Surinam leper colony, than he had felt after failing to get past Bishop Potter's butler and after the unsympathetic treatment he had received when trying to reach some New York business men of the Wall Street district.

Mr. Weiss and his wife remained at home, at 255 West Twenty-third street, almost all day, waiting to make a fresh start this week at seeking to interest New Yorkers of means in the Moravian leper colony. Mr. Weiss received early in the day a letter from a New Yorker of the Wall Street section asking him to call to-morrow morning.

The clergyman had had a letter of introduction to the gentleman, but had failed to get into communication with him. In the complexity of New York customs he had been unable to get near enough to present his letter. When the New Yorker saw the story of the Rev. Mr. Weiss in THE SUN of yesterday, however, he wrote him at once, bidding him call to-morrow morning.

Mr. Weiss said that the man was one whose name was known to every one, but that he did not feel at liberty to mention it in advance of his call. There was no promise of money in the letter, he said, but he hoped that after he had had a talk with the New Yorker some money would be forthcoming for the leper colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Weiss have found it a painfully difficult thing to get around New York city. Both speak English and may be readily understood by anybody who will give attention to them. But the speech particularly of Mr. Weiss is of so peculiar an accent that a heedless person might easily get the impression that it would be a waste of labor to try to listen to him; and among the heedless are numbered in Mr. Weiss's experience such employees of the surface and elevated car lines as he has chanced to meet.

Both he and Mrs. Weiss fail to understand the New York temper of mind. They almost fear the city. Mr. Weiss has lantern slides and lecture material, but he is afraid to try to address a New York audience, he has had such ill fortune in his efforts to make the street car men grasp the meaning of his words.

"We went downtown on a Broadway car," he said. "As we got on I said to the conductor that we wanted to go to Broad street."

"'Wall!' he bawled at me.

"'Broad,' said I.

"'Wall!' he shouted again. I repeated Broad, and he roared Wall. So I said, Well, let us get off; we must be on the wrong car. Then a citizen bade us rest on the car, explaining that we were to get off the car at Wall street to go to Broad street. I cannot understand why the conductor could not have told us that. But all he did was to say 'Wall'.

"Now I am not a child but I cannot understand these ways. We went again on the Hochbahn—what you call the elevator—and asked the man at the door if I could that way get to 16th street. He was busy eating an apple and he replied: 'Christopher street.'

"I said again 16th, and he echoed 'Christopher.' I remarked that I had heard of Christopher as a Heiliger, a holy man, but knew not what he had to do with 16th street, and the man opened his mouth with a cough and I gave the contents of apple. People crowded behind us and we went ahead, and later a passenger explained to us how to reach 16th street.

"And the citizens, we fear to stop them; all are going so—" and the Surinam parson moved his elbows briskly, indicative of the multitudinous swinging arms of Broadway. He added: "Your policemen are very kind."

Mr. Weiss will speak this morning at the little Moravian church in Sixth street.

One of Mr. Weiss's ideas is that it would be a very happy thing if he could head made in this country with some of the money which he hopes to collect here, either a small chapel or a bathroom for the Surinam colony. There is needed at his Bethesda Home for Lepers a chapel and a bathroom, among other things, and he thinks that it would be well perhaps to build a portable chapel here, exhibit it, and then transport it to Surinam and put it up for use there as the gift of Americans. This, however, is only a suggestion of his own, as the Moravian Board directs the expenditure of the money.

Mr. Weiss said that the Government could take only such lepers as left their houses and went into the street, but that they could not take a leper from his home which was his castle. As a result of this working of the law, lepers assisted at their homes in work, laundering and the making of small articles, which were then sent out to the homes of the healthy, so endangering every one in the colony. There were in Paramaribo, he said, more than 2,000 lepers, and the Government was very glad to coöperate with the Bethesda management in the efforts to get the lepers to leave their homes and go to the Bethesda Home of their free will.

AGNEW-BEAN.

Many New York People Attend the Wedding in Poughkeepsie.

