NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Washington, December 7.

THE RETIREMENT OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE.—Conspicuous among the old members of the House who will not return next year is Colonel W. J. Talbert, of South Carolina. Prominence came to this gallant old soldier first through his persistent contest against the Friday night sessions on private pension bills. In the days when private pensions were granted at Friday night sessions exclusively it was next to an impossibility to get a quorum, as night sessions are not popular, and members do not relish having their amusements or business disturbed by the calls of the Sergeant at Arms. The result was that a bill would be called up and, if challenged by the redoubtable Talbert, would be left on the calendar. Sometimes there was a long rollcall. On no such occasion would the measure objected to get through unless the member who had introduced it had also taken the precaution—a rare occurrence—to secure a full attendance to support it on its passage. Mr. Talbert's voice is resonant and rings through the chamber like a clarion. His nerve is superb. He drives steadily ahead in his argument, and, if out of order, as he frequently is, he braves the Speaker or chairman presiding, as well as the members who wish to stop the flow of eloquence. The Carolinian will be missed from the next Congress. He might have been re-elected but for his ambition to be Governor of the State. Under the law governing primaries in South Carolina all the candidates for various offices are voted for at one time, so that a man who is a candidate for one office cannot be voted for for another. "Uncle Jasper," as he is familiarly called, therefore had to decline the Congress nomination when he decided to stand for chief executive of his State. "Uncle Jasper" lost the fight by a narrow margin, and now, after five terms of service, he returns to private life.

DALZELL FACES CANNON FIRE.—One by one the nursers of private booms have taken refuge behind the breastworks of "Uncle Joe" Cannon. Last, perhaps the most reluctant, came Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. This representative of the Keystone tate had nourished and fostered a boom of somewhat imposing size, but it perished as did Payne's and Littlefield's, and when the ruin came Mr. Dalzell recognized that action was imperative. Then, so the story goes, he sought "Uncle Joe" in the committee room and said impressively: "The Pennsylvania delegation insists that I shall remain in the race, but at a dinner to-night I mean to pull out and bring the boys 'round to you." "Uncle Joe" gravely studied his whilom rival's face for a moment, and then said: "Don't do that, don't do that, Dalzell. You tell them to stick by you to the finish—tell them for me it won't make any difference in the distribution of committee appointments." Now Mr. Dalzell is trying to decide whether "Uncle Joe" was joking.

THE EAST ROOM NEARLY COMPLETED.—Despite the many pessimistic predictions about the delays incident to the completion of the renovation of the White House, the work proceeds, and in a few more days the East Room and the main reception room will be turned over to the furnishers by the decorators. The walls and ceiling of the reception room have been tinted a light yellow, and the columns and woodwork are receiving their finishing touches of white. The East Room is done in white. Painters are completing their work in this room, and gasfitters are preparing to install chandeliers. Four new mantels of French marble have replaced the old fashioned mantels in the East Room. The mantels are all of different colors, but harmonize well with the baseboard of dark African marble, which has been put in place. The chandelier in the main reception room has been installed and is a handsome brass affair, similar in shape to the lantern in front of the house. It is plain in design, and supports a great frosted glass globe, in which there are many incandescent lights. Work is not so far advanced in the Blue Room and the Green Room, and it will probably be some time before they are ready for use.

AN ANCIENT LANDMARK THREATENED.—Fire last night assailed the historic old Van Ness mansion, which for nearly a century has been a landmark in Washington. Erected almost at the outset of the history of the national capital by a member of the old New-York family of Van Ness, it has stood as a mounment to the sturdy character of early building. The growth of the city has been away from the old house; the towering Washington Monument has been erected in the acres of the old farm, but still the house has managed to survive decay and desolation. Fortunately the fire was extinguished and the historic structure preserved. The old residences in Washington are too few to permit so famous a structure to disappear without many regrets.

A PROBLEM IN ELECTIONS.—Under the new constitution the Alabama Legislature, which meets on January 15 to elect a successor to Senator Pettus, who will succeed himself, will meet again four years later to choose two Senators. Senator Morgan's term will expire in that year, and, as the legislature only meets once in four years, it will be necessary to elect a successor to Senator Pettus, whose term will expire two years later. In 1911 the legislature will have to elect a successor to Senator Morgan, if he be re-elected four years hence, two years before his term expires, and so on. Louisiana has a somewhat similar constitution, and frequently elects her Senators some years before their terms expire.

THE M'KINLEY WINDOW UNVEILED.

