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SUNDAY.
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 Average gross, Nov., 1912, 5,625
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I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents the circulation of this newspaper as detailed, and that the net figures represent all returns eliminated, the number of copies of the Times which were sold, delivered, or sent to bona fide purchasers or subscribers.

FRED A. WALKER,
 General Manager.

District of Columbia, ss:
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, A. D. 1912.
 Notary Public.
 Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second class mail matter.

GOOD FOR YOU, BILL.

The Hon. William Caglistro Sulzer has transmuted the figures of his plurality into the office of Governor-elect. Other men wait for their inauguration before they assume a new office, but Honest Bill has created an office to anticipate the inauguration. He has raised successful candidacy to the 14th power, and embellished political victory with the graces that, hitherto, Mr. Bryan has monopolized for political failure.

STILL BLUFFING.

Having spent a week of reposeful contemplation, also in Bermuda, William Barnes, jr., has returned to the scene of his recent political disasters to thunder from the depths of his unconquerable spirit "the Republican party must and will stand upon its own ground." Which sounds affecting like that story of the dismantled game cock, who, having been utterly defeated and shorn of all but a solitary feather, announced inconsequentially, "Now, by gad, I'll fly."

SUPREME COURT PACEMAKING.

By cutting down the time allowed for oral arguments and by reducing the number of appealable cases, the United States Supreme Court now has hopes of catching up with its overloaded docket. Under the old rules it would take three years to reach the last of the thousand cases now pending. Expedition of procedure in its own tribunal was bound to follow the Supreme Court's efforts to lighten the burden of the law's delays by bringing the processes of the lower Federal courts up to date. The heavy-footed motion of justice in the American court of last resort is a tradition not easily disturbed. But Chief Justice White recognizes that the example his bench can set for all courts by quicker trials and prompt judgments on its causes will have a stimulating effect. When the very slow-going United States Supreme Court shows the way in progress along this important line the State courts must at least keep up with the pacemaker.

AN OLD DOCTRINE AND A NEW FAITH.

Democracy in the South is an inheritance; Democracy in the West is a protest; Democracy in the North is an anachronism. Speaking by and large a white man of the South is born a Democrat; there are occasional, honorable exceptions, but they prove the rule. The basic doctrine of that kind of Democracy is a doctrine of duties; the basic doctrine of the Republicanism which it opposed was a doctrine of rights. In the fruit of the years many dogmas of unhappy or meritorious expediency have been built upon those elemental faiths; they have suffered as all faiths do from unwise counsels and intolerant dogmatisms; but one of them has diminished until it is a mere tradition whilst the other has survived, and is now facing its occasions with a new vigor and the leadership of a man who may yet prove his title to greatness.

The history of the President-elect in that work will have an additional interest because, contemporaneous with his opportunity, a New Party moved by a new spirit has come into existence, and that party believes in a fundamental way not only in the doctrine of rights, but also in the doctrine of duties. Democracy under Wilson believes in the capacity of men as individuals to reach salvation in this world; the Progressives guided by Roosevelt have a sense of civilization as a social organism, and they seek through social action a means of the fine business of making this world a better place than it is. From such a controversy there should come enlightenment, as in it there is the stuff of confidence and hope.

A WORTHY WORK.

The second annual report of the "Committee of One Hundred on the Future Development of Washington," submitted to the Chamber of Commerce last night, shows that the public spirited men and women members have been doing admirable work toward creating a national public sentiment for the development of the Capital City, according to the artistic and orderly plan of the McMillan Park Commission.

The committee's report of work accomplished and proposed for the near future, coming just at the time when the Board of Trade is in the midst of its work for the execution of that part of the commission's plan which relates to the outlying parks of the District, demonstrates undeniably that the people of Washington, at least, are keenly appreciative of the importance of carrying into realization the whole noble scheme for a beautiful National Capital, conceived a dozen years ago.

The need for just such work as both these committees are doing arises from the fact that the McMillan plan, while indorsed by the United States

Senate and by all intelligent people who understand the modern theory of city planning, has never been enacted into law as a settled artistic policy to be followed in making improvements to the Capital. It has been necessary for such enlightened organizations as the American Institute of Architects and these committees to be eternally vigilant lest selfish projects from time to time should work serious departures from the orderly plan laid down by the Park Commission. The necessity for vigilance, now that the Lincoln Memorial question is before Congress, is just as great today as it has ever been in the past decade.

