PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED AND SERIOUS.

Representatives of Eleven State Boards of Health Will Meet in Washington To-day to Discuss It—Scourge Spreads to Interior Towns and to Coast of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representatives of eleven State boards of health will meet here to-morrow for the purpose of discussing the alarming situation arising from bubonic plague in San Francisco. The meeting is to be held in response to a general call for a conference of State health officers, the necessity of which was declared in somewhat sensational resolutions adopted at a national meeting held in New Haven, Conn., late last fall.

At the New Haven meeting it was declared that a disgraceful as well as dangerous state of affairs existed in San Francisco, resulting from the efforts of the local authorities to suppress the fact that bubonic plague exists in that city. It was declared that other cities of the United States were in danger of contamination, and that something must be done to improve the situation on the Pacific Coast.

One of the eighteen delegates to to-morrow's meeting declared that it was significant that while there were twenty-two cases of death, from plague in California in 1900 and twenty-nine in 1901, there were forty-nine in 1902. If this condition should continue, he said, other States would be obliged to consider the establishment of quarantine against California.

Immediately after Surgeon-General Wyman's return from San Francisco two weeks ago he gave out a statement that the plague situation in California was not serious. The regular weekly issue of *Public Health Reports*, published by the Treasury Department, which came out on the Saturday following Dr. Wyman's return, significantly omitted the report of "Plague in the United States." A table under that heading had been published in the *Weekly Bulletin* every week for the last two years, although the publication had been suspended for a time in the early spring of 1901, upon representations to the Treasury Department from commercial interests in California that the publication of the reports would do great injury to the port of San Francisco.

When the publication of the plague reports was again suspended a week ago there was a good deal of unfavorable comment, and it was charged again that the Treasury Department was cooperating with the San Francisco interests to suppress the truth of the situation. Whether as a result of this criticism or from other causes, the publication of the reports was resumed in the issue of *Public Health Reports*, which appeared yesterday. It shows that there was one case of death from bubonic plague in San Francisco on the 11th inst. The same issue contains several pages of letters and telegrams from marine hospital surgeons relating to the plague in Mexico, which, it is declared, was carried there on a ship from San Francisco.

Despite all the efforts that have been made to minimize the reports of plague in California, there is a widespread feeling that the situation is growing worse instead of better. It is regarded as of the most serious significance, that while the municipal authorities of San Francisco and the State officers of California have been denying for three years that there is any bubonic plague on the Pacific Coast, the disease has actually spread to interior towns in California and to points on the coast of Mexico.

It is believed that not all the cases which have occurred in San Francisco during the last three years have been officially reported, and that not a few cases of death from that disease have been reported by the local authorities as due to other causes. Many persons in high official position in California and in San Francisco still declare that the disease which has been reported as bubonic plague is in reality chicken cholera.

It is pretty generally recognized in Washington that the situation in California has reached a serious stage, almost solely through the conspiracy on the part of California officials to suppress the facts and to ignore, for commercial reasons, the existence of danger. Despite all denials, the facts are that, although the death rate from the plague is not increasing in San Francisco at this time, the situation in that city has not improved, and the dreaded scourge has spread to other places on the coast and in the interior. It has been declared that this typically Oriental disease could not thrive in any climate found in the United States, but the fact is that it is here, has been here for a long time, and is not decreasing.

Mexico's Plague Not Spreading.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 18.—Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, president of the National Board of Health, in an address before the Academy of Medicine in this city, said that great deceit is often practised by the captains of vessels as to the sanitary conditions of the ships and that the appearance of the plague at Mazatlan was probably due to practices of this nature, though he would not affirm this to be the case, as he was awaiting the report of the committee appointed to investigate this very point.

He allayed the fears that had begun to be entertained as to the spread of the malady inland. He said that the reports of cases at Guadalajara, in the State of Chihuahua, and even in this capital were false.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILROADS.

845 Killed and 11,162 Injured During the Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1902.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Accident Bulletin No. 5, which has just been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, gives an account of railroad accidents in the United States of the three months ending Sept. 30, 1902. It shows that during that quarter there were 263 persons killed and 2,613 injured in train accidents. Other kinds of accidents, including those sustained by employees while at work and by passengers in getting on or off the cars, &c., bring the total number of casualties up to 12,007, being 845 killed and 11,162 injured.

The bulletin shows a derailment in which twenty-one passengers were killed, and a collision of work trains in which thirteen employees were killed. Except these two items there is no apparent reason for an increase in the totals other than in the well-known fact that during the three months the traffic of a large majority of the railroads was heavier than ever before, which necessitated the employment of new men for service in train and yard work.

The total number of collisions and derailments was 2,448, of which 1,444 were collisions and 1,014 derailments, of which 51 collisions and 92 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to $2,188,512.

