MILLIONAIRES OF THE CITY TO FORM A GREAT SOCIAL CLUB.

Prominent Capitalists and Business Men Subscribe $150,000.

A HANDSOME CLUB HOUSE.

Seven-Story Structure in Aristocratic Vermont Avenue.

ARCHITECTS HAVE MADE PLANS.

Foremost Bankers, Investors, Lawyers, Merchants, and Real Estate Men Identified With the Plan—Meeting to Make Final Arrangements for Organization to Be Held in the Near Future.

Washington is soon to have a financial and business men's club that will rival any other social club in the District in wealth and attractiveness. A number of bank presidents, real estate men, merchants, lawyers, and others, have subscribed $150,000 for the foundation of the organization, and the erection of a magnificent clubhouse, and in a short time a final meeting will be held for the purpose of completing plans and making arrangements to organize.

The organization will almost deserve the name of Millionaires' Club, as it will number in its ranks many of the richest men in the District. Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado multi-millionaire, is a subscriber. Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, of the "Star," Mr. Beriah Wilkins, the proprietor of the "Post," Mr. Stilson Hutchins, Mr. Myron M. Parker, Mr. C. C. Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank, and a number of other bank presidents are among others who have subscribed for the bonds of the organization.

The magnificent corner lot on Vermont Avenue and K Street has been chosen as the future home of the organization. The lot is owned by Senator Proctor, but he has agreed to sell to the club, and a price has been fixed upon which is satisfactory to both Senator Proctor and the organizers of the club.

Plans have been prepared for the club building by Architects Marsh & Peter, which it is said are most imposing and attractive. The building will be seven stories in height, and will nearly cover the lot, having a frontage of seventy-two feet on K Street, and a much longer frontage on Vermont Avenue.

The more prominent business men of the Capital City for some months have had the plan for such a club under consideration. It has been realized that the city at present has no organization similar to the many in New York and other large cities for the especial use and benefit of the business men.

The Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association are business organizations almost entirely, and, while they have annual banquets and other functions of a semi-social nature, they are in no sense clubs. Moreover, they have no buildings for the use of their members, and exist practically only during the evening of their meetings.

Another strong argument in favor of the new organization has been that it will furnish a place to which visiting business men can be invited. The Capital City is coming more and more into prominence as a mecca for the business man as well as for the politician and the society people. The Greater Washington of the near future will attract a far greater number of the prominent men of the country than does the present city.

A Great Club Needed.

During all of the recent great conventions held here the lack of a big club has been most apparent, and sometimes painfully so, as more than one entertainment committee can testify.

It is believed that the membership of the new organization will be immediately as large as its founders desire, and that the only difficult matter in this regard will be to limit the number of people to be admitted. It is probable that at first the resident membership will be limited to something like 300. The non-resident membership will be practically unlimited, and will be very large from the start, it is believed.

Will Have Ample Funds.

The club will begin life with a large sum of money in its treasury in addition to the amount required to buy ground and erect its building. It will be free from debt, except its first bond issue, and it is thought should be financially a great success.

THE GRAPHOPHONE ANNUAL REPORT.

DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR $46,000.

President Easton Attributes Poor Showing to Machinists' Strike—No Reference to Passing of Common Dividend.

Washington holders of American Graphophone securities yesterday received the annual report of the company for the year ending September 30, 1901. The report shows profits for the year of $114,120.56, an amount considerably under what was paid out in dividends. The statement is made, however, that the company was badly handicapped by the machinists' strike at Bridgeport, and that, except for this, its business was of a most satisfactory nature throughout the year.

The figures of the statement are as follows:

ASSETS.

Patents, franchises, etc.		$1,261,244.56
Plants	$825,004.10	
Raw material	63,863.67	
Goods in process of manufacture	116,034.03	
Goods completed	99,367.55	
		$95,271.35
Safe deposits, merchandise, furniture, etc.		291,166.72
Accounts and bills receivable		134,808.20
Cash		21,022.21
Stocks and bonds of other companies		3,169.30
Furniture and fixtures executive office		8,084.86
		$2,725,427.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—preferred	$800,000	
common	1,199,856	
		1,999,856.00
Mortgage on real estate		100,000.00
Bonds		200,000.00
Current accounts, bills payable, etc.		139,042.79
Surplus accounts		186,528.41
		$2,725,427.20

Sales for the year, $1,592,883.29; profits for the year, $114,120.56.

