JOIN THE UNION OR QUIT WORK.

FIAT OF THE MINERS ACKNOWLEDGED BY COUNSEL.

Mr. Darrow Tells Strike Commission That the Union Has the "Right" to Deprive Non-Union Men of Work—Lackawanna's Showing of Wages It Pays.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The arrogated "right" of trades unions to prevent men from working because they are not members of a union was an issue which brought about an interesting controversy to-day before the anthracite strike commission between Judge Gray and other members of the commission, on the one side, and Attorney Darrow, Mitchell's legal adviser, on the other.

Judge Gray seemed curious to know how far, in its course of hindering non-union men from earning a living, the mine workers' union was prepared officially to go, and Darrow's defence of his employers' methods was striking in its calm admissions of the assumption made by the union leaders that none but a union man has the right to work.

Thomas J. Williams, a superintendent for the Lackawanna company, in his testimony, produced notices which he said had been posted by the union at the mine shafts, fixing a time for a meeting and providing for the examination of working cards. The men, he said, were told either to join the union and procure cards or stop work on a Monday. The notices were posted on a Saturday.

"Is there a rule or law in the union forbidding laborers to work for non-union miners?" asked Judge Gray.

"I am not positive of that," replied Darrow, "but such a rule would in my opinion be perfectly justifiable. It is the union's right. Without such a rule a trade union could not exist. The union has a right by moral suasion to do all it can to stop the work of non-union men."

"I wished your opinion," said Judge Gray, "and on the same line of thought may I ask if an employer or operator does not have the right not to employ these men and to protect those men whom he does employ?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Darrow. "It works both ways, but we believe that the operator would be wise if they believed as we do in thoroughly organizing the great mass of miners. The difficulty lies in the fact that they, too, think we should believe with them."

"A man has a right not to work with a red-headed man, a Pole, a Bohemian, a Protestant, a Catholic or an atheist if he chooses," continued Mr. Darrow.

Commissioner Parker said:

"Yes, or an employer can discharge a man for being red-headed, can he not?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Darrow. "An employer can refuse to employ union men if he wishes, and union men, on the other hand, undoubtedly have the same right to refuse to work with a non-union man."

Then Commissioner Wright asked:

"Do you believe a man has a right to stop a red-headed man or a non-union man from working?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Darrow, "if by working the non-union man injures hundreds or thousands of his fellow men. Without discipline a union could not exist, for it has no other power than that of compelling other men. Assault or scandal should not be the means of enforcing the end. But the union man can justly use moral suasion and every other means within the civil code."

The first witness called this morning was John J. McAndrews of Scranton, an engineer at the Diamond colliery of the Lackawanna, who testified that the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, opposed the recent strike and at a meeting passed resolutions condemning the call-out and petitioned Mitchell to rescind it. About 96 per cent. of the men remained at work. His wages amounted to $78 a month.

Michael McHugh testified that engineers and firemen on the night shift managed to get from two to six hours sleep each night by relieving one another.

"The company did not know of this," said Mr. McCarthy in cross-examination.

"You acknowledge that you have been grossly negligent for several hours on your night shift?"

"Yes," answered the witness.

A. S. Barker, coal auditor of the Lackawanna company, furnished lists of average earnings and days worked by contract miners, showing the average earnings of every contract miner whose name appears on the rolls of the company, including 443 men who worked less than seventy-five days, was $509.68. In addition, he showed that the average earnings of all contract miners who worked 200 days or more, including 2,210 men, or 64 per cent. of all employed, was $653.77, and that the average earnings of all contract miners who worked 250 days or more, 1,404 men in all, or 40 per cent. of the number on the rolls, was $700.55. The list also showed that twenty-nine men earned more than $1,200 each; that 3.05 per cent. of the miners live in the company houses, the average rental of which is $5 a month. The classification of contract miners' wages and the average days worked is shown in this list:

No. of men.	Amount Earned.	Days Worked.
243	less than $100	26.0
90	$100 to $150	15.0
130	150 to 200	77.7
99	200 to 250	102.8
90	250 to 300	128.3
112	300 to 350	149.9
140	350 to 400	172.3
163	400 to 450	199.2
198	450 to 500	212.7
200	500 to 550	232.2
329	550 to 600	218.9
236	600 to 650	227.0
289	650 to 700	258.9
228	700 to 750	264.8
140	750 to 800	250.9
75	800 to 850	263.9
50	850 to 900	271.4
121	over 900	252.5

This list shows the classification of days worked and the average earnings of the contract miners:

