WAS THE WOMAN DUPED?

A DUEL FOUGHT ONLY IN HER MIND.

HER SENTIMENTAL HEART ALONE WOUNDED BY TWO PRACTICAL-JOKERS.

The age of crack-brained chivalry and its nearest of kin, dueling, is past, but that of wild fantasy and sickly sentimentalism seems to be in its flower. A duel is a thing which appeals to people's sympathies, and when genuine duels are not to be had, men often fight them on paper or in their minds. The alleged duel in Central Park a week ago proved to be a fascinating bait for credulous folk. The imaginative minds of reporters were strained to the greatest tension, and the duel was declared actually to have taken place. The foundation upon which the flimsy structure was built consisted of two blood-stained handkerchiefs, a rusty, old-fashioned, useless pistol, with one barrel and one chamber, and a hysterical woman. Added to these came, later on, a story from a hack-driver, and, moreover, a New-York hack-driver.

A woman undoubtedly rushed into an office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Broadway and Thirtieth-st., on the night of November 21. She hastily sent two messages, one to Captain Reilly, of the Thirtieth Street Police Station, and one to Captain Beaty, of the Park Arsenal, saying that a duel was to take place that night in Central Park, and that the blood of the duellists, if any was shed, would rest on her head. The next morning there was found in the Park, near the West Ninety-second-st. entrance, a small pistol, in which was an empty shell, and two handkerchiefs stained with blood. There was also found on the same spot a cork, with the end which goes into a bottle's neck stained with blood. The pistol is a worthless, worn-out thing. The handkerchiefs are of cheap cotton stuff, scarcely likely to be owned by New-York club-men, by two of whom, it is declared, the duel was fought.

The most striking thing found, however, was the cork. Only the lower and smaller end bore the traces of blood. The fierce duellists seem to have had a bottle filled with blood, which was sprinkled over the handkerchiefs. They carried away the bottle, but lost the cork. It is also said that a surgeon accompanied the party to the Park and went away from there in the same carriage with the man who was wounded. Surgeons, however, would be likely to carry bandages and lint on such a mission, rather than cheap cotton handkerchiefs.

Captain Beaty says that at the time the duel is alleged to have taken place and for some time before and after an officer was within a few feet of the spot. The Sergeant, too, was out doing inspection duty that night and happened to be in that immediate neighborhood at the same time. A careful investigation was made as soon as the hysterical letter was received and for some days afterward. The Captain and his officers decided that the whole thing was a hoax. Nothing new had been learned about the matter yesterday by Captain Beaty. Captain Reilly said that he had nothing to say about the matter, as he knew absolutely nothing about it beyond the fact that the woman had sent him the note and that the handkerchiefs and pistol had been found.

It was the opinion of those who had been investigating the affair that two young fellows with a peculiar idea of the "funny" had played a joke on some light-headed young woman, and that the only wounds which had been inflicted were on her feelings. Talking over the affair, a police-sergeant who has been working up the case carefully, said: "It seems most clear to me that the woman was duped. She now probably has the satisfaction of knowing that she spent forty cents on the messages for nothing, and racked her conscience in vain, while being made a fool of by two bigger fools."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NAVY.

COMMODORE WALKER POINTS OUT FURTHER NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Commodore J. G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy. He states that chronometers of foreign make are no longer purchased for the Navy.

Attention is called to the report of Commander R. B. Bradford, the Naval Inspector of Electric Lighting, setting forth in detail the operations of the Bureau during the last year in the matter of introducing electric lights into naval ships. The first man of war in the world, says the report, to be lighted by electricity, the Trenton, was installed under the direction of this Bureau. This method of lighting has been successful, and it is now conceded that no ship is complete without electric lights; they have been proved beyond a doubt to exert a direct and salutary influence upon the sanitary condition, the discipline and the efficiency of vessels of war.

Commodore Walker states that the work of ocean surveys in the Pacific has been continued in a satisfactory manner. In relation to derelicts, he recommends that a small vessel be assigned to the duty of destroying or removing from the track of vessels approaching the great Atlantic sea ports the many wrecks now so dangerous to coasting and foreign vessels.

An appropriation of $5,000 is asked to maintain the "time-ball" service, and to extend its benefits.

It is the earnest recommendation of the Bureau that, whatever changes may be made in the administration of the War College, nothing may be done to interrupt the attainment of its main object, namely, the systematic study by naval officers of the practice and methods of modern war.

The Commodore renews his recommendation made last year, that a Naval Reserve be established, in order to meet the demands of the country for rapidly manning and increasing its fleet upon the outbreak of war.

