Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Hazel Kirke.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—'Way Down East.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:20—The Auctioneer.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—8:15—The Little Duchess.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:30—A Royal Rival.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:10—The Messenger Boy.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Second in Command.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—If I Were King.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—A Message from Mars.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:20—The Way of the World.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The New-Yorkers.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Der Veilchenfresser.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:30—Quality Street.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—A Royal Family.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Liberty Belles.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—8—Our Boarding House.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:20—Eben Holden.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—Florodora.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—Mme. Butterfly and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—A Night Off and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Blue Jeans and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Vaudeville.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—8:15—Under Southern Skies.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—Colorado.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Thanksgiving was observed in London by a dinner at the Hotel Cecil, where about 365 Americans and Englishmen sat at the tables and listened to speeches by a number of well known public and literary men. ═══ The surrender of Colon to the government forces is expected to occur to-day as the result of a conference of Liberal and Conservative leaders with officers of foreign war vessels in the harbor of Colon. ═══ Expert views of the condition of railways of the United Kingdom are to the effect that change of motive power cannot be effected without consolidation, which overcapitalization makes impossible. ═══ Captain A. T. Mahan, writing of the British army, concludes that by the experience of the last two years, the forces are in a much better condition than before, and that the British Empire has lost no prestige by her South African experiences.

CITY.—A fire which caused damage to the amount of $500,000, burned up lumber yards in East Tenth-st., and caused thousands of gallons of oil to be run into the East River in order to prevent its ignition; a watchman was burned to death in a Brooklyn fire, and wind delayed the firemen in a blaze in a hay and grain house. ═══ An explosion of gas in the feed channel near the Produce Exchange killed the electric power of the surface cars and stalled them in the downtown district for four hours. ═══ It was announced in a private letter from Rome that Monsignor Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, will succeed Cardinal Martinelli as the papal delegate at Washington. ═══ A. R. Peacock, the wealthy steel manufacturer, gave to two boyhood friends in Somerville, N. J., houses on the best street in the town as Thanksgiving remembrances.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Root, in the final section of his annual report, discusses civil government in the Philippines, saying that gratifying progress has been made, considering the obstacles to be overcome. ═══ James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, will receive the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House by default, on account of the absence of Mr. De Armond, of Missouri. ═══ A section of the Presbyterian Committee on Creed Revision held its first meeting in Washington. ═══ Latest estimates of the results of the collision on the Wabash Railroad, near Seneca, Mich., on Wednesday evening, place the loss of life at about eighty; yesterday was spent in caring for the injured. ═══ George M. Pullman, son of the late Chicago palace car builder, died in California of acute pneumonia. ═══ A fire in the Beaumont, Tex., oil fields, was extinguished just in time to prevent a serious disaster. ═══ "Young Corbett" beat McGovern in two rounds, and won the featherweight championship. ═══ Cornell beat Pennsylvania in football by the score of 24 to 6. ═══ Sydney Paget says Mr. Whitney's weanlings will not be brought to Rancocas.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 26 degrees; lowest, 18; average, 22.

SOME SERIOUS REFLECTIONS.

The laudable ambition to be officially recognized and popularly distinguished as turkey raiser to the President of the United States is cherished by two valuable citizens of the republic. One of them has Rhode Island for his base of operations, the other Pennsylvania—a small commonwealth and a large one, but both glorious and by the grace of God free and independent. We hope to arouse no contention in saying that Rhode Island has achieved great celebrity by the production of turkeys. The fact is obvious and indisputable. Of all who have survived the perils of an imperious and undiscriminating appetite and are otherwise competent to pronounce an intelligent opinion upon the subject, we suppose that a large majority, if privileged to select a habitat and an environment for the conscientious turkey resolved to deserve the highest destiny vouchsafed to its race, would without hesitation choose the shores of Narragansett Bay. And yet we conceive it to be possible that this general preference merely illustrates the force of tradition. Is it true that there is something inherent in the soil and climate of Rhode Island which co-operates with human sagacity to develop the infinite possibilities contained within a turkey's egg? Or can it be that there has been evolved in the bird itself by the mysterious forces of heredity a moral consciousness which aspires to perfection—that the tenderest fledgling feels a sense of individual responsibility, and that the very chipping of the shell is responsive to a virtuous purpose?

These are profound suggestions, which we have not sufficient time to discuss, but until they have been examined with more care than has hitherto been bestowed upon them the loyal sons of Pennsylvania will continue to dismiss them with contempt. Moreover, so long as they are able to point to the established fact that other domestic fowls achieve pre-eminent excellence in the Keystone State, it would be both rude and dangerous to relegate the Pennsylvania turkey to an inferior class. In the case of competitive specimens dedicated to the Presidential table a single triumph might be accidental and prove nothing, but it is to be regretted that a record is not regularly kept, from which the truth might be ultimately deduced. We understand that the present administration, instead of subjecting the Pennsylvania and Rhode Island candidates to a Civil Service examination, inconsistently consented that the choice should be made by chance, and that nobody will ever know which was the more deserving bird.