Washington Society Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Sir Thomas and Lady Shaughnessy will arrive in Washington from Montreal, Canada, to-morrow and will attend the dinner given by the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Payne for the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert. Mrs. Payne will give a luncheon Tuesday, when she will introduce Lady Shaughnessy to a few of her women friends.

Countess Quadt, who was for several years hostess of the German Ambassador for all the Ambassador's social functions, will arrive in New York to-morrow. Countess Quadt has been absent from Washington for two years and will be heartily welcomed by a host of friends here.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads can be used with ice calks. Ask your shoer for the "Easy Bar" Pad with thick heels.—Adv.

THE BATTLESHIP EXPLOSION.

Admiral Higginson Fails to Explain the Discrepancy in His Two Despatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Navy Department has not received anything to-day in answer to the telegram sent yesterday to Rear Admiral Higginson at San Juan, P. R., asking him to explain away the confusion arising from the two despatches that came from him in regard to the explosion on the battleship Massachusetts. In the first message received he said that five men had been killed and four injured, while in the second, which came five hours later, he gave a list of dangerously wounded and seriously wounded, the names of those previously reported dead being included in this list, but did not mention any fatalities.

Some surprise was expressed to-day at the failure to hear from Admiral Higginson, as, according to press despatches, he was at San Juan yesterday and not at Culebra, his regular West Indian headquarters, which has no telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The naval officials regretted to-day that they had sent telegrams to the nearest of kin of the men killed informing them that their relatives were not dead. This was done after the receipt of Admiral Higginson's second despatch, which indicated that there had been no fatalities. The press despatches from San Juan, printed this morning, showed, however, that five men had met death in the explosion, and the authorities of the Navy Department were forced to the conclusion that the first message from Admiral Higginson was correct in giving the list of the dead bluejackets under the head of wounded.

TIMBER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Enormous Quantity of Virgin Forests, Mostly of Valuable Hard Woods.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Bureau of Forestry, has returned to Washington from a trip around the world, made to gain an insight into forestry conditions generally, and with particular reference to the formulation of a forest policy for the Philippine Islands. Mr. Pinchot went to the Philippines via England, France, European Russia, Manchuria and China, and returned via San Francisco. Mr. Pinchot said to-day:

"I found the opportunity for successful Government forestry in the Philippines better than any other place I have ever seen or known of, and my recommendations will deal with the general policy to be adopted as well as with the details of administration.

"I found about 50 per cent. of the total area of the islands heavily timbered. There is an enormous quantity of virgin forest in the islands. These woods are almost entirely of the hard wood variety. There is a great deal of construction timber, which will be chiefly used to supply local needs, and there is an immense amount of cabinet wood, which will be exported. This wood corresponds to what is known in the United States as white mahogany, satinwood, rosewood, ebony and other varieties. Not much over 5 per cent. is in the hands of private owners.

"This gives the United States Government, through the Philippine Commission, absolute jurisdiction over the agricultural and timber areas. The timber is now under the control of the Bureau of Forestry, organized under the Interior Department, and is sold to applicants under license as so much a cubic foot standing. It is not sold in unlimited quantities, for there can be no more than thirty licenses issued in a province and not more than 10,000 cubic feet sold to an individual or 100,000 cubic feet to a company. The system seems to be working well."

Mr. Pinchot says that while some of the timber can be marketed with comparative ease, a good deal of it is at present almost inaccessible, and in consequence the demand in Manila is now very much larger than the island is able to supply. He added:

"Under proper control the sale of timber from the public lands will be the means of protecting these forests. The sale of timber already pays more than twice the cost of forest protective service. Under reasonable care the forest will reproduce itself in good varieties and with certainty. The soil is rich, the timber grows rapidly and the climate is favorable to such reproduction, so that the United States can count on a perpetual revenue of large size from the forest lands it holds in the Philippines."

Mr. Pinchot said also that the agricultural possibilities of the islands were very great, especially with regard to food products.

TO ENTERTAIN HELEN GOULD.

Dinners and Luncheons Await Her Arrival in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Quite an elaborate social programme awaits Miss Helen Gould when she arrives here from New York to-morrow. Miss Gould will attend the dinner to-morrow night given by the International committee of the Y. M. C. A., in celebration of their Jubilee, when it is expected that President Roosevelt will be a guest. Miss Gould will be the guest at dinner on Tuesday of ex-Senator and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, and a reception will be tendered her at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster the same day, when the work of the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will be reviewed, after which Mrs. Foster will give a luncheon party in her honor.

On Wednesday Miss Gould will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by Mrs. H. B. F. MacFarlane, wife of the president of the Board of District Commissioners, and later will be presented to Mrs. Roosevelt.

NO EQUALITY NOW, ADLER SAYS.

There Was in Jefferson's Time, but a False Notion of Democracy Now Prevails.

