Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Monte Cristo.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Power of the Press.
BIJOU—2—8—The Belle of Bridgeport.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2:10—8:10—Foxy Quiller.
CASINO—2—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—2—8—The Gay Lord Quex.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—The Man of Forty.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Richard Carvel.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Lost River.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—L'Aiglon.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:15—David Harum.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2:15—8—Naughty Anthony and Madame Butterfly.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:30—Star and Garter.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2:15—8:15—San Toy.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:20—Arizona.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—8—The Gold Mine.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—8—L'Aiglon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—12:15—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:30—A Royal Family.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Cavalleria Rusticana—8:15—Pinafore.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Hodge, Podge & Co.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Gloriana.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—2:15—8:15—Sag Harbor.
THE NEW YORK THEATRE—2—8—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
SAVOY—2:15—8:20—Mistress Nell.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2—8—Sapho.

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Dr. Elmer Lee, 127 West 58th st. Hours 10-2.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Preparations are making in London to welcome British and Canadian troops on their return from South Africa. ==== The Boers under De Wet and Steyn are reported to be contemplating a descent on Cape Colony. ==== Mr. Krüger was heartily cheered wherever he appeared in Paris. ==== A Thanksgiving dinner was given by the American colony in Paris, at which Jules Cambon and Consul-General Gowdy were the chief speakers. ==== The battleship Kentucky arrived at Smyrna; her visit is said to have no hostile significance. ==== Sixteen miners were killed and thirty or forty wounded by an explosion of dynamite in a French colliery. ==== Another favorable bulletin was issued by the physicians of the Czar. ==== A blizzard raged in Newfoundland, and it is feared that many vessels have been lost on the coast. ==== In the Cuban Constitutional Convention a reply to the speech of General Wood in calling the convention to order was read.

DOMESTIC.—Rear-Admiral Frederick V. McNair died at Washington. ==== Unofficial reports received at Washington announced the loss of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite and five of the crew off Guam during a typhoon. ==== Representative Long, of Kansas, voiced the sentiment of the West in favor of a ship subsidy. ==== The United States will have three Admirals in the Orient. ==== Many tributes to the late Senator Davis were received by his family, setting forth the loss to the country by reason of his death; the Congress committees to attend his funeral will start from Washington to-day. ==== By reason of the floods part of an express train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad was plunged into the Ohio River, and an express messenger was drowned in his car, but the passenger cars remained on the tracks. ==== The Federal Grand Jury at Louisville is inquiring into the alleged Democratic election frauds, and some indictments have been already secured. ==== Senator Chauncey M. Depew made an address in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, where many State officials had gathered, to witness the placing upon the wall of a new portrait of Mr. Depew when he was Secretary of State in 1864; the Senator described the difficulties he had encountered at that time in collecting the vote of the New-York soldiers at the front.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular and less active. ==== Progress in the selection of the Committee of Fifteen of the Chamber of Commerce was reported; several names were mentioned in connection with the appointments; it was announced that the Tammany Vice Committee would report to-morrow. ==== The Rev. Dr. Paddock, of the Pro-Cathedral, testified before the Tenement House Commission about prostitution on the East Side. ==== Thanksgiving Day will be celebrated by many persons privately and publicly in and about the city. ==== A workman's head was cut off by an elevator which he was said to have himself unwittingly started; the police arrested a man alleged to have been in the car, and charged him with homicide. ==== Halcyon Skinner, an inventor, was run down by a train and killed in Yonkers. ==== Axtell, the famous trotter, and Robert J., the pacer, were sold at Madison Square Garden.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 39.

TRUST THE PUBLIC.

Unless all signs are delusive, this city is about to enter upon one of the most remarkable municipal campaigns in its history. The prospect of harmonious action among the many and varied forces which oppose corruption and misrule was never brighter; the need for such harmony was never greater. Already there is a substantial agreement as to the supreme necessity of the hour—that is, the overthrow of the power of Tammany Hall. The questions of the methods of the canvass and the names for the anti-Tammany ticket remain, of course, for later consideration, but they are questions of the utmost importance, which must be wisely solved in order to bring about the victory for which all are willing to work so hard and sacrifice so much. In order to solve these problems and maintain the necessary harmony of view and action among the many organizations involved frequent conferences will unquestionably be indispensable. Fortunately this year there is no organization of any importance which is declaring for "no conference." The lessons of previous years have apparently been well learned. The Citizens Union in its manifesto declares that it "will spare no effort to "secure active co-operation of all organizations, "societies and individuals qualified to render "effective service" in the work of securing for the city a municipal administration "without spoils, favoritism or political tyranny." The latest official expression on the subject by the Republican organization, made during the canvass of 1899, declares in equally strong terms for mutuality of action among the anti-Tammany forces. Other organizations this year are apparently dominated by the same wise and generous spirit. Conferences are assured, and there is reason to hope for the most beneficial results from them.