	No. of men.	Average earnings.
300 days and over	5	$1,024.50
275 to 300 days	293	766.64
250 to 275 days	1,103	681.47
225 to 250 days	501	584.04
200 to 225 days	305	552.86
175 to 200 days	212	457.60
150 to 175 days	164	412.79
125 to 150 days	136	349.42
100 to 125 days	127	250.54
75 to 100 days	146	204.39
Less than 75 days	443	92.77
Total	3,438	$500.68

Mr. Baker further testified that the average dockage for 1901 was only 2 per cent. Out of 420 houses owned by the company 418 are rented. The two-room houses rent for $1.80 a month, three-room houses for $3.15; four-rooms, $4.83, and so on up to $6.18 for those over six rooms. It was shown on examination that the Dodge breaker worked 145 days of ten hours; Hyde Park breaker, 234 days of ten hours; Cayuga breaker, 177 days.

Assistant Inside Foreman McAndrew of the Dunmore mine took the stand for the Temple Coal and Iron Company. He said that there are three sizes of cars at the company's mines, the largest of which has a capacity of only 60⅔ cubic feet, notwithstanding the testimony of a miner named Grogon that the largest cars had 66 cubic feet capacity. McAndrew said all his measurements were made in the presence of and with the assistance of the union miners.

He also testified that Grogon worked as a mason, in addition to mining, and that his average time was only six and one-half hours. Garry Gray, outside foreman of the Temple company, rebutted the testimony of Miner Ridgeway that he had issued orders to dock miners 10 per cent. He showed that in 1,000 the average dockage was 1½ per cent; in 1901 it was only 1.7 per cent.

Abednego Reese, foreman at Sugar Loaf colliery, was called to rebut the testimony of Miner Evans at Scranton. He testified that Evans and another member of the union had called upon him and threatened a strike if a non-union man named Robinson, whom they designated a "scab" was not discharged. The witness refused to discharge Robinson and the other men struck for a week. A notice was posted that the colliery would resume on the following Monday. The colliery was closed two weeks, however.

The witness also gave instances to show the lack of discipline in the mines since the men organized in 1900. Mr. McCarthy became involved in an argument with the witness regarding the right of the men to refuse to work with non-union men. The witness admitted that every man had a right to work with whom he pleased, or to refuse to work at all, but he had no right to prevent the other man from working or to prevent other men working with him.

"Well," said Mr. McCarthy "these men only refused to work with Robinson. Isn't that all?"

"No. They conspired in their union to prevent his working."

"You don't know that, do you?"

"I firmly believe it because I was told of a resolution to that effect."

"Will you name any man who told you that?"

"I will not."

"Why?"

"I believe it would endanger the men's lives."

"You don't know that?"

"I believe it though."

The last witness called was Goebert Jones. He is the 400th witness called before the commission.

MITCHELL GETS EXCITED.

Denounces Judges Who Grant Injunctions—Strike Fund Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—The features of the national convention of the United Mine Workers to-day were the address of President Mitchell and the report of Secretary-Treasurer Wilson. Mitchell reviewed the anthracite and West Virginia strikes at length, and Wilson showed in detail the amount of money collected for the strikers and spent in their support.

President Mitchell's remarks were conservative until he came to the subject of injunctions against the Mine Workers' leaders. Then he became excited.

"Government by injunction," he said, "is one of the most insidious, harassing and dangerous methods resorted to by the enemies of the workingman to destroy labor organizations and to circumvent the Constitutional right of trial by jury. The whole system of government by injunction grows from the distrust of ultra-capitalists for democratic institutions.

"It is a clear violation of the right of trial by jury. It matters not what arguments or quibbles may be resorted to for the purpose of proving that black is white or that there is some distinction between an ordinary injunction and a criminal case still, the fact remains that if the Judge can issue an injunction against criminal conduct, and then try the defendant and see whether he has violated the injunction, he can deprive an individual of the Constitutional right of trial by jury.

"Judges are like other men. They are moved by the same feelings, prejudices and passions that influence ordinary citizens. It is very rare that a Judge acts from any corrupt motive, but every lawyer of ability or understanding knows perfectly well that Judges have the same individual biasses and leanings that are found in other men.

"Judges are, of course, chosen from the ranks of lawyers. Naturally, they are chosen from the ablest and best-known lawyers.

"It is as natural for these lawyers to approach the decision of any case from the standpoint of the employer as it is for the members of trades unions to approach it from the standpoint of the laboring man. When these lawyers go upon the bench they naturally carry with them their preconceived opinions as to the rights and duties of capitalists and laborers and their proper standing before the law."

