

# MR. MUNSEY SPEAKS TO BOSTON MERCHANTS

(Continued from First Page.)

machinery moving, sickness and disgusts the publisher. It is an insult to the reader and a disgrace to journalism. But with competition reduced to a minimum, there will be no occasion, no excuse, for this sort of thing. The advertiser will no longer dictate to publishers and dishonest and deplorable advertising will disappear forever from our newspapers.

"Then genius of the highest order will shape and mold both our news and our editorial columns, and hundred thousand dollar men will fill the places of the two and three thousand dollar men of today. Organizations of such scope can command the learning and culture and cleverness of all the world. They can place masters at the head of every branch. And with such a staff, your newspaper, gentlemen, will be a daily treasure box of news and intellectual expression, of literature and art, and research and knowledge. It will, in fact, be a veritable university for the people.

## The Speaker's Purpose in Journalism.

"It is some such ideal as this that has tempted me into daily journalism. I have already done vastly more work than most workers of the world are willing to do. I do not need to take upon myself these additional burdens. I do not need, even to keep on with the work that has become so closely identified with my life. But I hold to the idea that when God has given a man the health and the capacity to do things He expects him to use a good account of his stewardship. Whatever we have of ability is loaned to us. We have not created it, and are entitled to no credit for it. Don't let us fool ourselves about this.

"Just what I shall be able to accomplish along the line of this better journalism is problematical. My chain of newspapers is already started. The 'Boston Journal' is the third on my list. The 'Washington Times' was first, and the 'New York Daily News' the second. Of course I must move along slowly until I can get around me the brilliant and able men that can make themselves felt, and this is largely a work of growth and development. Moreover, my chain of dailies is not yet large enough to warrant hundred thousand dollar salaries. But when it has grown to embrace a thousand newspapers in a thousand towns—and this is well within the compass of the scheme—there is no expense, however great for the general staff, can be felt by the individual paper. I realize that it is possible I may not go very far with this undertaking, but I know that if I fail by the way side some one more worthy than myself will take up the work and carry it on to the ultimate possibilities I have indicated. Meanwhile I shall have the matchless pleasure and the supreme delight that

came only to him who is working out great problems. There is nothing in all the world so fascinating, so dramatic, as the life of a newspaper. Mr. President and gentlemen, to the two issues on which I wish to crave your indulgence, namely, the power of combined labor and the power of combined capital. These, as I see them, are the two paramount questions of the present period, and they are not confined to America alone, but embrace the entire world.

"Every now and again a new force has been discovered, as civilization has groped down through the ages. One has recently awakened to a full realization of its power, and already it has revolutionized our industrial system and threatens the very government itself. It is the force of combination—combination exemplified alike in labor and in capital. The existence of the former made certain the appearance of the latter.

"No people who have an ounce of good red blood in their veins, and who have loyalty and love of country at heart—men, I mean, in all that goes to make a man's life worth the living—no such men will permit a neighboring country to organize an invading army without protecting their lands, their country, and their homes.

"It was this invading army of organized labor that made organized capital inevitable. The one could not exist and the other not spring up in self-defense. No power this side of heaven could have stopped it, and no power this side of heaven can stop it now. Inconvenient as this is to the employer, and inconvenient as industrial life, and nevertheless glad it has come about—glad we have the labor organizations and glad we have the trusts. It is another step forward in the evolution of the world. Both mean a higher order of things, shorter hours, better wages, better citizenship for labor, and a more economical and scientific method of conducting business.

"Everything rests on the solid foundation of cause and effect. Had capital always been fair and generous with labor there would have been no organized labor. It was the abuse of labor on the part of capital that compelled labor to organize to organize in self-defense, and with a manly regard for rational dignity. This was both human and inevitable. But organized capital has had, and will continue to have, a steady effect on the opposing army of organized labor. It is a force big enough and powerful enough to command the respect of labor and to cause it to pause and think. Organized labor unop-

posed could not fail to become its own worst enemy. The same would be true of organized capital. Either would develop into a tyrant.

## A Campaign of Education Needed.

"If I had a system of government better suited to the great nation we are, and the vastly greater nation we are to be, the problem would be comparatively easy. I will grant it is an extremely difficult one today; but this simply emphasizes the need of concerted action, the need of a campaign of education on the part of the citizenship of America, to take up these two vital questions and discuss them calmly and fairly.