Blanche Bean, niece of Richard Somers Hayes, and Cornelius Rea Agnew, son of Andrew G. Agnew of New York, were married in Grace Episcopal Church, Poughkeepsie, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. E. N. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, New York, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Rodgers, rector of Grace Church, performing the ceremony. Several hundred New York persons attended the wedding, going up by special train.

The bride was attended by the Misses Agnew, sisters of the bridegroom; the Misses Barnes and Miss Ella Davison as bridesmaids, and Miss Margaret Thorn as maid of honor. George B. Agnew, brother of the bridegroom, was his best man.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.

Wood—Richardson.

Miss Marguerite Richardson and Arthur King Wood were married yesterday afternoon at 5 in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street. Miss Marion Richardson attended her sister as maid of honor. Ernest Wetherill Wood was best man and the Messrs. Warner M. Van Norden, Henry M. Brookfield, John Richardson, W. G. Hamilton Dean, William A. Lockwood and Edward S. Avery were ushers. The bride is the youngest of the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight S. Richardson. The bridegroom is a son of Stephen Wood of 36 Washington Square.

Charles—Bailey.

Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey and James Murphy Charles were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Bailey, 114 West Seventy-fourth street. Miss Florence Bailey attended her sister as maid of honor. Capt. E. Ormonde Power was best man and Richard Andre Charles and A. Chalmers Charles, brothers of the bridegroom, were ushers. Miss Bailey is a granddaughter of the late Admiral Bailey, U. S. N., and she christened the torpedo boat Bailey, which was named after her grandfather.

Brown—Breen.

Miss Carolyn Breen and Harry Godfrey Brown were married yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller Breen, 125 East Sixteenth street, the Rev. De W. S. Rainsford performing the ceremony. Miss Georgia Breen attended her sister as maid of honor and Stephen Lindenfelser was the best man.

Folks Who Get That Tired Feeling

find that melancholia is driven away by reading the human interest stories which appear only in THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN.

VAN RENSSELAER
HOTEL
17 East 11th Street,
Three doors fr m Fifth Ave.
OLD KNICKERBOCKER NEIGHBORHOOD.
New, Modern and Exclusive.

Suites of one, two, three and four rooms and bath, meals à la carte or table d'hote. Telephone in each apartment and every other convenience conducive to comfort. MONTHLY OR YEARLY AGREEMENTS. Furnished or Unfurnished. A number of single apartments arranged for bachelors. The cuisine is of the highest order and a distinguishing feature of the house. White service. Refined clientele.

IN SOCIETY.

William C. Whitney will return to his home at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-eighth street, this week, and will entertain some prominent out-of-town guests during Horse Show week. Mr. Whitney's box is No. 46, which is between those of his Westbury neighbors, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and E. D. Morgan. Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox has been the guest of Mr. Whitney of late at Westbury.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon and Morton Barr Stelle will take place at St. Thomas's Church, on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 24. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires. This will be one of the notable weddings of the season. The bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Gordon, of 132 West Forty-seventh street, will give a reception after the ceremony. The bride-to-be is a niece of Mrs. William Jaffray and of Mrs. Edward M. Padelford, who was Mrs. Woolsey and who lives in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chapman, who were married in the Old Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Eleventh street, a fortnight ago, will live at 440 West End avenue, where they will issue cards for some informal receptions.

There will be many New York guests as well as others from Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond at the wedding of Miss Ethel Penn-Gaskell Marsh and Henry Eugene Baskerville, at Easton, Pa., on Wednesday, Nov. 19. The ceremony will be performed at 5:30 P. M. at Trinity Episcopal Church. Mrs. William Wallace Marsh, the bride's mother, will give a reception afterward at the home of one of her married daughters, who was Miss Cora Marsh, at 336 Reeder street.

Princess Aupsberg has recently become a Roman Catholic. She took this step in deference to the views of the numerous titled relatives of her husband abroad. Mme. Aupsberg joined the Church while at Shrewsbury, N. J. Prince Aupsberg practises medicine here, and his wife is a daughter of E. C. Hazard, who made his fortune in the wholesale grocery business.