Mitchell then said that the executive board had appropriated $10,000 from the funds in the national treasury to be used in prosecuting an appeal from Judge Jackson's decision to the United States Supreme Court. He then took up the question of the incorporating of trades unions, saying that the arguments in favor of the incorporation of labor unions all came from the enemies of these unions.

Secretary-Treasurer Wilson submitted his report, showing what measures had been taken to relieve the strikers. In respect to money collected, he said:

"The total amount of money donated by the different branches of our organization was $258,343.96. The total amount received from the special anthracite assessment was $1,967,026.34, making a total of $2,225,370.28 from the members of the United Mine Workers to assist their brethren in the anthracite coal fields. To this amount must be added $419,954.14 donated by the trades unions and the public, making a grand total of $2,645,324.52."

At the end of his report is a financial exhibit showing that $3,010,877 was collected for all purposes in 1892, that $2,030,805 was expended and of this amount $1,809,201 was paid in aid of the strikers. The statement shows a balance in the treasury at present of $1,027,120.

MORE PAIL COAL PROMISED.

1,500 Tons Weekly to Be Supplied for the Poor—They're Well Off.

As the result of negotiations conducted by his committee of retail coal dealers Mayor Low announced yesterday that the companies have promised to add 1,500 more tons of $5 coal weekly for sale by the pail to the quantities of coal already being furnished. The committee is to report to-morrow how this is to be distributed.

The committee had a conference lasting until night in the offices of one of the dealers. Chairman G. B. Curtis told a SUN reporter that more depots would probably be established and that if enough coal was procured it would be sold at 10 cents a pail.

J. L. Eddy of Dickson & Eddy, sales agents for the Ontario and Western Railway, said: "The poor of this city were never supplied so well with coal as this year or so able to buy it. They have been getting more coal and getting it cheaper than in any other winter."

The price of independent coal sagged again yesterday. About $9.50 was the average price and in some cases coal was sold for $9 a ton. A large retail dealer said that if the mild wave lasts a week longer prices will come down to $8.

On account of the scarcity of coal at Kingsbridge and the high prices charged there Dr. Thomas Darlington has organized a Citizens' Committee to try and bring more coal to the district. Through the good offices of George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. the committee has already succeeded in getting two boatloads of coal, which cloud be sold at $7 a ton. The first load of 150 tons arrived yesterday; the second will arrive to-day.

Trying to Get the Miners to Work More.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 20.—The coal companies have been sounding the miners about working extra hours nights at the mines, but they do not appear to be willing to do so. The men say that the output can be increased sufficiently if the company will give them enough cars. The company officials say that they are now giving the men more cars than they will fill. This seems to be fully substantiated.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

LEHIGH VALLEY MEETING ROW

STOCKHOLDERS WANT TO KNOW WHERE MONEY HAS GONE.

Big Attendance at the Annual Assembly—Stockholders Ask for Information About $1,100,000—President Thomas Promises Careful Management.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—A stormy controversy over an item of $1,000,000, which some of the stockholders did not think was properly accounted for, marked the annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to-day in this city. The item in question represented the settlement by the Reading of claims against the latter company. President Baer attempted to explain the situation, but was treated acrimoniously in the controversy that ensued. A motion that the reading of the annual report be dispensed with was also the cause of some dissatisfaction.

The meeting was so largely attended that the stockholders could not be accommodated at the company's office on Third street and Musical Fund Hall was engaged. There were more than 500 present. Col. A. Loudon Snowden presided. Trouble began almost at the start and several of the shareholders took occasion to arraign the old management, but the conciliatory attitude of George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway Company and a director of the Lehigh Valley, who declared there was no purpose on the part of the management to prevent a correct statement of the condition of the Lehigh Valley company, and a speech by E. B. Thomas, the new president of the road, as to the effort being made by the new management to put the road on an improved financial basis, stilled the threatened storm and resulted in the election of the management's slated board of directors.

The particular snag was the settlement made with the Reading Company for some $2,000,000 due in settlement of the Lehigh lease. Two items, amounting to $1,100,000, could not be placed by shareholders, and difficulty was experienced in finding it in the report. Of the sum $200,000 was paid in cash in 1901 and $900,000 realized last year from the sale of collatera .

Michael Morris of Pittston and William E. Lockwood were among the most persistent seekers after information. President Baer explained that the settlement had been made previous to the last annual report and appeared in the statement of 1901. He further said that part had been paid in cash and the remainder in Reading stock, held as collateral.