While the Committee of One Hundred is engaged in keeping the Mall scheme intact and in widening popular appreciation for its artistic worth, the Board of Trade committee will be free to prosecute its propaganda to acquire the lands necessary for the outlying park scheme, before most of them become too high priced or entirely unavailable for acquisition for park purposes.

The necessity of the latter work was clearly pointed out yesterday to the American Institute of Architects in their convention by Commissioner William V. Judson, and the delegates voiced their approval by cheering the Commissioner's words.

Such work as all these organizations are doing may well be expected to result in adoption by the House of Representatives of the McMillan plan for the city of Washington, just as the Senate a little over a decade ago approved it, thus giving the plan the effect of law.

A PROBLEM FOR STATESMANSHIP.

Colonel Roosevelt directed attention to the inherent weakness of dependence on the Sherman law as an inhibitory and corrective measure when he said in the Progressive meeting at Chicago yesterday that our great, modern industrial organizations needed as much supervision as our interstate railroads and national banks.

The apprehension by civil or criminal process of men who form combinations in restraint of trade may be well enough for the abuses with which they seek to deal; but they cover only one general phase of modern industrialism, and society is faced now by others which only a Commission of the kind suggested by Colonel Roosevelt can handle efficiently. We do not leave our national banks to the penal laws against fraud and embezzlement. We do not leave our interstate railroads to a statute prohibiting secret rebates, and to the laws of the States for the compensation of injured passengers.

We recognize that both our national banks and our interstate railroads have certain well-defined functions of economic and social service concerning which statutes of a merely penal or retributive character cannot take adequate cognizance, and we provide for those services by special laws and by definite supervision and by a commission which experience has shown to be necessary.

But, of the larger aspects of modern industrialism, the National Government, so far, has taken no notice.

We have permitted the economic and financial results of steam-power and automatic machinery to move far ahead of their legislative recognition.

We pay no attention, from a governmental standpoint, to the fact that those inventions have revolutionized the commercial intercourse and almost the personal relations of our life.

Our mental attitude—or the attitude of our legislation—to all those varied things is what it was in the days when men made shoes by hand and crossed the desert in prairie schooners.

When cloth and linen were woven at home on cottage looms, and men were master craftsmen, the business of making, and buying, and selling was a simple affair of the haggling of the merchants and the barter of the market place.

But the factory has replaced the cottage industry; the workman who owned his loom has been succeeded by the "hand" who has no property in the machine he tends, and the widespread, profound change which that difference connotes has not been recognized in anything like a comprehensive way by our Government.

A century ago finance was in the custody of individual bankers and individual merchants; to day finance is international.

When this Republic was established the States composing it could take care of the industrial functions arising within their borders.

Today the character of our important industries is essentially national; there is scarcely a system of manufacture or distribution that is not as much an indispensable public utility service as a railroad, a street car line, a telephone plant, or a gas and electric supply.

Through the Interstate Commerce Commission we are working now to regulate the general conduct of the railroads in the interests of organized society. For the same purpose we are creating Public Utilities Commissions to supervise our street car and electric companies.

We have done that in a limited way for finance in the legislative cognizance of our national banks.

But we have left the complex and searching influences and activities of all our modern industrialism to the penal and dissolutionary sections of the Sherman law and the immediate imprisonment of every "trust magnate" in the country would bring us no closer to the actual, economic problems of that industrialism than we are today.

It is because of the practical genius which Colonel Roosevelt has for ascertaining and riveting public attention upon questions of this kind that he in some part, established his reputation and secured the confidence of the people, and the emphasis and clearness with which he dealt with them yesterday should do a great deal to accelerate their solution.

THIS & THAT

With Sometimes a Little of the Other

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.
 (There will be no Nobel peace prize this year, the committee holding that no person has merited the honor.—News item.)

None who's peaceful? You don't tell! Oh,
 My! We know the very fellow;
 We can point to the most peaceable of guys.
 On the level, he's so quiet
 That a funeral's a riot
 In comparison—he ought to get the prize.

Geel! If you would just reopen
 The debate, and take to dopin'
 Out the bunch, we've lots of
 points we'd like to make—
 Points that only go to freshen
 Our indelible impression
 That you're making an egregious mistake.