Dr. Felix Adler, leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, spoke for nearly two hours yesterday morning at Carnegie Hall on "Anti-Democratic Tendencies in American Life." To a large extent he directed his address against the proposed use of coolie labor in the Philippines, which, he declared to be simply qualified slavery and not for us to enter with our eyes open. Dr. Adler said in part:

A Frenchman of distinction has said that we are not a democracy but a company of people who are engaged in exploiting anew country, and in inviting others to help build it up. He said that our real object was not to develop free industries and institutions but a new continent. That may be an extreme statement. Our existing evils are due to a wrong conception of democracy, and the wrong idea is the prevailing one. The general idea is that democracy means the equality of every man and that its object is to make everybody rich and secure universal happiness. It is a base and degrading idea of democracy. It would only be saved from being despicable if all our men were free and equal.

If men are free and equal it will follow that the happiness of all is assured. The great discovery is that equality among men does not exist to-day. It did, for a time, in the days of Jefferson. Now inequalities of every kind have increased. Before the Civil War there were three millionaires, now there are 4,000; on one hand we have great wealth and on the other black sediment of the pauperism in the slums. To sum up an abtract discussion: It is false democracy that believes the individual to be the object. True democracy has for its aim the well being of society.

Dr. Adler spoke of the tendency toward aristocracy as shown by the many marriages between American women of wealth and foreign noblemen.

"We blame the poor Chinaman or Italian who saves up his small fortune to enjoy it in his own country," he said, "yet our men of wealth do more. They take it from this country where they have made it."

Who Read "The Sun"?

Persons with money, and brains to spend it wisely. Therefore if you've anything to sell that's worth buying advertise it in THE SUN.—Adv.

GLOISTEIN GOES RAT FISHING.

FINDS LOTS OF EXCITEMENT IN A NEW WINTER SPORT.

Invites the Fishing Club on Big Jack Martin's Suggestion—But the Cellar Stairs Is No Place From Which to Reel In an Over-Active Rodent.

The Gloistein Fishing Club fished for rats yesterday instead of going to Jamaica Bay, but its members are not likely to try it again. It all resulted from a call that Big Jack Martin of the Bowery made on Louis Geils at the Hanfield House on Saturday. Martin got to telling Geils how he amused himself by catching rats with a fishhook baited with cheese.

"I just sit at de head of de stairs," said Martin, "take me old fishing pole, put der cheese on a little sharp hook, sling me line into der cellar, and when I gets a bite, I yank dem up. It's better dan catching fish."

"Mein cellar is full of rads," said Geils. "I haf an idea; I ged der glub to come down here, gif dem prizes undt peer undt dey kill all der rads py mine cellar."

"Sure," said Martin. "If dose women in Connecticut can have a mice-killin' match wid cats, wats der matter wid der Gloisteins gettin' after der rats?"

Geils rung up Gloistein on the telephone to unfold the scheme and an animated discussion followed.

Part of Geils's remarks were:

"Yes, yes, I said id. Rads. Hello, hello, vat you say? Yes? Yes? No? Ach, no. Nod in mine head. Hello, hello, no, nod in mine garret; in der cellar."

It was finally made clear to Gloistein that some sport could be had and he gave his consent.

Geils then sent out invitations to the other members of the club and about a dozen were on hand yesterday afternoon.

Under Martin's direction Geils provided the ratcatchers with very small fishhooks sharpened like a needle and small pieces of cheese for bait. Then he led the way to the long flight of stairs leading to the basement.

A lighted kerosene lamp was placed in one corner of the cellar and the fishermen perched on the stairs.

The lines were cast and the crowd waited.

"You musd not visper," said Geils, "pecause rads haf ears. Der first one caughted vill gets a prize of a pox of cigars."

For fifteen minutes all was still. Then Gloistein shouted:

"I cannodt standt dis any longer. I musdt haf a glass of peer." Fifteen minutes for refreshments was allowed by Geils, after which the crowd resumed their places.

With true sportsmen's patience the crowd kept silent for ten minutes more, when suddenly a big rat scampered out of a hole and commenced to nibble at Gloistein's hook. Gloistein yanked the pole and landed the rat in the middle of the crowd, most of whom were half asleep. Gloistein was on the top step and in his anxiety to land the rat, he forgot about those below him. The rat ran over the heads and backs of the crowd and Gloistein, jumping after him, bowled over nearly all of them. There were shrieks and curses, but Gloistein managed to kill his catch.

"I vin, I vin!" he shouted.

It took all of Geil's pursuasion and another fifteen minutes for refreshments to induce the crowd to continue the game.