The percentage of profits to total business transacted was 7.1 per cent, and the operating expenses were thus apparently 92 per cent.

Unable to Supply the Trade.

President Easton, in commenting on the year, says:

"The first seven months of the year were the most profitable in the history of the company, and there was every reason to look forward to an extraordinary favorable annual showing.

"For the five months from May 1 to September 30 we were unable to meet the requirements of the trade, and the year ended with the results given.

"The net earnings of the year have been arrived at after the ordinary writings off for maintenance, experimental work, depreciation, bad debts incurred during the year, etc.

"In addition to the reduction of our surplus by the payment of dividends therefrom to the extent of about $46,000 we have deemed it good policy to make at this time certain extraordinary writings off from surplus to the extent of about $40,000. These writings off have no relation to the work of the year, and are, therefore, not chargeable to the profits of the year."

The dividend requirements of the company at the 8 per cent rate were $160,000, and as the net profits were only $114,000, there was a deficit of $46,000 for the year. This is the amount spoken of by President Easton as having been taken out of the surplus of the company.

No Mention of Dividend Matters.

The report makes no mention of the fact that the company passed the dividend on the common stock in December, apparently because this action was taken in the first quarter of the new company year. No action has been taken by the directors as yet regarding the dividend on the preferred stock.

The Graphophone securities have been exceedingly weak on the local exchange recently, but yesterday there was a slightly better feeling regarding them, perhaps on the theory that the worst is known regarding the affairs of the company. The bid price on the common stock was advanced to 2⅞, and 100 shares of the preferred were sold at 7¾.

Transport Hancock at Manila.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Hancock at Manila, P. I., January 11, 1902.

KILLED BY RAILROAD TRAIN.

Lives of Two Young Men Crushed Out Near Linden, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—A special despatch from Elizabeth says two unidentified young men were struck and killed near Linden this morning by the Perth Amboy local, westbound, which is due at Rahway at 6:50 o'clock.

The victims were walking south along the track at the time and were headed for the former factory of the Ingersoll Watch Company. There were two other men in the party, but they escaped unhurt. It is not even known who these men were, as they have disappeared.

The dead men are apparently between twenty-five and thirty years old and fairly well dressed. Though the skulls of both were crushed and their backs, legs, and arms broken, their bodies were not mangled.

In one man's pockets was found $1 in silver, together with a note to a Mr. Peterson, telling him the bearer wanted to obtain a furnished room and board by the week. The note was not signed, nor did it set forth Mr. Peterson's address.

The other man had nothing on his person but the half of an excursion ticket purchased this morning at Elizabeth for Linden. The men had evidently boarded an early train and, getting off at Linden, started to walk to their destination. The bodies were taken to Ryno's morgue at Rahway.

MARYLAND GRANITE FAVORED.

Advocated by a Delegation for the Baltimore Custom House.

Twenty-five members of the Maryland Builders' Exchange called on Mr. H. A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, yesterday, and submitted reasons to him why Maryland granite should be used in the construction of the new Baltimore Custom House, the contract for the erection of which will be given out the latter end of this week.

Representative F. C. Wachter of the Third Maryland Congressional district introduced the members of the exchange. Mr. Boyle, a prominent builder of the Monumental City, explained to the Assistant Secretary the reasons why Maryland granite should be used. He said the strongest reason of all was that the Maryland people want a Maryland product to be used in a Maryland building. He argued that Maryland granite was not surpassed by any other in its chemical and physical qualities, that it produces a finer polish, and is better suited for carving purposes than the granite which is proposed to be used by Mr. Pierce of New York.

Mr. Taylor promised to do what lay in his power.

Church Incorporation in Good Form.