Reft of frivol and caprice, he is
 as quietlike and peacy
 As the pattern of a knitted
 woolen shawl;
 And his monicker is—well, it—
 No, by golly, we won't tell it!
 Do you think we have no modesty at all?

We have an idea. People constantly
 are addressing us with requests
 for a match, or a pin, or for some
 other thing. Now, wouldn't it be a
 good stunt to get together a few of
 the things most regularly in demand,
 and put 'em up, say, in a neat
 leather case? At \$5 each, one could
 sell a million of them, and there'd
 be a fortune in it. For a starter,
 they might contain the following:

pins	Erasers (ink and pencil)
Penknife	Stamps
Umbrella	The time
Pencil	The makings
Gum bands	Court plaster
Fountain pen	Piece of string
Nail file	Scissors
Shoe buttoner	Comb
Matches	

Change for a dollar
 The answer to "Is it going to rain today?"
 How does it strike you?

NO; WE WERE ASHAMED TO TELL THEM.

G. S. K.—Do you Washington
 readers know that they can help you
 fill up the column—like this?
 New York, Dec. 10. U. D. C.

Optimism note for Christmas shoppers:
 A man from Buncombe county, North Carolina, is said to have perfected a mechanical toy that will not get out of order until almost an hour after its purchase.

WELL, YOU MIGHT SAY—ER—THAT IS—ER—OH, HANG IT ALL, BUY SAPPHIRES.

Editor T. & T.: I struck a stickler this morning. In looking about for a Christmas present for—well, never mind that detail—I decided to be original and buy some unset stones. I chose the topaz as my favorite. Now, if I want two of them, how do I say it?
 W. A. F.

Also, now that the subject is opened, what is the singular of golf links?

THE SUMMITS OF USELESS GIVING
 (Inspired by the organization of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving.)

Military brushes to a bald man
 Messages to Congress.
 Attention to Mr. Carnegie's schemes.
 Instructions to a composing room.

Speaking of spugs, which is the generic term for members of the S. P. U. G., above mentioned, a friend of ours has a dog that he feeds, but once a day, and then sparingly. "I don't give him any more than necessary," he explained to us. "He's a spug dog."

ALL GALL.

If I take a notion to call up a friend
 For an over-the-telephone visit,
 It causes my gray locks to stand up on end.

When the office boy asks me, "WHO IS IT?"

Is there any who knows—without stopping to almanac it—the date that the Electoral College meets? . . . Same here.

Mr. McComb will announce the inaugural chairman today. (To composing room: Run this daily until further notice.)

It begins to look as though there will be more trouble inaugurating Mr. Wilson than there was electing him.

As the trial proceeds, the number of people who call him Archie Bald is growing by leaps and bounds.

RATTLING THE SKELETON.
 (From the Weather Prediction of Yesterday.)

FAIR TONIGHT AND WEDNESDAY.
 Come back here! Where are you going with that bucket? G. S. K.

"Nona of Avon," Who Will Succeed "Pauline Wayne"



This Prize Cow Will Be Presented To President Wilson By William Galloway, Of Iowa.

FACTION PLANNING TO OUST MARTIN FROM LEADERSHIP

Progressive Democrats After Virginia Senator and Simmons.

Under the surface, the biggest kind of a row is brewing in the Senate over the organization of that body after March 4, when the Democratic regime will begin. Progressive Democrats are bent on ousting Senator Martin of Virginia from the Senate leadership. At the same time they are planning to prevent Senator Simmons from becoming the next head of the Finance Committee.

In short, they are out to prevent the ascension of the old Senate Democratic leaders, men whom they regard as reactionary, to the foremost chairmanships and the responsible leadership of Senate affairs when the Democrats attain a majority of the upper house.

Fight a New Development.
 The present fight for control of the Senate by the progressive or radical Democrats is a new development. Shortly after the election, there was talk that Senator Gore might overthrow Leader Martin and prevent Senator Simmons, conservative, from North Carolina, from getting the Finance chairmanship.

But that prospective struggle blew over. A plan was evolved for allowing the old-timers, men like Martin, Simmons, Bankhead, Culberson, Bacon and Tillman, to get the important chairmanships to which seniority would entitle them, but to take from them a number of their committee places so that even the Senate would have about an equal number of good committee assignments.

