MITCHELL MAKES ADMISSIONS

ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE COULD HAVE VETOED THE STRIKE.

Dodges When Asked If He Could Make the Union Men Stop Interfering With Non-Union Men—Says He Could Punish Union Men by Withdrawing Charters.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 13.—By keeping the Anthracite Strike Commission in session up to nearly 5 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Darrow succeeded in introducing practically all the testimony that miners have to offer. He might detain the commission for an hour or two on Monday, he said.

The Delaware and Hudson company will be the first of the respondents to introduce testimony, but is expected to ask for a recess until after the holidays. This the commission is averse to granting.

John Mitchell, recalled for cross-examination to-day, was practically forced to admit he could have prevented the attacks by strikers upon non-union men during the strike.

The first witness this morning was A. Schoettell of Hazelbrook, a miner for the Wentz company who testified that the company houses near him, standing at a little distance from them, looked like barns. They are very cold in winter and the rain comes through the roof.

The witness on cross-examination said that he had ample time to mend the roof. He never complained about the homes and was not forced to trade at a company store. Mr. Dickson called the attention of the witness to the fact that he had earned $544.04 in 1901. The witness further admitted that many men are idle because, owing to the strike of the steam men, three levels at the mine were flooded and only one has been pumped out to date. The new men who came to man the pumps were driven away, he admitted.

John Mitchell was then called to the stand for cross-examination by Mr. Torrey. He admitted that when he said that the bituminous mine workers received from 40 to 50 per cent. more for a day's work than anthracite men, he meant the men who were paid by the day. He was not sure that the figures that he possessed with regard to the soft coal workers were accurate.

Mr. Mitchell thought that shorter hours increased the efficiency of labor about 20 per cent. There followed a discussion between Mr. Torrey and the witness relative to the figures showing the wages of the bituminous men that the representatives of the miners had prepared. Mr. Torrey intimated that the miners had juggled with the figures and that if they were accurate they would show that the anthracite miners received more than those in the soft coal fields. Mr. Mitchell practically admitted this last assertion, but said that the Delaware and Hudson figures were for 1901, which was an abnormal year, and not one that should be selected for a fair comparison. Seeing a chance to score a point, Mr. Torrey said quickly:

"Unfortunately for your answer it shows that you precipitated this strike in the year 1901, when the conditions were as favorable for a continuance of prosperity in the business as it was in the previous year. Comparing the bituminous and anthracite fields, it seems to me that your comparison is entirely unfair, because you carry out the annual wage. Didn't you say to Mr. Willcox that the only fair basis on which to determine the question of increase or deduction in wages was the annual wage?"

Mitchell answered that he did not recall that, but he had no desire to change anything that he had said. Mr. Torrey pointed out that Mr. Mitchell in preferring a statement as to the wages paid the men prepared a statement of the earnings of the workmen paid by the day, for whom no increase was asked, but no statement of the earnings of the contract miners for whom an increase was requested.

Mr. Mitchell said that he admitted his own responsibility in the matter of the strike. He said that he tried to avert it. He admitted, however, that he had a right to veto the action of the convention declaring the strike and had not done so. He thought that his offer to arbitrate took much of the responsibility of the strike off his shoulders.

Mr. Burns then asked Mr. Mitchell:

"If the coal operators should make a contract with you as the head of your organization, and one of the provisions of that contract should be that the men under your control would not in any way interfere with the non-union men employed at the mine, could you enforce that part of the contract?"

Mr. Mitchell hesitated and stammered. He finally said he thought that the miners were able to enforce any contract that they might make. He said later that if the operators will meet them they will take up the conditions of a contract but they will not tell in advance what they will do. The miners have the power to enforce such a provision.

"Then, in the last six months you could have stopped your men from interfering with the non-union men about the mines?"

"There was no contract then."

"I am getting at your power and not at your contracts. All that time the last six months you could have prevented your men from interfering with the non-union men if you had the power?"

"I don't understand what you mean. I am not assuming that the union men interfered with the non-union men. I presume that they would obey such a contract and the union. We would take their charter from them and put them out of the union if they would not."

"I want to know whether you can or cannot prevent this interference with the non-union men."

"I simply say that our power is the power we have to revoke the charters or suspend the men from the union. They would have to obey or go out of the union."

"Did you take any such measure during the last six months to prevent this?"

"I have no knowledge that at any time any of the United Mine Workers of America violated any law during the strike. Some men, of course, violated the law, but if it was done it was done by the individuals and not by the United Mine Workers of America."