The City Solicitor has returned to the District Commissioners Senate bill No. 1845, to amend the act to incorporate the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Washington. The Solicitor states that he sees no legal objection to the bill and that it is in good form. The amendment referred to relates to management of the finances and property of the church organization.

Taxation of Corporations.

The Columbia Heights Citizens' Association has forwarded to the District Commissioners a copy of the resolution adopted at a recent meeting relative to the taxation of certain corporations having large properties in the District. The resolution calls for an assessment at something near the actual selling price of the stock of the companies referred to.

Blizzard Fails to Come.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The driving snow storm, which threatened a blizzard in the Adirondacks on Sunday, suddenly subsided, after from four to six inches of snow had fallen. The heaviest precipitation was in Warren, Essex and Herkimer counties. It was followed by a heavy wind, and it was feared that the railroad traffic would be interrupted, but trains are substantially on schedule time today.

Smokehouse Blaze.

A small fire yesterday afternoon in a frame smokehouse, owned by Isaac Faunce, near Benning, D. C., damaged the building to the extent of $20. There was no insurance.

SCHLEY IN SAVANNAH.

Santiago Hero Visits Cotton Exchange and Sends Telegrams.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—This morning Admiral Schley visited the Savannah Cotton Exchange, where an informal reception was held. Tomorrow he will visit the Georgia State Industrial College for colored girls and youths, and will probably address the students.

Wednesday evening he will be entertained by Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars. Mrs. Schley will also be present. There will be a banquet and reception. Friday the admiral is going to the private game preserves of Mr. Jacob Rauers, St. Catherine's Island, where he may try to kill a deer or two. He will leave Savannah for Washington at noon Monday.

This morning the admiral was busy sending telegrams. He wired Richard Michealis, care "Staats Zeitung," Chicago, accepting an invitation to be entertained by the German societies of Chicago, January 28. One of the most interesting telegrams he sent was this to Madame Nordica, who was slightly hurt in a railroad wreck yesterday:

"We are so glad you escaped serious injury, and rejoice, as every admirer does, that you are safe."

The members of Alee Temple, Mystic Shrine, hoped to make the admiral a Shriner during his stay here, but were disappointed. He will receive his Shriner's degree in Washington.

WANT CONTROL OF WESTERN MARYLAND.

NEW YORKERS AFTER THE ROAD.

Baltimore's Mayor Receives an Offer for the City's Interests—Competition Demanded by the People.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The agitation concerning the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad has bought another competitor into the field. Today the mayor received a letter from C. H. White & Co., 71 Broadway, New York. In effect it says:

"We would like to state that when the proper time comes and you feel that you are in position to sell your interest in the Western Maryland, we represent railroad interests other than those that would be antagonistic to your city, which interests would be more than pleased to make proposition to your advantage.

Would Improve Property.

"In acceptiong our proposition we can assure you that it would put the Western Maryland in the hands of parties who would build up and improve the Western Maryland rather than depreciate the property or work in the interest of other large properties running into your city."

Great interest is manifested in the present proposition to sell the Western Maryland. The interest is concentrated in the main as to the identity of the parties behind Messrs. Hambleton & Co.

Against the Pennsylvania.

The sentiment is unanimous against the Western Maryland passing into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the desire being to see the road maintained as a competing line.

The desirability of a sale of the city's interest is generally admitted, as it is recognized that with a continuation of the present conditions the valuable franchise owned by the road will continue to remain dormant because of the lack of money to develop it.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

New Willard—John G. Carlisle, New York; Gov. Winfield T. Durbin, Attorney General William L. Taylor, and Auditor William H. Hart, of Indiana; Count de Montebello, Paris; Thomas P. Ochiltree, New York; Thos. J. Atkins, St. Louis; B. V. Collins and wife, Los Angeles, Cal.; T. F. Singiser, Idaho; G. de Kosenko, Philadelphia; T. F. Penman, Scranton; Chas. Rogers and wife, Philadelphia; C. A. Severance, St. Paul; C. C. Townsend, New York; H. L. Close, San Francisco; Morris Wm. Harkness, Trenton, N. J.