Indications for a time were that the Senate situation would be smoothed over on that basis. But when the entire Senate assembled, it was found this did not satisfy a number of the radical or progressive Democrats. The result is that a new war is being organized on Martin and Simmons and their fellow Senators of long service.

Martin Is Attacked.
 Primarily, the fight is directed at the ousting of Senator Martin from the leadership. But the Democratic seniors fear that if Martin is beaten their whole house of cards will go tumbling down and the progressive Democrats will take complete control, keeping Simmons out of the Finance chairmanship and playing with the Senate as they please.

Senator Gore, who is supposed to be closer than any other Democratic Senator to the old-timers, is willing to make peace with Martin, Simmons, et al. But it is a question whether other progressive Democrats will permit him to.

Traveling Triangle Viewed by Masons
 "The traveling triangle," the property of St. Patrick Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, of Toronto, Canada, and deposited by them with Columbia Chapter, No. 1, of this city, was received and displayed at a night's meeting of Mt. Herob Chapter, No. 7, William T. Hastings, high priest of Columbia Chapter, gave an interesting address on the origin of the equilateral triangle. During the month of May the triangle, in the custody of its originators, will be taken on a tour of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France.

The symbol will be displayed next at the communication of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, at Masonic Temple, Thursday evening.

Man and Wife Accused Of Counterfeiting Coins

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11.—With the melting pot at white heat and the molds waiting for the liquid metal, Glanciano de Carrio and his wife were arrested today in their home in Bradock, by Secret service operatives, charged with counterfeiting. The officers allege the prisoners operated a private mint and say the woman cast spurious 50-cent pieces while her husband passed them on street cars, in bar rooms and on merchants of the Turtle Creek Valley.

Entertainment Will Give Proceeds to Poor

The District of Columbia Friendly Aid Society will give an entertainment and dance tonight in Carroll Institute Hall, 912 Tenth street northwest, the proceeds of which will be used in relieving the distress of the poor of Washington during the winter months. The participants in the entertainment will be L. A. Edwards, Joseph R. Johnson, Lee Moxley, Miss Genevieve Pyles, Miss de Carrio and his wife, were arrested today in their home in Bradock, by Secret service operatives, charged with counterfeiting. The officers allege the prisoners operated a private mint and say the woman cast spurious 50-cent pieces while her husband passed them on street cars, in bar rooms and on merchants of the Turtle Creek Valley.

WHITE HOUSE COW READY TO GIVE WAY TO ANOTHER MILKER

Product of Iowa Comes Here to Take Place of Pauline Wayne.

Pauline Wayne, for the last three or four years the most talked of milk cow in America, is getting ready to pack her belongings and get away from the White House where she has provided milk for a Presidential family for that long. Away out in Waterloo, Iowa, is another milker, already appointed successor to Pauline, awaiting the coming of March 4, when she will come to Washington, and for four years will be given the place of honor in the White House stables. She will furnish milk for the Wilsons—that's all.

"Nona of Avon," is the name of the Iowa cow selected by the William Galloway Company as a present for President-elect Wilson. "Nona of Avon" home is in Waterloo, and now waits the paragraphs and funny men on the newspapers, and the theatrical comedians begin talking about "her milk being free from water, even if she does come from Waterloo."

The cow is valued at \$5,000, which makes of Nona some cow. She comes from the best bovine stock in America, and just now is just a mere child of a cow. By March 4, however, Nona is expected to be doing wonders as a milk producer.

Mr. Galloway, Nona's godfather, in presenting the cow to Mr. Wilson, said: "I thought that since Iowa is such a great agricultural State, it was only right that that State should send one of its best dairy products to our Chief Magistrate. So here comes Nona."

What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—Hartmont, No. 17, election; School of Instruction; St. John's, No. 1, election; Royal Arch Chapters—School of Instruction; Eastern Star Chapters—Naomi, No. 3; The following I. O. O. F. organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—Eastern, No. 7; Harmony, No. 9; Federal City, No. 10; Friendship, No. 12; Encampment—Columbia, No. 1, visitation. The following Red Men's organizations will meet tonight: Saltspring Tribe, No. 16; White Eagle Council, No. 4. The following K. of P. organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—Mount Vernon, No. 8; Hermione, No. 12; Union, No. 21; Columbia, No. 24; Uniform Rank—Washington, Company No. 1. Election of officers. Pythian Sisters—Friendship Temple, No. 4, degree work. The following National Union Council will meet tonight: Postoffice Department, No. 34; Interior, No. 26. Play by kindergarten teachers, Pythian Temple, this evening.

