

WHITNEY'S RECORD

Unable to Stand Second Operation.

ETHER JUST ADMINISTERED

Ex-Secretary of Navy Sinks Very Rapidly.

SON AND DAUGHTER WITH HIM

Ex-President Cleveland Is Deeply Moved, and Pays a High Tribute to the Man Who Served as One of His Advisers.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.
Lawyer, cabinet officer and well-known sportsman.
Born, Conway, Mass., July 15, 1841.
Completed course at Yale, 1862.
Graduated by Harvard Law School, 1865.
Admitted to the bar and practiced in New York.
Assisted in organizing Young Men's Democratic Club, 1871.
Active in movement against Tweed ring.
Inspector of Schools, 1872.
Defeated for District Attorney, 1872.
Corporation Counsel, 1873-82.
Secretary of the Navy, 1885-9.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—William Collins Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died a few minutes after 4 o'clock this afternoon at his home, 871 Fifth avenue, in his 62nd year. He died while under the influence of ether, administered preparatory to a second operation for appendicitis. By his bedside were his son, Harry Payne Whitney, and his daughter, Dorothy Whitney, as well as Dr. William T. Bull, the chief surgeon in attendance. Mr. Whitney was taken ill Friday night at the performance of "Rigoletto" at the Metropolitan Opera House, and had to leave before the opera ended. Dr. Walker B. James, the Whitney family physician, was summoned and found that the condition of the patient was such that, after consultation, an operation was decided upon, and was performed by Dr. Bull. The patient rallied so well that it was fully believed he would recover. Mr. Whitney's condition was very grave, however, on Sunday and Monday, and at a consultation held this afternoon, the conclusion was reached that the only hope for the patient lay in a second operation.

A bulletin issued in the morning stated that there had been a slight improvement in the patient's condition, but shortly before 3 o'clock alarming symptoms were noted and hurried preparations were made for a second operation. Mr. Whitney was placed under the influence of ether, but whether the operation was successful is unknown. When the physicians perceived that the patient was in danger of death, Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney were immediately notified. They hastened to the side of their father, and in a few minutes he had breathed his last. Oxygen was used, and all the skill of the physicians and surgeons brought into play to save the life of the distinguished patient, but to no avail. It was 8 o'clock when the simple facts of his death were made public. Later the following statement was issued:

CLEVELAND IS HIGHLY MOVED

Ex-President Pays High Tribute to Man Who Served in His Cabinet.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Mr. Cleveland was deeply moved when he learned of Mr. Whitney's death. To an Associated Press representative he said: "The news of Mr. Whitney's death has greatly shocked me. As I think of him, my mind, passing beyond recent years, dwells upon the days of my association with him in high official duty, and recalls the time when I had the opportunity to enjoy his unreserved intimacy and friendly companionship. Our relations have never changed, but the exigencies of life have forbidden recent close intercourse. Mr. Whitney had more calm, forced efficiency than any man I ever knew. In work that interested him, he was actually seemed to court difficulties, and to find pleasure and calmness in the midst of them. His conquest over the obstacles encountered in undertaking to build up our Navy afforded him greater delight than the conquests of the great results he achieved in his department of the Government. His judgment was quick, clear and astonishingly accurate; and when it was called into action his mental power was so complete that neither passion nor irritation could lead it astray. "While I remember all this with admiration and affection, I recall with more tender sentiment Mr. Whitney's devotion to his friends, his extreme consideration for all with whom he came in contact, his thoughtfulness for the ease and comfort of others, and his ready impulse to help those who needed help. I mourn the death of a friend of whom it can be truthfully said that in his character were combined mental traits of a high order and loving qualities of heart that grasped him to his friends with hooks of steel."

CAREER OF W. C. WHITNEY.

Successful in Law, Politics, Business and on the Turf.

William Collins Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was born at Conway, Mass., July 15, 1841. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from John Whitney, one of the leaders of the English Puritans who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1633. His ancestors in the male line were without exception, men of unusual strength of character and of prominence in the communities in which they lived, among them being Benjamin General John Whitney, of Harvard, Mass., active in the field during the Revolution, and a member of both the convention that prepared the constitution for Massachusetts and that which adopted the Constitution of the United States. His father was Brigadier-General James Whitney, who, in 1864, was appointed by President Pierce superintendent of the United States army at Springfield, Mass., and in

1869 became collector of the port of Boston on nomination of President Buchanan. Upon his mother's side his ancestry goes back to William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth colony. Mr. Whitney was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1862, and at Harvard University Law School, which he left in 1865.