The Raleigh—Louis Cohn, New York; W. B. Hoyt, New York; George G. Barker, Wilmington, Del.; E. C. Spalding, Atlanta; Mrs. C. D. Langham, Miss Nora Langham, Virginia; George E. Bartol, Philadelphia; G. F. Cosbland and wife, New York; John Boles, jr., and wife, Greenwich, Conn.; J. W. Blair, New York; J. W. Foster, Schuyler, Va.; Halbeck F. Rose, Lincoln, Neb.; George F. Getz, Chicago; George B. Jennings, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Waller, Lynchburg, Va.; L. Y. Schermerhorn, E. R. Sharwood, New York; Paul T. Hamilton and wife, Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Emerson, Brockton, Mass.; A. J. Hamilton, Philadelphia; Dr. George F. Wilkins, Ellsworth, W. Va.; B. F. Keller, Charleston, W. Va.; E. M. Kealley, J. K. Thompson, Charleston, W. Va.; F. E. Davenport and wife, Newark, N. J.; W. E. Cohn, Ira Harris, J. R. Raymond, M. Hamburger, H. Raashoff, New York; J. A. Ockerman, St. Louis; J. C. Mills, North Carolina.

Ebbitt House—B. F. Forger, Catlettsburg, Ky.; R. M. Allen, Lexington, Ky.; D. H. Abbott, Raleigh, N. C.; W. P. Ross, New Orleans; B. B. Hyer, U. S. A.; S. R. Cumsbaugh, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. R. Milner, Litchfield, Ill.; J. H. Call, Los Angeles; H. Thompson, New York; John Hamilton, Harrisburg, Pa.; T. B. Crockett, U. S. A.; C. S. Johnson, Nome, Alaska; G. H. Lindsay, New York.

Riggs House—Charles R. Hester, New York City; C. Wilson, Mississippi; J. D. Thames, Mississippi; S. A. Daniel, West Virginia; J. W. Edwards, West Virginia; J. W. Drew, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. James Humes, Philadelphia; J. K. Thompson, West Virginia; A. F. Conklin, New York; Frank C. Cox, West Virginia.

The Arlington—W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; F. W. Dutton, Pittsville, Mass.; Freddie Law Olmstead, jr., Massachusetts; Miss J. Krenkel, Massachusetts; Miss M. Shuhan, Massachusetts; J. L. Hukill and wife, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Abbe, Connecticut; Ira R. Peck, Hartford, Conn.; Miss M. E. Abbe, Connecticut; Mrs. T. J. Berch, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward C. Boyce and family, New York; Henry V. Hubbard, Boston, Mass.; Francis P. Stevens, Baltimore; Charles Hitchcock, New York; Jules F. Crow, New York; M. T. Davidson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward W. Serrell and wife, New York; Consul and Mrs. Oscar Huttlinger, New York; E. P. Meany, Newark, N. J.; M. W. Prentiss.

The Shoreham—G. M. D. Ward, Virginia; C. E. Schell, Cincinnati; E. J. Hab, North Carolina; Max Singer and wife, New York; J. W. Lee, Pennsylvania; H. S. Wallace, Atlantic City; Eliot Wadsworth, Boston; J. J. Crowley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. J. Leonard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. W. Niernan, Milwaukee; W. R. Balsinght, Pittsburg; Mrs. Balsinght, Pittsburg.

The Fairfax—W. J. Curry, New York; F. Lee, Virginia; C. W. Mayo and wife, New York; Edward Marshall, New York.

Glennon Admitted to Bail.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Edward J. Glennon, the convicted wardman, was admitted to bail in $2,000 this morning by Justice William J. Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

DEFENDS THE ASH SYSTEM.

Superintendent Stutler's Reply to Mr. Morris.

NOT A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Declares Mr. Morris in Error Both in Facts and Deductions—Present Method an Economy to Householders and to District as a Whole—Cost of Ash Receptacles.

A few days ago Mr. W. J. Morris sent a communication to the District Commissioners in which he took exception to the statement submitted by Superintendent Warner Stutler relative to the ash service. Among other things, Mr. Morris stated that the Superintendent of Street Cleaning does not go about the collection of data regarding the service in the right manner.