Nevertheless, in connection with this we have a suggestion to offer, namely, that the public be taken into the confidence of those who confer. It is true that this course could not be followed absolutely, for when the question of candidates is discussed there will obviously have to be some reservations, at least temporary reservations, but as wide publicity as possible, we believe, would make for continued harmony and final success. No committee, however devoted, no organization, however representative, is as much to be trusted as the public at large. Public men, it would seem, do not recognize this fact as they should. How many of them scheme and labor under cover for ends and aims thoroughly worthy which they could reach more surely and more quickly if they had the courage to come out into the open and take the public into their confidence! The public is a powerful helper, and it is ready when, as now, awake to its duty to take its stand in favor of the things that are right. Right thinking men do not appeal to the public enough. Many a man who is threatened by a political boss—with political extermination, let us say—gives up the game and retires from public view, or else saves himself at the sacrifice of his principles, when he might save both his career and his character by a bold appeal to the public sense of justice.

It is not pleasant to recall unfortunate incidents which belong to the past; but, without going uncomfortably into detail, it will not be denied that there have been occasions in this city when the various parties to political conferences have later complained that they were not treated with fairness in the conference, and have asserted that the unfairness of which they complain was the beginning of the subsequent disaster of which everybody complains. It would be a great pity if anything of this kind should happen again. We do not believe that it will happen again, but one way to make the avoidance of it certain would be to take the public as freely as might be into the interorganization councils.

CONSTITUTION AND POLICE.

The attempt to draft a law putting the police of this city under State control without violating Section 2, Article X, of the Constitution—which orders that "all city, town or village offi- "cers whose election or appointment is not pro- "vided for in this Constitution shall be elected "by the electors of such cities, towns and vil- "lages, or of some division thereof, or appointed "by such authorities thereof as the Legislature "shall designate for that purpose"—must be extremely interesting to the lawyers to whom the task is committed. It is not rendered less so by the fact that they can only guess what verdict the Court of Appeals may pass on their work if placed on the statute book, that court having hitherto rendered decisions on the subject far from consistent in spirit. It has upheld and it has overthrown laws taking the control of the police of various municipalities away from local authorities, and it is exceedingly difficult to fix surely the line of distinction. Indeed, one judge, while making a distinction in courtesy to a decision of former days, says he does not agree with it. If he had been on the bench when the case came up our whole law on the subject might have been different.

The constitutional provision in question was enacted in 1846. It came up for construction in 1857, when the law establishing a metropolitan police district for New-York, Kings, Richmond and Westchester, with Commissioners appointed by the Governor, was passed on by the Court of Appeals in the case of the People ex rel. Fernando Wood agt. Simeon Draper (15 N. Y.). The court declared the law constitutional. Chief Judge Denio, writing the majority opinion, said that this provision concerned only offices existing when the Constitution of 1846 was adopted, and that the Legislature had a free hand as to offices subsequently created. He conceded, however, that it could not evade the Constitution by merely creating offices with new names and without any substantial changes in the scope of duties performed, so that they could not properly be performed by existing local officers. He held that the creation of a metropolitan district including the cities of New-York and Brooklyn did create new offices not properly local in character. Nor did this interfere with the local self-government safeguarded by the Constitution or lessen the usefulness of city and town organizations. The Constitution did not require that local divisions should always possess the same measure of administrative power. Changes were made committing the support of the poor and the management of the schools to new hands, and there was nothing in the Constitution which localized the police power under all circumstances and deprived the Legislature of discretion as to the best mode of exercising it. Judge Brown and Judge Comstock dissented, and the former wrote an opinion holding that the police power was essentially local and that if it could be centralized by establishing a new territorial division neither city, town nor county, then the whole local government of the Constitution was undermined.

In 1867 the same question again arose. The Legislature of 1865 established a capital police force at Albany responsible to the Governor. The next year the city of Schenectady and a narrow strip the width of the New-York Central Railroad tracks connecting the two cities were added to the district. Practically the only question at issue was concerning contiguity of territory. Without committing himself to the doctrine that contiguity was necessary, Judge Porter held that this strip, frequented by criminals, was a proper object of especial vigilance and that the territory was in fact contiguous. The constitutionality of the law was unanimously affirmed (People ex rel. McMullen agt. Shepard, 36 N. Y.) on the doctrines of the People agt. Draper.