There is however, some consolation in the possibility that neither was wholly worthy of Executive preferment. For we have remarked with no slight anxiety the announcement that one of them weighed thirty pounds and the other thirty-two, as if there were a necessary or presumptive connection between merit and avoirdupois. The fact is that a dangerous tendency may be discerned in vain allusions to the size of the birds consigned to the White House a few days ago for the President's Thanksgiving dinner. We would not go so far as to say that a turkey weighing thirty pounds or more cannot represent the loftiest standard, but, if indeed it ever was truly great at any stage of its career, it must inevitably have degenerated before its apotheosis. Yet we once knew a man of penetrating judgment who, as the result of long experience and observation, had reached the conclusion that a turkey weighing more than twenty-three pounds was always in a perilous and usually in a decadent state. He himself preferred an eighteen pounder for his own table, and would rather take his chances with a lighter weight than go beyond his well considered limit. We respectfully commend this expert opinion to the gentlemen from Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, to whom in some degree the future of a great American institution is committed. It contains a warning which, as patriotic citizens, they cannot afford to ignore.

ALL APPOINTMENTS TOGETHER.

Mr. Low's comfort and convenience will probably be promoted by adherence to the plan of not announcing his selections for office one by one. Probably, also, a more satisfactory result will be achieved if the Mayor-elect keeps matters in his own hands until he is able to announce his complete list.

Every preliminary announcement, while it would gratify legitimate curiosity, would add to the difficulty of selecting men for the remaining offices. Every interest which found itself disappointed would redouble efforts and seek to secure as a consolation prize the best of the offices yet unfilled. Mr. Low is not lacking in ability to resist pressure and to act on his own judgment, but there is no reason why he should subject himself to unnecessary pressure by giving occasion at every new appointment for a realignment of officeseekers and the presentation of a series of new "claims" based on the lack of favors already shown to a particular interest, or the favors shown to some other interest. Mr. Low has properly and wisely repudiated all thought of apportioning patronage among the various bodies supporting him. It is inevitable, however, that he should seek assistants within all of them. He can do this much better without being brought at every turn face to face with complaints and rivalries. After all the appointments are made it will make no difference to anybody whether there has been a "fair division" of offices or not, and it is only just to the various anti-Tammany organizations to say that, so far as appears, none of them are making claims to anything of the kind or doing anything but respectfully placing before the Mayor-elect the names of men thought worthy of his attention. Nevertheless, human nature is such that with the best of intentions different bodies of men, who after all was settled would cheerfully accept a situation, would find themselves spurred to keen rivalries so long as the field was open.

Moreover, Mr. Low doubtless desires to gather about him assistants of diverse qualifications, who, while fitted for the work of a particular department, will be able to supplement one another as advisers. To make such a cabinet he must consider the men collectively, and not as isolated individuals picked out with an eye merely to their capacity for certain executive work. By keeping in reserve announcements and comparing tentative selections, the Mayor-elect can gather about himself a staff which will work harmoniously, and have at his command a variety of talent for every emergency.

NOT A WOODEN NUTMEG.

That is not one of those proverbial but imaginary "wooden nutmegs" which is now under consideration in the State of Connecticut, and to deal with which a constitutional convention has been summoned. It is a particularly real and tangible nut, perhaps with a rough burr and a hard shell, but also with a sweet and succulent kernel, which may be had if the nut be rightly cracked. Ostensibly and technically the issue concerns Connecticut alone. But in a higher sense it concerns every State in this Union, and the Union itself, and involves in vital measure the most essential and fundamental principles of representative government. For, apart from and above all others, the paramount question before the convention will be whether representation in the legislature is to remain as hitherto, based upon the integrity of town units, or is to be based upon actual population.

From one point of view the traditional and existing system seems incongruous. Under it each town has one representative in the legislature and no more—excepting in a few extreme cases—regardless of its size. So the hundred voters in one town have as much representation and as much power in the legislature as the thousand voters in another town. One man in the one town counts for as much as ten men in the other. That, it is easy to say, is not democratic and is not just. There is, however, another point of view. We must remember that the State, or the Colony which preceded it, was formed by a union of towns as peers. In those early days the differences between towns in point of population were not so great as now. The towns were nearly equal, and they came together as equals. Practically the town, and not the individual voter, was the unit, the integral factor of the Colony and State. That is to say, the State was formed as a union of so many towns, not as a mass of so many citizens. And the question arises whether the towns have not a right to insist upon the maintenance of that original compact.