"That amounted to about the same thing, if it was committed by the individuals or by the organization?"

"The individual members might have done it, but it would not be fair to indict the United States for a crime that was committed by an individual citizen. Until a man is convicted in court he is supposed to be innocent."

"As a matter of fact the United States Government does punish the individuals that compose the body politic. But the United Mine Workers do not punish a member of that body."

"I say that we have no right to punish a man until he is convicted by the court."

Mr. Burns closed this discussion by telling Mr. Mitchell that he had the power referred to, but did not see fit to use it.

At the afternoon session the evidence introduced was cumulative. Several witnesses were called to show that they failed to get work at the conclusion of the strike. Joseph Fetzeri said that he was told by the boss that he was not wanted because he was an agitator. Mr. Wolverton succeeded in eliciting from this witness that the Reading company had increased wages 16 per cent. since the 1900 strike. Nearly all the witnesses called after luncheon were employees of the Reading company in the Schuylkill region. W. C. Fulton, an insurance agent, testified that the rates charged miners were high. James Clark, an engineer from Ashland, told of the steam men who couldn't get work after the strike in the Ashland region.

Subscription Play in Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 13.—"The Rajah," a comedy, was presented by the Montclair Dramatic Club in the Montclair Club Hall to-night. It was the twenty-seventh subscription performance of the club.

MR. BROOKFIELD'S SAD, BAD PAST

Made His Neighbor Blush at Civil Service Reform Dinner.

William Brookfield, former chairman of the Republican State Committee and former president of the New York County Committee, returned yesterday from the convention of the National Civil Service Reform League at Philadelphia, where he was a delegate.

"I tell you, I had a charming time," Mr. Brookfield said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. "I have attended one or two of these National Civil Service conventions and it is good to be there. Yet I couldn't help telling my neighbor at the dinner in Philadelphia the other night that I felt like the Irishman who wanted to be buried in a negro churchyard."

"How's that?"

"Why," replied Mr. Brookfield, "don't you know that story? No? Well, poor Pat was dying and told all at his bedside that he wanted to be buried in a negro churchyard, and gave as his reasons, 'I've been a great sinner. The devil is afther me sowl and ought to get it, but not even the devil himself would be afther looking for an Irishman's sowl in a nigger churchyard.'

"I told my neighbor that I had once tried to be a practical politician in the shape of chairman of the Republican State Committee and president of the New York County Committee. My neighbor was a charming young woman. She only blushed and said, 'I wouldn't have believed it; you look so good.'"

THE BLIND POETESS IN PERIL.

Her Apartments Found to Be on Fire as Her Nephew Ran Out.

David Wright, a nephew of Miss Alice Holmes, who is known as Jersey City's blind poetess, was arrested yesterday. On Friday while he was making one of his periodical calls on her at the house in which she boards, 117 Mercer street, Mrs. Quinzel, the boarding mistress, heard Miss Holmes, who is 82 years old, scream for help. Wright ran out as she reached the room.

Some of the furniture was on fire, and the blind woman was in the middle of the room with a pitcher filled with water in her hand trying to pour it on the flames. Mrs. Quinzel led her downstairs and sent out an alarm of fire. The furniture was practically destroyed before the firemen put out the fire.

Wright had no explanation to offer for leaving the room when it was on fire and not taking his helpless aunt with him. He said he accidentally started the fire while lighting his pipe. Police Justice Hoos fined him $10 on a charge of disorderly conduct, and warned him to keep away from his aunt in the future.

Miss Holmes has published many of her poems in book form.

FELIX McLOSKEY BETTER.

Is Ill in His Son-in-Law's Home, but Will Go to His Own Home To-day.

The report in a morning paper yesterday that Felix McLoskey, the septuagenarian Democratic statesman, who served more than forty years as doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, was nearing the close of his picturesque career by reason of an attack of pneumonia, caused much regret among his wide circle of friends, and there was considerable relief when it was learned that his illness was not so serious as represented.

On Thursday, Mr. McLoskey paid his accustomed daily call at the Willoughby street auction room in Brooklyn and had his usual familiar chat with the Hon. Hugh McLaughlin. The same afternoon he was taken with a chill and went to the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Franklin B. Miller, 314 Stuyvesant avenue.

Symptoms of pneumonia soon developed and owing to the patient's advanced age, his family became much alarmed over his condition. It was said, at the house last evening, however, that Mr. McLoskey was very much improved and would probably be able to go to his own home to-day.