During Mr. Whitney's days at Yale his constant companion and chum was William Graham Sumner, and it has often been said that this association was responsible for his joining the Democratic party. He distinguished himself while at college as a scholar, and divided honors with Sumner. After leaving the law school he went to New York, and entered the law office of Charles A. Lawrence. He took up corporation law. There he came to know many of the leading Democrats of the party, and made his first acquaintance with Samuel J. Tilden.

He met Tilden about the same time, and the two youngsters became political pets of the Sage of Grandeur Park and Oregan. Whitney also made the acquaintance of Tweed, but could not stand his rascality and joined the movement of the Young Men's Democratic Club against the boss. He was, by the way, one of the founders of the Young Men's Democratic Club. He made a success of the law, and when Tweed was overthrown determined to go in for a political career. His first attempt was made when he became the Reformed Democracy candidate for District Attorney, and in the race he met his first Waterloo. He was badly defeated. But that mattered not. He was ambitious. Tilden consoled him, and said that he would place him in a good berth where his talents would show to the best advantage. Three years later Tilden had him appointed Counsel to the Corporation. It has never been said that New York's legal interests were not then well protected. Two successive Mayors reappointed him. He was, if not a brilliant, at least a conspicuous success in office. He systematized the work of the Corporation Counsel, and made it a model office. The first years of his incumbency, over 8000 suits were pending when he went in, and he had them all within two years, besides winning case after case which came up. In 1882 he retired to resume his private practice, which, naturally, had become highly profitable owing to his successes in behalf of the city.

It has been said of Mr. Whitney that his marriage to Miss Flora Payne, daughter of Senator Henry Payne, of Ohio, a standard Old Whig, was one of the most brilliant successes he ever achieved. Senator Payne took a fancy to his new son-in-law, and under his guidance Mr. Whitney began to make money at a rate which soon placed him among the millionaires.

Whitney's first meeting with Cleveland was at a dinner given by the latter, at which Cleveland was nominated for Governor of the state. Whitney was called home by a telegram asking his wife was dangerously ill, and before leaving he went into the room of Daniel Manning to say a parting word to the candidate. He was bitterly opposed to Flower, who was the Tammany man, and as he left the room he said: "Well, Mr. Manning, I advise you to unite with the county Democracy to defeat Flower, and the only way to do it is to nominate the man Cleveland from Buffalo."

Mr. Cleveland was sitting in a corner of the room and heard the remark, and inquired who the young man was. "That's William C. Whitney," said Mr. Manning, "and he's a mighty good man to have on our side," replied Manning.

When Whitney went to Albany after the inauguration and returned to the Governor he was surprised to find that he was the same man he had seen sitting in Manning's room. Cleveland recalled the words Whitney had said, and the two men became friends. The best turn Whitney ever did Cleveland was when he advised him to make Dan Lament his private secretary. Cleveland heeded the advice.

When elected President Mr. Cleveland took Lament to Washington and paid him out of his own pocket a salary equal to that which the private secretary of the President receives from the Government. The best turn Cleveland ever did Whitney was when he took him into his cabinet, with Daniel Manning.

In Cleveland's campaign—1884 and 1892—Whitney was the angel. He got the money. He forced the rich Democrats to give money. He got money from all sorts and conditions of men, and he was a very successful campaign provider in the world than Whitney. And another thing—he knew how to place the money. He would do it so that the money would be used for the good of the country.

As soon as Cleveland learned of his election he telegraphed to Whitney to know if he would accept the portfolio of Secretary of the Navy. Whitney accepted, and was sworn in as the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He could have had any office in the gift of the President, but none suited him. He was a man of the sea, and a naval officer. While in his office he generally given the credit of having made the United States Navy what it is today. He was a man of the sea, and a naval officer. He was a man of the sea, and a naval officer.

Mr. Whitney worked out from the credit of having made the United States Navy what it is today. He was a man of the sea, and a naval officer. He was a man of the sea, and a naval officer. He was a man of the sea, and a naval officer.