Six years later in the case of the People ex rel. Bolton agt. Albertson (55 N. Y.) an entirely different spirit prevailed in the Court of Appeals. A police district under State control had been created for Troy and three small tracts of territory, being parts but not the whole of adjoining towns. It was declared unconstitutional. Judge Allen wrote the opinion, which was concurred in by all the Court except Judge Folger, who upheld the authority of the People agt. Draper. Judge Allen pointed out that whatever might be the fact with regard to centralization of the police authority over two cities, as in the earlier cases, when the only object of legislation was to take authority from local officers by adding to the city limits an inconsiderable strip merely to give the territory the name and form of a police district as distinct from the ordinary civil divisions of the State, the law was plainly unconstitutional. Thus Judge Allen avoided reversing the former decisions, but he did not hesitate to say of Judge Denio "that but for his ability and in- "fluence the decision might possibly have been "the other way," and to add:

> That decision has now stood so long judicially uncondemned, although never, I think, satisfactory to the public or the legal profession, that it might not be proper, under any circumstances, to review or overrule it, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of constitutional government by the people, that the occasion to reaffirm its doctrines may never arise. To my mind the dissenting opinion of Judge Brown, concurred in by Judge Comstock, presents unanswerable arguments why the decision should have been different. The Constitution in providing for a State government in all its parts and for the entire territory, distributing its powers among the various departments and organizing and authorizing the creation and organization of local governments for the different parts of the State, under the general division of counties, cities, villages and towns, and in such forms that every power of government necessary to be delegated to any locality may be delegated to and conferred upon one or other of the municipal governments thus authorized and recognized, would seem to exclude the idea of the creation of any new or other division for the exercise of political power or any other or different local government, and by necessary implication prohibit it.

Another attempt at a State police force was made a few years later, when a district including the villages of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge was established. This law set up district police courts, and these were declared unconstitutional, the Court of Appeals at the same time holding that they were an essential part of the proposed system and that the whole law fell together. It therefore declined to settle the issue between the opinions of Chief Judge Denio and Judge Allen. Some attempts have been made to deduce the rule that policemen are not city officials, but merely under city authority as a matter of convenience, "because this "mode of selection has been deemed expedient "by the Legislature in the distribution of the "powers of government," as repeatedly affirmed by our courts, notably by Judge Haight in the case of Woodhull agt. the Mayor (150 N. Y.). The question here presented, however, concerns the responsibility of a city for the torts of its agents, and holds that a policeman is not an agent in the sense that the doctrine respondeat superior applies. Apparently the character of the police power as a local or State function under our Constitution is not firmly settled.

If the court of Chief Judge Denio's time were sitting a general State constabulary law would probably be upheld. The court of 1873 might take a different view, and clearly would upset any local district made by adding a town or two of Westchester or Nassau to this city for police purposes. There is no doubt that the Legislature can remodel the police system at discretion, leaving it in local hands. It might, for instance, take power from the Mayor and confer it on the Controller. That, perhaps, would secure reform, but probably would not meet with Mr. Platt's views. Some other local authority might be found for the same office. It is doubtful, however, if any purely metropolitan system under State control would be upheld. The old law of 1857 almost certainly would not be, for what were then several municipalities have been largely consolidated into one, and that law would come under the condemnation of Judge Allen's opinion in the People agt. Albertson.

MR. KRUEGER'S PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

Mr. Krüger seems to be in earnest in his endeavor to secure arbitration between Great Britain and the Transvaal. He has from his landing at Marseilles made arbitration the burden of his utterances. He has secured from the Municipal Council of Paris decided expressions in favor of it, and some members of the French Chamber of Deputies have similarly committed themselves. There is even a rumor, not fully authenticated, that he has formally petitioned the European Powers for arbitration under the Treaty of The Hague, and that two of them have responded favorably, while all the others refuse the request.

We called attention the other day to the carefully expressed judgment of M. de Martens, the Russian jurist, who was a conspicuous member of the Conference at The Hague, to the effect that the resolutions of that Conference are binding upon only those Powers that took part in it, that as the Transvaal took no part in the Conference it can have no legal claim to profit by the resolutions, and that the application of the resolutions to the Transvaal controversy is impossible. The only possible exception to this sweeping judgment seems to be in the twenty-sixth article of the Treaty of The Hague, which provides that the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of Arbitration may, under conditions prescribed by its own rules, be extended to cases between non-signatory Powers, or between a signatory and a non-signatory Power, "if the parties agree." But if either party declines to agree to such trial there can, of course, be no action by the Court. We suppose there is nothing more certain than that Great Britain would refuse to agree to any such arrangement.