"We cannot expect the politicians to do this work for us. They won't do it, because all the world just now is crying out hysterically against the trusts. Politicians never lead; they follow. They see only the present and what the present means to them. No great business concern could ever hope to take its place at the front, working on so short-sighted a policy. No people can ever be great who see merely the present and think not of the future.

"The trust, however bad it is today, however crude and untamed, has in it the true principle of doing business. It has come into being both in response to organized labor and in obedience to the demands of industry and commerce. Instead of being an enemy to man, it means ultimately more luxury to labor, and to all the people, than can come from an obsolete and impossible system.

"I am not talking theory in this assertion, gentlemen. I am talking what I know to be true. I have done some investigating in a field that comes pretty close home to labor, and pretty close home to everyone who eats.

## A Proof of the Power of Organization.

"I have now in operation a chain of twenty or more provision stores, under the name of the Mohican Company. All but two of these have been established within the last ten months, and the result of this experiment makes it certain that the people can be fed, and fed cheaply as they are now fed, at not over 60 cents on the dollar of the present cost. A hundred thousand people in New England alone are now buying bread from the Mohican Company at 2 cents a loaf—bread of the same size and quality as that which cost them 5 cents before the Mohican Company hammered down the price.

"With an organization broad enough to encompass 10,000 stores, the outlet would be so stupendous that the average price of all provisions would not exceed this same 60 cents on the dollar.

"Such an organization would refine its own sugar, grind its own flour, import its own coffee, and teas, and spices. It

would slaughter its own meats, produce its own butter and cheese, and would manufacture all the other products that go to complete a perfect provision store. There would be no middleman here, no dividends on watered stock, no tribute to anyone, no waste anywhere.

"I have made mention of this Mohican business not to exploit it or advertise it, but merely to convince you that I am not dreaming. An ounce of experience is sometimes worth a ton of theory. Publishing is my livelihood, but I have given time enough and thought enough to this problem of feeding the people, and have spent money enough, to make me sure of my ground.

## Our Duty to Our Matchless Country.

"And what can be done for the people by the power of organization in this line and in journalism, can be done equally well and with equal certainty in other lines. Whatever dwarfs industry and cripples business, cripples labor most. Each is dependent on the other. The newspaper or the individual or the organization that tells you differently is an enemy to the best interests of the people and to the whole country.

"We are only a little more than a hundred years old, as a nation, and yet none other can measure up to us in wealth and power and achievement. We have been free from the traditions that have damned and are still damning the countries of Europe. We have absorbed everything new as it came along—everything that meant greater progress, greater civilization, greater freedom, and greater happiness. We have stunned and staggered the Old World. Shall this matchless stride be checked? Shall we now stretch out our hands to this accursed conservatism and let it dominate our national life? This is just what we shall be doing, gentlemen, if we permit vote-seeking legislators to batter organized capital into a masonry.

"Isn't it the part of wisdom, instead, to improve the trust, to control it, and to make it the servant of the people? Don't let politicians lead you, don't let demagogues dictate to you, but take up these two issues and settle them wisely, justly, and we shall have the most magnificent economic system of the civilized world.

"I am not making a plea for the trust that seeks to oppress the people; I am arguing merely for the principle of organized capital. I am arguing for it because it is right, and because it suits the vastness of our undertakings of today. Organized labor needs no defense. Its place is secure, is certain.

"I am not the hired attorney of any trust or organization. I am not and shall remain free, and my newspapers shall remain free to stand up for whatever seems to me to be right and just—whatever seems to me to be for the best interests of the people and of this matchless country of ours."

# COAL SUPPLY REDUCED BY FLOODED MINES

## Output Curtailed 20 Per Cent in Past Two Days.

ANTHRACITE SUPPLY IN PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS	
TOWNS	TONS
Reading	300
Lancaster	300
Lebanon	300
Chambersburg	300
Narristown	300
Cottsville	300
Conshohocken	300
Phoenixville	None
New York	625
Royersford	50
Wilkesbarre	Meager

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—With the coal supply already limited, heavy rains flooding the mines and curtailing resources, and death of cars and motive power to move anthracite output to market, the fuel situation is not without elements of alarm.

By suspension of mining due to storm it is estimated that the Reading's production has been reduced fully 15,000 tons, or about 20 per cent. This average will extend over the entire coal region.

The Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central railroads announce that they are ready to furnish coal for Philadelphia, if they are assured of a return of the empty cars by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

President Baer says that the railroads do not blame for the action of independent operators in forcing up the price to the point where consumers must pay \$15 a ton or go without.