President Thomas, in answer to a question, said he was not in a position to go into any details concerning the present condition of the company, as he had only been at its head for a short time. He said he intended to look after the interests of the company with fidelity and integrity.

"I wish to state, however," said President Thomas, "that the inference made by some stockholders that this company is operated in the interest of other lines is erroneous. I am at present unable to speak of the coal business or general traffic. I intend to try to build up this property."

President Thomas then referred to the five months' coal strike which he said had crippled the road, and that it was impossible to try to declare a dividend, but there might be one a year hence. William Butler of Mauch Chunk then gave figures as to what the road's earnings were and what had been expended for equipment. He said that old age had come upon many of the stockholders, who had grown gray waiting for a dividend upon their investment. Many of them, he added, had been obliged to part with their stock at a sacrifice to keep them from destitution.

William E. Lockwood, speaking in behalf of several other stockholders wanted to know if the statements made in a circular alleged to have been sent out by A. E. Collier of New York were true, but the discussion of this subject did not last long enough to have any result. Mr. Collier was present at the meeting. It was said that the floods of December, 1901, and February, 1902, had caused a loss of $1,000,000 to the Lehigh Valley company and following these disasters came the coal strike.

Upon a motion of William H. Butler the directors of the company are requested to resume payment of dividends "as soon as they shall consider it safe and expedient to do so."

The officers elected were: President, Eben B. Thomas; directors, Edward T. Stotesbury, Joseph Wharton, Beauveau Borie, Charles Steele, Irving A. Stearns, Abram Nesbitt, George F. Baker, J. Rogers Maxwell, George F. Baer, Robert C. Lippincott, H. McK. Twombly and Norman B. Ream.

Mr. Ream, who takes the place of E. B. Thomas in the board, is a Chicago capitalist.

MIX-UP IN COAL INDICTMENTS.

Prosecutors and Defendants to Stand Together in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The instigators of a Grand Jury investigation forced to act in unison with those indicted may be the spectacle presented when the trial on the forty-four indictments returned against coal men yesterday is begun. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which is one of the promoters of the special Grand Jury investigation, now finds itself attacking the same section of the anti-trust law which the coal concerns will probably fight.

A legal battle of a curious character is anticipated. The coal cases will probably be set for Thursday before Judge Horton.

From trustworthy sources it has been learned that the coal men under indictment and the Manufacturers' Association will stand shoulder to shoulder. Both will hold that the anti-trust law of the State is illegal—as was held last June by Judge Hanecy.

LEHIGH COULD GIVE MORE COAL,

But Its Miners Will Not Work Overtime Except in One District.

It was stated by an officer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday that efforts are being made to run the Lehigh Valley collieries as long each day as the supply of coal in the breakers will warrant, but in most of the mines of the company the miners will only work ten hours a day, consequently when the breakers clean up the coal that is mined in that time they have to cease operations. If the miners would continue work longer the operation of the breakers could be continued from twelve to fifteen hours a day, thus materially increasing the output of coal at the mines. The region at Centralia is a notable exception. There the miners work late into the night, and consequently turn out more coal per day per man than any other part of the territory.

INJUNCTION TOO SWEEPING.

Boston Judge Refuses to Interfere in the Lynn Shoe Strike.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 20.—The Lynn shoe manufacturers filed at Salem to-day an application for an injunction to restrain the strikers and their sympathisers from interfering with their business. A hearing on the bill will be held in Boston, as Judge Waitt said he did not have jurisdiction in the case.

In Boston Judge Richardson looked the bill over and announced that it was too sweeping in its demands and returned it to the lawyer, with the suggestion that it be made more specific. The lawyer returned to Lynn, had his bill amended and then filed it at Salem.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union seems to be making good its promises to supply cutters in the stamp factories affected, and it now remains to be seen if the stitchers hold out on strike. If they fail the strike itself fails.

CALLS CHEAPNESS VULGAR.

Bishop Potter Says There's a Blood Stain on Everything From a Bargain Counter.

Child labor was discussed yesterday by Bishop Potter, Charities Commissioner Homer Folks and others at the annual meeting of the Consumers' League, held in the Presbyterian Building. In her annual report Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the league, said that Health Commissioner Lederle and other members of the present administration had assisted the league in detecting violations of the law, but complained that some laxity was manifested by State officers and that complaints to them in many instances went unheeded.

Bishop Potter commended the growth of organizations which recognised the great fact that people could not consume things without considering those engaged in their production. As yet, he said, this principle was imperfectly recognized.