The doors of the tribunal at The Hague being thus barred, there remains for Mr. Krüger an appeal for intervention on grounds outside those of the Peace Treaty. It is not easy to see on what grounds such an appeal could be effective. In the present century European Powers have resorted to intervention to prevent hostile acts against themselves, to preserve the balance of power, to prevent intolerance and anarchy, to enforce reparation for injury to life and property, to enforce treaty rights and obligations, and to maintain or to establish political institutions; the last named object, however, having been sought only in the early part of the century and being now quite out of date. For none of these purposes could intervention now be made in behalf of Mr. Krüger. He is, moreover, confronted in his quest with the serious obstacle of his own act in beginning war instead of seeking arbitration or intervention. Had he made such a pilgrimage and such an appeal as the present a year ago some practical good might have been gained. Instead he chose the arbitrament of war, and with its judgment he may now be compelled to be content.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

It has long been our custom to make the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society an occasion for calling particular attention to the admirable work which the society has been doing for almost half a century and for urging the wisdom of supporting it with increasing generosity. We do not need to repeat in this place details which have been reported elsewhere, but we should like to have our readers think, until they really comprehend it, of the fact that during the period of its existence the society has provided permanent homes for 22,121 homeless and destitute children, has found situations at wages in farmers' families in the country for 24,601, and has assisted in establishing in the country families numbering 24,500 children and 15,489 adults. The society's diversified activities include the maintenance of industrial schools, lodging houses and summer vacation homes, the visitation of the sick, the recovery of truants and temporary aid in various ways to great numbers of persons, but the practical beneficence of its work is most clearly revealed in its record of lives rescued from hopeless conditions and made permanently prosperous, useful and happy. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the blessings thus conferred upon the individuals directly cared for and upon the community.

It is gratifying to note that the year's work has left only a small deficit, which will soon be covered out of receipts from the school fund. But this fact should not be taken to mean that the society's income is equal to its requirements. It could make good use of a much larger amount of money than it has to spend, and is abundantly entitled to appeal for a more liberal support.

TWO COSTLY COMMISSIONERS.

General denunciation of the faults of the present municipal administration may not be so effective in promoting the right sort of public sentiment as direct criticism of certain departments. The watchful observer of the record in public office of Commissioner Henry S. Kearny, of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, cannot avoid the conviction that Mr. Kearny has excessively spendthrift notions as to using the money of the taxpayers. A few days ago The Tribune mentioned the extravagant estimates of Mr. Kearny for lighting the streets, parks and public buildings of the several boroughs. Those estimates were so ambitious that many taxpayers were stricken with palpitation of the pocketbook and were inclined to consult their family physicians. The reports of the meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment ever since Mr. Kearny was sworn in have shown that the Commissioner has an Oriental imagination with regard to the proper limit of city expenditures. He seems to be inspired by the thought that New-York is so big a town that it ought to spend incredible sums in his department. Those members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment who retain some sense of proportion have repeatedly appealed to him to be moderate in his estimates.

Far reaching as are the ideas of this Commissioner concerning the city funds, his disposition is by no means gentle when there is a chance for a clash with a fellow Commissioner. The delays in opening the new Gouverneur Hospital have been so protracted as to seem inexcusable. This new hospital on the downtown East Side should be in operation at the earliest possible date. The demand for hospital service in that part of Manhattan is urgent. It is the duty of Commissioner Kearny to provide the equipment and furniture for this hospital. But the Commissioner has had a quarrel with the head of another department in the city government, and apparently prefers to inflict suffering upon the people of the downtown East Side who need the new hospital rather than to equip the hospital as it should be equipped. On the first day of January, 1902, New-York will have a successor to Robert A. Van Wyck, and one of his duties will be to get rid of Kearny.

Commissioner Percival Nagle, the head of the Street Cleaning Department, should be remanded to the quiet leisure of private life when circumstances and the laws make it practicable to relieve him of the cares of public station. His talk about the proposed contract for removing snow from the streets of Brooklyn shows the sort of man he is. Give Nagle half a chance, and in a few years he would double or triple the cost of street cleaning in this city.

THE STAGE ON SUNDAYS.