The fact that the wedding of Miss Martha Hoy of Washington, at one time talked of as the fiancée of R. Livingston Beeckman, and Pierre Rogestvensky, second secretary of the Russian Embassy, will be celebrated here is of interest. The ceremony will be performed on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1903, and the cards will not be out for a month yet. It is said that the Greek Roman Catholic church, 138 East Twenty-seventh street, will be the scene of the event. Countess Cassini, daughter of the Russian Ambassador, will no doubt assist as maid of honor. She is the most vivacious and original young woman in Washington society, as well as the best dancer. Countess Cassini is responsible, it is said, for the setting of the fashion at the capital for the girls to wear socks.

Cope Whitehouse, who makes his headquarters here at the Metropolitan Club, will sail for Europe next Saturday on his way to Egypt. He is one of the 400 guests invited by the Egyptian Government to attend the closing of the gates of the famous Assouan Dam, across the river Nile. His hobby as to the irrigation of the desert has been well ridden for years for the benefit of his friends. Mr. Whitehouse bears a very extraordinary likeness to his brother, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, whom he will visit in England at Thornton Hall.

Charles R. Swords will entertain his friends next Saturday night at the University Club, when he will present his bridal souvenirs. Mr. Swords's marriage with Miss Florence Jacquelin will take place on Nov. 19, at the Church of the Incarnation, and will be followed by a large reception. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brevoort Potts, the latter formerly Miss Helen Jacquelin, who had a very small home wedding on Oct. 22, will have returned from their honeymoon jaunt by that time. They are to live in a cottage at Netherwood, N. J. There is likely to be a third marriage in the Jacquelin family within a few months, as it is said that the wedding of Miss Katherine Stagg, the eldest of the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, with Frederic Kingsbury Trask will not be long delayed.

Another bachelor dinner of next Saturday night will be that of Lawrence Bogert Elliman, at Delmonico's. Mr. Elliman will probably entertain a number of friends on the occasion, besides those who will assist him at his wedding on Tuesday week, Nov. 18, with Miss Edyth Howard Coppell. He has taken the house at 114 East Thirtieth street.

Mrs. Edward N. Crosby, née Van Schoonhoven, of 165 Madison avenue, will soon issue cards for a tea to introduce her granddaughter, Miss Gwaladys Sutton Crosby. The engagement of a sister of the débutante, Miss Nina Floyd Crosby, and James B. Eustis, son of the former Ambassador to France, has been recently announced at Colorado Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Floyd Crosby, parents of the débutante and bride-elect, have been living there for two years. The impression is that the family will return here for the wedding and that it will not be long delayed.

James L. Van Alen sailed for Europe on Tuesday, having waited over for the candle party of James Henry Van Alen, given by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen, on Monday, at their residence, 40 East Fiftieth street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman McCall, after their wedding trip, will live in an apartment in West Seventy-second street, near the residence of Mr. McCall's father, John A. McCall.

James Hammond McLean gave his bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. His guests included the Messrs. Harry Gruner, Schuyler Smith, Prentice Kellogg, Clark Read, Ronald Colbaugh, Alexander Smith, Sewall and Philip Boardman, brothers of the bride-to-be, and Richard Elkins of Philadelphia, a son of Stephen B. Elkins. Mr. McLean and Miss Cecil Boardman will be married on Monday, Nov. 17, at St. Thomas's Church.

FATHER O'NEILL'S BODY HOME.

Will Lie in Newark Cathedral—High Mass by Bishop O'Connor.

The body of the Rev. Father George Doane O'Neill, Chancellor of the Diocese of New York and secretary to Bishop O'Connor, who died in Denver on Tuesday, arrived in Bayonne, N. J., to-day and was taken to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis O'Neill at 18 West Thirtieth street. The body will be removed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, to-morrow afternoon and will lie in state there until 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when a pontifical high mass of requiem will be celebrated by Bishop O'Connor.