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DEFENDS HIS FATHER

(Continued from Page 1.)

by the state regalia, passed in procession to the chamber where the Lords had assembled to hear the King's speech. Many persons were present, and their feathers, jewels and bright dresses, with the varied colors of the robes of the legislators of the upper house and the brilliant diplomatic uniforms, combined to make an effective scene.

Ambassador Choate was confined to his room by a slight cold and was unable to attend, so the United States Embassy was represented by Secretary White and Second Secretary Carter.

His Majesty's speech from the throne is generally regarded as having more recorded the facts already known, while the government's legislative programme has been announced already in these dispatches. Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, confirmed what has heretofore been generally conceded as Great Britain's attitude in the Far Eastern crisis, without throwing any new light on the negotiations. Both in the House of Lords and the House of Commons the British Tibetan expedition and the war in Siam were the subjects for criticism, but the opposition, after the fiscal question, laid stress chiefly upon the importation of Chinese into the Transvaal and the report of the War Commission.

In the House of Lords the absence of the Duke of Devonshire, formerly Lord President of the Council, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, ex-Secretary for Scotland, from the Ministerial bench was noted. But in spite of this the House of Peers ended the session with a passivity that quite belied the party cleavage which has occurred since last year's meet.

Party Cleavage Much Apparent.

In the House of Commons this cleavage was made apparent, for Charles T. Ritchie, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord George Hamilton, ex-Secretary for India, both took the seats before the gateway and directly in front of Joseph Chamberlain, and, curiously enough, between Lord Hugh Cecil, the bitter opponent of the ex-Colonial Secretary and Jesse Collins, his most faithful adherent. As one member said, "everything is at sixes and sevens."

From the best sources the Associated Press learns that the government is not likely to be turned out on John Morley's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which is against return to protective duties, but the general impression prevails that the government will not be able to keep its forces together to see the session to an end.

Irish Party in Caucus.

The Irish party, which now almost holds the balance of power, held a conference during the day and decided to take no action until the government has defined its intentions toward the Catholic University and the amendment of the land purchase act. It is probable that Mr. Redmond's adherents will abstain from voting for the present on any division which would endanger the government. Mr. Redmond will enunciate the policy of his party tomorrow.

Sir Robert Finlay, toward the close of the night session, said he intended to amend the law dealing with company cases, such as those of Whitaker Wright. He declared that after careful consideration of the evidence at his disposal in 1902, it seemed to him that Wright's misstatements were really in support of the "corner" which would have rehabilitated the London & Globe Finance Corporation, and were made with the view of benefiting rather than injuring the shareholders.

The Attorney-General announced that the government would pay the costs of the Wright prosecution, and that the government would appear with its witnesses in the hy-dra-cases.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Opposition Agrees Upon Its Amendment Touching the Fiscal Issue.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—When the House of Commons assembled for business the hall was crowded and there was great animation. In striking contrast with the listlessness generally characterizing the opening of a session, Joseph Chamberlain was warmly cheered by the bulk of the Conservatives as he entered and took a seat below the speaker's throne. Parliamentary leaders were accorded hearty receptions by their followers. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Mr. A. R. D. Balfour, the absence of Premier Balfour temporarily assumed the duties of leader of the House.

The text of the amendment to the address in the reply to the speech from the throne referred to by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and which will be moved by Mr. Morley in behalf of the opposition, is as follows:

"It is our duty, however, humbly to present to the House that our constructive deliberation on financial issues is impaired by conflicting declarations from Your Majesty's Ministers. "We respectfully assert that the judgment of this House that the removal of protective duties has for more than half a century, actively conducted to the vast extension of the trade and commerce of the realm, and that the removal of such duties, and this House believes that the needs for social improvement are still manifold and urgent, any return to protective duties, and more particularly when imposed upon the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to the national strength, contentment and well-being."

The mover and seconder of the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, referred with satisfaction to the settlement of the Alaska dispute, and paid tribute to the manner in which the award had been received by Canada.

Opens War Anew on Fiscal Policy.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House, followed. After expressing regret at the absence of the Premier, Sir Henry said he desired to question the government regarding its attitude on the fiscal question, and asked was it a new government with a new policy. The only way of dealing with the existing confusion, he added, was to appeal to the sense of the House of Commons. In conclusion, Sir Henry severely arraigned the government's attitude on the fiscal question, and announced that John Morley would, in a few days, make a more comprehensive amendment involving the whole situation.