STUCK IN A BARREL.

Scallon Sat on Its Edge to Rest and Tumbled In—Couldn't Get Out.

Policeman Stanton of the West Thirty-seventh street station heard groans on Friday night as he was passing through West Thirty-third street. It took him some time to find that the groaner was a man stuck in a barrel with only his feet and head showing.

Stanton got a couple of men to help him, and they finally pulled the unfortunate out. He said he was Andrew Scallon of 465 Ninth avenue. Stanton arrested him for intoxication.

Scallon said that he felt tired and sat on the top of the barrel to rest. He dozed off and slipped down into the barrel, and then couldn't get out.

In the West Side police court yesterday Magistrate Mayo fined him $3 for intoxication.

DECREASE OF EXPORTS.

A Falling Off in Eleven Months of $115,902,228 as Compared With Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The exports of the United States during the eleven months ended Nov. 30, aggregating in value $1,212,532,093, show a falling off of $115,902,228 compared with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, while the imports, which were valued at $875,047,546, increased $74,556,907. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for that period was therefore $337,484,547, against $527,943,682 for the corresponding months of 1901.

The exports have each month, with the exception of September, been below those of last year, and in June, July and August, were less than for four years past. The imports, on the other hand, exceed for each month those of the same months last year and in nearly all of the eleven months make new high-water marks.

SCHWAB'S GIFT TO THE POOR.

The Steel Trust's Head Orders Christmas Money to Be Distributed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—Oliver Wren, C. M. Schwab's private secretary, arrived yesterday in Braddock from New York. Wren called on Justice of the Peace L. F. Holtzman and told him Mr. Schwab desired to distribute a fund among the worthy poor of Braddock on Christmas. Wren also visited Homestead and told the same to Burgess J. Clyde Miller. There will be a meeting of all the pastors of Braddock and Homestead and the burgesses of both places to ascertain who shall participate in Mr. Schwab's gift. The amount to be given is not known.

Wren said he received a letter from Mr. Schwab three days ago and Mr. Schwab wrote that he was in splendid health.

Hotel Belleclaire Fire.

An instance of the effectiveness of modern fireproofing methods was given at a fire which started in an apartment in the new Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh street, now just being completed. The apartment was used by the painters at work in the building for storing their paints and some time Thursday evening a fire started by spontaneous combustion and smouldered through the night until it burst into a blaze early on Friday morning, being discovered at 7 o'clock by the watchman. By that time the apartment was in flames. Through the thorough manner in which the fireproofing was done in the building the flames were confined to the apartment in which they started and extinguished in quick time by the Fire Department.

Harvard Wins in Fencing Competition.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Harvard won the invitation team fencing competition over the Boston A. A. and Boston Y. M. C. A. to-night at the Boston A. A. clubhouse. Yale was to have sent a team, but the Eli fencers had examinations scheduled for to-day. The Harvard fencers scored 13 points; Boston A. A., 12, and the Boston Y. M. C. A., 2. The Crimson fencers were Roberts, Elam and Holmes.

GOMPERS TALKS ON STRIKES.

WORSE THINGS, A DEGRADED MANHOOD, FOR INSTANCE.

There Comes a Time, He Says, When to Refuse to Strike Means Slavery—Good in All Strikes, in His Opinion, and Much Educational Value in the Coal Strike.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, talked to the League for Political Education yesterday morning in Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse about strikes and their educational effect.

"Labor," said Mr. Gompers, "is the only commodity where the buyer sets the price. The discontent with conditions that have obtained for some time manifests itself in a determination of workers to have a voice in setting the buying and selling price of labor. They have been told, in a heartless, cold-blooded manner, that labor is a commodity, and they meet it on that plane and say: If you won't grant us compensation commensurate with the conditions in which we live, we decline to sell to you until you are satisfied to give us such compensation.

"Wage earners insist upon better home surroundings and the opportunity to cultivate all that is good in humanity. To obtain this they strike. We don't what to strike. There's no fun in it and the experience is often of an unkind and unsympathetic character.

"We realize, though, that a people who can't be provoked to fight the while world will disregard, disrespect, and, if necessary, remove from the geography. A people who will not strike will never have the interest, the respect or the honor of their employers. There are worse things than strikes—among them a degraded and cowardly manhood. There comes a time when to refuse to strike means the enslavement of the workers.