About 500 priests will be in attendance. The pall-bearers will probably be Father O'Neill's classmates at Seton Hall College. The burial will be in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Newark.

RUIN CAUSED BY VOLCANO.

MISS NEWSAM DESCRIBES ERUPTION OF SOUFRIERE.

Heavy Fall of Sand That Killed Vegetation—Great Apprehension Still Felt—Wonderful Volcanic Lightning Flashes—What Will Be the End?

On account of the latest eruption of La Soufrière, St. Vincent, on Oct. 15, more disastrous in its effect on the vegetation of the island then any since May 7, and entailing greater money losses, has been received by a woman in this city from Miss Newsam, daughter of ex-Colonial Surgeon Newsam of Kingston. She says:

"Again I am writing to tell you of an awful eruption of La Soufrière which took place on Oct. 15. Happily there has been no loss of life, but the damage to property is far greater than in any eruption since May 7, owing to the immense fall of "sand" and stones. In Kingston we saw nothing of the eruption until about 8 P. M., when (as on May 19) we noticed a puff of white steam a little to the left of Mount St. Andrew's with the lightning running up it. It was a bright moonlight night and the effect of this silvery white cloud was lovely. This lasted for about an hour, accompanied by intermittent roars like thunder.

"By 9 P. M. all was quiet and the cloud which had increased in size and grown a dull gray, gradually dispersed. Every one hoped the danger was over, at any rate for that night, but by midnight we were again made aware by the sudden bright flashes and distant roaring that the terrible forces of nature were at their deadly work.

"By 1 A. M. the sky was an appalling sight from St. Andrews right over to Cane Garden. One thick mass of black and gray cloud, with that terrible lightning which we have so learned to dread all through it. No one could ever describe that lightning nor could one imagine it. How can one describe it when one sees fifty different kinds of flashes in one second. Ribbons of red and yellow flame with balls of fire strung through them, things that looked like long skeleton fingers darting at you, branches of trees, long snakes of living fire, and, quite apart from the flashes, four purple and crimson flames glowing at the same time in different parts of the cloud.

"By 2 A. M. it was at its height and the roar from the crater was perfectly deafening, it being about three times as loud as on the 3d of September. This was supposed to be entirely the new crater, and it was far more east than the previous ones; the windward side of the island getting a double share of hot sand and stones, and leeward getting comparatively little.

"In Kingstown the sand commenced falling about 2 o'clock. It is quite different to the "dust" which fell on May 7, being just like river sand, black and heavy, and the same as the stuff which fell at leeward on Sept. 3. It sounded like a very heavy shower of rain and we were relieved that no stones came, but rather feared for the roofs of the small houses as this sand is so heavy. It is less unpleasant than the former "dust" as it falls off the plants, &c., from its own weight, but it is just everywhere and terrible was the sweeping of roof and clearing out of gutters the next day.

"It seems to have a particular fancy for getting into one's hair, which is, I think, most unpleasant of all. In town it is half an inch deep and weight one pound to the square foot. In Georgetown it is nine inches deep and at "Grand Sable," an estate belonging to the E——'s, it is seven inches deep, and the estate buildings are all riddled into stones and not a blade of grass left for the stock to eat. At Mesopotamia it is supposed to be twelve inches deep. At Mount Willaim estate everything is in a terrible way, for even the young cocoa-pods were knocked off the trees.

"There is hardly a soul left in Georgetown. All the people who owned shops and stores there are bringing their goods into Kingstown. Altogether the outlook for St. Vincent is terrible. This eruption lasted all night, and all next day you could see the columns of smoke curling up into the sky. Since then (the 15th) both craters remain active, and though not visible from Kingstown are sending up thick black smoke and flame. Several shocks of earthquake were felt in the places nearer the Soufrière, but in town only some slight earth tremors were noticeable.

"It is an anxious time, and apart from the depression everywhere, one wonders how it will end."