Simon Steingut, the Mayor of Second avenue, who sat on the same step with Gloistein, got the next bite. Steingut was asleep when the tug on the line awakened him. Steingut had about twenty-five feet of line out and the rat managed to tangle it up all around the cellar. In trying to reel in his line he lost his balance and fell over on top of those below him. It was almost pitch dark where the other fishermen sat and they all went down with him. In falling he clutched Gloistein, who tumbled over the side to the floor below, landing face down.

In the meantime the rat had been busy. It ran all around the cellar dragging the line and pole with it. The line got twisted around the box on which the kerosene lamp reposed and toppled it over. The lamp set fire to a quantity of waste paper and in an instant there was a lively blaze. The employees of the hotel put the fire out with pails of water.

Gloistein patched up his face with court plaster and Charlie Wagner, who had sprained his ankle, was sent home to Brooklyn in a coach.

"Afder dis," said Gloistein, as he started for home, "ve vill fish for fish vat swims py der vatter."

SOCIETY AT ITALIAN CHURCH.

Bishop Dedicates St. Salvatore's, in Broome Street, and Fine Folk Attend.

Bishop Potter dedicated yesterday the new Church of San Salvatore, which has been erected at 359 Broome street for Italians of the Protestant Episcopal faith. The church is the outgrowth of a small mission which was started in connection with Grace Chapel nearly twenty years ago by the Rev. Constantine Stauder. Archdeacon Nelson has recently been the minister in charge.

The cost of the new building and the site, the latter a gift from Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, was about $115,000. The expense of furnishing the church was largely undertaken by women of Grace Church congregation. The altar was the gift of Mrs. George S. Bowdoin. Mrs. Frey gave the pulpit, and other gifts were made by Miss Edith Newbold, Miss Edgar and the Misses Campbell. Miss Bruce presented a $2,000 organ to the congregation and Miss Catherine Bliss contributed the cost of the second story of the parish house.

Although it is estimated that there are more than 200,000 people of Italian birth living in this city, San Salvatore is the only church in New York for Italian Episcopalians. In its interior design the architectural features of the Italian churches have been strongly reproduced.

The dedication services were attended by many prominent members of the Episcopal Church. Broome street has probably never seen so many beburred coachmen and footmen and such costly carriages and high-bred horses as it did yesterday. Inside the church there was a similar scene of incongruity. As there were no reserved seats, richly dressed folk, who came from uptown in their carriages, sat in the same pews as did bareheaded Italian women, who in many cases brought with them babies that lifted up their voices at the wrong time.

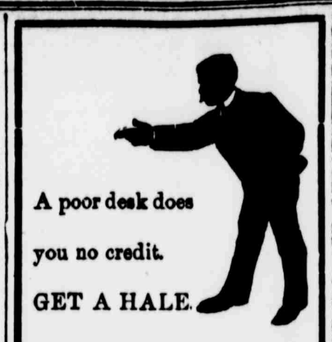
Except for the lessons and the dedicatory prayers of Bishop Potter the service was conducted in Italian. The Rev. John A. Watson and Archdeacon Nelson intoned the prayers. The psalms were read by the Rev. Robert B. Kimber and the lessons by the Rev. Drs. W. M. Grosvenor and George R. Van De Water.

Brief addresses were made by Archdeacon Nelson in Italian and by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington in English. Dr. Huntington remarked that he hoped the time would soon come when the services in the church would be in the English language.

"We want to have a common tongue and a common feeling among all our citizens," he said, "and I hope that in time every prayer lifted up from every church in the country will be in the language of the nation."

Service in Elias Saadi's Memory.

A memorial service for Elias Saadi, preacher to the Syrian Evangelical Community, was held in the chapel of the Old First Presbyterian Church last evening. For many years Mr. Saadi was pastor of the Syrian Protestant Church, a branch of the First Presbyterian, founded for the Syrian immigrants who had been converted abroad. Yesterday's service consisted of eulogies by prominent members of the Syrian colony and hymns by the church choir.



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VANDERBILT'S POISSY STABLES

ABOUT FORTY HORSES IN CONSTANT TRAINING.

Great Secrecy Maintained, but French Public Knows Stable's Colors Are Not a Negligible Quantity—Stud Farm at Villebon, Where Stallion Halma Is.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—W. K. Vanderbilt's training stables at Poissy are a model of what such stables should be. There is none of the useless waste of money so frequently lavished on stabling, but everything is good, sound and business-like. The absence of glittering brass, expensive tiling and highly varnished woodwork generally associated in England with a model stable is very noticeable. But there is plenty of evidence that this avoidance of mere parade is due to good taste and common sense and not to any penuriousness or disinclination to spend.

An enormous amount of money must have been laid out on the place, which is of vast extent. It was formerly the old racecourse of Poissy, and is an ideal spot for the purpose for which it is intended. The Seine bounds it on one side and high walls on the others, so that the greatest privacy is secured. The views from the course are very beautiful, being diversified by hill, wood and water. A grass gallop of about a mile and a half, can be obtained, besides which splendid sandy tracks have been laid out. A riding school stands in the very centre of the course, and insures plenty of exercise for the horses in all sorts of weather. This covered track is just a quarter of a mile, and at the turns there is a slope similar to those used on covered cycle tracks, so that a horse can gallop around at full speed.