Austin Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied. He defended the government. At the government asked for freedom to negotiate, which would enable it to preserve the open door and freedom to trade. The sitting was suspended at 7:30 P. M.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Fiscal Question and Alaskan Decision are Discussed.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The House of Lords commenced the business of the session at

THE SLAUGHTER SALE OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS CONTINUES—First Floor Annex.

GRAND OPENING OF OUR NEW STOVE STORE—FIRST SHOWING OF THE FAMOUS "QUICK MEAL" RANGES—Third Floor.

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An Unmatchable Bargain Week

We've lots of goods we don't want. Take them, some half price; any price. We've picked the pieces up, looked them over, and put a price on each that somebody will appreciate. The inventory man went playing hide-and-go-seek; he hunted high and low, peered into every corner and carefully scanned the goods that refused to "hide under a bushel." What he saw he put down in his big yearly inventory book. Every business has to inventory or "take stock" at least once yearly—and the "taking" must be done quickly, else incoming and outgoing goods would jumble together and make the records unreliable. For weeks we've been using spare moments to measure and count—the tally is marked on the goods—if meanwhile some are sold we subtract the amount from the "total." The last of this week we "call off" the sums and write them down in the big year book. During the "getting ready" days we came across everything that has been hidden or laid aside and find lots too small to count safely as desirable stock to carry longer. This mass of ODDS AND ENDS must be sold this week. We can count the money received as part of our earnings, and then the goods really inventoried can be depended on. Anything here is sufficient for individual use, so to buy things this week in the MONSTER ODDS AND ENDS CLEAN-UP SALE means large economy. We're pushing all the odds and ends out by POWER OF PRICE.

OUR STORE IBID

I don't know who this I bid is, but there is this to say: I'd rather read this than most others any day. He's got a way of putting truths that surely hit the mark. An' 'course, I love a fellow grolpin' blindly in the dark. W'y some o' his productions has a literary tone. That William Shakespeare wouldn't be ashamed to own!

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4 o'clock. The galleries were well filled, among those present being the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Roberts and the Duke of Devonshire.

After the introduction of new peers, Lord Fitzwilliam (Liberal Unionist) moved the speech from the throne. The speech, which was seconded by Lord Hylton (Conservative), Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, followed. He paid a tribute to the late Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Lansdowne, and, continuing, alluded to the situation in the Far East. The Earl said he hoped the government's friendly offices had been offered to the Anglo-French and Anglo-Italian arbitration treaties, and expressed the hope that a Pacific solution of the differences between the two nations would be reached. In regard to the United States, Lord Lansdowne said the government had endeavored to translate into practice what it affirmed rather as a matter of principle in the French and Italian treaties.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

King Considers Ending of Alaskan Case a Matter for Congratulation.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—On the arrival of the members of the House of Commons, in the House of Lords, King Edward read the speech from the throne.

Touching on the Alaska decision, the King's speech said that on some points the verdict was favorable to the British claims and on others it had been adverse. Much as this last circumstance was to be deplored, it must nevertheless be a matter for congratulation that the misunderstandings in which the ancient boundary treaties were involved, and the geographical facts are so fertile have in this case been finally removed from the field of controversy.

Double Value to Alaskan Decision.

Commenting on the subject of the Alaska decision, Lord Lansdowne said that although the tribunal which disposed of the Alaska difficulty was not strictly speaking, arbitral, its efforts illustrated the possibility of settling by other than diplomatic means long standing, dangerous international differences. The condition of Alaska might have brought Great Britain into a serious and acute controversy with the United States. The finding of the tribunal doubtless was not entirely satisfactory to Great Britain, but no one expected it to be an entirely favorable verdict. He was inclined to find some consolation in the fact that his military and naval advisers were confident that the two islands in Portland Channel, which had gone to the United States, were not of any strategic value whatever.

Concerning the Russia-Japan dispute, Lord Lansdowne said it was an axiom in diplomatic circles not to offer good offices until they were asked for. Neither of the disputants had asked for it. In fact, it was an open secret that one at least of the disputants had said mediation was not desirable at the present time. But, should the government value whatever the government would gladly avail itself thereof.