In urging the importance of the approaching International Marine Conference, to secure greater safety for life and property at sea, Commodore Walker says:

"It is a matter of National satisfaction that it has fallen to the United States to take the initial steps which, it may be confidently hoped, will lead to a codification of the rules of navigation, and thereby promote immeasurably the safety of ships at sea."

PRESENTED TO THE COURT OF APPEALS.

A PORTRAIT OF CHIEF JUSTICE SAVAGE PAINTED BY INMAN FOR ITS GALLERY.

Albany, Nov. 28.—The portrait of Chief Justice John Savage was presented to the Court of Appeals to-day by his daughter, Miss Laura W. Savage. It was conveyed to the court through the medium of Ward Hunt, who, in a letter to the Justices, stated that the portrait was painted over fifty years ago by the celebrated artist Inman, and adds that Miss Savage yields to the desire of the court that the portrait should form a part of the gallery of the court.

Chief Justice Ruger acknowledged the receipt of the portrait in a graceful letter, expressing the thanks of the court. Judge Savage was for thirteen years the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant D. H. Boughton, 3d Cavalry, has been extended one month; that of First Lieutenant Robert Loudon, 5th Cavalry, five months, and that of Captain J. B. Rodman, 20th Infantry, one month. Captain George E. Pold, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to temporary duty at Fort Collins, Col. The resignation of Veterinary Surgeon Olaf Schwartzkoff has been accepted, to take effect January 1.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. W. Whittaker has been ordered to the nautical schoolship St. Mary's. Lieutenants Charles D. Allibone, T. C. McLean and W. G. Cutler have been detached from the Dolphin and ordered to proceed home and report arrival; Lieutenant A. P. Nazro from the Minnesota and granted six months' leave of absence; Lieutenant W. P. Caperton from duty at Pittsburg and ordered to duty as the recorder of the Steel Inspection Board at Washington; Lieutenant A. W. Grant from duty as inspector of the electric lighting installation of the Pensacola at Norfolk and ordered to similar duty on the Charleston, at San Francisco; Ensign R. G. Smith from duty at the Cramp Works and ordered as inspector of the electric lighting installation of the Pensacola; Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. H. Russell from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Wabash; Passed Assistant Surgeon N. A. Drake from the St. Mary's and ordered to the Coast Survey; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. O. Lewis from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Naval Academy; Assistant Engineer W. W. Winter from duty as inspector of steel and ordered to the Coast Survey; the orders of Ensign N. J. L. T. Halpine to duty on the Rearsargo have been revoked, and he has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Tallapoosa; Assistant Surgeon A. R. Wentworth has been ordered to examination for promotion; Lieutenant C. R. Miles has been detached from the Rearsarge and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant B. A. Fiske from the Atlanta and ordered to special duty connected with the Vesuvius.

The Juniata arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, this morning on her way home.

AN OLD MAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED ARSON.

James Printer, an old man, who lives with his family on the top floor of 1,002 Avenue A, was arrested last evening by Detective Cuff, of the East Fifty-first-st. station. He is suspected of starting a fire in the cellar of the building where he lives yesterday afternoon. A lot of paper, which had been saturated with kerosene, was found piled against the stairs burning briskly. The fire was put out before any damage was done. Printer was seen to leave the cellar just before the fire was discovered, and it is believed he tried to set the place on fire on three other occasions.

LET ALL GIVE THANKS!

THE RICH MAKE FEASTS FOR THE POOR.

WHILE MIRTH AND REVELRY REIGN AMONG THE FAVORED ONES OF FORTUNE, EVEN THE MOST WRETCHED IS NOT FORGOTTEN.

The American Turkey will have the table to-day. Although he will be roasted, spitted, browned, done up and "downed," he will yet occupy almost as high a place in the estimation of the American people as the great American eagle. It is pleasing to note that the sovereign people will have what they want. After they had finished picking a bone of considerable magnitude with each other the first part of the month, say about November 6, they will "fall to" to-day and pick a bone together, and do it without pronounced preferences as to "dark or white" sections, with rejoicing alike that the tariff has been lowered on the junior American bird, and that election animosities can be buried in the gravy of a fowl that has none of the flavor of crow.

The state of the market here, the orders given and the size of the turkey himself, indicate that no Thanksgiving Day in the last four years was so well observed as this will be. Fine weather in the country in this State has contributed to a larger supply than usual of the turkey. There are more people in this town, too, than a year ago, who will celebrate the day as the election returns indicated. One of the largest dealers in Fulton Market said yesterday that he had an immense supply of poultry and game on hand, and it was the same with the other dealers. The large supply and demand had induced this dealer to lower his price for turkey from 25 cents a pound last year, to 20 cents. A good turkey could be bought from $1 80 to $2. Squabs came at $4 a dozen; chickens, 18 to 25 cents a pound; Boston geese, 20 cents a pound; canvas backs, $5 a pair; woodcock, $1 50 a pair; suckling pigs, $3 each, and sweetbreads from $2 to $4 a dozen.