Senator Mason has prepared a bill to prevent future coal famines by having receivers operate mines in case of lock-out or strike.

Allegation is made that subcontractors sold to customers, 10,000 tons of coal intended for Philadelphia schools. An investigation will be made. New York aldermen have voted \$250,000 to buy coal for the poor.

# SEWELL EULOGIZED BY COLLEAGUES IN SENATE

## Messrs. Kean and Dryden Pay Eloquent Tribute to Dead Statesman.

Memorial exercises in honor of the late Senator Sewell of New Jersey were held this afternoon in the Senate chamber. Speeches were made by the two New Jersey Senators and by a number of statesmen who served with him on the Military Committee.

Senator Kean of New Jersey introduced the following resolutions as a preliminary to his maiden speech: "Resolved, That it is with deep regret and profound sorrow that the Senate hears the announcement of the death of Hon. William J. Sewell, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

"Resolved, That the Senate extends to his family and to the people of the State of New Jersey sincere condolence in their bereavement.

"Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay fitting tribute to his high character and distinguished services.

"Resolved, That the secretary transmit to the family of the deceased and to the governor of the State of New Jersey a copy of these resolutions, with the most respectful regards thereon.

"Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

"Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect, at the conclusion of these exercises the Senate do adjourn."

## Mr. Kean's Tribute.

Senator Kean said in General Sewell's rise from a narrow and humble beginning to eminence and leadership he exemplified those qualities of mind and heart which we have come to recognize as typical American. Thoroughness, constancy and loyalty were his watchwords. His success he owed to no caprice or fortune. He won against odds. After sketching his birth and parentage Mr. Kean told how Mr. Sewell being left an orphan at an early age, shipped before the mast on an American merchantman sailing for Chinese ports. After an adventurous voyage he came back as first mate of the vessel. Engaging in business on his return he was able, at the outbreak of the war, to raise a company of his own with which he enlisted in the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and became its captain. By September of 1862, he had become a colonel and at Chancellorsville he commanded the Second New Jersey Brigade, and led a successful charge against the enemy, which gained for him a medal of honor from Congress.

At Gettysburg, when the Federal left wing was so fiercely assailed by Longstreet, he again showed great gallantry and was seriously wounded. He was retired for disability in 1864, but entered the service afresh and took part in the Virginia campaign which preceded Lee's surrender. For meritorious services he received honors both as brigadier and as major general.

His Political Influence. For nine years he was a member of the State senate and exercised an exceptional influence in party councils, and in all the heated and prejudiced struggles of faction no one could justly reproach him with a broken promise or a dishonorable betrayal. Always open, always high-minded, he won the ungrudging respect of his opponents, while attaching his friends to him in ever tightening bonds of trust and love.

Senator Dryden, who, as the junior Senator from New Jersey, was the last to speak, recalled that Senator Sewell

was a member of the United States Senate for nearly one-fifth of his eventful career. Considering that he was foreign born, came here a mere boy in years, an orphan, and that without friends or means and with but scant store of education, he by the exercise of great natural abilities rose step by step from a very humble position in life to be a major general and United States Senator, the story of his advancement is remarkable and in some respects singular.

Rapidly sketching General Sewell's career as a soldier, Mr. Dryden said: "These memorable events in his career are a part of our country's history, and the story of his bravery and patriotism and of hardship endured for the love of his country will remain there to kindle the pride of his descendants and encourage the American youth to emulate his noble deeds."

Reference was made to the fact that President McKinley offered him a major generalship at the beginning of the Spanish war, and how the Senator begged him to refuse it because his services were needed with the Military Committee of that body.

Senators Allison, Cockrell, Morgan, Cullom, Daniel, Warren, Depew, Penrose, McComas, and Quay also spoke words of praise.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

Attorney General Knox went to the White House offices this morning to tell the President of his recuperation from his indisposition of the past ten days and have a short conference on national affairs.

The Attorney General looks to be in perfect health again. His week's trip to St. Augustine proved very beneficial. "There was little sport there just at this season," said Mr. Knox in answer to a question, as he was leaving the White House offices, "but the rest did me good. I am feeling perfectly well now, notwithstanding reports to the contrary."

## GERMAN OFFICER KILLED IN PUERTO CABELLO FIGHT

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A news agency dispatch from Puerto Cabello says during the fight between the English and German warships and the forts last Saturday a cannon shot from Fort Libertador hit the Charybdis. The German cruiser Vineta was struck twice by cannon shots.

