

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING, TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE EDITOR OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WHOM IS UNKNOWN. REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY STAMPS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1901.

THE YEAR'S RECORD.

The closing year of the century was one of the most prosperous that the country has ever known, and this, too, in spite of the fact that during that year a Presidential election was held. It had been almost invariably the case that during a Presidential year business was quiet because of the uncertainty involved in a possible change of administration. There was more or less anxiety during the year 1900, but with the people generally at work and the great manufacturing industries of the country as busy as they could be, it was impossible even in a Presidential year to stem the tide of prosperity which had set in. The whole country was prosperous and Richmond received its share.

This is abundantly demonstrated in the statistical reports which we print to-day. Perhaps there is no better evidence of our progress and prosperity than is to be found in the increase in the deposits of our banking institutions. These increased from \$13,422,245.37 in 1899 to \$16,116,774 in 1900, an increase of \$2,694,528.63. A most gratifying exhibit is made also by the savings banks. We have not the comparative figures at hand, but we are quite sure, from what we have learned, that the deposits in the savings banks of Richmond have increased nearly, if not quite, 100 per cent. within the past five years.

This shows that the people of this community are rapidly learning the savings habit, and if there is one lesson that the people of the South need to learn it is this lesson of thrift. We have, by force of circumstances, always been an extravagant people. We have wasted what New Englanders have saved and turned to profitable account. But we are learning to save and the savings banks are to be regarded as public educators. They are doing a splendid work in this direction and we hope that they will continue to flourish.

In bank clearings there is also a notable increase. The record is as follows: 1898, \$133,618,376.10; 1899, \$165,901,087.14; 1900, \$175,653,845.24. This is more than double the clearings of Norfolk for 1900 and nearly double those of Atlanta.

Another evidence of our prosperity is found in the increase in the jobbing trade during the past year. The capital employed increased nearly \$2,000,000, and the annual sales increased \$2,837,405. The average increase in sales of various articles was from 10 to 20 per cent., although in some cases the increase was as much as 35 per cent. The total sales for the year amounted to \$38,624,700. This is an immense sum of money and represents a great volume of business. Richmond is now one of the greatest jobbing centres in the country, and its trade is extending every year. She has facilities and advantages possessed by no other Southern town and the fact that her jobbing trade is constantly increasing is proof that these facilities and advantages are recognized by retailers far and wide.

The manufacturing exhibit is especially gratifying, showing 1,109 plants, an increase of 78; 25,563 hands employed, an increase of 4,340; capital employed \$12,125,800, an increase of 1,793,640; and sales of \$48,861,864, an increase of \$7,494,943. After all it is manufacturing which builds up a city and Richmond's industries are steadily increasing.

The revenue receipts and the postoffice receipts show considerable increase, and, indeed, in whatever direction we turn, we find gains. The exception is in the assessments of real estate. These have fallen off in spite of the general progress in all lines of trade and industry, and it is anomalous. This decrease is due in part to the fact that former assessments were entirely too high. Much property was assessed at more than its market value because it was assessed in back times when real estate values were high. But for all that the assessments are a necessary condition of the progress of the city.

opinion, because the Council has pursued a rigidly policy towards property in the outlying districts within the corporate limits. Practically all the vacant property within certain lines has been built up, but there has been comparatively little building in the outlying districts for the reason that the Council has not extended into these districts the city conveniences. The result of this policy has been to keep owners from improving their property and to depreciate the value of suburban lots. It is out of all reason to expect owners of such property to improve it when they have no paved streets, no water mains, no gas mains, no sewers within reach. We believe that this is the liveliest question in Richmond to-day, and that it is the question of all others which should claim the earnest attention of the Council during the new year. There is plenty of idle money in Richmond, plenty of money to build houses, and there is undoubtedly a large demand, perhaps larger than Richmond has ever before known, for residences. We believe that if the Council will only encourage these people to build by extending the city improvements to their property there will be a genuine building boom next spring and thousands and hundreds of thousands of taxable values added.

The new year of the new century dawns brightly for Richmond. She has built wisely. She has never gone into the boom business, except that one time in booming real estate. She has been conservative and all her enterprises have been laid upon substantial foundation. Perhaps Richmond is not as enterprising as she might be, but if she is a little slow she is sure and her progress is substantial and abiding.