Divine services will, of course, be held in many of the churches. There will also be plenty of amusements. Charity will not forget the poor, sick and unfortunate. It is estimated that about 600,000 turkeys were distributed in this city and Brooklyn; 2,500,000 pounds of chickens, ducks and geese; 80,000 hams, 100,000 tongues, and thousands of quarts of cranberries. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction will distribute among the institutions under their charge, 13,245 pounds of chicken, 3,675 pounds of turkey, fifty barrels of onions, forty barrels of apples, twenty barrels of pork, and bread in sufficient quantities.

The Five Points Mission, No. 63 Park-st., will celebrate its thirty-eighth Thanksgiving Day. The day-school will give an entertainment in the chapel at 1:30 p. m., Bishop J. P. Newman presiding, after which an old-fashioned dinner will be served in the large school-room and dining-hall to all the children of the day and Sunday schools. Eight hundred children will sit down to six tables at 3 p. m. Short addresses will be made by the Rev. O. R. Bouton, superintendent, and others.

At St. Barnabas's House, No. 304 Mulberry-st., dinner will be served to the house women and children of the day nursery, and then to the outside poor.

The Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, No. 191 Ninth-ave., will give donations received to the Training School for the children and sick and poor there.

Two hundred children will enjoy a dinner at the Industrial School of the United Hebrew Charities, at No. 58 St. Mark's place, at 2 o'clock. The Five Points House of Industry, at No. 155 Worth-st., will give 2,000 dinners to the poor of the city. It will also arrange a dinner for 300 children of the poor who are inmates of the place.

The Children's Aid Society will rejoice 1,500 boys and girls at the following lodging houses: No. 9 Duane-st., No. 23 St. Mark's place, No. 237 East Broadway, No. 127 Avenue-B, No. 400 Seventh-ave., and No. 314 East Thirty-fifth-st. The dinner will be given at noon and the expense will be defrayed by Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, D. Willis James, Mrs. J. K. Gracie, W. Roosevelt, Henry E. Hanley, C. H. Dodge, C. S. Dodge and others.

The 1,400 children under the charge of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in Lafayette place, will have a bounteous dinner. After early mass they will go to Mount Loretto, near Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, where they will take dinner at noon.

The Colored Orphan Asylum, at One-hundred-and-forty-third-st. and Ninth-ave., will give its charges, 300 in number, a dinner with the assistance of charitable people. Mrs. Van Dusen, No. 61 West Thirty-sixth-st., will receive gifts in food or money for them.

Mrs. Lamadrid will give her second annual free dinner at the headquarters of the St. Andrew's Coffee Stands, No. 215 Madison-st. There are seven stands, but dinner will be served at the headquarters from 1 to 4 p. m. These are the well-known one cent stands and preparations have been made for 1,500 people. No one will be served earlier than 1 o'clock, and 150 people will be accommodated at a time. An interesting feature of the dinner will be the appearance of Mrs. Frank Leslie as head waitress.

Among the churches where elaborate services will be held is the South Church, Fifth-ave. and Twenty-first-st. There will be an excellent musical programme and a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry. The services will begin at 11 a. m.

A union service for the Methodist churches of this city on the West Side, below Thirtieth-st., will be held at 11 o'clock a. m. in the Twenty-fourth Street Church.

The congregations of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal churches will unite in a service at St. Paul's Church at 11 a. m. Dr. Crosby will preach the sermon.

There will be a musical entertainment at 8 p. m., in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Felix-st. and Hanson place, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Christian Union.

Dr. MacArthur will preach in the Cavalry Baptist Church in this city in the morning on "Election Echoes and Political Outlook."

The Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth-st., will spread tables for 400 children at 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. Besides this, dinners will be provided during the week for the 5,000 children in the twelve industrial schools under its care.

The Thanksgiving holiday will be observed by the suspension of several trains on the New-York Central and Harlem roads. The following trains from New-York on the Harlem Division will not be run: 6, 7:20, 9:35 a. m.; 1:35, 2:05, 4:35, 5:50, 6:15, 6:18, 6:35 and 8:40 p. m. Ten trains to New-York will be omitted. The 7:40 a. m. and 1:05 p. m. trains from New-York will stop at Eighty-sixth and One-hundred-and-tenth sts. The 5:29 p. m. train will stop at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. and Mott Haven. The 6:06 p. m. train will stop on signal at any station north of Harlem. Local freight trains between New-York and White Plains will not run to-day. On the Hudson River division the following trains out of the Grand Central Station will not be run: 6:40 a. m.; 2:10, 3:40, 4:25, 4:40, 5, 5:40, 6:40 and 8:10 p. m. From Thirtieth-st. to Spuyten Duyvil the 6:20 and 7:15 a. m. and the 4 and 5 p. m. trains will be laid off. The train leaving New-York at 9:10 p. m. will stop at High Bridge and all stations north.