Preacher Put Out of the Church.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—Montgomery Presbytery at Bedford City to-day found the Rev. J. McD. Reynolds, pastor of Laurel Grove Church, guilty on three charges of misappropriation of funds, untruthfulness and conduct unbecoming a minister and turned him out of the ministry and the communion. Mr. Reynolds built a parsonage with funds specially contributed and deeded it to his wife. He told conflicting stories to the trustees. He was formerly a railroad brakeman.

Plasterers' Arbitration Board.

The Committee of the Employing Plasterers' Association and the Operative Plasterers' Society appointed to arrange for arbitrating the differences between the striking plasterers, who have now returned to work pending arbitration, and the employers met yesterday in the Building Trades Club and organized as an arbitration committee. Both sides will accept the findings of this joint committee, which will meet daily until it is able to make an award.

The Weather.

An area of high pressure from the Northwest passing over the Lake regions threw off colder weather into the Atlantic States yesterday. The crest of the high pressure and colder weather yesterday morning was over northern New England, rapidly passing to the eastward and making way for an area of low pressure that was coming into the Lake districts over Minnesota and Wisconsin with much warmer weather and temperatures above freezing point. Following this depression was a second high area from the British Northwest, with extremely cold weather. The temperatures were from zero to 20 degrees below zero in British territory and but 8 degrees above zero in North Dakota and northern Montana. There was freezing weather in South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. It was also below freezing in northern Pennsylvania, northern New York and New England, except on the immediate coast. The coldest in New York was 10 degrees below freezing at Binghamton.

It should grow warmer in this section after this morning.

Fair weather was general yesterday save for showers on the coast of Virginia and the Carolinas, and in a few places in the lower Missouri Valley and upper Lakes.

In this city the day was fair and colder, lowest temperature, 40 degs.; wind fresh and brisk northeasterly; average humidity, 65 per cent.; barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 30.29, 3 P. M., 30.24.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	Official Sun				Official Sun		
	1902.	1901.	1902.		1902.	1901.	1902.
9 A. M.	41°	47°	42°	6 P. M.	48°	49	48°
12 M.	47°	51°	47	9 P. M.	47°	46	46
3 P. M.	48	53	49°	12 Mid.	43	44	44

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh to brisk northeast winds diminishing.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day and to-morrow; light, variable winds.

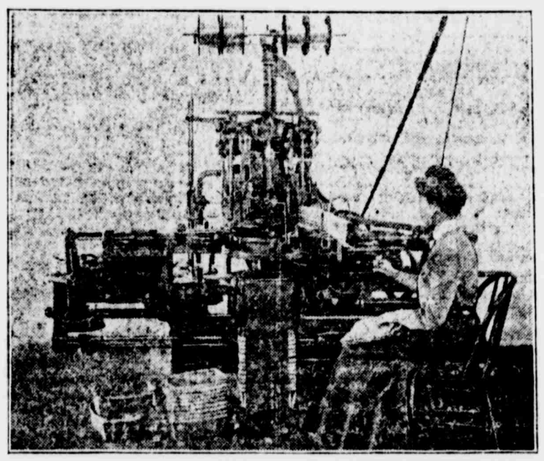
For New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk northeast winds on the coast.

For New England, fair to-day and to-morrow, slowly rising temperature, brisk northeast winds on the coast.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair and warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; light to fresh southeast winds, becoming northwest.

THE NEW MACHINE
FOR MAKING
"TILL" BASKETS

Responding to many requests, the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co. prints here a photograph of Horton's new invention, which is the greatest of all automatic basket makers and which is capable of earning a great sum of additional money each year for the Company.



THE NEW "TILL" BASKET MACHINE WHICH WILL EARN

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY.

Subscriptions to the offering of 500,000 shares of stock at par, $100 per share, have been received in great volume from every quarter, and the directors repeat the announcement made two weeks ago, that when this allotment of stock is subscribed no more stock will be sold at this price. The terms are

10 PER CENT. DOWN AND 10 PER CENT. PER MONTH.

THE MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MACHINE CO.,
Executive Offices, 287 Broadway, New York.