A NASY AND UNJUST FLING.

The Boston Advertiser makes the following comments upon General Fitzhugh Lee's recent statement that Cuba would never be independent:

While Fitzhugh Lee made his statement "on the quiet" that Cuba would never be allowed to gain its independence, he did not make it quietly enough. It has been read all over this country, and it has not been pleasantly received. The old idea that the solemn pledge of the United States must be kept even against its own interests, if necessary, has not yet gone out of fashion among the great body of the American people, who are not personally interested in franchises or similar schemes. There may be a few other Americans who are of the Neely or the Rathbone type, but they are in a very small minority. The great body of Americans believe that the United States can be in a better business than robbing the Cubans, after a straight promise to deal honestly by them.

We do not mean to say that the Advertiser made these comments because General Lee is a distinguished ex-Confederate soldier and Southern man, but it is not to be forgotten that they are made by the Boston Advertiser and that they are made of a Southerner and ex-Confederate, and that they do General Lee a great injustice and place him in a false position.

General Lee is not a man to advocate breach of faith in anything. He is a high-minded, honorable gentleman, who will keep his word with as perfect fidelity as the Boston Advertiser will or as any other Bostonian will. General Lee's remark, as all men of common sense recognized at the time, was in the nature of a comment upon the inevitable trend of events and in no sense a suggestion or advice that we should break our faith with the Cubans. It was the comment of a man who had been long in Cuba and knew just what conditions prevailed there, upon those conditions and upon the improbability that the Cubans would ever arrive at such a point of self control as would justify this country in turning Cuba loose as an independent Power.

There is no man or journal in this world that would be slower to counsel our Government to any act of bad faith whatever than The Times, but The Times thoroughly appreciates the force of General Lee's remark, and what he said expresses our own conviction thoroughly. If we could, consistently with the obligations we assumed when we took Cuba upon our hands, withdraw our troops from the island and leave the Cubans free to set up and maintain such a government as suited them, The Times would urge our Government to do it as earnestly as it could. But does not the whole world know that for us to do it would be to turn the island over to disorder, turmoil and practically civil war? The Cubans are no more competent, as yet, to rule themselves than the Filipinos are, and to end the policing of our soldiers in the island would be to set the Cubans to cutting each others throats and to robbing and burning whenever each faction was inspired to it by greed, lust or revenge. It would be a crime against civilization and a breach of the duty we owe mankind for us to do such a thing, and it is not to be thought of.

And we may as well add that we do not expect the day ever to arrive when our troops will be withdrawn. Before the Cubans shall have qualified themselves to rule the island we expect to see it become so thoroughly Americanized that no suggestion of independence will be tolerated in Cuba by the Cubans themselves. As confidence in the stability of things and the permanency of American occupation grows, American capital will seek investment in the promising opportunities that Cuba offers, and as American capital becomes invested there, Americans will follow it to nurse it and direct its uses. As these two make invasions of Cuba the Cubans will begin to learn how preferable order and stability are to disorder and turmoil, and they will begin to turn to the United States with prayers that they, too, may be taken under the blessed rule of our free institutions. All this General Lee had in his mind and his remark was, therefore, the remark of a statesman.

A LONDON VIEW.

We take pleasure in reproducing part of an editorial from the New York Tribune of December 30th, 1900:

"The first craft turned out at these works, the torpedo boat 'Stockton,' the first of her class to be completed, was successful on the first builder's trial, was reported ready for trial by the official Naval Board within 40 days after she was promptly tested by the board over the official 'Annapolis,' and to the surprise of all officers composing the board, she was found to be superior to the 'Annapolis' in every respect."

"Keep the money in the bank," says the insurance agent. "The Government has provided a torpedo boat to fulfill the requirements of the Government being from five months to a year."

This is an excellent record for any manufacturing plant, but especially for one which has been planned and built as recently as the Trigg Company's works. May their achievements increase and multiply with the new century.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE NEW CENTURY.