The Five Points House of Industry thinks of hundreds of unfortunate people on this day. The children of the house will dine at 1 p. m., and needy men and women who apply will be provided for between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m.

The Children's Aid Society will cap its good work by giving dinners in each of the twenty-one industrial schools under its management.

The Central Congregational Church meets with the Church of Disciples of Christ at the latter church, Fifty-sixth-st., near Broadway. The Rev. William Lloyd will preach on "The True Saviors of the Republic."

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will preach on "The Public School and the Roman Catholic."

A patriotic cantata entitled "Brother Jonathan's Tea Party" will be given in the Forty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Tenth-ave., in the evening.

Trinity Church and all the chapels attached to it have given a turkey to each poor family of their congregations.

At the close of business hours yesterday, in accordance with their usual custom on Thanksgiving Eve, Messrs. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, Sixth-ave. and Nineteenth-st., distributed between 800 and 900 turkeys among their employes.

The Wilson Industrial School will have a dinner at the school, No. 125 St. Mark's place, at 1 o'clock.

"Rob Roy" will be given in the college hall of St. John's College, Fordham, to-night. The performance begins at 6:30 o'clock.

There was a large exodus yesterday from this city of people to New-England and elsewhere, to enjoy the day at "the old homestead." The New-England boats were generally well filled, yet a great many people have come to town this year to celebrate the day.

For those who want amusement, there is an abundance promised. Athletics will turn out in force. An interesting affair of this kind will be the grand fall meeting and burlesque exhibition of the Prospect Harriers, at Washington Park, Brooklyn.

The Crescent and Orange football teams will play on the Polo Grounds in the morning and the University of Pennsylvania and Wesleyan teams in the afternoon.

The hurling team of the Gaelic Society will play a match with the Yonkers Club on the grounds of the latter.

The "Tanks," a social organization connected with the Pastime Athletic Club, will hold a reception beginning at midnight, at New Mannerchor Hall, No. 203 East Fifty-sixth-st.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club will have a paper chase, beginning at 10 a. m., at Jamaica, L. I. The American Athletic Club harriers will have a hunt from Odell's Hotel, Eastchester. The party will start from the Grand Central Station at 8:35 a. m. The Spartan Harriers will have a chase at Nyack. The Essex County Hound Clubs will meet at Columbia at 10:30 a. m.

The New-York Suburban Shooting Association will meet at Claremont to shoot in six matches. The 2d Battery of the National Guard and Company D, of the 14th Regiment, will have matches at Creedmoor.

Forty-nine permits have been given at Police Headquarters to bands of boys who are to parade in the streets to-day. Among the bands are the "Square Back Rangers," the "Galaxy Blues," the "Him Jim Dandies," the "Can't Agree Guards," the "Slender Foot Army," several squads of "Gentlemen's Sons," and many "Rangers" and "Musketeers."

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad will give its employes as much of a holiday as possible, by reducing the number of trains. Five of the trains in and out of New-York will be taken off; the train leaving this city at 5:30 p. m. will make all the way stops to Bridgeport.

The Harlem Division of the New-York Central will take off eleven way trains, in and out of New-York, and the Hudson River Division will have nine less trains in and out of New-York.

The Custom House will be closed for the entire day to-day. This is a new departure, for it has been customary on previous Thanksgiving Days to remain open for at least one hour to permit the entrance and clearance of vessels.

All the downtown exchanges will close their doors for Thanksgiving Day.

At 10 a. m. the school, work-shop and art room of the Workingman's School, No. 109 West Fifty-fourth-st., will be open for inspection. At 12 o'clock dinner will be served to the 350 pupils of the institution. At 1 o'clock, dinner will be served to the sixty pupils of the free kindergarten situated in the model tenement houses, at No. 340 Cherry-st.

Colonel Fellows will give an American flag to the children in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. and Tenth-ave., this afternoon. The orphans will display their military skill in various marches and manoeuvres, with a fine band at their head.

The Delphis will play the Bedfords a game of football on the Brooklyn Athletic Grounds, De Kalb and Classon aves. Time will be called at 10:30 a. m.