"The very fact that labor organizations make such preparations in times of peace brings about long periods of industrial tranquillity. It is not true that many strikes are lost. Fifty per cent. are won by achieving the very purpose for which they were started and 25 per cent. secure many of the demands that were made.

"The lost strike question' presents to me a consideration that I have not seen in print or enunciated. There is no such thing as a lost strike. Does a strike among workingmen who get $2 a day and strike for $2.25 and who lose have any effect but to improve the social conditions? Here are groups of workingmen drawing different wages. One gets $1, another $2, a third $3, a fourth $4, and so on. Supposing the $2 strikers are turned out of their jobs, who fill them? Not the $3 and $4 a day men; either the $1 workers or the unemployed. Taking the worst construction of such a situation, these men merely change places. There has been so social deterioration. But there is another view, and that is that the men who have the moral courage to make such a sacrifice as to strike for higher wages are not the men who would allow themselves to be driven down by the defeat of their strike, and the effect of it would be that they had helped in levering up the whole human race.

"Strikes have made for good; the power of striking will make for better. The coal strike, much as we sought to avert it and deplorable as has been its effect upon some of our people, has had the effect of making people think on the problems who have never before given them a thought and has compelled them to study relations between the employers and laborers."

TO CHECK SCHOOL STRIKES.

Leader of Chicago Boy Agitators Put Away by a Judge.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Clarence Glynn, a boy charged with having been the instigator of the recent strike at the Graham School, has been ordered sent to the John Worthy School by Judge Tuthill of the Juvenile Court. Principal Watt said Glynn was not a regular attendant at the school, but he hung around the building and induced other children to join the revolt against authority. The strike was broken two weeks ago.

The Court also heard the cases of Thomas Kelley, Howard Raster and Charles Fyfe, who had used the strike as a pretext to form a lawless club. The police said the boys had headquarters in a room in a deserted house, where articles which they declared stolen were found. The parents of the boys were told to restrain them.

LABOR UNIONS LOWER THE MEN,

Says Alfred Mosely, Who Came From England to Study Our Industries.

Alfred Mosely, who came here five weeks ago at the head of a commission to study American industrial conditions, sailed yesterday by the Cunarder Umbria. Before leaving he said:

"Our mission has been successful. The men who came with me will make reports giving their views, and these, with my own, will be published in England. It has been said that one of the troubles with labor unions and one which has retarded the commercial progress of England is that the employer must pay the unskilled labor man the same wages that he must pay the skilled worker. This to some extent is true, and is one of the things that must be adjusted. Labor unions are beginning to understand this and are taking remedial measures.

"Another trouble is that the employer does not seem to have enough confidence in his men. In England, if a man has brains and can see how work can be done quicker and better he is at once sat upon.

"There is the same tendency in the unions. A man is supposed to be able to do a certain line of work. If he seeks to get ahead there is a tendency to keep him down to the level of the worker who is not so skilled or who does not possess the same amount of brain power. The labor unions must begin to scale up and not scale down."

M'LAURIN STILL AHEAD.

The Court Denies the Cuba Company's Application for a New Trial.

Justice Keogh, sitting in White Plains, has denied the motion made by the Cuba Company, of which Sir William Van Horne of Canada is president, for a new trial of the suit brought against it by Peter McLaurin, a former agent in Cuba, for $50,000, the value of one share of the company's stock alleged to have been promised him by Sir William in return for services. A jury awarded McLaurin the full amount of his claim last March. The motion for a new trial was made before Justice Keogh a month ago and was put on the ground of a newly discovered affidavit made by Charles A. Johnson, another agent of the company, purporting to give an interview with McLaurin, in which the latter said that no stock had been promised him. The company has an appeal from the verdict still pending.

Individual Cups for Plymouth Church.

At the annual meeting of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn on Friday night, the proposition to use individual communion cups was approved and the purchase of cups for the next communion authorized. The present membership of the church is 2,040, an increase of ninety-seven during the year. The receipts during the year, exclusive of pew rents, amounted to $13,716.

Hudson Bay Sable Muffs, $50, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250; neck pieces, victorines, mantles, capes, at corresponding prices.

NOTE. I do not sell blended or darkened Hudson Bay Sable, only the genuine natural color.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av.

DINNER FOR JUDGE GRAY.

Friends Celebrate His Victory in the Election Last Month.

Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Metropolitan Club by an old friend, Col. Samuel R. Honey of Rhode Island, a leading member of the bar of that State, and at one time Lieutenant-Governor. The dinner was intended principally to celebrate Judge Gray's recent victory at the polls, but it also smacked of Rhode Island politics, some of the guests, though of New York, being voters in that State. Col. Honey is the Democratic leader in Rhode Island.

Ex-President Cleveland had signified his intention of being present, but at the last moment was prevented from attending. The guests included Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, F. Sheldon, Elbridge T. Gerry, George Zabriske, Julien T. Davies, John E. Parsons, John L. Cadwalader, Lewis C. Ledyard, Corporation Counsel George L. Rives, William H. Willis, George G. Haven, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Congressman O. H. P. Belmont, Robertson Honey, Justice George C. Barrett, Delancey Nicoll, Justice Charles Andrews, John G. Milburn, George G. DeWitt, Austen G. Fox, Franklin Bartlett, William B. Hornblower, Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, Francis F. Stetson, Wheeler H. Peckham, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge Alfred C. Coxe, Theron G. Strong, Clarence Cary and Justice George L. Ingraham.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Little Negro Girls Suffocated in Their Bed.

Three little negro girls lost their lives early yesterday morning in a fire in their home on the fourth floor of the tenement at 443 West Sixteenth street. All three were asleep in the same bed in the room next to that in which the fire started. They were suffocated by the smoke without waking.

Twenty-six negro families live in the house. The parents of the dead children are Louis Smith, a longshoreman, and his wife Annie. Smith went to work at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and his wife left home an hour later to get some washing, hoping to get back before the children woke up. She had made a fire in the kitchen stove, which adjoined the bedroom. The little girls were 2, 4 and 7 years old, respectively.

The fire was discovered by a man on the street who saw smoke coming from the windows of the Smith flat. He routed out the other tenants who rushed pell-mell for the street. When Capt. Farley of Engine 3 arrived the stairs of the house were too full of smoke to admit of entrance. Farley raised a ladder to the window of the Smith flat and got into the rooms, where he found the three children already dead.

When the mother returned home and was told of what had happened she became so frantic with grief that it was found necessary to send her to the New York Hospital.

The fire did less than $100 damage to property.

SAYS AGED SPOUSE IS CRUEL.

She Is 18, He Is 78 and Well-to-Do—He Denies Beating and Shooting at Her.

For the third time since they were married last June, Mrs. Minnie Siler, 08 years old, had her husband, Frederick, 18 years old, haled before Recorder Stanton in Hoboken yesterday on a charge of assault and battery. Six weeks ago Siler was held for the Grand Jury on his wife's complaint, but she refused to appear against him when the time came, and the case was dropped.

Mrs. Siler said that her elderly husband beat her, made her sleep in the hall, shot at her with an old horse-pistol and chased her about their home with a big knife. They contradicted each other in court so often that Recorder Stanton finally refused to believe either and dismissed the case.

Mrs. Siler refused to leave the courtroom with her husband. She went to the home of her father, in Grand street.

Siler owns considerable real estate in Hoboken, and is said to be worth more than $75,000.

BANK ROBBERS GET $40,000.

Cowboys Hold Up a New Mexico Institution in Daylight.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 13.—Passengers from the south give the news of a daring bank robbery at Hillsboro, Sierra county. Two cowboys held up the officers of the Sierra County Bank at the point of revolvers and carried away about $40,000 in gold and currency. The Sierra County Bank is the largest banking institution in Sierra county and is the depository of the mines which abound there and of the cattlemen of the surrounding ranges.

The robbers rode into the town shortly after noon on the day of the robbery and tied their horses in front of the bank building. They were armed with rifles and revolvers. They went to the bank and demanded the money in the vault, backing up their demands by levelling their rifles. One of the robbers kept the banker covered while the other dumped the booty into a sack. They immediately mounted their horses and with a few parting shots rode for the mountains.

IRISH TAKING WEST HOBOKEN?

German-Americans Fear Their Influence and Organize for Self-Help.

The German-American Democratic Association has been organized in West Hoboken to obtain for its members wider representation in public office. Godfrey B. Mutheus, a lawyer of Jersey City Heights, at the meeting for organization on Friday night, said that the Irish were beginning to overrun New Jersey worse than New York. It was time for the Germans to wake up, he said, and get their rights.

Mayor Bergkamp of West Hoboken was elected secretary of the association. He didn't have anything to say about the Irish.

DR. SCUDDER'S SKATING RINK.