Dr. Carson Links His Name With Lincoln's as One of the Makers of America.

President McKinley has been remembered in the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson aves., Brooklyn, by a handsome memorial window, which was unveiled yesterday morning with appropriate services. The Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the church, unveiled the window and preached a sermon on "The Men Who Made America."

The window was built from the gifts of the members of the congregation at a McKinley memorial service a year ago. The subject of the window, which is placed in the Jefferson-ave. side of the church, is "Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane." The top panel of the window contains an excellent likeness of President McKinley. Beneath the portrait are his last words: "It is God's way. His will be done."

Dr. Carson said in part, in speaking of McKinley:

A study of that character does not disclose any brilliant, overmastering element or virtue, but rather a blending of those homely virtues which make manhood strong and attractive. William McKinley was a man of honor and of honesty, unassuming, gentle, sympathetic, kindly, unselfish, upright and righteous. These are the qualities of a fine grained soul, the qualities that make a full orbed man. It is the men whose characters are the incarnation of these virtues who make America. There is a notion, perhaps nowhere formulated into definite statement, but everywhere pervading the thought of the day, that the strength and permanency of national life can be built on the basis of material forces. But alliances with material forces have always and everywhere been covenants with death. Not in physical resources, not in martial prowess, not in diplomatic shrewdness lies the strength of the nation, but in the character of its people. It must not be our national policy to put the emphasis on strong armament, or favorable alliances with other nations, or material resources, or industrial activity, or commercial leadership.

The men who stand out in the exposed places to plead for or to defend the beaten and buffeted and bruised, the Garrisons and the Lincolns and the McKinleys, the men who hate wrong and love the wronged, the men who make the problems of the generation their own—these are the men who make America. It has been said that every shock of the French Revolution broke through Carlyle's heart. It is not mere fancy that reads in the deep lines of Lincoln's face the agonies of his age.

PROSPERITY IN NEW-MEXICO.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The annual report of Governor Otero of New-Mexico to the Secretary of the Interior says the Territory is unusually prosperous, irrigation work has taken great strides, new mines are being opened and new towns and cities are springing into life. The net bonded debt of the Territory is $1,034,654. The assessed valuation of property in New-Mexico is now $41,108,745, which the Governor says is not one-third of its actual value for taxable purposes, a fair estimate, he says, not falling far short of $150,000,000.

Telephone Service.

Begin the New Year by adding Telephone Service to your business and domestic equipment.

Rates are low.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

15 Dey Street, 111 West 38th Street,
220 West 125th Street, 616 East 150th Street.

MRS. SPIES HAS AN INTRUDER.

She Thinks It May Have Been Her Husband Trying to Get an Arc Lamp.

Some one late on Saturday evening tried to force an entrance into the house of Mrs. Peter Spies, in Mount Vernon, whose husband, on his recent return from England, caused the arrest of a boarder in the house on a charge of stealing his clothing. Since then Spies and his wife have been living apart.

The attempt to enter the house was made on one of the doors, a chisel being used, but it is supposed the man who tried to enter was frightened away after working for some time. Mrs. Spies thinks it may have been her husband, who was seeking papers and a new arc lamp which were in his trunk when it arrived from England, but which, she says, she no longer has in the house.

SICK MARINES HOME.

Out of 320 on the Panther 250 Have Malarial Fever.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport News, Va., Dec. 7.—The auxiliary cruiser Panther, Commander J. C. Wilson, with 320 marines aboard, of whom 250 are down with malarial fever, arrived in Hampton Roads this morning from Colon, by way of San Juan, two days overdue, after an exceedingly rough voyage up the coast. On entering the capes Commander Wilson signalled the Cape Henry Station to inform the commandant of the navy yard of his arrival, and to request that a tug be sent to meet the Panther at Old Point. When the ship dropped anchor off Old Point a naval tug ran alongside and thirty-four fever stricken marines, two of whom are officers, all seriously ill, were transferred to the smaller vessel, which steamed with all speed to the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth.

The Panther left San Juan last Monday for Hampton Roads and was expected to arrive on Thursday. Soon after leaving San Juan she ran into the storm which swept the North Atlantic last week, and had an exceedingly difficult and rough passage up the coast, getting the full force of the storm below Hatteras. The tossing of the ship naturally did not have a soothing effect on the fever stricken marines aboard.

The marines have been guarding the railroad on the Isthmus of Panama. The condition of most of the men is not serious, and it is believed that extended shore leave to recuperate will be given them. Commander Wilson is awaiting orders from Washington.