It is reported that one of the officers of the Vineta was killed by a bullet fired from shore. The Vineta has arrived at Willemstad with her flag at half-mast.

## ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, according to the doctor's bulletin, issued this morning, continues about the same. He spent a quiet day yesterday, but no noticeable improvement in his condition is apparent.

## AIRSHIP RACE BETWEEN SANTOS AND LE BAUDYS

PARIS, Dec. 17.—M. Vero, of the Aero Club, announces that Santos Dumont has challenged the Messrs. Le Baudy to an airship race for a prize of 100,000 francs. The race, he says, will take place in the spring.

# ENORMOUS INCREASE IN RAILROAD EARNINGS

## Compared With Last Year, Interstate Commerce Report Shows Gain of \$51,000,000—Dividends \$30,000,000 Greater.

## Existing Statute Said to Be Inadequate to Compel Carriers to Maintain Published Rates—Safety Appliance Law.

According to the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, sent to Congress today, the gross earnings of the railroads of the United States in the year ended June 30, 1902, were \$1,711,754,290, or an average of \$57.61 per mile of line; the operating expenses, \$1,106,137,405, or an average of \$56.61 per mile, leaving net earnings of \$605,616,795, or \$33.90 per mile.

Compared with the previous year the net earnings are greater by \$51,000,000, and the amount paid in dividends on stock greater by \$20,000,000.

## Tendency to Combine.

"The tendency to combine seems to be the most significant feature of railway development," says the report. "It is not open to question that the competition between railroads which formerly existed has been largely suppressed, or at least brought to the condition of effective restraint. The progress of consolidation in one form or another will at no distant day confine this competition within narrow and important limits, because the control of most of the railroad properties will be merged in a few individuals, whose common interests impel them to act in concert."

While this will insure, as nothing else can in equal degree, the observance of published tariffs, and so measurably remove some of the evils which the act was designed to prevent, the resulting situation involves consequences to the public which claim the most serious attention. So great a change in conditions calls for corresponding change in the regulating statutes."

## Law Inadequate.

The commission regards the existing law as totally inadequate as a remedial measure under present conditions, and earnestly renews its recommendations made last year for a revision of the statute, holding that Congress possesses "the fullest power of correction," and that "the exercise of that power is demanded by the highest consideration of public welfare."

## Report then reviews the work done by the commission in the past year, its various investigations of violations of the law in the giving of secret rates, etc. Criminal prosecutions were attempted, but no convictions have been obtained, nor, so far as known, have any indictments been found. This only emphasizes the previously expressed opinion of the commission that the criminal provisions of the present law are practically a dead letter.

## Restraining Orders.

Restraining orders, or preliminary injunctions, were obtained in the Federal courts against the Northwestern grain-carrying roads to compel them to maintain their published schedules of rates. On this part the report comments: "There ought to be some power, in

courts or commissions, or elsewhere, which cannot only compel these carriers to maintain the published rate but which can compel them to publish a fair and reasonable rate.

In the year 1901 formal proceedings, double those in the preceding year, were brought before the commission, involving the rates and practice of 309 common carriers. Besides the injunction proceedings mentioned above, ten civil cases to enforce orders are pending in the Federal courts.

Attention is called to the gratifying results of the safety appliance law of 1893. The number of persons killed and injured in coupling and uncoupling cars in the year ended June 30, 1902—the first entire year reported since the law went into effect—shows a diminution as compared with 1893, the year when the law was passed, of 68 per cent in the number killed and 81 per cent in the number injured. In 1893 the number of casualties from this cause was 11,710, of which 433 were killed and 11,277 were injured. This shows a reduction of 9,454.

## To Compel Power Brakes.

The chairman recommends the passage of an act forbidding the running of cars in which less than one-half the cars are equipped with power brakes connected with the engines.

Figures compiled by the Commission for the year ended June 30, 1902, show approximately 2.5 collisions and 1.3 derailments per 100 miles of railroad for the year; and the losses by accident, roughly average \$2,800 per 100 miles.

## SHAKER SISTERS BEGIN THEIR CHRISTMAS SALE

### Handsome Workbaskets Tempt Fair Patrons—Proceeds for Orphan Children.

A sale is in progress at the Hotel Normandie under the auspices of the Shaker Sisters, of East Canterbury, N. H. The goods displayed on the tables include hand-made work baskets, filled with every requisite for the modeling of wearing apparel.