About forty horses are kept in constant training, and perhaps no stable in existence better maintains its own secrets. But, though trials cannot be witnessed, the public is aware that the owner runs to win, and it is taken for granted by the betting public that no horse carrying the Vanderbilt colors is a negligible quantity. Last year an unusual success for a new stable attended Mr. Hughes's efforts and he speaks with confidence as to his prospects for the present year.

It is an open secret that in Sivarot the stable possesses a real highflyer who, bar accidents, is bound to carry off some of the chief events. At present all the horses are in the pink of condition and a fine set of yearlings promises well for the future. On Jan. 5 a "consignment" of seventeen lads, ranging from 14 to 40, arrived at Poissy. Frank Gardner having no further use for their services, his trainer had applied to Mr. Hughes asking if he could give them a job. "Send them all along," was the reply, and so the "youngsters" were sent from England to their new and comfortable home at Poissy.

The care of the stable boys is one of Mr. Hughes's chief preoccupations. They have comfortable quarters, good food and plenty of exercise and amusement. Dances are frequently given by Mr. and Mrs. Hughes for their diversion, and on these occasions their hospitality affords a rare outing for the belles of Poissy. But these merrymakings are never allowed to interfere with business and work. No idlers are allowed in the Vanderbilt stables, and rumor has it that the "boss" himself, when there, is the hardest worker of the lot. Dressed for the occasion he is to be seen in the earliest hours of the morning, spade in hand, fixing in posts, arranging fences, suggesting improvements.

During all the scandals that have lately occupied the attention of the racing public, not a whisper was heard against any one connected with the Vanderbilt stable.

Thompson, who so frequently carried the colors to victory, never was seen hanging about Paris bars and other places of resort for jockeys. His successor, Turner, may be depended on to observe the same reserve and discretion. A youngster named Hobbs has caught the keen eye of Mr. Hughes as showing great promise as a rider, and it is more than likely he may be seen wearing the black and white where a light weight is required.

The following horses are at present in training at Saint-Louis-de-Poissy:

Merry Go Round, 5, by Courlis—May Pole; Bat, 4, by Callistrate—Bavarde; Bright, 4, by Meniers—Brilliancy; Cécécaire, 4, by Le Hardy—Lisette; Elismere, 4, by Hanover—Ella Pinkerton; Gibeline, 4, by Courlis—Gipsy; Illinois 4, by Fripon—Ildico; Alpha, 3, by Fripon—Prima; Barnum, 3, by Barbequise—Horizontale; Biltmore, 3, by Polygone—Belphoebe; Constanzia, 3, by Le Sancy—Sunny Queen; Edna, 3, by Fripon—Ildico; Knickerbocker, 3, by Fripon—Kitty Koerber; Lavarot, 3, by Persimon—Lisy; Lynx, 3, by Polygone—Dolinka; Marigold 3, by Memoir de Portugal—Miss Margaret; Quos Ego, 3, by Clarion—Queen of the Vixens; Reinette, 3, by Saint Damien—Reine des Fées; Banshee, 2, by Elf—Leonia; Bray, 2, by Pepper and Salt—Brayman; Calico, 2, by Callistrate—Ildico; Charlotte, 2, by Lutin—Pontchartrain; Columbia, 2, by Stuart—Colonia; Cycle Fereca 2, by Achille—Helvetie; Day Dream, 2, by St. Damien—Dolinka; Duckling, 2, by Little Duck—Nadula; Forney, 2, by Fripon—Pormarina; Gleanor, 2, by Merlin—Glencoyne; Gretschen, 2, by Lutin—Gretna; Halafty, 2, by Fripon—Hiawatha; Marchioness, 2, by Chesterfield—Marcia; Mariska, 2, by Saint Damien—Maskery; Palaiseau, 2, by Palais Royal—Cleola; Prometeur, 2, by Little Duck—Providence; Ravlio, 2, by Fils de Roi—Ravenna; Syiphe, 2, by Elf—Belphoebe; Vanneau, 2, by Chesterfield—Pavanne; Vestal, 2, by Elf—Vestabella.