The people of these United States enter upon the new century with hope and aspirations and responsibilities such as they have never known. Until recently we had been content to live within ourselves. We had little to do with the people of the outside world. We hedged ourselves about with a high tariff wall, and we said that the home market was sufficient for all our products and we cared not to have any large dealings with outsiders. True Mr. Blaine said something about reciprocity and there were some feeble attempts made to extend our foreign trade, but the "home market" idea had taken possession of the people, and we said that we would stay at home and attend to our own affairs and so keep out of all sorts of "foreign entanglements."

This sort of thing was well enough for a young country whose resources were undeveloped. The people could afford to be circumspect, for they did find a ready market at home for their products. But it was impossible that a great country and a great people like ours should have practically no dealings across the ocean. Steam and electricity and labor-saving machinery wrought wonders. We grew to be the greatest producers in the world, and our capacity to produce got to be greater than our capacity to consume. It was necessary that we should have foreign markets for our surplus products, but we only learned through our adversity how to secure them. During the dark days between 1893 and 1896 we learned how to economize, a lesson which we had not previously studied because we were not in competition with producers abroad. We were compelled to reduce the cost of production to the minimum, and, as the proverb has it, "necessity is the mother of invention." Necessity taught us economy and by and by we discovered that in economizing we had reduced the cost of production to a figure that would enable us to sell our products abroad in competition with foreign manufacturers.

In the nick of time came the war with Spain, and while it is to be hoped that we did not go to war for the purpose of helping our trade, in point of fact we were advertised by that war as a nation of machinists and as soon as the war was over there was a brisk demand abroad for American-made goods. From that time on our foreign trade began to expand at an enormous rate, and it has been expanding from month to month and each month is a record-breaker. We are no longer afraid of foreign competition. We can hold our own in the markets of the world. All that we ask is that the "open door" policy be maintained. If we can only have equal rights with others to go in and out and trade, we have no fear as to the result. We can take care of ourselves whenever we have the opportunity to trade.

What is the sum up? The United States has taken its position among the first-class powers of the earth and, as the slang goes, it is up to us to maintain that position. We need not involve ourselves in "foreign entanglements," but we must not be kept back, we must not shirk our responsibilities in deference to a few old notions of Revolutionary times. The great Ruler of the universe has a work for us to do. It is for us to Americanize the whole world, for in so doing we shall carry civilization and Christianity. The responsibility is upon us and we dare not shirk it.

CURRENT TOPICS.

"However men's interests, prejudices or convictions may cause them to differ upon the subject of trusts," says the Engineering Magazine, "there are three conclusions to be drawn from this array of expert opinion, in which all fair-minded men will probably be in agreement. They are these:

(1) In the operation of all natural monopolies, including railroads, trams, water works, gas works, and public utilities generally, the system of consolidated ownership and centralized control will gradually supersede all others—obviously because it admits of the most perfect organization, the highest economy in operation, and the best public service at the least price consistent with a fair return upon the capital invested.

(2) But in strictly manufacturing industry, competition is still the order of the day, as it must continue to be; and that firm, big or little, which can manufacture cheapest, sell lowest, and conduct its business with most skill and enterprise, is certain to survive. This means also, and especially that it is the part of wisdom and foresight for such a firm to strengthen its position by acquiring a controlling interest in closely allied firms—as Lord Armstrong's firm has done in equipping itself to produce in its own yards a completed battleship; and as Mr. Carnegie has done in providing his firm with ample supplies of the best ore and coke. Every such move is a wise one when made to strengthen one's position in recognition of the fact that the "survival of the fittest" is the obvious law of the manufacturing world.

(3) Finally, the interests of investors, and the kindred interests of industrial managers who require capital, plainly demand that these great industrial corporations, especially those listing their shares on the stock exchanges, shall be speedily required to give their stockholders and the investing public the benefit of that degree of publicity as to their affairs which has done so much to give stability and character to the investment shares of banking, insurance and railway companies.

Referring to the report that Chairman Aldrich, of the Senate Finance Committee, is in favor of continuing the tax on bank checks, on the ground that it does not impose a burden upon the people, Leslie's Weekly says:

"Of all the petty taxes levied under the war revenue measure, none touches the intelligent, prudent masses more sharply than the tax on bank checks. Instead of taxing a man for keeping a bank account, Congress should encourage the opening of bank accounts on every hand. The number of such accounts in this country is growing daily. While in the large cities small accounts are not desired by the banks, they are eagerly sought for by the people."