An instructive parallel is to be found in the constitution of the United States and in the formation of this nation. This nation is a union of States, and in the constitution of the United States Senate and some other important matters the States are the units of representation. Delaware and Nevada count for as much as New-York and Illinois. In the United States Senate, or in the election of a President by the House of Representatives, the 42,000 voters of Delaware have as much authority as the 1,600,000 voters of New-York. One man in Delaware is equal to thirty-eight men in New-York. There is an incongruity, or an injustice, at least as great as that existing in the case of the Connecticut towns. Yet we do not suppose any change in that system will ever be seriously proposed. Even if it were it would be practically impossible. And there is ground for arguing that the same principle should be maintained in both cases. The nation was formed on the basis of integral and equal States, and the State—in the case of Connecticut—was formed on the basis of integral and equal towns; wherefore the integrity and the equality of States and towns should be respected.

Illustrations and parallels might be sought elsewhere and be carried further. In New-Jersey, for example, there is an equality of counties in the State Senate, so that the 3,400 voters of Cape May elect one Senator, and the 71,000 voters of Essex elect only one; one man in the former county counting for more than twenty in the latter. Again, in all the States, in voting for officers who are to make and administer the laws of property and taxation, the man who has no property and pays no taxes has one vote, and the man who has millions of property and pays thousands a year in taxes has only one. But there is no prospect of changing that system. If, therefore, the small towns of Connecticut shall insist upon the maintenance of the old system, under which they are the peers of their larger neighbors, they will have plenty of precedents for their action, and they will not be illogical nor constitute an anomaly. It may be that they will not thus insist, and on many grounds it may be desirable that they shall not, but shall permit representation to be based upon population. Perhaps the best plan would be that adopted in the national Congress, to give the towns equal representation in the Senate and to have representation in the Assembly based upon population. The objection to that is that it would make the Senate a too numerous body; and, besides, the contrary principle is now in force, the Senate being based upon population and the Assembly upon town units. This latter fact constitutes the one real anomaly of the whole situation. However the problem may finally be solved, it is a genuine and serious problem, well worthy of the best deliberations of Connecticut statesmen and of the thoughtful attention of students of government throughout the world.

THE TURIN EXHIBITION.

There is to be held at Turin next summer an International Exhibition of Decorative Art, which promises to be of high importance to the development of that art all over Europe. Of pictures and statues there are always exhibitions in plenty everywhere. But too little has hitherto been done for the encouragement of those who do not crave opportunities to execute independent works on canvas or in marble, being content to occupy themselves with the thousand and one different things, more or less conspicuous, which go to make a beautiful home. These artists already form a large company by themselves, and they have done a great deal to make more than one latter-day exhibition, chiefly devoted to painting and sculpture, more generally interesting. They have not so often, however, had exhibitions of their own, and they need them; not only to make their work better known to the world, but in order that they may enjoy that interchange of ideas which an exhibition, more than anything else, is calculated to facilitate.

There is much that needs to be improved in the decorative art of our time. In France, as has recently been pointed out in The Tribune, the new school has produced some things that are beautiful, with a great many more that are merely eccentric. The recent exhibition at Glasgow, in which considerable attention was paid to the illustration of this field of artistic activity, presented a situation somewhat similar to that at Paris in 1900. Along with much sane and interesting work there was an abundance of decorative art disclosing a most inadequate emulation of the late William Morris, leading to grotesque results. Italy as much as any country in the world is waiting for lessons in true decoration, and the exhibition at Turin should mean a distinct benefit to the nation. It is projected under the patronage of the King, the committee of organization is presided over by the Duke of Aosta, and eminent Italians have identified themselves with the enterprise in official or quasi-official positions. Of course, if the affair is to be a success it must not only be supported by the native artists and public spirited citizens generally, who have already thrown themselves heartily into the work, but it must be assured of the co-operation of foreign nations.

This co-operation has to some extent already been secured. The Minister of Fine Arts in France has agreed to aid the committee formed in that country. Similar official sanction and encouragement have been obtained in England, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, and elsewhere in Europe. During the summer just ended Baron Casana, the Mayor of Turin, forwarded through the Italian Ambassador at Washington a letter to the President of the United States, begging him to do what he could to promote the participation of American artists, artisans and manufacturers in the exhibition. The opportunity deserves serious attention. To take advantage of it would undoubtedly stimulate and strengthen business relations between the two countries. Furthermore, decorative art has characteristics of its own in the United States; both in design and in workmanship we have reached a stage of taste and proficiency which would only reflect credit upon us if made manifest at Turin. It is in every way desirable, in short, that we should be represented there.