ACTOR WHO KILLED ACTRESS DIES.

He Shot the Woman on the Street and Then Turned Pistol on Himself.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Barry Johnstone, the actor, who last Monday night shot himself after killing Miss Hassett, a member of Keith's Bijou Theatre stock company, died to-day at the Hahnemann Hospital from peritonitis. At his bedside were his two sisters and two brothers, his mother having returned to her home in Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday. The body was sent to Syracuse this afternoon for burial.

The murder and suicide were the result of Johnstone's insane jealousy. Miss Hassett, in private life, was the wife of Everett Beckwith, a business man of Chicago. Her parents live in Aurora, Ill. A year ago she and Johnstone first met, when both were members of Mme. Modjeska's theatrical company. This season Johnstone was for a time with Richard Mansfield's company. Miss Hassett accepted an engagement with the Keith stock company, and this week would have become the leading woman.

Johnstone was a frequent visitor to this city for a week previous to the tragedy. Last Monday night he joined Miss Hassett in the street, and after they had walked a short distance shot and killed her. He then turned the weapon on himself, firing two bullets into his breast.

DR. KEEN DEFENDS VIVISECTION.

He Sends a Letter to Senator Gallinger Citing Case of Midshipman Aiken.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Dr. William W. Keen, of this city, who was recently summoned to Annapolis to perform an operation on Midshipman Aiken for injuries sustained in a football game, attributes the success of his operation to knowledge gained through experiments in vivisection. Dr. Keen has sent a letter, setting forth the facts in the case, to Senator Gallinger, whom he regards as one of the leaders of the anti-vivisectionists in this country. He says in part:

Had I seen this case before 1885 I would have been unable to explain why the spasms the injured man suffered were chiefly manifested in the right arm. I would have been justified in inferring that probably the front part of his brain was injured at the site of the bruise. Had I opened his skull at that point I would have found a perfectly normal brain and have missed the clot. The young man, therefore, would have died, whether his skull had been opened or not.

In 1902 observe the difference. As a result of knowledge derived from experiments upon animals which have located precisely the centre for motion of the right arm, I reached the conclusion that there had been a rupture of a blood vessel within the head, and that the situation of the clot should correspond to the "arm centre." Its position was fixed absolutely as a result of experiments upon animals.

As soon as the skull was opened at this point the clot was found, its thickest point being exactly over the arm centre, and the blood was removed, with the result that the patient's life was saved. This is only one of hundreds of cases in which a similar exact localization has been made by many surgeons, both in Europe and America.

The anti-vivisectionists have frequently denied that surgeons have learned anything from such experiments. I state with the greatest positiveness that, without knowledge derived from experiments upon animals which have demonstrated the facts of cerebral localization, I should never have been able to locate the clot in Mr. Aiken's head and to remove it. In view, therefore, of the evident and positive benefit of such experiments, I trust that you will be willing to desist from further efforts at such repressive and, as I regard it, most inhumane and cruel legislation.

FATHER GIVES SKIN FOR SON.

Operation Performed While They Lay Side by Side on Bellevue Cot.

Lying side by side, on one cot in Ward 8 at Bellevue Hospital, last night, were Frank Martilli, thirty years old, of No. 220 West Thirtieth-st., and his son Joseph, seven years old. There were seven strips of skin from the legs of the father on the back of his son's head.

"You may cut off the whole leg if you wish, doctor," he said, when the surgeons prepared his limbs for the removal of the cuticle.

The little sufferer, who, the physicians say, will probably be saved by the operation, was taken more dead than alive to Bellevue on April 25, suffering from extensive scalds on the back, shoulders and back of the head. A bucket of boiling water had been spilled on him.

It was thought at first that the child would die, but he rallied, and the scalds on his back and shoulders healed, but that on his head refused to yield to treatment.

When it was decided to graft skin over the injured parts the child's father gladly volunteered to supply hte cuticle. Drs. Frink and Train, who performed the operation, said the father would be able to leave the hospital in two weeks with his son, and that the operation would probably be successful.

DR. LORENZ ADVISES DOCTORS.

Baltimore, Dec. 7.—Dr. Adolf Lorenz visited today the Hospital for Crippled Children. While he did not perform an operation, he advised the physicians of the institution how to treat some of the patients whom he saw there. A drive through the city was followed by dinner this afternoon at the Maryland University Hospital, at which the entire faculty joined him and his assistant, Dr. Mueller.

Dr. Lorenz will give a public clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital to-morrow forenoon.