Keep the money in the bank, says the insurance agent. "The Government has provided a torpedo boat to fulfill the requirements of the Government being from five months to a year."

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There is one kind of corset that can be made this way. Our patents protect and keep THOMSON'S "Glove-Fitting" Corsets in the lead, because they are as different from the others as day is from night. Our new Straight-Front Corset is called the "MILITANT." Paris shape our specialty. For sale everywhere. Handsome catalogue mailed free. Geo. C. Batcheller & Co., 345 B'way, N. Y.

home, in the hotel, after an illness of a week.

News of Dr. Hitchcock's death caused great astonishment, even among his intimate friends. He was about the hotel as usual until Wednesday, when he was compelled to retire to his room. He attended the dinner of the New England Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday, December 23d, and while there contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia.

Well known by reason of his interest in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Mr. Hitchcock had also a widespread reputation as an archeologist. He also took a great interest in the Nicaragua Canal project and did much to attract public interest in it. He was born in Claremont, N. H., on August 27th, 1832. When he was ten years old his parents moved to Drewsville, N. H., and in 1848 he entered the Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt., intending to prepare for Dartmouth College. Instead, however, he became an instructor in the academy, where he remained until 1852. His eyesight failing, he was advised to study in the East, and he went to New Orleans his career as a hotel man. He passed the next half dozen years alternating between the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, and the Nahant House, Boston.

With Alfred B. Darling and Paron Stevens, Mr. Hitchcock, in 1859, opened the "Fifth-Avenue" Hotel here. He remained here until 1865, when falling health again compelled him to rest.

He then traveled through Egypt, Syria, Yprus, Greece and Italy. He returned to this country in 1871, going to Hanover, where he gave the first public lecture on the results of General Cesnola's archeological discovery in Cyprus, in several papers read before scientific societies, and he was made Master of Arts by Dartmouth College the next year.

Mr. Hitchcock returned to this city in 1878, when he resumed his connection with the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, remaining here until his death. One of his warmest friends was Senator Thomas C. Platt, and for years enjoyed the confidence of many prominent men. He was one of the organizers of the Madison Square Garden Company, and its first president. He was a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the National Academy of Design, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, trustee and treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a trustee of the Black River Academy, fellow of the Royal Academy of Design, and a member of the American Geographical Society and the American Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Scientific Association, and the University Club.

With the late Judge Charles P. Daly and others he formed the Nicaragua Canal Company, in 1887, and went to Nicaragua, where his services were obtained by Mr. Hitchcock was elected president of the Maritime Coal Company in 1888.

Mr. Hitchcock had been twice married. His first wife died about twelve years ago. They had two children, both of whom are dead. Mr. Hitchcock was married in March last to Miss Emily H. Howe, of Hanover.

The funeral of Mr. Hitchcock will take place at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is pastor. The body will be taken after the service to Hanover, where it will be buried on Wednesday.

When Christmas is Over.

The doll in a corner lies forlorn,
A home in its heart is yearning,
While battered and bent is the Christmas horn,
Its mission on earth is ended,
Tie knots are nicked and covered with rust.

And now to the past are eaded;
The books, with engrossness once discussed,
Repose on the shelf, unheeded.

The doll has ruined her wardrobe all,
Her bed no more is sleep on,
Her out in the maze of the dim-lit hall,
She is often rudely stepped on,
The candy is further a morsel wee,
Too stale for further dwindling;
The dried remains of the Christmas-tree
Are at last reduced to kindling.

Value of Music.

Mrs. Maternal—"I am sorry you are going to Germany. Had I not better get another music teacher for my daughter?"

Prof. Von Note—"Id es need necessary. She knows enough music to get married on."—New York Weekly.

Did His Best.

Albert was sent down town by his mother to get some horse-radish, which she needed for her pickle.

After quite an absence, he came back home, tired and empty-handed.

"Why, mother, I went to every liveliest stable in town, and they didn't have a bit," answered Albert, with a weary sigh.—Truth.

One Variety.

"These sharp detective officers," said Stogarty to his wife, "are very like variety—they are the spies of life."—Philadelphia Press.

His Natural Inference.

She—Tell me, darling, am I the only woman you have ever loved?