"We cannot wear anything in reality that is cheap," said the Bishop. "You can't buy anything on a bargain counter without finding on it, if your eyes are sharp enough, a stain of blood somewhere. This cannot go on without costing the community something. Go into our hospitals and see the young girls in them. Their physical condition in many instances is the result of their struggle for bread forced upon them by the modern passion for cheapness. When you are paying for these hospitals, if you do your bookkeeping with common honesty, you will charge the expense back largely to this passion for economy.

"In its passion for economy at one end of the scale society is guilty of most cruel extravagance at the other. I beseech you to remember that you exist not only to procure legislation, but to find out how boys and girls are taxed and made to work for your mere vulgar cheapness and convenience and remember they live in the same world as you do."

Commissioner Folks said that the earnings of children are often needed to supplement those of widows. Legislation now proposed will deprive many familes of the earnings of their children. "Let us propose with this legislation," he said, "to step in and make the deficiency up in good hard cash."

Resolutions were passed indorsing the proposed legislation by the child labor committee, which is about to introduce a bill restricting child labor in the stores to children of 14 and over and street selling by children to those of 12 years and over.

"C. S. GUILD" A DEFAULTER.

Man Who Killed Himself in Bangor, Me., Supposed to Be A. M. Bartow.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 20.—The man who registered at a hotel here as C. S. Guild of New York and who committed suicide on last Thursday night was thought to have been Alexander M. Bartow, a defaulter, wanted by the New York police. The details of his case are not known here, but it is said that he had some connection with a yacht club at Indian Harbor, Conn., and that he absconded.

Guild, as he was known here, arrived in Bangor about a month ago and seemed to be well supplied with money when he came, although he left his bill at the Bangor House unpaid and during the last week of his stay telegraphed several times to New York for money, receiving small amounts.

He told various stories here. He said to some acquiantances that he was an agent of a new kind of steam boiler. To others he said he was a stock broker and he confided to the hotel manager that he was absenting himself from his home in order that his wife might obtain a divorce on ground of desertion.

He had no baggage, and no papers were found on his body. No name or initials appeared on his linen or any of his belongings. He was 5 feet 9 inches, stout, of fair complexion and had dark brown hair. The Coroner says that the only mark on his body was a scar, indicating an operation for appendicitis.

Edward Carberry of 30 Washington place, New York, who came on Sunday for the body, would give no information whatever other than to say that Guild was a commercial traveller.

The death certificate gave the suicide's residence as New York city, but Carberry said that he lived in New Jersey.

DEADLOCK IN CONVENTION.

Clergy and Laity Fail to Agree on Coadjutor for Bishop Starkey.

The conference called in East Orange, N. J., yesterday to elect a Bishop-coadjutor for the diocese of Newark, failed to agree up to midnight and seemed to be no nearer a choice than when the session began.

The clergy voted by a small majority for the Rev. Dr. George McC. Fiske of Providence, R. I., and the laity, by an equally small margin, favored the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Orange.

Dr. Fiske represents the High Church element and Dr. Mann the Low Church.

Efforts to adjourn, even at midnight, were voted down. Bishop Starkey, who opened the convention, was obliged by fatigue to retire at 6 o'clock and relinquished the chair to the Rev. Dr. W. W. Halley, of Hackensack.

A commitee of twelve, which was appointed to make a nomination upon which the convention might agree, named the Rev. Dr. J. N. Steele, vicar of Trinity Church, this city. This, however, failed to solve the difficulty and, the old nmaes being left in nomination, the eleventh ballot, taken at 12 o'clock, resulted in a deadlock.

KIDNAPPED AND KILLED.

Merchant of Logan, La., Murdered and His Body Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20.—The man whose charred body was found several days ago at Cofield Point, La., is now believed to be Edmond Bloch of Logan, St. James parish. He kept a general store, dealing almost exclusively with the large Italian population of that section.

Mr. Bloch has been missing for some time, but as he resided a long distance from the scene of the murder, and lived alone, his disappearance has only just come to the knowledge of the Ascension parish authorities. Bloch was evidently kidnapped, bound and gagged, carried off in a wagon and murdered some distance from his store; and the body then burned. He had the reputation of being a man of wealth, and whether his murder and burning was done to get money from him, or was part of the vendetta which divided the Italians of that region and in which Bloch is said to have aroused the enmity of one faction cannot be determined yet.

Bloch was 30 years old and a native of France.

FOUNTAIN PENS AS SOUVENIRS.

Gen. Chaffee and Mayor Low Speak at Manufacturers' Association Dinner.