A union Thanksgiving service, in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifty-third-st., between Eighth-ave. and Broadway, will be held by Methodist families on the West Side above Twenty-ninth-st.

Preparations for the observance of Thanksgiving Day in Brooklyn have been made on a more extended scale than heretofore by the various religious and charitable institutions and the Catholic churches generally. Forty permits have been issued for target companies and street parades.

THE SMUGGLER GARDNER FOUND GUILTY

IT TOOK THE JURY ONLY THREE-QUARTERS OF AN HOUR TO DECIDE UPON THE CASE.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 28.—When the United States Court opened this morning the Government attorneys were allowed to introduce trunks containing some 1,500 pounds of smuggled opium as evidence in the Gardner case. Richard Crowley for the defendant made another motion to dismiss the case on the ground that the indictment places the value of $10 per pound on opium and no evidence was advanced to show that it possessed any value. The motion was denied. He then asked the court to rule that there could be no conviction under the first and sixth counts in the indictment, known as "the smuggling counts." Counsel claimed there was not a shred of evidence to show that the defendant brought the opium over from Canada, even if he did receive and conceal it. This was also denied. Mr. Crowley surprised the lawyers and spectators by announcing that he would here rest his case. He then summed up for the defence, saying that this was the most remarkable trial he had ever witnessed. The Government, he said, rested its case without opening one of the trunks and not one of the jury could say what their contents were. Only two small cans had been opened—the ones which the chemist had analyzed—and it was not proved that they contained opium. Who could say the defendant had smuggled any opium?

The United States Attorney, Mr. Lockwood, summed up for the Government. He characterized the defendant as a man whose every step since the Government had got on his track had been connected with crime. He urged that the perpetrator of such crimes as the prisoner was charged with should not go unpunished.

Judge Coxe in his charge said he regretted that some people looked upon smuggling as a pardonable offence. If the evidence were true in this case a heinous crime had been committed and the Government had been defrauded of $35,000. There was no question but that a substance alleged to be opium was smuggled into the United States. Was it done by the defendant? That was the question for the jury to pass upon. The jury retired at noon and in three-quarters of an hour returned with a verdict of guilty on six counts of the indictment. Assistant District-Attorney Hoyt then promptly moved the case of the United States against John C. Haynes, Erwin A. Gardner and John W. Stone.

THE AUGUSTA EXPOSITION.

NORTHERN VISITORS ISSUE STATEMENTS PRAISING THE EXHIBITION.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 28.—John H. Inman, of New-York, president of the Richmond Terminal Railroad Company, who with several of his directors has just visited the Augusta National Exposition, authorized the sending of the following communication to the Associated Press:

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 28.—The Augusta National Exposition has impressed us by its scope, completeness and great practical value to all industrial and commercial interests. It is a grand combination of the textile industries of the North and South—first, in the latest forms of fine machinery in operation; second, in the exhibits of fabrics from the Southern mills. Next to these leading features are many exhibits illustrative of the developments made within eight years in all the region east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac. These show something of the vast natural resources of the sections that have been opened to capital and diversified industry by new railroads since 1881, and also of the immense increase in manufactures in the same regions during that time. The large exhibits of raw materials from unimproved places testify to the undeveloped wealth of the South and to the opportunities that are open to capitalists. The displays of agricultural and horticultural products prove that the South can produce all its own food supplies and have a great surplus for shipment to less favored sections. All in all, this Exposition is an object lesson of inestimable value to intelligent men. It is also full of suggestions to farmers, manufacturers and artisans, and to all who are striving to better their fortunes. For these reasons the undersigned most heartily commend it to the public attention, and urge all whom they can influence to visit it before it shall close on the 15th of next month.

JOHN H. INMAN, President.
JOHN H. HALL, President of the Georgia Company.
CHARLES S. SMITH, President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.
JOHN C. CALHOUN and PATRICK CALHOUN, Directors.

President Prosper J. Berckmans, of the American Pomological Society, who is a large exhibitor at the Exposition, issues the following:

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 28, 1888.—Pomologists of the United States: The National Agricultural Congress will convene at Augusta, Ga., under the auspices of the Augusta National Exposition, on December 10. Hon. Norman J. Colman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, and other eminent leaders will be present. It is hoped that a large number of members of the American Pomological Society, as well as of all engaged in allied pursuits, will attend.