At Villebon, some thirty miles from Poissy, W. K. Vanderbilt has his stud farm. In the last eighteen months he has imported many mares and the famous stallion Halma, by Hanover—Julia K., from the United States. The list of mares follows:

Anna (1888), by Longfellow—Lida Gaines; Armida (1889), by Darebin—Favorita; Astolfina (1893), by Spendthrift—Alcina; Astrid (1894), by Longfellow—Ida Belle; Belphoebe (1886), by Mortemer—Rhingowrie; Boissise (1890), by Callistrate—Boissière; Clatterfect (1894), by Strathmore—Madame Reel; Colonia (1886), by Simon Magus—Darya; Confidence (1890), by Longfellow—Latonia; Courisande (1886), by Mortemer—Fanny Ludlow; Crisalba (1890), by Sir Modred—Columbine; Darya (1886), by Mortemer—Iera; Dido (1894), by Stuart—Ildico; Dolinka (1885), by Mortemer—Coquette; Electric Light (1890), by Darebin—Agnes; Ella Pinkerton (1886), by Longfellow—Semitone; Exilona (1893), by Exile—Hop; Fauna II. (1888), by Longfellow—Sylvia; Frances S. (1888), by Strafford—Water Lily; Fraulein (1891), by Farandole—Fidèle; Glencoyne (1890), by Glenelg—Moyne; Grace (1890), by Callistrate—Ghislaine; Greina (1887), by Mortemer—Pera; Hiawatha (1890), by Simon Magus—Vestabella; Hoyden (1890), by Duke of Montrose—Spring Daisy; Ida Walton (1886), by Longfellow—Bonnie Kate; Ildico (1885), by Mortemer—Opponent; Kincsem (1887), by Longfellow—Sylph; Kitty Koerber (1885), by Mortemer—Judith; Laline (1891), by Darebin—Lulu; Maggie Gray (1891), by Spendthrift—Alice Gray; Maggie Moore (1888), by King Alfonso—Lady Mansfield; Marcia (1894), by Stuart—Korrigane; Miss Lili (1891), by Ill Used—Affinity; Naddia (1895), by Escogrifle—Nerina II.; Nettie (1889), by The Bard—Nettie; Nordenfeld (1895), by Le Hardy—Stockholm; Pavanne (1886), by Iroquois—Sly Dance; Philapena (1891), by Tip Gallant—Virginity; Prima (1892), by Stuart—Alphonsine; Promenade (1889), by Duke of Montrose—Patti; Rose Howard (1888), by Duke of Montrose—Sally Howard; Silver Cloud (1892), by Iroquois—Silver Maid; Veronica (1891), by Darebin—Verity; Vestabella (1888), by Emperor—Vestella.

YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD MARRY.

Father Carroll of Newburgh Says So in His Sermon at High Mass.

NEWBURGH, Jan. 18.—The Rev. Father Carroll, curate at St. Patrick's Church, Newburgh, in his sermon at high mass this morning referred to the large number of unmarried young people connected with the church and urged them to enter the state of matrimony.

"And even when most of them do get married," he said, "they do it wrong. Even the bans are not published. The horses are driven to the church, the couple run up the aisle, the priest is handed $10 and they scurry to a West Shore train."

He urged young people to consider matrimony seriously, and to enter it in a proper spirit.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Only a few days more to secure the stock of

The Olalla Copper Mining & Smelting Co.

on present terms.

On January 31st the bonus of one share free for every five purchased will be withdrawn. This will be equal to an increase of over $2.00 per share. Write for information now

The Most Gigantic Mining, Smelting, Railroad and Real Estate Enterprise Now Offered the Public—Almost Half of the Present Subscription Price Payable by Dividends When Earned.

On February 28th the price of the stock will advance $2.25 per share, and on March 10 the stock will be withdrawn from the market. We advise you to write immediately.

Statement of the Olalla Company's Properties and Plans.

The Olalla Company was formed to operate an extensive group of rich mineral properties of 63 claims, aggregating 2,500 acres in extent, at Olalla, B. C. It owns the town site and smelter site at Olalla and the charter for the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway, besides most valuable telephone and telegraph franchises and extensive water rights.

The authorized capital is $8,000,000, par value $25.00 per share. Selling now at practically one-quarter of par value. The Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine.

The copper and gold deposits uncovered are so vast that it would require hundreds of years to exhaust them, mining at the rate of five thousand tons per day.

In addition to operating these great properties, the Company proposes to build and operate smelters with a capacity of 10,000 tons daily, which will not only handle the Olalla ores, but also those of the surrounding mines; to construct and operate a railroad of 70 miles; and to build and operate telegraph and telephone lines throughout that region.

A force of men has been kept at work for three years developing the properties—uncovering the huge ledges of copper and gold deposits. The Company obtained the title to the town site, the water rights, bought the necessary ground for the smelters and obtained from the Federal Parliament of Canada a charter for the construction of the railway and franchises for the telegraph and telephone lines.

Olalla is the centre of a rich mineral district, about 190 miles east of Vancouver, the principal seaport on the British Columbia coast, and 20 miles due north of the international Boundary line.

The climate is perfect. The days are warm and the nights cool the year around. Only at intervals of years does enough snow fall to run a sleigh. Fruit, grain and vegetables grow in abundance.