In reply to this criticism, Mr. Stutler submits the following statement:

Mr. Stutler's Reply.

"The only data referred to by Mr. Morris are in connection with the eight houses in his immediate neighborhood. Out of the eight he admits that seven receive service and but one does not. At the same time he says he only receives partial service, but admits that it is his own fault, in that he has not provided a sufficient number of metal receptacles to contain a week's accumulation of ashes.

"Since the regulations are part of the contract, of course partial compliance with them entitles him to a corresponding service; but if he will observe them as they should be observed, he will receive full service.

Present Methods Upheld.

"As to his suggestion that a house-to-house canvass should be made, our experience has proved that in many cases householders do not report all the facts, whether by reason of relying on the statements of their servants or otherwise, and it therefore follows that the only true method of arriving at the actual conditions is the one I have pursued of having the inspectors go with the wagons, thus enabling them to see just how matters stand.

"The statement that it takes ten minutes to serve a house is simply erroneous, and anyone wishing to satisfy himself in that respect may do so by timing the collectors, who in ninety cases out of a hundred have only to pass through the gate, pick up the can, walk ten steps and empty it into the wagon. This, my inspectors report, does not take over two minutes.

Average Cost of Receptacles.

"Mr. Morris states that the cost of one regulation receptacle is $2.25, and that as each house would require three or four of them it would necessitate an outlay of $6.75 or $9, as the case might be. As a matter of fact the average cost of cans is $1.50 each, and two of them (equal to two barrels) will ordinarily contain a week's accumulation, making the average cost $3 for each householder under the present system; whereas under the old method it cost ten cents per barrel.

"Two barrels per week for twenty-two weeks, when all fires are going, and one-half barrel per week during the remaining thirty weeks, gives a total of fifty-nine barrels per annum, which at ten cents per barrel equals $5.90, the average amount expended by each householder yearly when the private collector was in vogue.

Saving to Householders.

"Taking these figures, $2.90 is saved the first year, and $5.90 for each subsequent year during the life of the cans.

"Admitting that it would only cost 40 cents per cart load by private collection, as stated by Mr. Morris, in fifty-nine barrels, the average number per house during the year, there would be fourteeen and three-quarter cart loads, which at 40 cents per load would equal $5.90.

"At the foregoing average rate per house it would cost to remove the ashes from 35,000 houses $206,500 under the old method; whereas, under the present system, it costs but $29,979.

"Mr. Morris further states that as a business proposition the householder should be allowed to dispose of his ashes at his convenience.

Would Revive Old Abuses.

"As shown heretofore, his is not a business proposition, and even if it were it is questionable whether the householder should be permitted to dispose of his ashes at his own convenience.

"If he were given such permission what would be his convenience, and would he dispose of them? Experience has taught us that some people would have them moved weekly, others monthly, and others, again, annually; but the majority would pile them in the back yard and wait until the Health Officer forced them, or the landlord after they had left the premises, to remove them. Such has been the result of convenience.

How Old Plan Worked.

"The householder who had his ashes and paper removed weekly, monthly or annually under the old method did not dispose of the material; he merely turned it over to the private collector, and the process of removal after leaving the premises was without supervision. This resulted in numerous complaints of the reckless manner in which such material was hauled through the streets, not only because the latter were littered with droppings, but also because the principles of cleanliness were violated in other ways. The average ash cart is a ramshackle affair, a patchwork of wires and odds and ends, disreputable in appearance and inefficient in service.

"Furthermore, the material removed by the private collector is not separated, and the mixture, which includes paper and other combustible waste that should be hauled to the crematory and burned, is placed on the public dumps and on vacant lots, and becomes a serious nuisance by being blown over the streets or burned on the dumps.

Hopeful of Future.

"A few years ago, when regulations were promulgated requiring metal receptacles for garbage, a great many people objected, but later realized the importance of complying with the same, and did so; and it is believed that in the near future the few who object to the ash regulations will supply themselves with a sufficient number of lawful receptacles to hold their ashes, in accordance with the requirements of the contract, when they will receive regular weekly service."