He Has Flooded the Hilltop Tennis Club Grounds.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Boyd and Bergen avenues, Jersey City, has converted the grounds of the Hilltop Tennis Club in Boyd avenue into a skating rink by flooding the courts to a depth of several inches. A moderate fee will be charged all members of the Hilltop Skating Club. Anybody can join the club.

Will Cuts Off One Son.

The will of Henry Brokhahne, who died on Dec. 5 last at his home, 5 West 123d street, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. By it he cuts off his son Victor, who lives at 2400 Pacific street, Brooklyn, with $5.00, giving as a reason that Victor brought suit against him some years ago and was unkind to him. The value of the estate left by Mr. Brokhahne is believed to be considerable. It is left in equal portions to the four daughters and another son.

Boy Murderers Sentenced to Be Hanged.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 13.—In the Circuit Court here this afternoon Judge Watts Parker passed sentence upon Earl Whitney of Nashville and Claude O'Brien of Memphis, boys of 17 and 18 years, respectively, for the Shinn murder, ordering the Sheriff to hang them on Friday, Feb. 13. They heard the sentence unmoved. Each has asked for a new trial. They will attempt to have their cases appealed.

Business Troubles.

Louis W. and Benjamin Epstein, manufacturers of women's hats at 213 Greene street, have made an assignment to Howard Marshall.

Lurch & Netterfield, bookbinders at 30 Lafayette place, composed of David E. Lurch and Thomas Netterfield, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $11,177, and nominal assets, $9,111.

FIRST CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

THE STORM KEPT MR. CARNEGIE FROM THE DEDICATION.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, for the Library Trustees, Says That He Hopes Borough President Cantor Will Hurry Up and Get Sites—Only Eight in Two Years.

The first of the new Carnegie library buildings to be completed, at 222-24 East Seventy-ninth street, was dedicated yesterday and will be opened for public use to-morrow morning. It replaces the Yorkville Branch Library, now on Second avenue.

Mr. Carnegie was expected to be present, but his doctor wouldn't let him on account of the weather, he said in a note of regret sent to Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library, which was read during the exercises.

There was a small gathering in the reading and exhibition room on the third floor of the building. The presiding officer, Borough President Cantor, in expressing the public's sense of appreciation of the public service rendered by Mr. Carnegie, told something of what the city has done toward furthering the plans of the trustees of the New York Public Library. Thus far eight sites have been paid for, the plans have been prepared and the buildings will soon be up.

Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, reviewed the history of the Yorkville branch library, and Lewis Cass Ledyard spoke in behalf of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library. He explained the scheme the New York Public Library is working on. He said that he wanted Mr. Cantor to hurry things a little in getting sites.

"We were promised ten sites a year," he said, "and we've only had eight in two years. Mr. Cantor said that the expedition with which this building was put up and made ready ought to be an example to the city departments. I wish Mr. Cantor would take his own words to heart. If he does, we can promise ten new libraries a year until all are ready."

The building is from designs by the late James Lord Brown, who was the architect of the Appellate court at Twenty-fifth street and Madison avenue.

The structure is of Indiana limestone and of the simple classic type adopted by the Advisory Board of Architects. It is of three stories, covering a lot 40x90. On the roof a fourth story, not visible from the street, provides accommodations for the janitor's family. The ground floor contains the circulating room and reference room, the second floor the children's room and the third floor the reading and exhibition room. The building has cost, with equipment, about $70,000.

The second Carnegie building, at 31 and 33 East Broadway, to be occupied by the Chatham Square Branch, is well under way, and will be opened about July 1 next. At least four other branches will be ready before the close of 1903, besides several of the smaller branches in Staten Island.

Stern Bros.' Store to Be Enlarged.

Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau by Schickel & Ditmars, architects, for the enlargement of Stern Bros.' store in West Twenty-third street by the annexation of the six-story office building at 28 and 30, immediately east of the present store building. It is owned by the firm. The office building has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 200 feet, which will yield 10,000 feet of additional floor space on each of the six stories. It is to be reconstructed and connected with the present store by openings protected by fireproof doors.

Rescued the Crew of the Astral.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 13.—The revenue cutter Levi Woodbury arrived here late yesterday, having on board all but one of the crew of the Standard Oil Company's tug Astral. The Woodbury also towed in an oil barge. The Astral foundered off Mount Desert Rock during a storm, and one of her crew went down with the craft.

Three West Point Cadets Resign and Four Desert.