P. J. BERCKMANS, President of the American Pomological Society.

THE FIRST ROCHESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 28 (Special).—The first annual music festival in this city was opened last evening in the new Lyceum Theatre, under auspicious circumstances. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a fair audience, and the spectacle presented by chorus and orchestra was a brilliant one. The entire first part of the programme was devoted to Beethoven, and the second part to Wagner. Perhaps no more appropriate number could have been selected than that master's overture, "Consecration of the House." Theodore Thomas was greeted with great enthusiasm. The orchestra did especially well. Miss Emily Winant gave a noble rendering of "In Questa tomba." Mme. Fursch-Madi fully sustained her reputation as a dramatic soprano of the highest rank. George Prehn was prevented by illness from appearing. The chorus, about 400 strong, sang "Twine ye garlands," from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and "Wake, wake," from Wagner's "Meistersinger."

There was a better audience at the matinee this afternoon than there was last night, although the attendance was not what it should be when one considers the really superior musical attraction that is now presented to the people of this city. The orchestra had the large part of the work to-day and right nobly did it perform it. It was a happy thought of Mr. Thomas to place Tschaikowsky's brilliant "Marche Slav" at the beginning and Dvorak's weird "slavonic dances" at the close of the programme, and perhaps in no better way could the modern school and Bach, represented by a large and allegro excellently orchestrated by Mr. Thomas, be contrasted. Handel also was represented by the ever popular largo (the solo beautifully played by Max Hendix), the latter part of which was repeated. Miss Emily Winant sang most successfully Saint Saen's aria, "Samson and Delila," which is admirably suited to her voice and style. No little interest centred in Richard Hoffman, who played the Romance from Mozart's concerto in G minor. Few pianists can be credited with such a touch, and his performance in such a work always gives great delight. Although enthusiastically recalled, he declined to respond. Miss Louise Sturgess made her first bow to a Rochester audience, singing songs by Tschaikowsky, Godard, Grieg and Schubert; while she sang all well, she was specially successful in Schubert's "Dein ist mein, Herz." Mrs. George Prehn was to sing Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," but in her absence, Max Trumann sang Wolfram's song in the second act of "Tannhaeuser," which was not suited to his voice.

GENERAL SICKLES MUST PAY.

SUED BY A WIDOW, WHO GETS A VERDICT.

HE COLLECTED HER HUSBAND'S LIFE INSURANCE—THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

General Daniel E. Sickles was the defendant in a suit tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice Ingraham and a jury yesterday. When he entered the court-room on crutches and took a seat beside his counsel, D. P. Hayes, he was followed by a crowd of court loungers who speedily filled the apartment. The plaintiff was Mrs. Emily A. Cave, a plainly-dressed woman about forty years old, who claimed that the General owed her $27,591 45 on policies of insurance placed on the life of her husband, Frank E. Cave. She alleged that between May 11, 1886, and December 20, in the same year he collected from various insurance companies $35,991 45, of which he paid her only $8,400. The evidence showed that in 1882, in accordance with an agreement made with Mrs. Cave, at the solicitation of her brother, Joseph W. Rose, who was employed by the General as janitor of his house, No. 23 Fifth-ave., and took care of his apartments there, General Sickles took out policies on the life of Mr. Cave, and that he paid all dues and assessments until Mr. Cave died in May, 1886. It was agreed that General Sickles, after the death of Mr. Cave, should receive two thirds of the amounts of the policies and that the remainder should be paid to Mr. Cave's widow. The policies were as follows: National Benefit Society, $10,000; the Mutual Life and Accident Association, $10,000; the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, $10,000; the Mutual Benefit Life Company, $8,000; the Massachusetts Benefit Association of Boston, $10,000; and the Ohio Mutual Reserve Association, $6,000. The defendant paid out in all $4,320 38.

After the death of Mr. Cave his widow ratified the agreement which she had previously made, by which two-thirds interest was assigned to the defendant, and he received an absolute power of attorney to collect the amounts due by the companies. Objections to paying were raised by some of the companies on the ground that Cave had led a dissipated life and for other causes, but finally $35,991 45 was collected. General Sickles paid to the widow $8,400, in addition to $856 29 which he had given her before her husband's death and $1,500 which she afterwards collected from the Ohio Mutual Company, so that she received in all $10,766 29. This, the defendant claimed, was $671 62 more than she was entitled to and he made a counterclaim for this amount.

The plaintiff testified that her brother had paid all the assessments and dues with money borrowed from the defendant, and that the latter and her brother had persuaded her to sign the agreement securing the payment of the money to General Sickles. She asserted that this was done without the consent of her husband, and her lawyer maintained that on this account the agreement was void. General Sickles testified to the making of the agreement and said that he had been induced to make it by Rose.

The jury, under the charge of the Judge, found that the contract was binding upon Mrs. Cave, and that under its terms she was entitled to $2,598 more than had been paid to her. The General was satisfied with this verdict, and it was understood that there would be no appeal.

ARE THE SUBWAYS USELESS?