He—Hi! Do you take me for Adam?—Puck.

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Three Days' Race Between Greyhounds of the Atlantic.

A CRUEL PRACTICAL JOKE.

Prisoners in the Tombs Heard of a D. Sankey Sing—Single-Headed Police Department for the City of New York Probable.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—There was a three days' race in port between the American liner New York and her British rival, the Cunarder Etruria, which reached the piers yesterday morning. The Etruria, the American boat in past Sunday's Saturday night, and anchored off Quarantine at a quarter before three o'clock. Full noon before the New York passengers and members of the crew of both ships said it was a beautiful race, but officers of the liners denied that there had been any speeding.

Leaving Southampton on December 2, the New York saw nothing of the Etruria, which had sailed the same day from Liverpool, until nine o'clock in the morning of December 23th. The Cunarder was then sighted by the American liner, and about 10 miles to the northward. Passengers were soon crowding the rails of the two liners and excitedly watching the progress of the race.

Figures on the Etruria's log tell something of the efforts made to beat the American liner. She logged 88 miles Christmas Day and next day, when the New York was sighted, 43 miles. When the New York ran 45 miles, according to her log, the Etruria was 40 miles to the rear in the next twenty-four hours, running 40 miles to the 44 logged by the Etruria.

The Britisher forced ahead on December 28th, going 48 miles to the 43 logged by the New York. She then further increased her lead, running 43 miles to the 43 of the American liner. That brought the racers near to port.

The New York's passengers had to wait until the Etruria was within a few miles ahead at six o'clock of Friday evening.

Officers of the New York, while not admitting that the steamships had raced said that the Etruria had a better head into port was that they saw the liner not reach here in time to land passengers on Saturday night, and so she slowed down on Friday evening and ran slowly the rest of the day.

From Dunants Rock (Hedge) to Sand Hook Lightship, which is 2.73 miles, the Etruria's time was six days and four hours and twenty-six minutes, an average speed of 17.6 knots an hour. To give the New York's passage was 10 days and her log.

Will Hess Be Reappointed?

Politicians are asking whether or no Mayor Van Wyck will reappoint Police Commissioner Jacob Hess to-morrow when he is to be sworn in as the new Democratic Mayor. A feeling has arisen over the recent appointment of sixteen new police captains. The Republican Commissioners, Mr. Hess and Mr. Abell, "got" only one police captain apiece, and the Democrats secured twenty. This situation has brought about the attitude of Mr. Hess. He declares that Mr. Abell agreed to Mr. Hess to stand by him so that they would preserve a solid front for the two Republican Commissioners. Mr. Hess and Mr. Sexton, "because Mr. York and Mr. Sexton have promised that I will be reappointed by Mayor Van Wyck."

It was declared last night that pending the second bill, Senator Platt would provide for a bi-partisan bureau, to be entirely separated from the Police Department. Four commissioners will be provided for to administer this bureau, two Republicans and two Democrats. These statements from Senator Platt caused special interest here, because of bearing on the question of William S. Devery's retirement as chief of police. It became apparent that the Republican Commissioners will not propose special legislation Devery out of office.

Senator Platt and his friends expect for some other man to be changed, if it is not brought about the voluntary resignation of the chief looked for through the new singular of the department.

HEARD SANKING.

Ira D. Sankey, revival sang several of his favorite solos and religious hymns and posed for flashlights during the regular morning service at the Tombs, conducted by John J. Devery, Dr. Munro soon after 10 o'clock began the services on the bridge connecting the Tombs with the city. Devery, over second tier of cells. "Jesus, over My Soul" was given a cornet solo, Mr. Sankey's voice, by discarding the above the chorus of mad women, attracted the attention of two hundred and fifty prisoners. They crossed their feet against the prison bars in an effort to see the singer.

Half a dozen paces was Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, who last two years ago was arrested, and convicted of killing Dolie Reynolds, whose application for a new trial recently granted by the Court of Appeals.

In cell No. 50 was Dr. T. Patrick, accused of having committed the murder of William M. Rice, who was being treated more than \$100,000 also a bill giving to the prisoner the charge of the dead man's estate. He, it was said, stopped reading the daily newspapers and became an attentive listener to the service.