Scene from "An You Like It," Eastern High School Dramatic Club, Eastern High assembly room, 8:30 p. m.

"The Graphic Arts," lecture by Paul Brockett, the Public Library, this evening.

Concert U. S. Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stetson Hall, Soldiers' Home, 8:30 p. m.
 National—"Louisiana Lou," 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.
 Columbia—"The Old Homestead," 8:15 p. m.
 Beacon—Southern and Marjorie in "Much Ado About Nothing," 8 p. m.
 Chase—"Polite vaudeville," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
 Pol—"Vaudeville, afternoon and evening."
 Casino—"Vaudeville."
 Comedy—"The Confession," 8:15 p. m.
 Gayety—"Pousse Cafe," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
 Lyceum—"Dante's Daughters," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Here's a Book

One of the most appropriate and hand some of the Christmas gifts is "A Camera Crusade Through the Holy Land," by Dwight Elmendorf, from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. No one of the traveling lecturers describes his journeys more attractively in picture or word than Mr. Elmendorf, who is well known to the Washington public through his annual series of travel talks in this city. His verbal and photographic descriptions of wanderings in the Holy Land have been put into a most attractive setting, and on the printed page little is lost except the personality of Mr. Elmendorf's presence.

HAMMER RECEIVES PRAISE FOR WORK OF HIS MUSICIANS

Symphony Orchestra Opens Concert Season at the Columbia.

Washington ought to be proud of the playing of its own symphony orchestra at the first of the season's concerts at the Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon. In fact, well as this organization has played in the past, under the direction of Mr. Hammer, the playing of former seasons seems markedly less good than the musicianship displayed by Mr. Hammer's men at the initial concert of this musical year of 1913. With memories still keen in the ears of most of the audience of yesterday of the playing of two of the country's best orchestras, the Washington Symphony Orchestra faced a relatively handicapped situation, as it has, of course, in the past. But without comparison, I may say without fear of contradiction, that differences in merit seemed smaller this year than before, and there were some, who, were they not dominated by the power of reputation and the fear of established fame, would make a far stronger statement than this. For myself, I'll rest content with saying that I do not see how any orchestra would have played more delicately the Schubert's Unfinished Symphony than was done yesterday, and I doubt much if any who know music will say they could eulge its nuances more subtly than they were by Conductor Hammer.

It was a brilliant audience which heard the first of the season's concerts. The house was filled with the season's ticket holders, and subscribers who have helped most generously were present. The orchestra, however, although in rehearsal and not a scolding way, scoring an audience avails nothing. The audience, however, although in rehearsal and not a scolding way, scoring an audience avails nothing. The audience, however, although in rehearsal and not a scolding way, scoring an audience avails nothing.

Mr. Tittman, the soloist of the day, was warmly received. Perhaps just shade more so than the more deserving Mr. Hammer, although Mr. Tittman, too, has been doing well. Although through in a different matter, and his singing, viewed by itself, merited all the applause received. The duets formed by him and the violin carrying the air were much like a lovely soprano and basso duet. The orchestra, however, although in rehearsal and not a scolding way, scoring an audience avails nothing.

OFFICERS OF ARMY IN ROLE OF POETS

"Lost You Forget" Is Latest Warning to Be Hurled at the Kaiser.

The United States army is getting a reputation for poetry like that of Indiana Jones at the first of the season's concerts at the Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon. In fact, well as this organization has played in the past, under the direction of Mr. Hammer, the playing of former seasons seems markedly less good than the musicianship displayed by Mr. Hammer's men at the initial concert of this musical year of 1913.

We've waved our country known to fame;
 We've licked, in three successive wars,
 Old England, Mexico, and Spain.
 And we'll lance the fatherland yet.
 Don't you forget; don't you forget.

So Kaiser Wilhelm be advised,
 Don't knock that chip off—understand?
 For if you do, you'll be chastised.
 And we'll lance the fatherland yet.
 We mention this with some regret,
 Lest you forget; lest you forget.

The writer of these verses has not stuck up his head. The army poet does not lead an enviable existence, with a brigadier general or worse ready to reprimand him at the first opportunity. "The word has gone forth to put the soft pedal on these effusions which are calculated to make the German war dachshund forget his gentle manner."