Three hundred guests attended the tenth annual dinner of the Manufacturers' Association of New York at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, last night, and each received as a souvenir a fountain pen. President William M. Carroll was chairman. President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University and Justice John Woodward of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who were to speak, sent telegrams regretting their inability to be present.

At the guests' table were Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Mayor Low, Oscar S. Straus, Hibbert B. Masters, the Rev. P. S. Henson, Park Commissioner Richard Young and Thomas A. Edison.

Speeches were made by Gen. Chaffee, Mayor Low, Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. P. S. Henson and Andrew McLean.

MAY BE NO OPERA NEXT YEAR.

WHETHER THERE WILL OR NO DEPENDS ON MR. GRAU.

Not Sure That His Health Will Permit Him at Once to Begin Preparations for the Next Season, and if He Takes a Year's Rest There Will Be No Opera.

Once again there are rumors that New York may go through a season without opera. Whether or not the Maurice Grau Opera Company will undertake another season next year is at present a matter of uncertainty.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company has not renewed its lease, which expires at the close of the present season. So far no meeting between the directors of that company and the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, which owns the theatre, has been held. But there is no doubt that they will come to an agreement as to the terms on which their five years' lease shall be renewed. The element which gives the greatest improbability to the year's season is Mr. Grau's uncertainty as to his desire to jump immediately into preparations for another season before he has had an opportunity to rest after his recent illness. He is not at all sure that it would not be a good thing for him to have a year's rest before he takes control again of New York's opera. The retirement of his former right-hand man, Frederick G. Latham, from all association with operatic affairs will make Mr. Grau's duties more onerous than ever in view of the fact that another long tour of the country is in contemplation if there is a season at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Grau has several singers under contract for next season, but their engagements are conditional on the new lease of the theatre. His friends, who make the board of directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, are willing to abide by his decision, whatever it may be. If he feels that he wants a year's rest, they are anxious for him to take it. Whenever he comes to a decision as to his own wishes it will be settled whether or not New York will have opera next winter under the direction of the Maurice Grau Opera Company.

During the season of 1896-'97 there was only a three weeks' season at the Metropolitan. And the public appetite was so whetted by this semi-abstinence that the receipts of the next year's opera were the largest ever known. It was the so-called "million-dollar season."

It is probable that Mr. Grau will come to a decision within a short time. If he feels equal to beginning preparations for another season the contracts for the lease of the theatre will be signed. If he feels as if he would enjoy a year's rest, there will be no opera at the Metropolitan—at least under his control. And it is not likely that the stockholders will be satisfied with any other impresario.

WED WITH BREAD AND WINE.

Quaint Russian Ceremony at a Diplomat's Marriage in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Miss Martha Hoy, daughter of Paymaster James Hoy, U. S. N., was married to-day to Pierre Rogestvensky, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy, at the Hoy residence. The Russian Church ceremony was observed.

The priedieux were covered with white satin, upon which the couple knelt to receive their bridal crowns, two elaborate jewelled affairs brought to Washington by Father Hotovilsky, pastor of St. Nicholas's Church in New York, who officiated at the ceremony. Four rings were used, two of gold and two of silver, the bride and bridegroom having one of each metal. The priest gave bread and wine to the bridegroom, who after partaking of them gave them to the bride, typifying the man's duty to provide for the household and the woman's duty in administering to it. Both the bride and the bridegroom held candles throughout a part of the ceremony.

Among the fifty guests were most of the representative diplomats of the city, each wearing full-dress uniform.

POLICE TO SUE PREACHER.

Topeka Force to Demand Damages for Slander.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 20.—The Rev. J. T. McFarland, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Topeka, has been sued for slander by the members of the Topeka police force.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Carrie Nation met a policeman in front of a notorious liquor resort and upbraided him for permitting the place to run. She became boisterous, was arrested for disturbing the peace and was taken to the station. Mr. McFarland appeared in the police court to defend Mrs. Nation, who was fined $25 and costs. McFarland denounced the court for this and was promptly fined $25 for contempt of court. The preacher repeated his words with additional invective and the fine was increased to $100, which friends of McFarland raised in fifteen minutes.

On Sunday night McFarland, as is his custom, read a pulpit editorial in which he charged the police force with gambling, drinking and with being in league with the criminal classes of the city. After a conference to-day with an attorney, Mayor Parker and the Chief of Police decided to sue Mr. McFarland for slander. Mr. McFarland has the largest congregation in Kansas.

NEW MOST-FAVORED NATIONS.

Argentina Suggests That the Americans Treat With Each Other Thus.