JUSTICE LAWRENCE THINKS THE CASES SHOULD BE TRIED IN GENERAL TERM.

The lawyers representing the opposing forces engaged in the battle about the burial of the wires were again arrayed against each other in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice Lawrence yesterday. In support of the motion of the United States Illuminating Company for a continuance of the injunction restraining the Board of Electrical Control from interfering with the company's overhead system, additional affidavits were read by John Nottman. They set forth that the subways in this city were not what they should be, and that great injury would be done to the company by compelling it to place its wires in the subways. One of the affidavits was by President Eugene T. Lynch, of the plaintiff company, who declared that all the experts who had made affidavits on the other side were under the domination of either the Metropolitan Telephone Company or the Western Union Telegraph Company, and that their testimony was warped that way.

William N. Cohen, who appeared for the Board of Electrical Control, objected to these affidavits as introducing new matter, and said he ought to have an opportunity to put in answering affidavits. To this Justice Lawrence replied:

"Individually, I think that all these cases, instead of being tried on affidavits, should be sent to Special Term, where witnesses can be examined and cross-examined. One man is just as good as another on paper. One expert swears to one state of facts, and another expert to another state of facts. How can I, without seeing the men or hearing them examined, form any opinion as to which expert is right and which is wrong? A case of this magnitude ought not to be tried on affidavits."

After some discussion, it was decided to go on with the case, and Mr. Cohen agreed to let the new affidavits go unanswered.

General Thomas H. Hubbard then summed up for the United States Illuminating Company, contending that the Board of Electrical Control had not provided a suitable subway, as required by the statute.

William C. Trull, on behalf of the Board of Electrical Control, maintained that the Board had acted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the statute by which it was created. It had done simply what the law commanded it to do. The affidavits of the experts showed conclusively that there was no good reason why the wires of the plaintiff should not be put in the subways.

William Allen Butler replied on behalf of the plaintiff company, and insisted that the requirements of the law had not been complied with by the defendant. Justice Lawrence took the papers.

IS THIS STOCK BROKER AN INFANT?

In the suit in which W. H. M. Sanger demanded $7,500 from Seymour, Baker & Co., on the allegation that these brokers had promised to pay him this amount as a consideration to induce him to abstain from instigating an investigation of their alleged violation of the rules of the Stock Exchange, a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed was rendered in the Supreme Court. The judgment was reversed by the General Term and a new trial was ordered. Sanger also claimed that the firm agreed to employ him to manage its branch office in the Albermarle Hotel for four years at a salary of $1,000 a month and a suit to recover $50,000 on this account is pending. Allen L. Seymour, who is a member of the firm, is not yet twenty-one years old. On his behalf his counsel, F. Hamilton Cahill, has disavowed the alleged agreement with Sanger and has obtained from Justice Lwrence an order requiring the plaintiff to show cause why he should not be permitted to interpose the plea of infancy.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Ernest Draeger, an artist, lost his mind in February, 1886. One of the signs of insanity which led to his being placed in an asylum was his placing $1,000 in bank-notes on the floor of his room in Chicago. He was found walking about on this rich carpet by his friends. Carter H. Harrison, son of the former Mayor of Chicago, was appointed conservator of his estate under the laws of Illinois. Draeger afterward recovered from his temporary aberration, was discharged from the asylum and came to this city. He sued Mr. Harrison in the Supreme Court, demanding that the defendant be relieved from the care of his property and be required to return it to him. The case was tried in the Supreme Court before Justice Patterson and a jury, and a verdict for the plaintiff was rendered yesterday.

A piece of coal from the elevated railroad fell at the corner of Doyers-st. and the Bowery on October 17, 1883, and struck the right eye of Pierce S. Marx, destroying its sight. He sued the Manhattan Railway Company for $25,000 damages. The case was tried in the Supreme Court before Justice Barrett and a jury and resulted yesterday in a verdict of $6,000 for the plaintiff, who was represented by Christopher Fine and Aaron Kahn. Colonel Edward C. James appeared for the defendant.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 28.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued:

No. 26—Mary Fitzgerald, administratrix, respondent, agt. the City of Binghamton, appellant. Argued.

No. 36—In the matter of the personal estate of Elizabeth R. West, deceased. Argued.

Following is the day calendar for December 3:

Nos. 37, 41, 47, 1,291, 55, 60, 78 and 58.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day transacted the following business:

No. 28—Ida Rolston, appellant, agt. George B. Turpin, trustee, etc., et al. Argument concluded.

No. 99—W. F. Ware, appellant, agt. J. H. Allen et al. Argument begun.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

BIDS ACCEPTED BY THE SECRETARY.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted $2,000 coupon 4 1-2s, and $5,000 registered 4 1-2s at 109 1-8.