CANNOT OBSTRUCT SIDEWALK.

Application of H Street Merchants to Display Goods Disapproved.

Col. John Biddle, the Engineer Commissioner, had forwarded to his associates with his approval the report of L. P. Bradshaw upon the application of Mr. L. T. Jones, of 633 H Street northwest. Mr. Jones requested permission to continue to display matresses, and other goods on the parking space in front of the premises named.

Mr. Bradshaw reported that H Street at the point named is a residence street, and that in accordance with the police regulations it is not permissible to display the goods in front of the house farther than four feet from the building line.

Similar action is recommended with reference to the application of Mr. M. Wilson, of 66 H Street northwest, who desired to make use of the sidewalk in front of his premises for business purposes.

SINGLE DRAIN FOR HOUSES.

Commissioners Asked to Except New York Avenue Property.

Mr. Charles J. Ball has submitted to the Commissioners a report upon the condition of the house drain between premises 1211 and 1212 New York Avenue, which, he says, has for a long time afforded joint service for the two houses.

Mr. Ball states that the drain is in very bad condition, and that it will have to be replaced through a considerable proportion of its length. He says that it is now proposed to substitute a 5-inch cast iron pipe for the present terracotta pipe.

Mr. Ball states that the houses in question are small two-story structures, and that they do not constitute permanent improvements of the frontage named. He suggests that the condition of the property warrants an exception to the regulations requiring a single drain for each house.

This report was submitted upon the application of Muclare & Barco, for Miss Annie Humphrey.

VIRGINIA MAYOR'S REWARD.

Offers $500 for Arrest of Negro Charged With Assault.

A reward of $500 is announced in a circular which was received at Police Headquarters yesterday from G. W. Smith, mayor of Lynchburg, Va., for the arrest and conviction of the negro who, on January 11, committed an assault upon Mrs. Ralph Webber, of that place, and afterward cut her throat at her residence in that city.

The assailant is described as a young negro not over thirty years old, nearly white, medium height, clean shaven, and neatly dressed.

OYSTER PIRATES BUSY.

Many of the Best Grounds in the Chesapeake Suffer From Raiders.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 13.—Unless the State police oyster navy is increased and more vigorous measures adopted to prevent the pirating of the choice oyster bars, many of the best oyster grounds will be ruined. The police schooners cannot catch the fleet crafts of the illegal dredgers, and more police steamers are needed. The pirate scrapers are making nightly raids upon the Miles River boats. Captain Howard, of the police steamer Thomas, reports that he fired into a fleet of these vessels yesterday. Two boats were captured last week and the captains held for trial for illegal dredging.

The regular oystermen of Talbot county and other parts of the Eastern Shore are demanding better protection and threatening the Democratic majority in the Legislature and the leaders, if it is not provided by legislation.

TO BUY ANOTHER LINE.

President Hill Negotiating for Pacific Coast Company.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 13.—President Hill, of the Northern Securities Company, is negotiating for control of the Pacific Coast Company at Seattle.

Several conferences have been held with President Farrell to this end.

The Pacific Coast Company operates a steamship line from Seattle to Alaska, and to San Francisco, and several short railroads in Washington. It possesses splendid terminals, and wharfage in Seattle.

Upon part of the ground which it has President Hill plans to build a union station for the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, which will immediately adjoin the wharf of the company and admit of an easy exchange of ocean business for his Asiatic steamship line.

1620 14th Street N. W.
1318 7th Street N. W.
While you are down town, or in market today, be sure to get a package of
CONGRESSIONAL COFFEE, 35c lb.
Sold only by us—and the best in the world at the price.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Main Store, Cor. 7th and E Sts.
3104 M Street, Georget'n.
815 H Street N. E.

MGR. CHAPELLE TO RETURN.

Will Follow Philippine Decree to Be Issued by the Pope.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—It is announced here that as soon as the Pope has promulgated his decree in regard to the Philippines, based on the report of Archbishop Chapelle, and which, the Archbishop declares, will be issued during this month, the latter will leave for Washington to confer with President Roosevelt upon matters relating to the church in the Philippines.