Away at the removal of the tier, in cell No. 69, was Miles O'Donnell, accused of homicide in connection with a shooting affray in a Harlem saloon three days ago.

Many prisoners appeared vigorously at the close of each service by Mr. Sankey.

The second hymn in the programme, given with great effect, "The Wonderful Story of L. Each hymn or solo was followed by a little talk on the goodness of God, by Mr. Devery, to "The" was sung by Mr. Sankey, who played his own accompaniment. This was followed by one of Sankey's own compositions, "The Life Line; Some One Must Wait for Me."

Samuel Philip Goff calmly awaiting death which he will come to him, according to his own wishes. He has been confined in the Tombs for some time, and is now in the Tombs. He is now in the Tombs. He is now in the Tombs.

When Prof. Munyon says his RHEUMATISM CURE will cure rheumatism there isn't a guesswork about it—there isn't any uncertainty about it. It simply cures. It does just exactly what he says it will do. It cures more quickly than people expect it cures without leaving any ill effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable. Any druggist, \$2.00. The Guide to health is free, so is medical advice. Write to Broadway and 28th St., New York.

be among friends.

So firmly convinced is he to that to-day will be his last that he has made his wife and arranged his business affairs. Though, there are no visible signs of immediate death.

Shortly before Christmas Day he left his former residence, No. 26 West Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, and took all of his possessions with him to his sister's home. He has been making preparations for death for several months.

Mr. Golden is more than six feet tall and until recently weighed nearly 200 pounds. He was a very healthy man, but suffered from severe attacks of rheumatism, complicated with Bright's disease, and has become a cripple.

He is a man of education and was graduated from the University of the City of New York. He is not ordinarily superstitious and has never been a believer in dreams or occult signs, but that the four notices of his death have forced him to believe them a revelation from the unknown world. These visions occurred at different times within a few weeks. Each stated the same time for his death and funeral.

In his first dream he thought he was reading the New York Times in a daily newspaper, when he noticed his name in an advertisement. The notice said he had died on Monday, December 18th, of Bright's disease, and that his funeral would be held on Wednesday, January 2, at 3 P. M., and at the church at 3 P. M.

In the second dream he heard the minister read the notice of his death and funeral from the pulpit of the church in which he was baptized. Shortly afterward he saw in a dream his tombstone in the family lot near New Brunswick, N. J., which the date of his death was given before. Then, in a later dream, he saw a grandmother, who has been dead many years, appeared to him in his sleep, and, noting his suffering, tried to comfort him, saying that his suffering would be over with the help of the Lord.

A CRUEL JOKE.

Erace Welch, a machinist, of Paterson, N. J., who is a cripple for life and his wife, who is blind, and a practical joker, played a cruel joke on him by telling him that he would be buried at Rogers' Locomotive Works for many years. When the works closed the sent to another locomotive works, where he was given a berth. To do this Welch did not know anything about the several of the men beside whom the work told him that the man whom he had buried was looking for him to be buried. A few days later the diseased workman entered the shop and called Welch many hard names, but Welch did not heed him. The man then said that he had struck back and killed his assailant down.

Several days afterward, on Wednesday, December 12, some of the men in the shop thought to have some fun with Welch, and they decided to bury him. They went to Paterson if he did not want to be arrested for murder.

With was badly frightened and he was buried in a coffin. Some time later they would be arrested for murder. The horror and the fear has turned his hair gray, and he suffered untold miseries. One day before daylight started to crawl out of the dark. He fell down and he was about twenty feet, and he was conscious until the farmer came and he was respawning or removed Mr. Hess, but that Mr. Hess will be permitted to hold over. In other words, according to a slang phrase of the day, there was nothing doing, "when there is nothing doing, somebody is being done."

POLICE BILL'S ODDJOB.

Senator Thomas C. Platt last night that the first bill to be introduced in the Legislature of 1901 would measure up to the bill providing for a single head of police, and that the bill will be introduced in both houses on Tuesday, immediately after they have convened.

Only two bills affecting Police Department, he added, will be introduced. The second bill, Senator Platt would provide for a bi-partisan bureau, to be entirely separated from the Police Department. Four commissioners will be provided for to administer this bureau, two Republicans and two Democrats. These statements from Senator Platt caused special interest here, because of bearing on the question of William S. Devery's retirement as chief of police. It became apparent that the Republican Commissioners will not propose special legislation Devery out of office.