The climate, the vast mineral deposits and the agricultural resources are sure to make Olalla one of the richest and most populous and permanent mining communities in Western America.

The strong features of the properties are the limitless quantities of ore, averaging 3 to 5 per cent. copper and $2.00 to $20.00 gold, which may be seen by any one who will go there.

The Company's calculations have been based on $5.00 ore, whereas the ore in sight now averages over $15.00 per ton, and frequent assays recently established values as high as $120.00 per ton as we shall be glad to show you if you will write us. But even supposing that the ore only averages $10.00 per ton, which we can treat at $3.00 with a profit of $2.00 for the smelter, after marketing this ore, we will be well within the most conservative facts by reckoning on $5.00 per ton extra profit from the sale of ore. Mining even 1,000 tons per day, the conservative investor will readily comprehend the magnificent earning capacity of the company; but there is ore enough to supply 10,000 tons per day when fully developed.

The charter for the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway is owned by the Olalla Company.

This road will connect with the C. P. R. and the Great Northern north and south of Olalla.

The railroad, with its spurs, will open the way to the smelter for scores of mines, and the Company will have all the contracts for the transportation and smelting of ores it can take care of.

It will likewise carry all the mining machinery, hardware, hay, grain, fruit and vegetables that will be required in the Olalla district—a district where there will soon be a flourishing town and thousands of busy men in Olalla and vicinity.

It is impossible to give any idea of the profits the Company will derive from its water rights, telegraph and telephone lines, or from its rents for town houses, but it is safe to say they will be large and continuous.

Every one of the Olalla enterprises is based upon solid and sober business judgment. They will all be profitable and will all go to swell the dividends of the Olalla Copper Mining and Smelting Company into figures almost beyond comprehension.

The management of this company is in the hands of able and aggressive business men, employers of labor, each one of whom stands pre-eminent in his locality for industry and integrity, whose sole interest outside their own private business is to develop the Olalla Company's properties to their fullest extent and with all possible speed consistent with sound, conservative management.

The present price of the shares is $12.75, on easy payments. A reasonable discount for cash. One share is given free for every five purchased. This bonus, however, will be withdrawn on January 31st, which will be equal to an increase of over $2.00 per share. IT IS IMPORTANT, THEREFORE, THAT YOU WRITE NOW.

The Company requires money only as development progresses. Therefore those who desire may subscribe for the stock and pay for the same on easy monthly payments. This gives more people an opportunity to secure its benefits and profits than otherwise would be possible. However, investors who desire to pay the full amount in cash less the amount payable by the dividends and secure the discount may do so.

The earning capacity of these properties is so great and the capitalization, in view of the extent of the Company's holdings, so reasonable, that its stocks must in a comparatively short time become one of the most valuable securities in the world. We urgently advise you to write for illustrated booklet and full particulars immediately.

FREE TRIP TO OLALLA.

We are arranging for another party to visit Olalla. The trip in itself is one of the finest in the world. We desire every investor, so far as possible, to see the properties. We have so arranged the terms that on certain conditions subscribers can make this journey without cost to themselves. Particulars will be furnished upon application.

The force of men at work was doubled on January 2d, and every foot of development shows the properties up better and better. They are in splendid ore all the way. The ledge in the upper tunnel in the Bullion will be cut in February, when stoping will be begun.

Extracts from a letter from Senator H. Chas. Royce of St. Albans, Vermont, who recently inspected the properties at Olalla:

"The representations contained in the circulars and prospectuses that have been issued, so far as the field of my investigation has been extended, are amply justified. It seems to me, in fact, that the statements made have, if anything, erred upon the side of conservatism. I find that the natural conditions prevailing here are all favorable to the immediate location and erection of the smelter near the Olalla town site, which can be supplied with ore from the Bullion Mountain at the minimum of cost. All my expectations have been exceeded, and I congratulate myself upon my holdings in this magnificent property."

(Signed) H. CHAS. ROYCE.

The management reserves the right to withdraw the Stock from the market before March 10th. From the way orders are coming in, we believe the maximum number of shares to be sold will be subscribed for considerably in advance of the above mentioned date.

As announced before, the Company has sold sufficient stock to business men in Paterson, New Jersey, to enable it to purchase and construct the first smelter. The same will be placed on the Company's properties at Olalla as early during the current year as possible. Among the gentlemen referred to above is Mr. Robert Gaede, who after the return of his son from Olalla added largely to his former subscription, and later was elected Vice-President of the Company.

Immediately the smelter is in operation the Company will be upon a profit-earning basis, and its stock will rise rapidly in intrinsic value.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND FORWARD TO-DAY TO

THE ALBERT E. HALL COMPANY, (N. Y. S.)

204-210 Temple Court, Nassau and Beekman Sts., New York City.