One taste convinces
KORN-KRISP
At the top of the heap

Fluffy furs are very stylish. Black Lynx is the most beautiful. Boas extra long, $65, $75, $100. Medium, $25 to $50. Collarettes, $15, $20, $25. Muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40. Extra large, $50. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer. 124 & 126 West 42d St.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Then Huntington, Reputed Son of Dan Noble, Bank Burglar, Killed Himself.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Angered by his wife's repeated refusals to live with him, Daniel Huntington, a paperhanger and painter of this city, attempted to kill her early this morning and then committed suicide by firing a bullet into his own brain. The tragedy occurred at Dowling's Hotel, Mount Carman, otherwise known as Athens Junction, a settlement just beyond the city limits. Huntington died instantly. His wife is in the hospital here with a bullet wound in her right side and another in her right hand. She will recover.

Huntington was 38 years old, his wife is 35. Those who know Huntington personally say that his true name was Daniel Noble, and that he was a son of Dan Noble, the celebrated bank burglar who once lived in Limira, and who came back to America several years ago, after serving a long sentence in an English prison. When he reached New York he went to live with his brother, William Noble, proprietor of the fashionable Grenoble Hotel in upper Broadway.

Huntington and his wife were married fourteen years ago. Seven years ago they separated because, as Mrs. Huntington says, of his cruelty to her and their two children. Since their separation she has been working as a servant. About a year ago she went to work at Dowling's Hotel and sent her two children to Cocsackie to live with relatives.

Huntington came here last July and engaged in the painting and paperhanging business with a man of the name of Orr. He has persistently pleaded with his wife to return to live with him, but she has as persistently refused.

Early this morning Huntington went to Carman and entered the hotel like a burglar. He got a ladder and, placing it in position, climbed up to the roof of a veranda and then entered through a window into the bedroom where his wife was sleeping. The window was not fastened and he entered without making any noise.

Just as he leaned over the bed Mrs. Huntington awoke, and, seeing the muzzle of a revolver pointed at her head, made an effort to push it aside. Her right hand clasped the muzzle when Huntington pulled the trigger. The ball entered the palm of her hand and she fell back in bed.

Realizing that his first attempt had been unsuccessful, he fired another shot at her. The bullet passed through her right side, grazing one of her ribs. He then went to the centre of the room and pointing the revolver at his own head sent a bullet through his brain. He died instantly.

LABOR UNION ENJOINED.

Striking Machinists Forbidden to Interfere With Non-Union Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Judge Carter of the Superior Court to-day issued a restraining order against the White River Lodge of the International Association of Machinists to prevent its members from interfering with the management of the International Drop Forge Works or any of its non-union employees. The members of the lodge are on strike and several serious assaults upon the non-union men have occured.

The complaint charges that the strikers have been picketing the approaches to the factory, threatening men who took their places and congregating about the factory. The union is by the order prohibited from doing these things.

In one part of the complaint it is charged that since the beginning of the strike some one entered the factory and put the machinery out of order. The drop forge company will lose heavily on its contracts unless it is permitted to continue its work without the intervention of the strikers, it alleges.

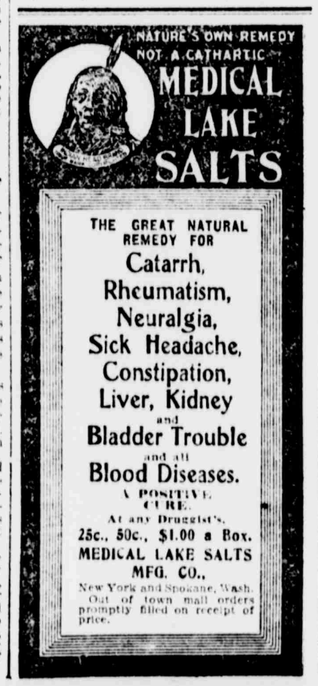
It is charged in the complaint that the strike was ordered because the company refused to reinstate a man it had discharged, considering him incompetent. The order of the court is very broad in its terms and restrains the strikers from attempting to induce any one "by threats, intimidation, persuasion, violence or force," to refuse or fail to do his work or to leave the service of the company.