Gives 48-Star Flag To Secretary Erk

The first forty-eight-star American flag to be hoisted over the United States Capitol after the admission as States of New Mexico and Arizona, has been presented to E. F. Erk, private secretary to Congressman Porter of Pittsburgh, by Superintendent Elliot Wood, and William R. Woolley, the latter custodian of the House Office Building.

MAIL BAG

From The Times' Readers

Sees Hardship For Clerks in Proposed Law.
 To the Editor of THE TIMES:
 There is about to be enacted by Congress, which is using the excuse of taking a lunge at the Government clerk's bill, which, if it becomes law, practically seals the doors of the Government clerk. It will thereafter be practically impossible for him, if he finds an opportunity in the service to better his condition, to do so. If, perchance, he should be in the Interstate Commerce or other independent commission, where there is practically no field service to which he might be transferred or promoted, he is hopelessly lost.
 This legislation practically takes away the constitutional right of everybody to better their condition whenever and wherever it is possible.
 Whoever could have possessed the foresight of that pernicious rider to the bill, must be a problem for the Government clerk to think about.
 F. W. HALSON.

Cites a Common Error in Military Usage.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
 In your issue of yesterday you say that Washington was general of the United States army. This is a common error. Washington died holding the rank of lieutenant general without pay. He contended the title of "general" was unconstitutional. So it is under our system of organization. It is true that Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were, in turn, generals of the army, but their appointments did not change the law. It is simply a violation of the frequently done in other respects.
 Because an engineer officer of the army is assigned to a well-established system not digging a canal, and should carry it to a finish, it no reason that he should be appointed a general of the army, unless he is the senior colonel of the army—appointments by seniority in any scientific corps is about as near as we can come to perfection in this world of ours—the office makes the man.
 G. C. J.

Army and Navy

ARMY.
 Captain THEODORE A. BALDWIN, Jr., Twenty-sixth Infantry, detailed for service in the Quartermaster's Department.
 Captain CAMPBELL E. BABCOCK, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to his regiment.

NAVY.
 Captain W. W. GILMER, detached navy, to command Colorado, January 6, 1913.
 Captain H. A. BISHAM, detached navy, to command R. I. to charge navy recruiting station, Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1912.
 Lieutenant Commander W. S. HOPPER, detached Florida, December 15, 1912; to Mississippi as executive officer.

Lieutenant Commander W. D. LEAHY, detached Florida, December 15, 1912; to Mississippi as executive officer.

Lieutenant E. J. ARMSTRONG, detached navy, to command Atlantic fleet; to home, wait orders.

Lieutenant R. V. KESSELER, detached navy, to home, wait orders.
 Lieutenant A. H. RICE, detached navy, to home, wait orders.

Lieutenant (junior grade) R. P. EMERICH, detached navy, to home, wait orders.
 Lieutenant (junior grade) H. A. McCLURE, detached navy, to home, wait orders.

Lieutenant (junior grade) H. A. McCLURE, detached navy, to home, wait orders.
 Lieutenant (junior grade) H. A. McCLURE, detached navy, to home, wait orders.

MARINE CORPS.
 Captain H. L. LAY, detached marine corps, to command Marine Corps, to command Marine Corps, to command Marine Corps.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.
 Arrived—New Hampshire at Lynnhaven, Va., from Washington, Rainbow at Swatow.

Sailed—Montgomery, from Norfolk for Pensacola; Minnesota, Kansas, South Carolina, Michigan, from Galveston for Vera Cruz; Annapolis, from Hampton Roads for San Diego; Des Moines, from Fort Arthur, Tex., for New Orleans; Montana, from Alexandria, Syria, for Latakia and Beirut; Annapolis, from Hampton Roads for Key West; Supply, from Culion for Manila.

"Jim Crow" Upheld.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 11.—A decision handed down by the state supreme court holds that the "Jim Crow" law applies to sleeping cars on railroads as well as day coaches, and that if railroads wish to accommodate colored passengers with sleeping cars they must furnish separate cars entirely. This ruling was made in the suit of Miss Pearl Morris, who sued the Alabama and Vicksburg railroad because its employees would not eject three negroes from a sleeping car in which she was riding. She received a \$5,000 award, which the supreme court reduced to \$2,