When William L. Strong was Mayor of New-York and Theodore Roosevelt was president of the Police Board the Sunday laws were enforced unsparingly. Under that vigorous regime no theatrical manager was bold enough to open his playhouse on the first day of the week except for the mildest of "sacred concerts," without dramatic accessories of any kind. After the passing of the Strong administration came the wide open town of Van Wyck and a Tammany Police Board. Then some avaricious managers made up their minds that every barrier was down, and that they could open conspicuous theatres and invite the public to attend any sort of a show that they thought would be most gainful. They saw all around them the dramshops and the dives violating the laws on Sunday nights without fear of Van Wyck and the police, and they took it for granted they could safely defy the Sunday theatre statutes.

Up to a fortnight ago or thereabouts these lawbreakers were exultant, as they were piling up profits rapidly. But at last the Police Department was compelled to take active repressive measures. The general reprobation of the laxity and corruption of the police force became so vehement that even the most unscrupulous did not dare to tolerate longer the opening of theatres on Sunday nights for regular performances. Several arrests have been made, and several managers have been held to answer for their disregard of the Sunday laws.

The police should be supported in their newborn zeal against theatricals on the first day of the week. New-York does not desire Sundays like those in foreign cities, in which the afternoons are given up to sports of every imaginable kind, and every theatre is open in the evenings. In this city and this country generally the afternoons and evenings of six days in the week should suffice for the homes of theatrical amusement. It is unjust to the players and singers to ask them to work on Sundays. Public sentiment in this city and State is undeniably hostile to the stage on one day out of seven, and the police should enforce the laws.

Upon more than one occasion The Tribune's editorial page has pointed out that the charges which the pawnbrokers are allowed under the present law to exact from the owners of property pledged with them are excessive and unreasonable. The legal rates on loans less than $100 are 3 per cent for each of the first six months and 2 per cent for each of the following months. Hence the total for a year is no less than 30 per cent. A thoroughly unjust statute that, and oppressive to the poor who need to raise money by the pledging of goods of comparatively small value! The Legislature of 1901 ought to change the rates. In recent years interest on mortgages and on bonds of all kinds, the dividends of the savings banks and the rates on money in the financial centres have declined extensively. Investments of almost every sort bring in smaller returns on capital than they brought in the eighties. Why should the pawnbrokers be permitted to keep up extortionate charges?

An American bank, with large capital and strong men behind it, is about to be established in Calcutta, to meet in part the requirements of our rapidly growing trade with India. One commercial firm in Philadelphia interested in the enterprise has over one hundred agents in British India, and at all times goods to the value of nearly $1,000,000 in transit. America's role in the business of all the Oriental countries is henceforward to be a leading one, and as one of its incidents the banking house will follow the flag and the cargo wherever they go, expecting generous and not churlish rivalry from interests already in possession.

The model tenement houses in First-ave. have been so successful that the dividends on the investment have been raised from 3 per cent to 4. In the planning and building of these cleanly and comfortable homes practical wisdom and skill accomplished excellent results, and the management has been discreet and judicious. In every way the experiment has been so satisfactory that more investors should be encouraged to build such houses.

The poker decision gravely announced by Justices Beekman, Giegerich and O'Gorman, of our Supreme Court, will be talked about for months in the little coteries of five, six or seven who meet to elucidate the relative values of "straights," "flushes," "three of a kind" and "full hands." Moreover, it will be much discussed in the columns of the papers which delight in printing long articles concerning the percentages of the "draw." In the South and West, especially, many journals will undoubtedly consider this new development in poker as of surpassing interest and importance. The three learned Justices have decided that when a loser in a game of chance borrows money from a winner in order to settle his losses, that winner cannot recover the amount lent in a suit at law in this State, although had the borrower appealed to a fellow loser the lender might have a chance to get back his loan in a civil action. This decision introduces novel ethics and novel complications in poker, which may provoke even more trouble than the discovery of five aces in a single pack. If this is to be the law for the American game in the future, a physician should always be on hand to medicate the violent attacks of "cold feet" on the part of winners when they detect a disposition on the part of losers to borrow money.

Some cases of illness from beer poisoning in England are said to resemble closely the deadly beri-beri of the tropics. Naturally the difference between beri-beri and beery-beery should not be great.

The Horse Show itself proved that Americans are not losing enthusiasm for the choicest examples of horses of many different strains. The fact is demonstrated again by the brisk competition, exceedingly high prices, large attendance and lively interest which have marked the progress of the big sales since the close of the Horse Show.

Not many years have passed since certain blocks on the East Side north of Fulton-st. and south of Fourteenth-st. were known to be among the most densely populated, most filthy and most unhealthful urban districts in the United States. It is said by those qualified to speak that the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second sts. and between Tenth and Eleventh aves. is now in a worse condition than any of the tenement districts between the Bowery and the East River. The brooms and mops and scrubbing brushes of sanitary reform should be put in use promptly.