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Away at the removal of the tier, in cell No. 69, was Miles O'Donnell, accused of homicide in connection with a shooting affray in a Harlem saloon three days ago.

Many prisoners appeared vigorously at the close of each service by Mr. Sankey.

The second hymn in the programme, given with great effect, "The Wonderful Story of L. Each hymn or solo was followed by a little talk on the goodness of God, by Mr. Devery, to "The" was sung by Mr. Sankey, who played his own accompaniment. This was followed by one of Sankey's own compositions, "The Life Line; Some One Must Wait for Me."

Samuel Philip Goff calmly awaiting death which he will come to him, according to his own wishes. He has been confined in the Tombs for some time, and is now in the Tombs. He is now in the Tombs.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his RHEUMATISM CURE will cure rheumatism there isn't a guesswork about it—there isn't any uncertainty about it. It simply cures. It does just exactly what he says it will do. It cures more quickly than people expect it cures without leaving any ill effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable. Any druggist, \$2.00. The Guide to health is free, so is medical advice. Write to Broadway and 28th St., New York.

be among friends.

So firmly convinced is he to that to-day will be his last that he has made his wife and arranged his business affairs. Though, there are no visible signs of immediate death.

Shortly before Christmas Day he left his former residence, No. 26 West Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, and took all of his possessions with him to his sister's home. He has been making preparations for death for several months.

Mr. Golden is more than six feet tall and until recently weighed nearly 200 pounds. He was a very healthy man, but suffered from severe attacks of rheumatism, complicated with Bright's disease, and has become a cripple.

He is a man of education and was graduated from the University of the City of New York. He is not ordinarily superstitious and has never been a believer in dreams or occult signs, but that the four notices of his death have forced him to believe them a revelation from the unknown world. These visions occurred at different times within a few weeks. Each stated the same time for his death and funeral.

In his first dream he thought he was reading the New York Times in a daily newspaper, when he noticed his name in an advertisement. The notice said he had died on Monday, December 18th, of Bright's disease, and that his funeral would be held on Wednesday, January 2, at 3 P. M., and at the church at 3 P. M.

In the second dream he heard the minister read the notice of his death and funeral from the pulpit of the church in which he was baptized. Shortly afterward he saw in a dream his tombstone in the family lot near New Brunswick, N. J., which the date of his death was given before. Then, in a later dream, he saw a grandmother, who has been dead many years, appeared to him in his sleep, and, noting his suffering, tried to comfort him, saying that his suffering would be over with the help of the Lord.

A CRUEL JOKE.

Erace Welch, a machinist, of Paterson, N. J., who is a cripple for life and his wife, who is blind, and a practical joker, played a cruel joke on him by telling him that he would be buried at Rogers' Locomotive Works for many years. When the works closed the sent to another locomotive works, where he was given a berth. To do this Welch did not know anything about the several of the men beside whom the work told him that the man whom he had buried was looking for him to be buried. A few days later the diseased workman entered the shop and called Welch many hard names, but Welch did not heed him. The man then said that he had struck back and killed his assailant down.

Several days afterward, on Wednesday, December 12, some of the men in the shop thought to have some fun with Welch, and they decided to bury him. They went to Paterson if he did not want to be arrested for murder.

With was badly frightened and he was buried in a coffin. Some time later they would be arrested for murder. The horror and the fear has turned his hair gray, and he suffered untold miseries. One day before daylight started to crawl out of the dark. He fell down and he was about twenty feet, and he was conscious until the farmer came and he was respawning or removed Mr. Hess, but that Mr. Hess will be permitted to hold over. In other words, according to a slang phrase of the day, there was nothing doing, "when there is nothing doing, somebody is being done."

POLICE BILL'S ODDJOB.

Senator Thomas C. Platt last night that the first bill to be introduced in the Legislature of 1901 would measure up to the bill providing for a single head of police, and that the bill will be introduced in both houses on Tuesday, immediately after they have convened.

Only two bills affecting Police Department, he added, will be introduced. The second bill, Senator Platt would provide for a bi-part