WEST POINT, Dec. 13.—Cadets Price of Texas, Schultze of New York and Hyatt of Ohio, all members of the fourth class, have tendered their resignations from the Military Academy and the same have been accepted by the War Department.

Charles Adams and William H. Emmons of the engineer detachment and John W. Rees and Harry Condon have deserted.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:17 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises.....

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:30 | Gov. I'd.....7:02 | Hell Gate.....8:55

Arrived—SATURDAY, Dec. 13.

Ss St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 6.
Ss Saxonia, Liverpool, Dec. 6.
Ss Minnetonka, London, Dec. 4.
Ss Città di Napoli, Naples, Nov. 26.
Ss Peninsular, Lisbon, Nov. 22.
Ss Octobre, Huelva, Nov. 15.
Ss Federica, Trieste, Oct. 28.
Ss Potomac, Liverpool, Nov. 26.
Ss Havana, Vera Cruz, Dec. 5.
Ss Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 10.
Ss Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 11.
Ss Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 12.
Ss Allegheny, Savannah, Dec. 10.
Ss Sabine, Galveston, Dec. 7.
Brigantine Aldine, Sherbrooke, N. S., Nov. 22.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Campania, from New York, at Liverpool.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, for New York.
Ss Etruria, from Liverpool, for New York.
Ss St. Louis, from Southampton, for New York.
Ss La Savoie, from Havre, for New York.
Ss Finland, from Antwerp, for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Sail To-day.		
Manitou, London	.....	9 00 A M
Sail To-morrow.		
Deutschland, Hamburg	12 30 P M	4 00 P M
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M
Sail Tuesday, Dec. 16.		
Città di Napoli, Naples	8 30 A M	11 00 A M
Segurança, Colon	9 30 A M	1 00 P M
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3 00 P M
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3 00 P M
Sail Wednesday, Dec. 17.		
Oceanic, Liverpool	3 30 A M	11 00 A M
St. Paul, Southampton	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Antilia, Nassau	12 30 P M	3 00 P M
Prinzessin Irene, Bermuda	8 00 A M	10 00 A M
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3 00 P M
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3 00 P M
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3 00 P M
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Gragoswald	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
John Sanderson	Bordeaux	Nov. 24
Picqua	Gibraltar	Nov. 23
Europa	Glasgow	Nov. 29
Doña Maria	Lisbon	Nov. 24
Chicago City	Swansea	Nov. 25
Panonia	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Patria	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Cimbria	Shields	Nov. 28
Bordeaux	Havre	Nov. 29
Scotia	Gibraltar	Nov. 8
Chemnitz	Bremen	Nov. 30
Patricia	Plymouth	Dec. 2
La Lorraine	Havre	Dec. 6
Pretoria	Bermuda	Dec. 11
Noordam	Rotterdam	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Dec. 3
St. George	Antwerp	Nov. 30
El Alba	Galveston	Dec. 9
Due To-morrow.		
Perugia	Gibraltar	Dec. 3
Bulcher	Southampton	Dec. 7
Nomadic	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Sailor Prince	Barbados	Dec. 8
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 10
Matanzas	Tampico	Dec. 6
Colorado	Brunswick	Dec. 12
Kansas City	Savannah	Dec. 12
Due Tuesday, Dec. 16.		
Vaderland	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Lombardia	Naples	Dec. 3
Roma	Naples	Dec. 3
City of Washington	Colon	Dec. 9
El Sigio	New Orleans	Dec. 11
Maracaibo	Ponce	Dec. 11
Prins Fredrik Hendrik	Hayti	Dec. 10
Due Wednesday, Dec. 18.		
Mongolian	Glasgow	Dec. 6
Hilary	Para	Dec. 5
Conchö	Galveston	Dec. 10
Bellagio	Barbados	Dec. 9

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street, West, OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL CHRISTMAS.

Holiday Suggestions.

Koch's uptown prices make downtown shopping an extravagance, and keep well in mind that THIS store serves millions of people and NEVER DISAPPOINTS. Here you are certain of quality, certain of style, certain of value, certain of delivery—certain also that every word, every promise, whether spoken or written, is lived up to in letter and spirit.

Two daily deliveries by our own wagons in Bronx, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle and intermediate points. Daily deliveries by our own wagons in Englewood, Hackensack, Fort Lee and vicinity.

Toys, Dolls, Games, &c.

Our fourth floor transformed into the Children's Wonderland—an enormous collection makes choosing easy—low prices make saving certain.