THE FIGURES DO NOT LIE.

MANY ANSWERS TO THE LINK PROBLEM.

THE STRENGTH OF THAT CHAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You publish to-day, a paragraph from "The Atlanta Constitution," asking why, if putting a cross-bar in the link of a chain strengthens the link one-fourth, taking the cross-bar away weakens the link only one-fifth. The writer thinks there is a mistake. His mathematical knowledge seems very deficient.

Suppose the link to have a strength of 100 pounds. Adding the bar increases the strength one-fourth, to 125 pounds. Now, take the bar away. This decreases the strength one-fifth of the strength it had with the bar in, bringing the value down to 100 pounds again, just as it was before the bar was put in. The 100 pounds was four-fourths. The 125 pounds is five fourths. Adding one-fourth to 100 makes it 125. Deducting one-fifth—not from 100, but from 125—makes the amount 100 again. It is the old story of interest and discount. C. H. HASKINS.

New-York, Nov. 23, 1888.

ADMIRAL LUCE IS "ALL RIGHT."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In reply to the question asked at the bottom of "The Atlanta Constitution's" link paradox—"What's the matter with it"—I will try to demonstrate by a simple formula that "Luce is all right." If by the addition of the "stud" we increase the strength of the chain one-quarter, it makes five-fourths; and if by removing the stud we weaken it one-fifth of its new strength, it certainly leaves the link of exactly the same strength as it was at first and not one-twentieth stronger. J. R. R.

New-York, Nov. 23, 1888.

PERCENTAGE AND DISCOUNT CONFUSED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At the foot of the third column of the seventh page of your issue to-day you take from "The Atlanta Constitution" a mathematical puzzle or paradox, called "One way to strengthen a cable." This is a good illustration of the confusion in the minds of many persons as to percentage and discount. A link of a ship's cable is strengthened one fourth by the addition of a "stud" or brace that serves to prop the sides of the link apart. A link so braced is reduced in strength one-fifth by taking out the brace or "stud." Hence the conclusion proposed by the writer that the addition increasing the strength one-fourth, and the taking the brace away reducing the strength only one-fifth, the continual adding and substraction of the brace should add to the strength at each change. The fact is, if a link weighs four pounds and a "stud" is added of one pound, or one-fourth of the whole weight, that makes the braced link weigh five pounds; and the taking away of the brace which is but one-fifth of the total weight, five pounds, reduces the weight to the same as it was before, namely, four pounds.

The addition of one-fourth in weight, value or strength makes the result equal to five times the value of the addition; if from a thing so increased in value weight or strength we take one-fifth, the value, weight or strength becomes the same as before.

A PRACTICAL MECHANIC

New-York, Nov. 23, 1888.

THE FORMULA PRETTY SAFE, AFTER ALL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of to-day you have a small article from "The Atlanta Constitution," in which the writer attempts to prove that "figures don't tell the truth at all times," but he only succeeds in showing that he doesn't know all about figures. The point is that putting a cross-bar, or "stud," in a link strengthens it one-quarter, and removing the "stud" lessens the strength one-fifth, and that these rules, taken from "Luce's Seamanship," conflict with each other. Now, the fact is, they entirely harmonize.

Take a link's strength as 1; put in a stud and it adds 1-4, making the strength 5-4. Now, remove the stud, and that decreases the strength 1-5 of 5-4, which is 1-4, and the strength is left as before—4-4, or 1. R. J. D.

New-York, Nov. 23, 1888.

THE JOKE ALL THE OTHER WAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: This morning I find in The Tribune an item from "The Atlanta Constitution," under the heading "One way to strengthen a cable," which reminds me of a pretty good joke on an acquaintance of mine. He issued a circular to his customers in regard to some new wares that he wished to introduce, in which he represented that his wares were 100 per cent cheaper than certain similar wares of another make. He was not a little surprised to receive a large order from a friend he had no idea was in that line of business. Accordingly he wrote for an explanation. He was still more puzzled to receive a renewal of the order and with it a congratulation that he was able to give away goods and pay the freight to destination.

At last he looked over his circular and after a considerable mental effort discovered his mistake. He had in mind the fact that his competitors charged 100 per cent more than he proposed to, and overlooked the fact that 100 per cent more is quite a different thing from 100 per cent less. What he should have said in his circular was, of course, 50 per cent cheaper. Possibly the author of the link puzzle, if he studies the problem a little more carefully, will perceive that he has the joke on himself while Luce's rules are as infallible as ever. Yours truly, F. H. L.

New-York, Nov., 23, 1888.

A PARCEL POST CONVEN