Underwear Department.

Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers,
98c., $1.25, $1.95.
Outing Flannel Skirts,
45 cts.
Eiderdown Robes,
$2.95.
Albatross Kimonos,
$4.95.
Silk Petticoats.
A manufacturer's line of
Suk Petticoats,
including plaids, black, black and white and colored taffeta, from
$5 to $15.
(very much below regular prices.)
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Bishop Thompson Arrives Home.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 8.—Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson and family arrived this morning in a private car, and the Bishop was taken immediately to his home in the western suburbs. Dr. Fellows Davis, who accompanied the Bishop from New York, says his patient stood the trip well.



Natural Growth of Money.

More money has been accumulated by natural growth—by accretion—than in any other way. Colossal fortunes have been founded on a lucky speculation, a chance investment in a mine or an oil well. These are the rare exceptions. For every one such success there are thousands and tens of thousands of ruinous failures.

Yet, because of these few monumental successes, dazzling to the senses, men will take gambling chances with money which they cannot afford to lose, and money, which, if otherwise invested, would be the foundation of a fortune.

That's all very well, says the man who risks his money, but what can I do with a thousand dollars, five thousand, or even ten thousand dollars, if I put it into a conservative investment at 4 per cent.? How long would it take to lay the foundation of a fortune on that scale?

That's the trouble! The man with a comparatively small amount to invest wants to make a quick turn. In spite of all the failures of others he takes the risk, and in a majority of cases he loses his money.

Accumulating a fortune by NATURAL GROWTH seems to be a slow and almost interminable process to the man with a few thousand dollars to start with, but natural growth may be rapid, and often is rapid when favorable conditions prevail.

Where do you suppose the big fortunes of to-day came from?

OUT OF NATURAL GROWTH.

There are a few notable exceptions, as has been said, but the every-day millionaire and the every-day prosperous man of a quarter or a half million dollars made his money out of NATURAL GROWTH.

That's why I am talking from this text. I want to show that in NATURAL GROWTH is the speediest, as well as the surest, way to found a fortune.

I want to show that 4 per cent. is not the dead line of safe investments. It cannot be when investments which are strictly gilt-edged—securities for which there is always an open and sure market—pay many times 4 per cent.

I want to say to the person who is looking for an opportunity to invest one thousand, five thousand or twenty thousand dollars that in looking for a mine or an oil well or any speculative industrial investment he is overlooking the safe and easy way to get good returns with the smallest amount of risk. He is taking chances, needless chances, because he is trying to get a little more than a safe return for his money.

Right here let me say that the foundation of many a big fortune has been laid in an investment in the stock of some banking concern, preferably a trust company.

Look around you for trust company stock. There's plenty of it, but if you want it you pay not the original par price of $100 per share, but $125, $150, $200, $500 per share, and even larger sums. Every dollar of the difference between the original $100 per share and the present price represents profit by NATURAL GROWTH, and while this natural growth is going on the investment pays handsome and increasing dividends every year.

But to gain the benefits of this accretion you must get stock at the initial price. You must be in at the beginning. Well, trust companies are beginning somewhere every day. Look around at New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, &c. Somewhere a new trust company is starting. There's your chance to begin at the beginning to lay the corner-stone of fortune. IF YOU CAN SECURE THE STOCK. That's a big "IF." You may get some stock if you have friends who are on the inside, but the chances are you will find that some moneyed clique has quickly secured the entire stock issue. And they'll hold on to it.

WHY?

Take your pencil and do a little figuring. Suppose you put $5,000 in trust company stock, or similar security, at par. One year later the market value of the stock is $125, and there is a ready market. Your investment has earned you 4 per cent. in dividends, or $200, and it has gained in value $1,250, making a total earning of $1,450 for the year, or 29 per cent. per annum.

That's NATURAL GROWTH, which you thought slow. Where else could you make 29 per cent. faster? Where could you make it with equal security of investment? Let us follow the investment another year. The trust company in its second year pays dividends of 6 per cent. and has increased its surplus so that its stock is selling for $155. Your gain for the second year of the investment is: Dividends, 6 per cent., $300; increase of value from $125 to $155, 30 per cent., $1,500—a total earning for the year of 36 per cent.