Interesting news is promised to be forthcoming from the Holy See in reference to these matters. After the Pope received the report of the Archbishop upon his return to Rome, he set about to arrange the details in the government and administration of church matters, acting upon such recommendations and suggestions as the Archbishop made.

The Archbishop will be accompanied by his secretary, who came back with him in that capacity from the Philippines.

WILL INVESTIGATE SILK FRAUDS.

Gotham Lawyer Begins Official Enquiry of the Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—W. Wickham Smith, of the law firm of Cure, Smith & Maxwell, 22 William Street, has begun the official investigation of the alleged customs frauds in the importation of Japanese silks which, according to the complaining importers, has cost the Government above $8,000,000 in duties evaded by one firm.

Mr. Smith is acting under his appointment as a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining just what the situation is in regard to these importations. He will not hold public hearings or summon witnesses.

His recommendations will be made to the Attorney General, who will determine what shall be done. Mr. Smith said today that although he had begun to go over some of the vast bulk of papers pertinent to his enquiry, he would have nothing to make public for some months, if at all, prior to his report to the Attorney General.

OVER SIX MILES OF TREES PLANTED

THE WORK OF SUPT. LANHAM

Washington Now Has More Than 83,000 Trees, of Which 1,078 Were Planted Last Fall.

Mr. Trueman Lanham, Superintendent of Parking, has submitted to the District Commissioners a report of the operations of his division for the fall planting season of the present fiscal year.

Owing to the vicissitudes of the seasons, the planting of trees in the streets of the city is mostly done in the fall and for a very short time in the spring.

Mr. Lanham reports that in addition to the routine work of caring for the trees on the streets and in the nursery, trimming, cultivating, mowing of parks, etc., 2,250 holes have been prepared for the reception of trees, and 1,078 trees have been planted on the streets at an average of thirty feet apart.

Would Extend for Six Miles.

It is explained that if these trees were planted in a continuous line it would extend for a distance of six miles.

Mr. Lanham states that the trees planted were elms, American lindens, Norway, soft and sugar maples, Oriental Plains, Gincoes, pin, red, and willow leaf oaks.

The report shows that 16,000 seedlings were planted in the new nursery recently established at the intersection of Brightwood Avenue and Richmond Street, on the property purchased for the Municipal Hospital. Mr. Lanham says that the varieties of seedlings consist of the trees named above, and that of the number 4,000 were Norway maples.

Mr. Lanham adds that a large number of acorns and other tree seeds were gathered and sown in beds at the nursery during the fall, from which to grow seedlings for next year's planting in the nursery.

Over 83,000 Trees.

According to the report of the Parking Commission at the close of the last fiscal year there were 82,531 trees on the streets of Washington planted at public expense. The addition of 1,078 during the period of the fall planting brings the number up to 83,609. These trees are in all parts and sections of the District, it being the practice of the commission to plant trees wherever curb and sidewalk are laid.

TO CHARLESTON BY AUTO.

New York Family to Pass Through Washington on Way South.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Boyce, of New York, with their two little children, a maid, and a chauffeur, arrived in Baltimore Saturday in an automobile on their way to the Charleston Exposition. They left New York about ten days ago and have been coming by easy stages, stopping at Atlantic City, Philadelphia, and Wilmington on the way.

The six persons are traveling in the automobile, carrying their baggage with them. The machine is of the Panhard make, which won the great endurance test last fall, weighs about 2,400 pounds, has a 20-horsepower gasolene engine, and Mr. Boyce says he can make a speed of about forty miles an hour without extra exertion on any kind of a decent road.

From Baltimore the party will go to Washington, and from there to Richmond, visiting points of interest on the way. No particular time has been set for the journey and Mr. Boyce said last night that he had not the slightest idea how long it would take him to make the trip.

FILIPINO AS A MUSICIAN.

Technique of the Natives Said to Be Very Fine.

EXCEL ON STRINGED INSTRUMENTS

Interesting Letter Received From E. E. Gessler, Who Is Employed at the Bureau of Printing Recently Established by the United States Government in the Philippines.