Controller Coler says that the total debt of this city is larger than the aggregate State debts of all the States in the Union. That is not a metropolitan distinction for which the taxpayers are grateful.

A construction company has offered to lay a British transpacific cable from British Columbia to Australia for $89,750,000, and to complete it by July 1, 1902. One of these days some such offer will be accepted and executed. But it will be discreditable to the United States if it is thus forestalled in completing the telegraphic circuit of the globe.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, Dean of Ripon, England, who is delivering the William Belden Noble course of lectures at Harvard, was an intimate friend of Dr. Jowett, and has for many years been one of the noteworthy leaders of the Broad Church party in the English Church.

A correspondent of "The Philadelphia Press" says that when the late R. E. A. Dorr was on the staff of "The Baltimore American" news came one day to the city editor that food in the Seven Foot Knoll Lighthouse, out in Chesapeake Bay, was exhausted and that the keeper and his family were starving. Dorr secured a custom house tug and loaded it with provisions. The weather was exceptionally cold, and the tug was stuck in the ice half a mile from the Knoll. Dorr left the boat and started over the ice. When he reached the lighthouse he was warmly greeted. "Come in the dining room," said the keeper's wife, after the rescuer had warmed himself. "Come in and have dinner with us." Mr. Dorr thought that hunger had made her mad. "I heard that you needed food," stammered Mr. Dorr as soon as he could speak. "Well, come to think of it," replied the housewife, "we do. We have plenty of meat and vegetables, flour and that sort, but the next time you are coming out this way we'd appreciate it if you'd bring over a few jars of quince jam," she added cheerfully. Mr. Dorr took his provisions back to Baltimore, but no account of his trip was written.

Otto H. Tittmann, who has been appointed Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, to succeed Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, has been connected with the survey for twenty years and more, and during the last seven or eight years served as assistant superintendent. He is regarded as a man of exceptional ability, and those most familiar with the work of the Bureau warmly commend his selection. It is understood that the policy and scheme of work inaugurated by Dr. Pritchett will be continued by his successor.

Albany, Nov. 28.—Frederic Paulmier, of Columbia University, has been appointed assistant in zoology in the Regent's Department, at a salary of $1,200, and Herbert P. Whittlock, of New-York City, assistant in mineralogy in the same department, at a salary of $900.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—Sister Sanghamitta, a Buddhist nun, has arrived from Honolulu, and proposes to speak throughout the country in behalf of her chosen faith. She represents the Maha Bodhi Society, which aims to promulgate the true teachings of Buddha. Sister Sanghamitta was formerly the Countess Decanavarro, wife of the one-time Minister from Portugal to the Hawaiian Islands. She was born in Texas and entered the order in New-York in 1897.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Included among those booked to sail for Havre to-day on the French Line steamer La Lorraine are Miss N. Alexander, Marchioness d'Adda, Miss Marie Louise d'Adda, the Rev. Jean Lexanoff, John C. Redman, Louis Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Skinner, Miss E. C. Sammons and E. Trier.

ANOTHER HONOR FOR LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

London, Nov. 28.—"Truth," which has always shown itself particularly well informed as to diplomatic affairs, says it is probable that Queen Victoria will offer a viscountcy or an earldom to Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, on his retirement from the diplomatic service, in recognition of his successful Embassy, adding, "all the more as this mark of royal favor will be much appreciated in the United States."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Speaking of sales," says "The Kennebec (Me.) Journal," "there have been some stories told of the rummage sales which have been so popular this fall. At one such sale in a Maine city among the curious wares displayed was a set of false teeth. And not only did several would-be customers try them to see if they would fit, but at last a customer bought them and carried them off in triumph. This is the solemn truth."

They have called to solicit the firm's assistance for a local charity.
Greene—Suppose we ask this gentleman that is coming up the aisle.
Gray—No; he's dressed too well, and he has too much the air of enterprise and activity. He is undoubtedly an underling on a small salary. We will tackle that slouchy looking, woebegone little man at the desk. He is sure to be the head of the establishment.—(Boston Transcript.

The work of renovating the old State House at Boston will soon be finished, and a new lion and unicorn will replace the old on the exterior wall. Although Councilman Linehan registered an objection to the insignia of British royalty being replaced on the old building, the heraldic beasts are going back. He introduced an order that the Mayor be requested to order the removal of the lion and unicorn, which was referred to Mayor Hart. The Mayor decided that the old State House should be restored, and that any feature removed because of age should be replaced by a duplicate.