THAT'S NATURAL GROWTH, 36 per cent. per annum.

Are you astonished at these facts? You may well be, if you have never given attention to NATURAL GROWTH as the great financial factor in fortune founding, or if you have not watched the growth and gains of trust-company investments.

You say, of course, that such gains in value are speculative and not to be counted on. I tell you that such gains in the value of trust-company stock are entirely usual. Secure the financial supplement of the New York Times, the Financier or any other standard financial authority, and make a short study of this matter, and you will be astonished at the demonstration of earning power shown by these trust companies, accompanied by a corresponding increase in the value of their shares.

Take the history of nine out of ten trust companies in the cities of the United States—yes, ninety-seven out of a hundred—and you won't find more than two per cent. of the trust companies of America whose stock is selling below par, but you will find over fifty per cent. of them whose stock is selling at above double par. You will find twenty-five per cent. whose stock is selling at three times par and a few whose stock is quoted at from six to fifteen times above par value.

But let the record speak for itself. Here are figures showing natural growth of market value in trust-company stocks. These figures are from the issue of June 23, 1902, of the New York Financier, a recognized authority on banks and banking in the United States. These figures are supplemented where possible by past figures, showing by comparison the rapid increase in value of these securities.

NEW YORK CITY.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.
1899. Bid 185—1900. Bid 200
1902. Bid 300
CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST CO.
1900. Bid 250—1902. Bid 545
CITY TRUST CO.
1900. Bid 325—1902. Bid 830
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.
1899. Bid 280—1900. Bid 378
1902. Bid 650.
FIFTH AVE. TRUST CO.
1899. Bid 360—1900. Bid 430
1902. Bid 640.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
1899. Bid 340—1900. Bid 405
1902. Bid 790.
MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
1900. Bid 900—1902. Bid 1125
METROPOLITAN TRUST CO.
1899. Bid 325—1900. Bid 445
1902. Bid 600
MORTON TRUST CO.
1900. Bid 400—1902. Bid 1075
NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
1899. Bid 450—1902. Bid 1375

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FIDELITY TRUST CO.
1900. Bid 97—1901. Bid 556
GIRARD TRUST CO.
1900. Bid 380—1901. Bid 575
1902. Bid 625.
PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE AND DEPOSIT CO.
1901. Bid 450—1902. Bid 521
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
1900. Bid 537—1901. Bid 606
1902. Bid 700.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS.
1901. Book value 247—1902. Bid 730
MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.
1901. Book value 192—1902. Bid 410
NORTHERN TRUST CO.
1901. Book value 263—1902. Bid 800

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
1902. Bid 425.
MISSISSIPPI TRUST CO.
1902. Bid 162½
ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST CO.
1902. Bid 380

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

N. J. TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
1902. Bid 425.

NEWARK, N. J.

FIDELITY TRUST CO.
1899. Bid 150—1901. Bid 270
1900. Bid 370—1902. Bid 760

PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON SAFE DEP. & TRUST CO.
1901. Bid 300—1902. Bid 725

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FIDELITY TRUST CO.
1892. Bid 400.

BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE TRUST & GUAR. CO.
1892. Bid 300.

These figures tell the tale of the natural growth of money as no words can depict it. They are the cold figures of commerce, untouched by theory and untainted by imagination. They represent actual market values by natural growth, with which no element of speculation enters. They show the original investment of $100 growing to $200, $500, $1,000, $1,200 and more. And all the time this natural growth of investment is going on the rich fruit of dividends is gathered yearly in increasing quantities.

Now I ask:—Why should any intelligent person look for fortunes in the field from which few successes come when the field from which practically nothing but success comes is open for him; the field in which the moneyed men of the country have founded their fortunes?

To those who have money to invest I have a proposition to make on trust company lines, outlined above.

Prompt action is necessary.

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