Sachet bags in the form of clusters of peas and bunches of strawberries, pin cushions of all shapes and hues, fancy dusters, tiny doll dresses in the Shaker costume and innumerable other attractive bits of Shaker work are exhibited for sale.

## NO BORAX SERVED TO UNCLE SAM'S BOARDERS

When asked today how his twelve "boarders" were getting along, and how they liked their "poison" capsules, Prof. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Agricultural Department, said that owing to several drawbacks which had convinced themselves he had not begun to give the "subjects" the borax capsules, but would in all probability start tomorrow or the next day.

# FIRE CAUSES PANIC ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE CAR

## Terrified Passengers Break Through Windows.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A panic occurred on a Brooklyn Bridge train at 5:30 o'clock this morning. At the time the train was on the bridge about 100 feet east of the tower on the Brooklyn side, and as many feet in air.

The passengers on two cars, terrified by a sudden burst of flame from the motorist's controller, broke windows in their fight to get out of the cars. Pushing their feet through the openings they swung themselves out on the wagon roadway. Remarkably enough, no one was injured.

As soon as they were once out, the passengers, most of whom were on their way to early work, walked along the roadway to the Manhattan side of the bridge. The two cars were pushed across the bridge by the next train and then pushed back to Brooklyn.

## MARYLAND TEACHERS VISIT WASHINGTON

### Escorted by William L. Amoss, They Tour the Agricultural Department.

About twenty-five or thirty members of the school boards of the majority of the counties of Maryland arrived in Washington this morning and were met by William L. Amoss, head of the Farmers' Institute of the Maryland Agricultural College. The visitors were escorted to the National Hotel, where breakfast was served. At 10 o'clock Mr. Amoss, who is actively engaged in organizing the counties of Maryland preparatory to holding one or more farmers' institutes in each county this winter, escorted the party to the Agricultural Department, where they were all presented to Secretary Wilson.

The party was taken through the various greenhouses around the grounds, by A. F. Woods, who pointed out to them the work on the introduction of new plants and the process of grafting of plants and plant breeding. Prof. Gallo-way made an address.

At 11:30 a. m. the party visited one of the experimenting rooms to see the girls from the Normal School study plant life. A visit was paid to Wallace School at 1 o'clock. Here the party watched the cooking of Miss E. S. Jacobs, under the direction of Miss E. S. Jacobs. The Armstrong Manual Training School was the next place on the list, and last of all the High School. After making the rounds of the various schools, Prof. Amoss and the party returned to the National Hotel. The afternoon was devoted to lectures on plant breeding and other subjects.

Prof. Amoss' object in bringing these members of the school boards to this city is to acquaint them with the chief of the various divisions of the Agricultural Department, and to make them feel that the department workers under Secretary Wilson are willing and anxious to aid them in every possible way.

## MISS SHANNON TO RECEIVE.

Miss Lavinia Shannon, who is now appearing at the Lafayette Square Theater, will receive her fellow-townsmen after the matinee performance of "Beyond Pardon" this afternoon. Particular interest will be given this affair by the exhibition of Miss Shannon's handsome and costly gowns, which form one of the most striking features of her play.

# DOLLS' FAIR AND BAZAAR PROVED A SUCCESS

## Daughters Exhibited and Sold a Unique Collection.

A delightful dolls' fair and bazaar was held yesterday afternoon at the Willard, under the auspices of Martha Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The women in charge had labored for months to make the affair a success, and they were more than repaid.

The entertainment committee comprised Julia Tenney McBlair, chairman; Mrs. Motzner, Mrs. K. K. Henry, Mrs. Good-e, Mrs. B. J. Cromwell, Mrs. R. J. Walker, Mrs. H. N. Taplin, Mrs. P. B. Chew, Olive Risley Seward, Janet Richards, and the Misses Solomon.

The dolls, which were the main feature of the fair, were divided into two classes—those dressed in the styles of today and those dressed to represent historical characters. Mrs. Cromwell and Miss Solomon had charge of the table where fashion dolls were on sale. Mrs. Chew and Janet Richards were the saleswomen for the historical miniature figures.

The fancy table was in charge of Mrs. McBlair Smith and Miss Rogers. Mrs. J. M. Henry and Mrs. Goodloe, who presided at the candy table, received from the Louisiana State Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution a contribution of candy made from sugar cane. The dolls, which were sent from all over the country by the friends of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were most interesting. "The Minute Man," the gift of the First Regiment of Minute Men of the District, was complete in every detail.