It appears, however, that while many Americans would be glad to exhibit, they do not feel inclined to assume the inevitable expenses, such as those of packing, transportation, installation, and so on. An appropriation by Congress would speedily remove this difficulty, and it is hoped that some such step may be taken, in order that the United States may take part in what will undoubtedly be a memorable demonstration in the encouragement of decorative art. The American committee will have, we are sure, the support of the public in any efforts made to obtain the necessary legislation.

A SUGGESTION.

While the good people of New-York are in a ferment over the vexed and vexing question of Sunday opening (notwithstanding the willingness of the up-State legislators to settle local excise affairs for them out of hand), an Ohio Solon is striking boldly at the root of the whole matter. Dr. M. P. Warner, State Senator-elect from Cuyahoga County, hopes to have the next legislature enact a bill providing that "all bartenders and people who mix drinks" must pass an examination and receive a license from the State before being permitted to dispense liquid refreshments. The examination, he says, "would "probably consist of questions pertaining to the "ingredients in the various kinds of liquor and "the percentage of alcohol in the different kinds "of drinks." He would also require the prospective bartender to stand a certain test—not too high, of course—as to his moral character.

The only thing about this new proposition which strikes us as strange is that the bartender licensing idea should never have been thought of before. For years boards of pharmacy and kindred institutions have been insisting upon licenses for the young men who desired to dispense jalap and ipecacuanha, and yet how many hundreds of people want a Martini cocktail to one who desires ipecacuanha? And how convincing the logic which (though we have not read his argument) we feel sure Dr. Warner will employ in driving conviction home to the minds of his fellow Senators! What is a fine schoolhouse without instructors qualified to teach the young idea? What avails it that you have the proper ingredients for a Dust Dispeller or a Daughter of the Dawn if you have no Only William to mix them? Moreover, an educated and cultured caste of bartenders would make obsolete and impossible such barbarous concoctions as the stone fence and shandy-gaff, and—who knows?—might in time induce Chicago to take its champagne otherwise than frappé. There are great possibilities for such a reform as that initiated by Dr. Warner, and its field may well include every State in the Union except Kentucky; the entire male population of that commonwealth would probably resent the slight to its knowledge of good liquor implied by the legislation contemplated on the other side of the Ohio.

Even the weather was something to be thankful for in this part of the world, being about as fine a sample of early winter as the splendid climate of New-York has ever turned out.

That is a wild story which comes from Mexico expressing surprise that Argentina's arbitration proposals have been permitted to come before the Pan-American Congress, since it was expressly agreed on Chili's demand that no such proposition was to be tolerated, and Chili gave warning of her immediate withdrawal from the Congress in case it were admitted. There was no such foolish agreement, and Chili made no such unworthy threat. If the Congress wants to discuss arbitration it is perfectly free to do so.

Rural free delivery of mails is now an accomplished fact, and will before long be a universal benefaction. It should promote good roads, and good roads should encourage it.

A true New-England Thanksgiving, that of yesterday, with nipping airs and a keen, biting Plymouth Rock temperature. The mercury sank low, but the genuine holiday spirit rose to lofty heights, and was by no means lacking in warmth. Never was there a more numerous host of happy feasters. And the generous hand of charity was even more bountiful than in earlier times. Never did turkey and pie have finer flavor than on the cold, brisk, breezy Thanksgiving Day, the first of the twentieth century.

Mr. Croker's low bassoon of harmony may try to sound sweet and soft, but its breath will be wasted. The false notes are too frequent.

Torpedo tubes are eliminated from the plans of the two battleships and the two armored cruisers adopted by the Naval Board of Construction. The board concludes that the proper craft from which to launch a torpedo is the submarine or surface torpedo boat, not the large fighting ships. It has been contended by many naval authorities that for a torpedo to prove effective it is essential that it be fired at short range, and that the vessel sending it must be able to get quickly away from the enemy's big battery. The board seems to accord with these views by abandoning the torpedo tube as a part of the equipment of the larger war vessels.

Indicted betrayers of trust may not be eager to get changes of venue since the out of town jury convicted Diamond. In no county of the State are twelve good men and true likely to acquit criminals whose guilt is so plain as that of Diamond and men like him.

The official entomologist of New-Jersey asseverates solemnly with his hand upon his heart that the State of his loyal devotion was not the original birthplace of the most virulent and pestilential of the mosquito tribes, but that the worst of these exasperating insects came from Long Island, crossed New-York Bay and invaded New-Jersey. Can it be doubted that the legislature at Trenton in its next session will add at least 100 per cent to the salary of this patriotic son of the soil? But we warn him never to wander into any part of the region between Montauk and Hunter's Point. His fate would be pitiful.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Electrical World" tells of a blind young woman who is a successful telephone operator. She is Miss Abbie Downing, of Mattoon, Ill. She is twenty-three years old, a graduate of the Indianapolis School for the Blind, and has become an expert switchboard operator. She locates a call on the board by the sound of the "drop," or falling shutter, or, if busy and the warning click has not been heard, her nimble fingers travel over the board with great rapidity, accurately reading its condition. In addition to handling the calls, she also takes charge of the toll station, and "by an accurate system of bookkeeping makes a record of all toll charges." Her accomplishments include all the usual domestic duties, as well as music.