An interesting letter, announcing the safe arrival at Manila of Mr. E. E. Gessler, has just been received by his friends. Mr. Gessler was formerly employed as a proofreader on The Times, and went to the Philippines to accept a position in the Bureau of Printing established by Uncle Sam at Manila. He describes at length the musical attainments of the Filipinos.

His Arrival at Manila.

"At this writing I have been a resident of Manila for exactly two weeks," he writes. "We arrived in the harbor of Manila on October 26. I could not begin to tell you how I felt when we first sighted the town. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the day was cloudless. The sun shone on the buildings, making them look as though they were built of pure white marble. The whole city was a stretch of white as far as one could see, with only a speck of bright red occasionally, where a brick building of modern architecture seemed to be dropped in to relieve the monotony.

"The first stop we made on the voyage to Manila was at Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, after being out nineteen days. When we arrived at Guam our party chartered a native boat and went ashore to one of the native villages on the coast, called Sumaye, which boasts of 600 inhabitants. One white man, an American, lives at Sumaye, and we had a lot of fun with him. His name is John Robinson, and the fellows asked him what he was doing so far away from his circus. He was a pretty good 'kidder' himself, and told us he was over there getting animals for his menagerie.

Spanish Hotel Accommodations.

"When we got ashore at Manila everybody hustled for some place to stable. We finally found a hotel—Metropole—for $5 a day, Mexican money. That is $2.50 in United States currency. All prices over here are in Mexican or Spanish coin. The hotel, with its Spanish way of cooking and serving, was a novelty for a day or so, but we soon grew tired of it. Could not stand the price very long, either. So we found a boarding house, run by a North Carolina negress, whose husband is a soldier here. The cooking is great, and we are living fine. Four of us are in one room, but the room is as large as four boarding-house rooms in the States. We are paying $80 a month for board and room, Mexican money.

"Prices are higher here except for cigars and clothing. Bought three suits of white clothes for $3.50 a suit, United States money. Fine garments, good fit, and made to order by a Chinaman. He is far better than many tailors I know in the States. These Chinamen can make anything after they once see it, and they make it just like the original.

Native Music Very Fine.

"Among the good things here is the music. Say, what these Filipinos don't know about music is not worth knowing. They all seem to be natural-born musicians. They read music like a house afire, and you cannot stick them. As an instance I may cite that a young Filipino boy who plays the piano at our boarding house during luncheon and dinner hours took two sets of overtures for piano and violin, which I had purchased in San Francisco, stiff arrangements of Mozart and Rossini, and played them at sight. I tell you it was a regular feast of music.

"The bands on the street while marching play their marches in concert style. In marching they have their drums in the front rank, usually four of them, three small and one bass drum. You can see several bands out almost every day, for these Filipinos are dead stuck on having holidays. Nearly all are Catholics, and the Catholic Church has 385 holidays a year. However, they get them all in by doubling up on some of them.

Excel on Stringed Instruments.

"The Filipinos excel on the string instruments, especially the violin. Their mandolin and guitar combinations are finer than silk, and you never heard anything like them. They are very partial to Waldteufel and Strauss waltzes. They also play lots of American music. Have frequently heard John Philip Sousa's marches, and one band seems stuck on Rosey's 'Handicap.' Their national march, 'Independencia,' is a very fine one."

Mr. Gessler's letter closes with extending to all his friends the compliments of the Christmas season. He also informs his friends that he has sent them a box of the choicest Filipino cigars with instructions to pass them around.

RICE HEIRS-AT-LAW UNITE.

Various Factions Concentrate Against the Patrick Claim.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Legal papers on file in the Surrogate Court today disclosed that all the heirs-at-law of the late William M. Rice had entered into a written agreement to consent to the probate of the will executed by Rice in September, 1896, and to divide among them the entire estate, under the terms of the will.

By this agreement, the contest over the validity of the will of 1896 is withdrawn, and all the heirs combine against the so-called Patrick will. The Rice Institute is a party to the agreement of settlement.

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