Gentlemen:—Please forward me literature of the Olalla Copper Mining and Smelting Company, and explain to me how in purchasing its stock I may do so on easy terms, and how almost half of the subscription price may be paid from the dividends and also give me particulars regarding the free trip to Olalla. It is understood that should the stock be over-subscribed when my application is received, should I decide to purchase, that my money will be returned, or a lesser number of shares than I apply for be allotted me, and the remainder of my money be returned. It is understood that this application for information does not bind me to subscribe.

NAME .....

STREET AND NO. .....

TOWN .....

COUNTY ..... *STATE* .....

Every regulation of the Stock Exchange has been complied with in the organization of the Olalla Company and in the issuance of its shares, and in due time application will be made to the Boston and London Exchanges to list it.

CUT OUT THE ABOVE COUPON AND FORWARD (OR SEND A POSTAL CARD) TO

THE ALBERT E. HALL CO., Fiscal Agent,

204 to 210 Temple Court, New York City.

The North American Trust Co., Registrar. The Corporation Trust Co., Transfer Agents.

PASTOR AGAINST CHURCH SALE.

Dr. Stinson Preaches Against Bloomingdale Moving Uptown at Present.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Stinson, who succeeded the Rev. Madison C. Peters as the pastor of Bloomingdale Reformed Church, is trying earnestly to prevent the church property at Broadway and Sixty-eighth street from being sold. A real estate operator is after the property to erect on it, so Dr. Stinson says, a large apartment hotel, to extend from Sixty-eighth to Sixty-ninth street on Broadway and back nearly half way to Columbus avenue.

This operator has offered nearly $350,000 for the unimproved corner plot, on the north of the church, conditional on the purchase of the Bloomingdale property. For that, it is said, an offer of less than $250,000 has been made. The smallness of the amount has so far prevented the congregation from selling out. They propose to move to the upper West Side, below 110th street.

In his sermon to his congregation yesterday morning, Dr. Stinson cited several reasons for and against the sale of the church, putting emphasis on conditions favorable to the present location and reasons why the church should remain.

Two Memorial Altars to Be Consecrated.

Archbishop Farley will consecrate two marble altars in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, in Lexington avenue, on Tuesday morning. They are the offerings of two devout parishioners. The altar of Our Lady of the Rosary is the gift of Miss Margaret Devereaux, in memory of her sister Elizabeth. The altar of St. Joseph was the gift of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick in thanksgiving for benefits received.

Church to Burn Its Mortgage.

Next Sunday morning the Roman Catholic church of St. Agnes at Rockville Centre, L. I., will celebrate its freedom from debt by publicly burning the mortgage which has encumbered it. This announcement was made from the pulpit by the Rev. James Flood, the rector.

HOGG WOULD BE SENATOR.

Planning to Defeat Bailey Four Years Hence—Pipes Being Laid.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 18.—Former Governor J. H. Hogg is to be a candidate for United States Senator against Senator J. W. Bailey four years hence, according to statements of close personal and political friends of Hogg. The letter has been a daily visitor to the floor of the Senate and House in the Texas Legislature since the present session opened, and he is credited with being at the head of a movement that is already being organized among the members of the Legislature which has for its object the accomplishment of Bailey's defeat for the Senate.

The contest for Speaker of the House seemed to show that Patrick Neff, who was supported by Hogg, defeated L. S. Spluter, who was supported by Bailey. This is taken to mean that Hogg's political star is again in the ascendency. The personal and political enmity existing between Hogg and Bailey is well known.

WAR ON APOSTLE SMOOT.

Protest to Be Filed as Soon as He Is Elected Senator.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 18.—Apostle Reed Smoot will be put on the defensive from the time his election as United States Senator is announced by the Utah Legislature on Tuesday at noon. The organizations which are fighting him will file a protest against the acceptance of Smoot's credentials by the Senate simultaneously with his election by the Legislature.

The protest will be along the same lines as that filed in the Roberts case, barring the charge of polygamy. The principal contention is that Smoot recognizes a higher power than the Federal Government and cannot consistently take the test oath.

It is declared here that the opponents of Smoot have received information from Washington that when the protest is filed a committee will be sent here to investigate Smoot's church relations.

"The Sun's" a Storehouse of mental furniture. Read it and give a goodly garb to your mind.—Adv.

EXPLOSION IN A BEER VAT.

One Man Fatally and Two Seriously Hurt in a Brewery Accident.

Two painters were badly hurt and a third was killed by an explosion of alcohol and varnish at Hupfel's Brewery in St. Ann's avenue, The Bronx, on Saturday afternoon. John Schrady of 3545 Third avenue, Matthew Keins of 3485 Third avenue and their boss, Richard Otto of 1637 Park avenue, were painting the inside of a new beer vat when the explosion occurred.

The men were kn