Special Inducements to Sunday Schools and Fairs.

Fine Jewelry Specials for Monday.

SOLID GOLD SCARFPINS with pearls; reg. 75c., for Monday. 49c
GOLD FILLED LOCKETS, set with Rhinestones and pearls; reg. $1.50, for Monday. 95c
LADIES' FANCY CHIGNON COMBS, mounted in fine gold, set with pearls; reg. $3.00, for Monday. 1.89
LADIES' SOLID SILVER WATCHES with chatelaine pins; reg. $4.00, for Monday. 2.95
LADIES' GOLD FILLED WATCH CHAINS, solid gold slide; reg. $3.00, for Monday. 1.49
BOUDOIR CLOCK, rich gold finish, 1 day time; reg. $3.00. 1.75
STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES—Hooks, Horns, Files, Cuticle Knives, Seals, Paper Cutters, Pocket Companions; regular 98c. and 50c., for Monday. 49c. & 25c

Diamonds set in artistic designs—Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Etc., at far below exclusive dealers' prices.

Silver Toilet Articles.

Handsome designs; each in a silk lined box.

STERLING SILVER COMB AND BRUSH. $1.75
STERLING SILVER MILITARY BRUSHES AND COMB. $2.50
STERLING SILVER MANICURE SETS, 5 pieces. $1.50
STERLING SILVER COMB, BRUSH AND MIRROR. $4.95
CUT GLASS PUFF BOXES, sterling silver cover. $1.45
SHAVING MUG AND BRUSH, quadruple plate. $2.00

Handkerchiefs.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered, scalloped or lace trimmed; value 15c. for Monday. 11c
MEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hand embroidered, any letter; value 15c., for Monday. 11c
CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, white and colored borders; ½ dozen in box. 25c
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS for men and women, fine Irish linen, hand emb'd initial; box of ½ doz. 1.50

Reliable Furs—Much Reduced

Coats, Boas, Stoles, Muffs, Children's Sets, Sheepskin Go-Cart Robes, &c.; a complete assortment at positively matchless prices.

Women's Neckwear Specials for Monday.

SILK TURN OVER COLLARS, embroidered, all colors; value 35c. 23c
STOCKS AND TIES, of Crepe de Chine, Peau de Soie or Taffeta; value 59c. 45c
TAILOR MADE STOCKS, of fine Taffeta, one in a box; value 60c. 45c
TAILOR MADE STOCKS with tabs, of fine Taffeta or Peau de Soie, one in a box; reg. $1.15, for Monday 89c

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS for men and women, of Union Taffeta, 26 and 28 inch, handles of natural wood, horn, cherry, pearl and ivory, sterling silver trimmed. 1.98
UMBRELLAS for men and women, of pure twill silk, 26 and 28 inch, handles of natural wood, ivory, pearl and horn, sterling silver trimmed. 2.98
MEN'S ENGLISH UMBRELLAS, the London Club, pure silk, natural wood handles, plain or silver trimmed. 4.98
CANES—A big assortment for men and boys at exceedingly low prices.

Initials Engraved Free of Charge.

125th Street West, Between Lenox & Seventh Aves.

Russian Sable Muffs, round and flat, newest shapes, large assortment, $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500; neck pieces, mantles, victorines, capes at corresponding prices. Articles to order without extra charge.

NOTE. I do not sell darkened or blended Russian Sable, only the genuine natural color.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

CONDUCTOR BEATEN BY THUGS.

Says He Believes They Were Employees of His Road.

Howard Lawder of 15 West Twenty-third street, Bayonne, N. J., a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had an encounter early yesterday morning with two men at Elizabeth. The crew of Lawder's train was making it up when they informed him there were two suspicious men skulking about a car.

Lawder approached the men and inquired who they were and what they wanted. He alleges that he was set upon and brutally beaten. He received a blow over his right eye which may destroy its sight.

Lawder says he believes his assailants were a detective and an inspector employed by the company. An investigation is under way.

Mrs. Cook Thrown From a Sleigh.

CALDWELL, N. J., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Frederick R. Cook was thrown from a sleigh this morning. Her coachman, Ray Smith, was unable to check the horse, which took fright at the electric bell at the railroad crossing in Roseland avenue. The runners caught in the car tracks and the sleigh was overturned.

Mrs. Cook was bruised in many places. Smith was caught under the sleigh and dragged for some distance, but he held on to the reins and finally stopped the horse.