The Thibet mission, said Lord Lansdowne, was political and not military. It was for the purpose of promoting a satisfactory arrangement for friendly intercourse in trade. Coming to the fiscal situation, Lord Lansdowne said the policy recommended by Mr. Chamberlain was not the policy of the government, and Mr. Balfour had

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Women's Kid Gloves, small and large sizes only remain, values to \$2.00, slightly damaged or mended in fitting, but mended neatly and in every respect as good as the day they left the factory—while they last, 1st Floor, per pair.....50c

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- Boys' Golf and Yacht Caps, plain shades and fancy stripes, 50c values.....29c
- 25c values, each.....17c
- Ladies' Black Wool Jersey Rib'd Vests and Tights, values to \$1.75, for, each.....45c
- Ladies' White and Gray Jersey Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, long sleeves, ankle length, for, per suit.....35c
- Ladies' Black Lisle Hose, fine light and medium weight, high spliced heels and double soles, values 40c, special at, pair.....18c

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WOMEN'S WALKING SUITS in all the latest novelty fabrics, the present season's make, very smart and handsome, and values to \$40, for only.....\$11.95

WOMEN'S WALKING SKIRTS, \$18.50 VALUES FOR \$4.95—In zibelines, meltons, chevrons, homespun, wool crases and mixed novelty goods, all leading, wanted colors—values ranging up from \$10.00 to \$18.50—until closed, this week.....\$4.95

WOMEN'S 42-INCH COATS—These are splendid Winter garments, in rough, heavy cloths, grays in the different shadings, and reds, values \$15.00 to \$22.50, for.....\$4.95

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' 19-INCH COATS—\$18.50 VALUES FOR \$1.95—Tight fitting short coats, suitable for early Spring wear. In beaver and kersey materials, blacks, tans and castors. The sizes are broken, but the lot may and probably has your size included; values range up from \$8.50 to \$18.50—choice for.....\$1.95

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' 27-INCH COATS, \$25.00 VALUES, FOR \$4.95—Materials as above, but a fuller complement of colors and shades, including blacks, tans, greens, castors, reds and blues; values \$10 to \$25—this week, or while they last, for.....\$4.95

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WEDDING

AND VISITING CARD ENGRAVERS

friction, the speech concluded with the warning that although the estimates have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, the burden imposed by the necessities of naval and military defense "is undoubtedly serious," and mentions some of the proposed domestic legislation, as already forecasted in these dispatches. No suggestion of legislation concerning Ireland was contained in the King's speech.

At the conclusion of the ceremony in the House of Lords, their majesties returned to the palace, and the members of the House of Commons repaired to their own house and adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Balfour Not Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Premier Balfour's attack of influenza is following its normal course. A bulletin issued by his physicians says Mr. Balfour passed a night; that his temperature is lower, and that there are no complications.

MME. HUMBERT MAKES CHARGE

She Proposes to Involve Many Officials in Great Scandal.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The appearance today of Mme. Therese Humbert before the parliamentary commission appointed to investigate the Humbert affair gave another opportunity for a display of her theatrical talent. She opened her testimony by declaring she was not an adventuress, but begged the commission to believe that she was only an unfortunate woman.

Mme. Humbert made vague insinuations against numerous public officials, saying that later she would produce documents to support her charges, and declared that some of her most important papers disappeared while they were in the custody of the Minister of Justice, notably a paper on which was the name of M. Vaile.

Mme. Humbert will again be brought in from her prison at a later date, and will be permitted to present the papers which she claims will substantiate her allegations.

Germany Wants Another Cardinal.

ROME, Feb. 2.—It seems more and more likely that the Pope will meet the wishes of the Brazilian Government by creating the Archbishop of Rio Janeiro a cardinal, the pontiff remarking in this connection that Brazil contains over 15,000,000 Catholics.

Princess Acquitted of Fraud.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Princess Alexandra, Empress of Russia, was acquitted of fraud in the charge of fraud and breach of faith toward numerous firms with whom she contracted debts recklessly without having the ability to pay, began yesterday at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, was acquitted of fraud, and the evidence of fraud was not sufficient to convict her.

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They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

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