You can't find a happier man in Maine than Uncle Eben Lancaster, of Bowdoinham, aged 104, who has just received a letter from President McKinley in thanks for his vote of November 6. May Uncle Eben again be first at the Bowdoinham polling place in 1904!—(Kennebec Journal.

Apropos of the elaborate outfit of General von Waldersee in China, an American Army officer is thus quoted in "The Saturday Evening Post": "This is something new in campaigning. It may do well enough in China, and for a Count, but it won't do for Americans. I remember what General Grant took with him on his final six days' campaign below Vicksburg. He didn't have an orderly, or a servant, or a horse. He didn't even have an overcoat, and he didn't have a camp chest. Why," continued the speaker, warming to the subject, "he didn't even take a clean shirt! I was with him, and I know. Yes, sir! General Grant's entire baggage for those six days was a toothbrush!" The officer paused a few moments, and then added, sadly: "And just think what he missed in not carrying around with him an eight room house!"

Mother (reading telegram)—Henry telegraphs that the game is over, and he came out of it with three broken ribs, a broken nose and four teeth out.
Father (eagerly)—And who won?
Mother—He don't say.
Father (impatiently)—Confound it all! That boy never thinks of anybody but himself! Now, I'll have to wait until I get the morning paper.—(Puck.

An advertisement recently published in a newspaper in Ireland set forth that "Michael Ryan begs to inform the public that he has a large stock of cars, wagonettes, brakes, hearses and other pleasure vehicles for sale or hire." This is the same paper which, in a glowing description of a funeral, announced that "Mrs. B., of G—— sent a magnificent wreath of artificial flowers in the form of a cross."

Solicitous Parent—I know, of course, you are not expected to teach religious dogma in the public schools, but I do think we are entitled to ask that you inculcate at least the elementary principles of sound ethics.
Teacher (by virtue of a pull)—I don't know about that, ma'am. I believe the School Board has shut down on fads this year.—(Chicago Tribune.

Job Caslett, of Edwardsville, Penn., is a busy man. Until recently he held six offices in that town. He was burgess, janitor of the town hall, keeper of the lockup, town clerk, driver of the borough team and Street Commissioner. The Court thought that he was entirely too busy and removed him as burgess, but he still fills the five other places.

Unfeeling.—At that moment the worm was trodden upon.
True to tradition, it turned.
Thereupon all the other worms shouted in chorus: "Rubber! Rubber!"
"Ugh!" gasped the victim, "I might have known that."—(Philadelphia Press.

CONCERNING SOCIETY.

Thanksgiving is essentially an American home festival. It is decreed somewhere, on account of its Puritanic and New-England origin, that turkey and pumpkin pies shall form part of the menu on the occasion, and that the day shall be largely devoted to family meetings. This is the spirit in which it is more or less kept in New-York. The prevalence of house parties has made the country most attractive, and there were many departures yesterday for different points near New-York. The clubs were practically deserted last night. Lakewood has its Thanksgiving golf match, which has brought together many golf enthusiasts, and Tuxedo offers extra inducements in the way of tennis and various games. There are house parties down Hempstead way, and up the Hudson, and in Westchester along the Sound.

Among those giving house parties to-day are Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, at Westbury; Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, at Mount Kisco; Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, at White Plains. Colonel and Mrs. William Jay have a large house party at Katonah, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Rham, jr., have another at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson. Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are at Ferncliff and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Bond Emerson and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland, jr., are entertaining in the neighborhood of Rye. Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert has a small house party near Great Neck.

It has been announced that the wedding of Miss Augusta Little, the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. McCarty Little, and Guy Norman, of Newport, will take place to-day at Newport. It will be a quiet family affair, as the bridegroom-elect has just lost his brother, Hugh Norman. Mr. and Mrs. Norman after a short honeymoon trip will go abroad.

In Philadelphia this evening a ball will be given at the Natatorium for the debutantes of the season. Several New-Yorkers will go over for the occasion.

Miss Helen M. Gould gives a feast for little orphans at Woody Crest, near Tarrytown, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has her regular dinner given at Newport for the newsboys and messengers. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt themselves are at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson.

A large stag dinner was given last evening at the Morris County Golf Club by the twins Michael and John Van Buren Davis. Mrs. Alexander Tiers gave a dinner in Morristown to the wives of the men whom the Davis twins had asked to their entertainment.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb will give a large reception on January 5 at their New-York home to introduce their daughter, Miss Frederica Webb. The Webbs have arranged to share their opera box on certain nights with James J. Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.