Mrs. Upchurch—Maud, I wish you wouldn't have so much to do with that young Higginside. I am told he is a confirmed agnostic.
Miss Maud—Why, mamma; the agnostics don't confirm people, do they?—(Chicago Tribune.

Cecil Rhodes was greatly amused some time ago when he was on his way home from the Cape on a Castle liner. While passing Cherbourg several vessels of the French Channel squadron were drawn up in line to salute the ex-Empress Eugenie's yacht. The Frenchmen, who were spread out on the yards of their vessels, shouted "Vive l'Imperatrice!" The Castle liner's captain, wishing to show his respect to the Empress, got his men ready to salute, but in the short time at his disposal he could not school his crew to repeat the French words. "Tell them to say 'Beef, lemons and cheese,'" suggested Rhodes, playfully, and, to his utter amzaement, the yacht was greeted with a deafening yell of "Beef, lemons and cheese!" which entirely drowned the voices of the French sailors. The ex-Empress is stated to have expressed great pleasure at the compliment afterward.

Mr. Nipper—I saw Mrs. Flyer at the Daisy Hotel last evening, and she was there with a married man, too.
Mrs. Nipper—The brazen thing! I wonder who he was?
Mr. Nipper—Her husband, of course. At least she introduced him to us as her husband. Didn't you know she was married last month?
Mrs. Nipper—Brute!—(Boston Transcript.

According to "The Canadian Gazette," a woman in England said not long ago to one who came from the city of Quebec, "I suppose you frequently see the Falls of Niagara." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "I often take a morning walk there before breakfast," adding, "It is only about five hundred miles." According to another story, at the time of the Queen's Jubilee in London a lady of rank sent an invitation for a garden party to some Canadians. It was a very pleasant letter and very kindly expressed, and she ended by saying, "Please come in your native dress."

If it were not for the Irish members of Parliament half of the fun of parliamentary proceedings would be lost. "Sir," said an Irish M. P., "if I have any partiality for the honorable member, it is against him." "Sir," said another, "I answer boldly in the affirmative, No!" "The silence of the Irish members of the house," said another, "shall be heard no longer!" Sir John Parnell declared that "every man ought to be ready to give his last penny to save the remainder of his fortune!" while another spoke of "redeeming a character irretrievably lost!" Another member declared he was not going to reiterate what he was going to say, but that "the time has come—indeed, is rapidly arriving—when the population of Ireland will be decimated by two-thirds!"—Tit-Bits.

Frederic Villiers, the well known war artist and correspondent, tells of having seen the following sign in a prominent hotel in an Australian town where water was scarce: "Please don't use soap when washing, as the water is required for tea."

"Your upstairs neighbor must be a heavy football giant. He shakes the chandeliers at every step."
"That's where you are quite wrong. My upstairs neighbor is a delicate little blue eyed thing, but she will wear mannish shoes."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Chief of Police of Paris has offered prizes to such French workmen as are capable of designing attractive toys for the holiday trade. His object is to check the importation of toys from Belgium and Germany.

A SUNSET SONG.

Back of the gold hills the dying sun,
And the light of day like a dream is done;
Like a beautiful dream that we fain would hold
As misers cherish the gleam of gold.
But dreams drift past—
Too bright to last;
And Night comes fast—and Night comes fast!

O well for the beautiful morning light,
If it but be well for the falling Night;
If the heart can say at the death of Day,
"Light has been folded in Love away!
And Love will last
When Light is past
And Night comes fast—and Night comes fast!"

Back of the gold hills the dying sun,
But rest—sweet rest, with the day's work done!
Weary the day, for all its light,
To the arms of the dear, enfolding Night.
Rest from the rod—
From the thorn-strewn sod,
In Night that is Light in the love of God.
—(Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

J. M. Longyear, of Marquette, Mich., who built himself a palatial home at a cost of $500,000 in that city, has become so embittered against the city for allowing a railroad to run so near his property that he will move the house, stone by stone, to Boston, which project will cost almost as much as the house itself cost originally.

"Here's a queer announcement on the bottom of the bill of fare, 'The proprietor will be glad to receive complaints against the waiters.'"
"What's queer about that?"
"Why should the proprietor be 'glad' to receive complaints?"
"Because then he knows that the customers are not getting more than their money's worth.—(Catholic Standard and Times.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 28 (Special).—President Roosevelt spent a quiet day. In the forenoon he went to Secretary Root's home, and they took a long walk in the suburbs. Although it was windy and cold, the President wore no overcoat.