ROUGH WEATHER ON ATLANTIC.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 7.—The German steamer Albano, Captain Kudenhold, seventeen days out from Hamburg for New-York, with a general cargo and 260 passengers, arrived here to-day, short of coal. The steamer met with hurricane weather in the Atlantic and the passengers suffered greatly.

A furious gale swept the Newfoundland coast yesterday, and a number of vessels were driven ashore. Full reports regarding the extent of the disasters have not yet arrived. The gale is still raging, accompanied by blinding show.

REPLIES TO HINSDALE.

E. V. Abbot Tells Attitude of Civil Service Reform Association.

SAYS BLACK LAW DEBAUCHED SERVICE.

The following letter was written by Everett V. Abbot, chairman of the committee on membership of the Civil Service Reform Association, in reply to one received from Justice E. B. Hinsdale, of the Court of Special Sessions, in which he declined to join the Civil Service Reform Association and criticised it:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., informing me that you cannot see your way clear to becoming a member of the Civil Service Reform Association.

Permit me to say that the association has no reason to be other than grateful to you for your frank expression of your opinions. If correct, they should be publicly known; if not, they afford an opportunity to dispel what may be a widespread error. We think, however, to be frank on our side, that you rest under a considerable misapprehension both as to our aims and as to our methods. You seem not to appreciate that the association, so far from being a body of mere theorists or blind followers of an arbitrary principle, speaks and acts from a mass of accumulated experience, which covers the whole period of the Civil Service reform agitation, and which is more extensive and better organized than that of any single individual, and probably that of any single board of commissioners. If, for example, you, with an experience which, as you inform us, is confined to your own particular department, approve the so-called "Black act" as the model of an efficient and practicable Civil Service law, we can prove to you by actual records whenever you choose to examine them, that instead of being an efficient law it was a mere invitation to a universal debauch of the service, an invitation that was eagerly accepted. If you argue from the somewhat academic premise that public officials desire to secure efficiency in their departments, to the somewhat doctrinaire conclusion that they may therefore be universally trusted to appoint efficient subordinates, we can convince you by records from the public service in many cities, several States and the whole federal government that the conclusion is not borne out by practical experience. In these matters it is you, and not the association, that is the theorist.

I do not, however, understand that we disagree as to fundamentals. We both desire a "practicable and common sense law," and we should both regard the abolition of the law as "a deplorable step backward." Moreover, when it comes to actual details, there is far more accord than you apparently realize. You speak, for example, with considerable feeling of the clauses of the law which give a preference to veterans. We can assure you that your feeling against this preference is one in which we heartily join. One of our principal efforts is to minimize the effect of those provisions, and our hope is eventually, if possible, to abolish them altogether. You speak also of your experience of the administration of the law and of the difficulties which have been placed in your path by the Civil Service Commission. Let me call your attention to the fact that in the earlier days of your experience the commission was in the hands of Tammany Hall, and its administration was the subject of continuous and stringent criticism from this association, and as to the administration of the law under the present government we entirely join with you in your strictures. The association is and has been vigorously engaged in an effort to procure greater efficiency and promptness in the work of the existing board. You must be aware of the public letter which this association sent to the Mayor only a day or two since in criticism of present conditions. So, too, you will find upon examination of the records of the Civil Service Commission that we are in no sense responsible for its action in refusing to exempt the position of female probation officer.

I will not occupy your time with a consideration of all the matters touched upon in your letter, but I believe that if you familiarize yourself with the actual work of this association you will find that it is actively engaged in advocating the substantial ideas which you contend for—that is, a practicable and common sense regulation of the public service—and that instead of being at odds with you it is the most potent means now open to you and to other citizens of New-York to carry out the administrative reforms which you yourself think are needed.

CIVIC FEDERATION MEN MEET.

The Industrial Department Will Open Its Sessions To-day—Senator Hanna Presides.

The industrial department of the Civic Federation meets to-day at the Board of Trade rooms, No. 203 Broadway. Most of the members arrived yesterday, including Senator Hanna, who will preside at the sessions, which will last three days.

Arbitration and conciliation will occupy all of to-day after the opening address by Mayor Low.

To-morrow the restriction of output and the hours of labor will be discussed, and on Wednesday the subject of incorporation of trades unions will be taken up. When Senator Hanna was seen last night by a Tribune reporter he refused to discuss anything in advance. When asked if he was going to offer any suggestions he replied:

"Inasmuch as I preside, it is likely I shall say something."