Several changes are given by rumor in the parterre boxes for the season. James Henry Smith will have the Babcock box on one evening of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Parker and John M. Bowers have secured it for the other evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee have taken the Perry Belmont box for Fridays. Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts will have the Warren box on one evening, and among the other newcomers are Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Mrs. Dahlgren, who has taken the R. Fulton Cutting box for Wednesdays. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dimock have the Heber Bishop box for certain evenings, while Mrs. Pearson and George S. Scott will share the August Belmont box. Egerton Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind will share the Gerry box. The Gerrys will have it for Monday evening. James Stillman has secured the Iselin box for Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin sailed this week for Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kane and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr., and Miss Iselin will go abroad soon.

Mrs. Langdon Schroeder has cards out for two days in December—Friday, the 7th, and Friday, the 14th—at No. 50 West Eleventh-st. It will be the introduction of her sister, Miss Marie de Neufville.

Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, who was Miss Jessie Jerome, will introduce two of her daughters this winter, Miss Lena Fanshawe and Miss Julia Fanshawe. A reception will be given at Mrs. Fanshawe's home, No. 13 East Forty-fifth-st., on December 15.

The engagement of Miss Florence Nightingale Carnegie, the second daughter of Mrs. Thomas M. Carneigie, of Pittsburg, and well known in New-York society, to Frederick Curtis Perkins, is announced.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, prior to her regular Wednesday afternoon bridge whist party, entertained the players at luncheon yesterday at her home, in East Seventy-eighth-st. The guests were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. B. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell and Miss Gretta Pomeroy.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, jr., who were expected to return to New-York yesterday, have decided to remain at Lenox until to-morrow in order to spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. Burden's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, who are entertaining a large house party at Elm Court. Mr. Burden, who has been ill from typhoid fever, is on the high road to recovery. He was up for the first time on Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles A. Post, who was Miss Marie C. de Trobriand, is about to give a large reception to introduce to society her daughter Edith, whose elder sister is Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley will close their country house, at Garrisons, N. Y., on Saturday, and open their town house, No. 1,030 Fifth-ave., for the season.

Mrs. William Whitehead Ladd, jr., gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 139 East Thirty-fourth-st., to introduce her daughter Elsie to society. Receiving with the debutante were Miss Ruth Jones, Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Edith Talbot, Miss Gertrude Herrick and Miss Madeleine Cary.

Mrs. Alfred Ely will give a dance at Sherry's on December 21 for her daughter Helen, and three at homes on the afternoons of December 5, 12 and 19, at her home, No. 175 Second-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. William Coster have taken possession of their new house, No. 246 Lexington-ave., where they will be for the winter.

The Catholic Club gives a reception to-night in honor of Archbishop Corrigan.

Mr. Bagby has arranged to have Mme Sarah Bernhardt appear at one of his musical mornings in December at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Dinner parties are being given to-day by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and by Miss Delia Gurnee at their homes in East Fifty-seventh-st. and Fifth-ave., respectively.

Mrs. Park Benjamin will give an afternoon reception at her home, No. 270 West Seventy-third-st., on December 7, to introduce her daughter, Miss Gladys Benjamin.

Mrs. Charles Russell Leaycraft has sent out cards for an at home at the Buckingham Hotel on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 4. She will likewise receive on the Tuesdays in January.

WANTS INHERITANCE TAX MODIFIED.

W. E. DODGE APPEALS IN BEHALF OF ART MUSEUMS.

W. E. Dodge, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has sent to Congressman Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the following letter regarding the Federal Inheritance tax:

> My Dear Sir: The present Federal Inheritance tax bears most heavily and discouragingly upon the art museums of the country. They are founded entirely for the education and delight of the people, and are doing great good. Pictures and statuary worthy of exhibition are very expensive, and come to these museums mostly as gifts. A large proportion of these are left by will, many of them having been heirlooms or collected by their owners during a long series of years. Under the present law these gifts are assessed at full and arbitrary values, and the museums are obliged to pay the large tax.
>
> The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New-York has assurance that large and valuable collections have been left to it by will, which they must either decline to receive or must open public subscriptions in order to enable them to pay the Government tax. I am sure the law was not meant to be oppressive in this regard. In all the inheritance laws of the several States, educational, charitable and art institutions are exempted, as they exist for the benefit of the people. In the modification of the law proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, will it not be possible to correct this great injustice? Trusting that your committee may give this matter favorable consideration, I am, my dear sir, with sincere regard, very truly yours,
>
> W. E. DODGE,
> Chairman Executive Committee.
>
> New-York, Nov. 22, 1900.