At yesterday's session of the International Customs Congress Señor A. Alvarez de Toledo of Argentina presented a resolution urging that the Monroe Doctrine should have a commercial as well as a political significance. The resolution recommended that reciprocity treaties should be entered into between the different republics and so drawn as to foster trade between the countries of this continent and to lessen the volume of trade with foreign nations. The matter was referred to a committee of seven, which will report to the next congress, which will be held in Washington.

Corporations Don't Pay Up in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 20.—Auditor Coulter this afternoon handed to Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin a list of corporations failing to report to him and pay a license fee on the amount of business done by foreign corporations in this State, as required by the new revenue law of 1902. The list includes the packing companies of Armour & Company, Swift & Company and other mercantile firms of the larger cities. The law provides a penalty of from $500 to $1,000 on indictment. The indictments will be returned at this term of court.

Rolled Down Reservoir Embankment.

Frank Miller, 85 years old, of 116 West Ninetieth street, while walking on the reservoir embankment on the east side of Central Park, near Ninety-sixth street, yesterday afternoon, fell, rolled to the bottom of the embankment and was killed.

The Rev. A. S. Lloyd Elected Bishop.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—The Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd of Virginia, General Secretary of the Board of Missions, with headquarters in New York, was elected Bishop of Mississippi to-day to succeed the late Bishop Thompson.

Send and get your "Light" story free—tells how to get more light with less gas by using the Ball Check. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., 16 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

BEQUESTS OF PETER MARIE.

Metropolitan Museum to Have the Collection of Miniatures.

The will of Peter Marié bequeaths his famous collection of miniatures of beautiful women to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with instructions to his executors, Ferdinand Melly Thieriot, a nephew; Charles H. Thieriot, a grandnephew, and Morgan Gibbes Barnwell, to see that the collection is properly encased and displayed.

The direct bequests exceed $700,000. The principal ones are:

$5,000 each to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; the Gerry society; and the Havens Relief Fund; $8,000 to the New York Institution for the Blind and $1,000 to its principal, W. B. Wait.

$12,000 to Mr. Marié's housekeeper, Maria Wright, and her husband; $4,000 to Ann Duffy, a servant, and $250 to every other servant employed so long as a year.

$50,000 absolutely to Ferdinand M. Thieriot.

$100,000 trust funds for each of these: Léontine Marié and Josephine Marié, nieces.

$50,000 trust funds for each of these: Léon Marié a nephew; Elizabeth Barnwell, Henrietta de Bermingham, Léontine Suse and Henrietta Meade, nieces.

$40,000 trust fund for the children of a niece, Maria Theresa, by her first husband, Henri de Bermingham.

$30,000 trust funds for each of these: Jacob H. and Albert Thieriot, John B. and Louis Marié: the children of Marie Madeira, a deceased niece (jointly).

$20,000 trust fund for the two sons of Mathilde de Joly de Sebla, a niece.

$5,000 absolutely to Louise Mestayer Gérardin, a cousin; $4,000 absolutely between Louise and Adèle Mets of Baltimore.

The residuary estate to be divided among the nephews and nieces, Léon Marié, Ferdinand M. Thieriot, Elizabeth Barnwell, Léontine and Josephine Marié and Léontine Suse.

STAMFORD CAT SHOW FIZZLES.

No Room for an Arena to Exhibit Make-Believe Mouse-Killing.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—The much-talked-of field trials of the Connecticut Cat Club fizzled out here to-night. Owing to the lack of space it was found impossible to erect any arena. Mrs. Cummings, president of the cat club, felt bad because her comedy could not be staged better.

She had a circular piece of cardboard prepared, resting on a clock-work mechanism. Spattered over the cardboard were artificial mice labelled variously "John P. Haines," "Mayor Leeds," "Rev. Dr. Long." A cardboard mouse was represented as being introduced to a cat by Mayor Leeds and there was a drawing labelled: "What Might Have Been," by Mrs. Cummings, which represented a mouse getting the better of a cat.

When the mechanism was wound the cardboard revolved rapidly, giving the impression that the cats were chasing the mice. The armory was crowded. Only a few candy mice were in evidence, the 2,000 ordered from New York having failed to arrive.

Aside from this the cat club's show and the second annual exhibition of the Poultry Association, which are being given jointly, had an auspicious opening. The list of prize winners as announced to-night contains many well-known names. In the cats, show Dr. Frank Abbott, Mrs. Cummings Miss A. Marks, Miss Lucy Marks, Mrs. Ida Palmer, Mrs. Bryan Brown, Tyler Crittenden, Mrs. Imogene Quimby, Barret Jones and Miss A. S. G. Murphy were premium winners. James D. Smith, Horace Havemeyer, H. J. Brady, David Bonner, Jr., C. F. Purdy, R. M. Clark, Dr. Bohannan, Fred C. Parsons were among the winners in the poultry show and Mayor Chalers H. Leeds was an interested spectator to-night. The cat left at his home by a joker the other evening received fourth prize in the black cat division.