The President, with his sons, Kermit and Archibald, went for a short walk this afternoon.

This evening the President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. John Cabot Lodge, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Captain Charles G. Davis, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and Mrs. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Adams. After dinner the party went into the Red Parlor, where they spent the evening.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 28 (Special).—Secretary Hay spent Thanksgiving Day at home with is family.

Secretary Root has returned from New-York, where he went on private business. He took a long walk with the President this morning and passed the remainder of the day quietly at his home, in N-st.

Secretary Long spent a few hours at the Navy Department this forenoon and received some dispatches from the isthmus concerning the troubles there. The rest of the day he remained in his apartments at the Portland.

Secretary Hitchcock went to his office this morning, but partook of the holiday dinner with his family and spent the remainder of the day quietly. This evening he entertained a few friends.

Postmaster General Smith did not go to his office. He took a walk in the forenoon, and about 1 o'clock met Mrs. Smith, who had made a visit in Philadelphia this week. They had Thanksgiving dinner at the Arlington, and spent the rest of the day in their apartments.

Secretary Gage spent Thanksgiving Day at his home, in Rhode Island-ave., and his guests were Representative and Mrs. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; Frank A. Vanderlip, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. C. S. Thompson and her daughter, of Maryland.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by house parties in the country, by dinner parties in town, by the opening of the Horse Show at Orange, and by a hunt breakfast given by Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg at the Meadow Brook Club, which was followed by a most spirited run with the hounds.

Among the house parties were those of Mrs. Mackay, whose guests had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the features of her new country place at Roslyn; of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, at Westbury; Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, William C. Whitney, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs Hamilton McK. Twombly, Colonel and Mrs. Astor and Levi P. Morton. Among those who gave dinner parties in town were Miss Serena Rhinelander, at her house, in North Washington Square; Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at her house, in West Fifty-seventh-st.; Peter Marié, at his house, in East Thirty-seventh-st.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, at their house, in East Fifty-fifth-st., and Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup, at their house, in Fifth-ave.

Henry Clews, jr., was united in marriage yesterday, in the forenoon, at Christ Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. James M. Farr, to Mrs. Louise Hollinsworth Gebhard. She was attended by her sister, Miss Morris, of Baltimore, while the bridegroom was supported by Payne Whitney and Milton Barger. Among the others present were Mr. and Mrs. Clews and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish returns to town for the season on Monday from her country place at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson.

The Majestic reached port yesterday in time to enable its passengers to celebrate Thanksgiving Day on land. Among those on board were Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey and Miss Barbey, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter and Miss Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, with Miss Moller and Edwin C. Moller, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Oothout.

Mrs. Richard Irvin spent Thanksgiving at Baltimore, where she is staying with her mother, Mrs. Morris.

Lispenard Stewart has issued invitations for a dinner party to take place this evening at his house, in Fifth-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson return to town from Westbury to-day, and will be at their home, in Fifth-ave.

Mrs. William Rockefeller gives a reception on December 2 at her house, in Fifth-ave., for the purpose of presenting her daughter Ethel to society.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor have issued invitations for a dance on December 19 at their house, No. 1 Lexington-ave., at which their daughter Edith will make her debut.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Alice Morton are expected to arrive from Europe either to-night or to-morrow morning.

Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, is spending a few days in town, at the Cambridge.

J. Montgomery Strong will lead the cotillon at the dance of the first Friday Cotillon, which takes place on December 6 at the Waldorf-Astoria. The guests will be received by Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster, Mrs. Maitland Armstrong, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant. Many of the season's debutantes, including Miss Janet Fish, Miss Adeline Havemeyer, Miss Mary Ray Winters, Miss Ethel Rockefeller, Miss Edith Poor and Miss Elizabeth Lamont, will be present at the dance.

Mrs. David M. Morrison, whose daughter Natalie made her debut at a large reception given on Wednesday, is arranging to give a ball early after the New Year.

WEDDINGS.

Orange, N. J., Nov. 28 (Special).—Miss Mabel Lee, daughter of Joseph Lee, and Joseph Law were married last night at the bride's home, in Meadow-st., East Orange, by the Rev. August Fliedner. The maid of honor was Miss Annie L. Law, and the bridesmaid was Miss Lillian Van Riper. George W. Bradley was the best man, and the ushers were Ernest E. Law and George B. Ellor. Elizabeth L. Longshaw was the flower girl.

Gloucester, N. J., Nov. 28 (Special).—Miss Lena Harper and Charles Tonkins were married to-night in St. Mary's Church. Miss Jennie Harper, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and George Marvel, of Philadelphia, was best man. The Rev. Charles J. Geise officiated.

PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Benjamin Tillett, the organizer of the London Dockers' Union, who arrived here recently to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will begin in Scranton on December 5, is, perhaps, with the exception of John Burns, the best known labor leader in England. He is in the most literal sense of the word a self-educated man. In his boyhood he worked at odd jobs as a helper in the mines and at the docks. He went to sea when he was fourteen, serving three years in the merchant service and two in the navy. Returning to London, he worked along the docks and organized the London Dockers' Union, the strike of which in 1889 first brought John Burns and "Tom" Mann into prominence. He has been a member of the London County Council, and was at one time a candidate of the Labor party for Parliament. He is slight and wiry, and does not look his age, which is a little over forty. He has more the appearance of a divinity student than a labor leader. Mr. Tillett is an effective speaker, and has a dry humor, which has made him popular, in addition to his executive ability.

Just how successful John E. Redmond, the Irish leader in the House of Commons, and his two associates will be in the accomplishment of their mission of creating a sympathetic interest for Ireland in this country which will be of sufficient force to influence England does not yet appear. Mr. Redmond has several of the characteristics of a popular leader. His outspoken frankness and his habit of hitting a head whenever he sees it remind one of Justice Jerome. As might be imagined from his tactics in the House of Commons, he can speak for hours without tiring. He believes it is as much the prerogative and duty of an Irish member to discuss questions affecting the welfare of other parts of Great Britain as it is of other members to discuss Irish affairs. Mr. Redmond is about forty-five years old, compactly built, with an inclination to stoutness. His slightly florid face is set off by black hair and mustache tinged with gray. His forehead is prominent, high and full, and his head well poised upon his broad shoulders. In public speech he is argumentative and aggressive, but not boisterous. In temperament he is optimistic and fond of the humorous side of life. He enjoys using a veiled form of sarcasm.

The appointment of Kurino Sinichiro to the highest post in the Japanese diplomatic service, that of minister at St. Petersburg, will be gratifying to those who knew him at Harvard twenty years ago, and afterward as the minister at Washington who negotiated the treaty with the United States which first gave Japan her standing of equality with the first class nations of the world. Mr. Kurino was born on Christmas Day, 1853, in Chikuzen, and is therefore not quite forty-eight years old, but his wide experience and energetic ability eminently fit him for the great responsibility now put upon him of preserving the peace between Russia and Japan until Japan is in better condition for what has come to be regarded as the inevitable conflict in the Far East. In 1874 he was sent by his feudal chief, Prince Kuroda, to Harvard, where after seven years he was graduated from the Law School. Returning to Japan, he entered the Foreign Office, and was influential in securing the independence of Corea and in bringing about the war with China. When he came to Washington, in 1894, he quickly concluded with Secretary Gresham the convention which recognized Japan's right to international independence, by abrogating the treaties forced upon that country before she took up Western civilization. On account of fears that Japanese immigrants might flood this country, the treaty was not concluded until Great Britain had concluded a similar agreement. Since leaving Washington, Mr. Kurino has been minister at Rome and Paris.

Bridgeport, Conn., has a new Mayor. He is fifty-eight years old, and has spent twenty-eight of those years shovelling coal into the furnaces of a big manufacturing concern in that city. Denis Mulvihill's political career began six years ago, when he was elected alderman on the Democratic ticket. His action in opposing what he considered municipal extravagance won him the Democratic nomination this fall, and, much to the surprise of the Republican regulars (many independents voted for him), he was elected head of the city government. "Rugged Honesty" was the watchword of his supporters, and the new Mayor is besieged with requests that he allow manufacturers of cigars, soap, etc., to make use of his trademark. He is modest under his new honors, but says he intends to cut down some high salaries (his own is $3,000; four times the salary of Denis Mulvihill, stoker) and see that more poor men are employed in city work.

The German Emperor has been teaching his barber a lesson. Very punctual himself, the Emperor insists that his servants shall also be punctual, and as he noticed some time ago that his barber was almost always a few minutes late when the time came for shaving him he gave him a gold chronometer and urged him to make good use of it. Much to his surprise, the barber continued to be a few minutes late almost every morning, and, after waiting in vain for some signs of improvement, the Emperor said to him at last:

"Have you still the chronometer which I gave you?"

"Yes, your majesty, here it is," replied the barber, taking it from his pocket.

"Give it to me," said the Emperor. "It is evidently of no use to you, and you can have this one instead."

With these words he placed the handsome gold chronometer on his dressing table and handed to the amazed barber a nickel plated watch worth about a dollar.

A story that amuses the friends of Secretary Long and Captain Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, concerns little Miss Lemly, who regards her father as about the biggest man in the country. Her teacher, in a talk to the scholars on current events, asked if any one could tell who was Secretary of the Navy. Little Miss Lemly's hand was raised at once. "The Secretary of the Navy," she said, "is a man who works in my father's office."

Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, selected as the successor of George R. Bidwell as Collector of the Port, is one of the most indefatigable workers in the State Legislature. Of slight, wiry build, he has a clean shaven, acute face. His position as chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities is a responsible post, and he has been an invaluable assistant to Governor Odell, at whose request he has decided to serve in the Senate until the coming session ends, and not to assume his new office until April 1. Senator Stranahan's full name is Nevada Nebraska Stranahan. This queer name was given to him by his father, who was a farmer near Oswego. At the time Senator Stranahan was named the great West was just beginning to develop. At that time Nevada and Nebraska were much in the public eye, and the elder Stranahan, impressed by reading about these Territories, named his son after them.

Murat Halstead is one of those old newspaper men who do not need a newspaper to find a great audience. He has reached a time of life when he enjoys his independence, his College of Journalism, and in a general way "his fling," all the more from not carrying too much luggage in the shape of an established paper whose traditions and interests he must conserve. His last performance is a "Life of McKinley," sold by subscription, with a comfortable copyright per volume, on which the publishers are already settling with him for a sale of over half a million copies. The insatiate "copy producer" is already at work on another subscription book with a subject of similar attractiveness, for which the publishers predict a similar fortune.

One of the highest salaried men of his years in the industrial world is Herbert C. Hoover, who at the age of twenty-nine is in receipt of $33,000 annually for his services as a mining expert. He was graduated from Stanford University in 1895, after having worked his way through college, and has spent much of the last five or six years in the antipodes. He is said to have sold his shares in the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, of which he was for a time general manager, for nearly $500,000. He says that the stories of rich gold mines in North China are apocryphal, but that China is the greatest coal producing country in the world.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Sir James Agnew, formerly Premier of Tasmania, who died recently at Hobart, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons (England) in 1838, and M. D. of Glasgow University in 1839. Soon afterward he emigrated to Tasmania, and for many years practised his profession in Hobart. Dr. Agnew became Premier and Chief Secretary of the colony in 1886. On the establishment of the Tasmanian University he was elected a member of the Council, but in consequence of absence from the colony resigned in 1891.

"President Roosevelt," says a correspondent of "The Philadelphia Telegraph," "is credited with a great deal of strength, but he is having a hard time of it trying to forget the tricks he learned while he played the part of cowboy in that part of the country which he loved so well. It may be well imagined that a cowboy needs to settle his hat firmly on his head if he doesn't want to lose it while flying across the prairies in the face of a strong wind. The President learned that trick of jamming his sombrero well down over his ears, and his most strenuous efforts since then have been insufficient to free him from it. Now whenever he starts out it is quite evident from the way he fingers his hat that he is trying to settle it upon his head in the way ordinary men have. He handles the head covering in a gingerly sort of manner, as if he were uncertain whether it was meant for the place where he had put it. Finally he becomes interested in the conversation he is carrying on. Involuntarily both hands seek the brim of the hat, grasp it firmly, and then down it comes well over his ears. After that operation the President is prepared for the worst gale that could happen, and is ready to give undivided attention to his companion, no matter who he may be. Guides and policemen around the White House draw the attention of their friends to this peculiarity of the President."

S. B. Harbison, a Pittsburg manufacturer, has given $50,000 to the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny. This brings the total endowment of the seminary up to $800,000.

GOVERNOR TAFT COMING HOME.

OPERATION OF SKIN GRAFTING SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED ON HIM.

Cincinnati, Nov. 28.—Ex-Congressman Charles P. Taft, a brother of William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippines, to-day received a cable dispatch from Manila saying that Surgeons Stafford and Rhodes have successfully grafted the skin on Governor Taft's wound and he will probably be able to pay his projected visit to the United States at the end of December. A party of Cincinnatians had expected to start this week on a tour around the world, their objective point being a visit to Governor Taft at Manila. They have postponed their trip indefinitely on advices from Manila, and arrangements will be made to give Governor Taft a reception here by his old neighbors on his return.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES SULTAN.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Having received official notice from the Turkish Minister at Washington that yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of the Sultan, President Roosevelt sent that monarch a personal telegram of congratulation. This was in return for a similar compliment paid by the Sultan to President Roosevelt on his birthday last month. The custom of exchanging congratulatory messages of this kind was begun many years ago and is faithfully observed by most of the European rulers. Queen Victoria always kept informed with respect to the birthdays of American Presidents, and never failed to send a personal telegram of congratulation, and the compliment always was reciprocated on the anniversaries of her birth.

NEW AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The cornerstone of the new American church here was laid to-day by the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White. In his speech on the occasion, Mr. White emphasized the broad and liberal character of the undertaking, which ignored all denominational bounds.