Among the dolls contributed were: "A Colonial Dame," from Mrs. Daniel Manning, the former president of the society; "A Sailor Boy," from Mrs. Adlai Stevenson; "Daniel Morgan," copied from the painting of the "Surrender of Burgoyne," in the rotunda at the Capitol, from Mrs. McGuire; "Lettitia Penn," from the State chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania. Other characters represented are Abigail Adams, Peggy Chew, Betsy Ross, William Penn, Israel and Katherine Hunt, Janice Meredith, Alice of Old Vincennes.

When the president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Fairbanks, entered the hall she was escorted by the First Regiment of Minute Men of the District. Two Minute Men were stationed at each table. Mrs. Fairbanks presided at the flower table.

## NOTED CHICAGO ENGINEER SUGGESTED FOR CANAL BOARD

Isham Randolph, a scion of the noted Virginia family of Colonial days, and who is the chief engineer of the Chicago drainage canal, was suggested to the President today for consideration as a prospective member of the new Isthmian Canal Commission. His name was presented by Representative Mann of Illinois, who called with O. Y. Barnett, of Chicago, secretary of the Patent Bar Association of the Windy City.

The President informed his callers that the composition of the commission would not be considered until the canal negotiations had reached some definite conclusion. Though he has made this positive declaration on a number of occasions, the presentation of new names continues almost daily. Colonel Randolph has a national reputation as an engineering authority and his work in the construction of the great canal at the Western metropolis, Mr. Mann commented, was all the recommendation needed from a professional standpoint.

# ALEXANDRA GODMOTHER TO VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE

## Queen Signs Register at Christening of Heir to Duke of Manchester.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Viscount Mandeville, the second child and only son of the Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, was christened at the Chapel Royal, St. James, this morning. Queen Alexandra, acted as godmother, with Sir John Lister Kaye as the other sponsor.

The Queen was received by Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, the child's grandmother, and Dean Sheppard. The font, which was decorated with carnations and lilies of the valley, contained water from the Jordan.

The child was christened Alexander George Francis Drogo. The register was signed by the Queen and Sir John Lister Kaye.

Queen Alexandra kissed the child and shook hands with the mother and grandmother.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Secretary Moody of the Navy Department appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs this morning in relation to the naval appropriation bill. He explained the estimates in detail, and gave the reasons for their request.

The hearings on the naval appropriation bill are nearly finished. They call for \$27,000,000. Last year \$100,000,000 was asked, for, and \$78,000,000 appropriated.

## SINGLE BLESSEDDNESS SUITS GOVERNOR-ELECT

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 17.—The 1,200 women in the United States and Canada who have written proposing matrimony to Governor-elect Bailey will have to seek elsewhere for a husband.

The new governor has notified his friends that he would not marry, and that his secretary with his family would occupy the executive mansion.

## DIED.

JOHNSON—Departed this life on Tuesday, December 16, 1902, at 9 o'clock p. m. MARY WASHINGTON, beloved daughter of Martha Johnson, in the twenty-second year of her age. Funeral from the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church. Friends all invited.

THOMPSON—On Tuesday, December 16, 1902, after a brief illness, JANE W. THOMPSON, widow of Deacon Thompson, December 18, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Alexandria, Va.

FISHER—On Wednesday morning, December 17, at 8 a. m. SARAH, beloved wife of Abraham Fisher, age sixty.

Funeral from her late residence, 410 Sixth Street northwest, Friday, December 19, at 10 o'clock a. m. d-17-21.

SIMONS—On Tuesday, December 16, 1902, at 11 p. m. MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John T. and Mary Elizabeth Simons, age six weeks.

Funeral from residence, 1228 M Street northwest, December 18, 1902, at 2 p. m.

JOY—On Tuesday, December 16, 1902, at 8:30 a. m. JANE ELIZABETH, beloved wife of William Thomas Joy, aged seventy-eight years.

Funeral from her late residence, 612 B Street northwest, on Th. day, December 18, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. (Philadelphia papers please copy.) d-17-21.

# BOYS' SUITS

Without depleting your purse is to take advantage of our liberal credit terms. The finest assortment of Men's, Women's, and Children's Clothing at the lowest prices.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, \$12.50. You have the choice of the best in suits and overcoats. An elegant line at \$12.50.

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