D. O. MILLS'S $1,000 COAT STOLEN.

While He Was a Guest at the Home of Mrs. Maturin Livingston.

$100 reward, no questions asked, return of sable overcoat, taken from 4 East 69th st. Return to Livingston, 4 East 69th st.

This advertisement refers to a $1,000 sable-lined coat belonging to Darius O. Mills, which was stolen from the house of Mrs. Maturin Livingston at 4 East Sixty-ninth street on Saturday evening. Mr. Mills was a guest with eighteen others at Mrs. Livingston's house that evening and left his coat in a room on the second floor.

Mr. Mills's coat and that of another guest were stolen while the party were at dinner. It was said last night that the thief may have got in by the front door, which, it appears, was left unguarded and unlocked for several minutes.

The police were notified of the theft, but it was said last night that they had turned up no clue.

SCORES DILETTANTE CHARITY.

Mrs. Spencer Talks to Clubwomen of Self-Interest in Philanthropy.

Anna Garlan Spenser of Providence, R. I., was one of the speakers at the monthly conference on charity held yesterday in the United Charities Building. She told her audience, which was composed largely of clubwomen, that there was too much dilettanteism in philanthropy.

"For people who would not for worlds do the smallest manual labor," she said, "to fumble at the harpstrings of human life is to trifle with the name of charity. They will not even try to help those near to them whom they might reach. No, they must jump over many social walls and land plump and ready in some picturesque place where they can be spectacular.

"There is too much self-interest in this philanthropy. You are cowards if you have no other thought than of your own situation."

J. P. WHITNEY'S MARRIAGE.

Little Known in Boston About the Young Man Who Married Miss Parrott.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Little is known here about J. Parker Whitney Jr., who is reported to have eloped with and married Miss Daisy Parrott, at San Francisco. The young man's father has an office at 70 Kilby street and is a promoter of Western enterprises, principally mining lands. He was not in Boston to-day, but at the office a reporter for THE SUN was told that the Parker family did not reside in Boston, the father being here only occasionally and that he lived near San Francisco.

According to the man imparting the information, young Parker is 24 years old and is a graduate of Harvard University. He has been managing his father's cattle ranch in California for two years.

WANTED ON MURDER CHARGE.

Brooklyn Police Arrest Man at Request of Washington Police.

John D. Mahnken, 34 years old, who is wanted in Washington, D. C., for alleged murder, was last evening arrested in Brooklyn and locked up in the Adams street station.

He was a bartender in Ernest Jeffer's saloon in Tunnellytown, a suburb of Washington. On the night of Dec. 28 he had a row with James Henley, a drunken customer. Henley's skull was fractured and he died. Mahnken disappeared, but was traced to Brooklyn.

His arrest was made at the request of Chief of Police Sylvester of Washington. Mahnken was staying at the Renmore Lodging House at 10 Tillary street.

"The most wonderful medicine for all bronchial affections."—HON. MRS. PERRY, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland.
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Fac-Simile Signature of [signature] on every box.

We supply everything in office furniture. Export Prices.
HALE DESK CO.
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"Smart Clothes are Tailor Made."
$20 and $25 Suits and Overcoats
Made to Measure $15

It is a serious condition that confronts us—the entire stock of our downtown store has been moved to our only New York Store, and must be disposed of quickly.

For this reason, rich, new goods, on which our own regular prices are $20 to $25—now at $15 for Suit or Overcoat to measure.

Plain colors, mixtures—in fact, variety so great that no man need rush into Ready Made Clothes when he is sure to find here exactly what he wants—and still save money.

Early choice is an advantage.

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Only STRAIGHT Whiskies Are Pure.
Kentuckians and All Good Judges Use No Other. The Steady Gain of
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White Label (21 Years Old), Double the Age of Old Crow Rye, Shows the Public Appreciation.
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Steel Trust Pays $750,000 for Land.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—Three quarters of a million dollars in cash will be distributed by the United States Steel Corporation among 107 property owners in exchange for the ground upon which the new $10,000,000 tube works are to be erected. The money will be paid out in checks at the same time. All the deeds have been executed and the final details of the transaction are about complete.

Cluett Brand 25c
Arrow Brand 2 for 25c
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