"Will any new subjects brought up by the late coal strike be debated?" was asked.

"Maybe there will. Come around and take in the proceedings," was the reply.

MR. HEGEMAN'S FIREMAN DINNER.

He Will Entertain Some Gentlemen of Mamaroneck in Red Shirts.

John R. Hegeman, jr., son of the president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who is known as one of the most enthusiastic volunteer firemen of Mamaroneck, is to give a dinner this evening to mark the completion of the new home of the Union Hook and Ladder Company, of that place.

Among the members of the local fire department who have been invited are C. Oliver Iselin, A. C. Bostwick, Alfred Marshall and J. M. MacDonough. The guests and members will be expected to dine in red shirts, and the menu is to consist of turkey, cranberries and porterhouse steaks. "Captain Jack," as Mr. Hegeman is known, has an elaborate uniform, a rig with a clanging gong, and pays a man to telephone to his father's home at Orienta Point and wake him up when there is a fire.

Recently he purchased a 900-pound chemical engine for the protection of the homes of his neighbors on Orienta Point. The engine is kept in his father's barn, and when there is a fire it is operated by servants. Captain Hegeman is a member of the hook and ladder company, and has been instrumental in the erection of its new $7,000 home. Recently A. C. Bostwick gave each member of the company a new uniform, and Mr. Iselin gave them the American flag that flew from the taffrail of the Columbia to put over their firehouse.

MOROSINI CASE DROPPED.

The mystery surrounding the visit of a burglar at the residence of Attilio P. Morosini, son of the banker, Giovanni P. Morosini, of Chester Hill, at Mount Vernon, on December 4, and whether his mission was to kidnap the Morosini baby or rob the house, will probably always remain unsolved. Foley, the Chief of Police, announced yesterday that he had given up investigating the many theories surrounding the visitor, satisfied that he was not a burglar. He said:

There is no doubt that Mrs. Morosini and her mother saw some one in their room, but I am of the opinion that it was the servant girl. Her name is Mary Lynch, and Mrs. Morosini told me she discharged her two days before the visit of this supposed burglar. The girl refused to leave until her month is up, and Mrs. Morosini consented to let her stay until January 1, as she was afraid if she put her out she might seek revenge. I believe the girl was walking in her sleep. I took no stock in the kidnapping theory, as there is no apparent reason for stealing the child.

Detective Lynch said:

I don't know what to think of this servant girl. I asked her if she saw a burglar in the house, and she said no, adding: "I'll tell you what I do think. This house is haunted. That was a ghost that was walking in Mrs. Morosini's room." "Well," I said, "Mary, did you ever hear of a ghost knocking a man down?" "Yes," she replied, "bad ghosts strike hard." I believe upon careful investigation that no burglar was in the house, and that all the trouble was the result of some one having a nightmare.

Mrs. Bond, mother of Mrs. Morosini, made this statement:

I am sure there was a burglar in the room occupied by myself and daughter. Why, I saw him with my own eyes! I believe he intended to steal the baby and then try to get a ransom for her return, or else to kill Mr. Morosini and then rob the house. The police are asleep. Why, the first thing one of the policemen said was: "Don't let this get in the papers. We want to keep it quiet."

Mr. Morosini, who has a piece of black court-plaster over a cut below the left eye, where he says he received a blow, broke his silence for the first time when he said:

I believe my wife above all others when she says she saw a burglar in her room. I know it is so. I never said that I did not see a burglar in the house. I know I was knocked down and dazed.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's

JOHN FISKE'S ESSAYS: HISTORICAL AND LITERARY.

"BRING TO EVERYBODY WHO DIPS INTO THEM AT LEAST SOME NEW ASPECT OF HISTORICAL LEARNING," says The Boston Transcript. "WE HAVE HERE A VERY NOTABLE ADDITION TO OUR STOCK OF JOHN FISKE'S WRITINGS. . . . IT IS CERTAIN THAT WE APPEAR TO HAVE HAD NOTHING MORE DELIGHTFUL FROM THIS BUSY WRITER'S PEN," adds The New York Times.

"CLEARSIGHTED, FAIR, REASONABLE AND JUST. . . . HE WAS EQUALLY GIFTED IN THE POWER OF EXPRESSION OF HIS SANE, WELL-BALANCED JUDGMENTS IN A CLEAR, COMPREHENSIVE AND MOST INTERESTING STYLE," says The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph of Mr. FISKE'S work, of which The Montreal Star says: "IT MISSED NOT MUCH THAT WAS INTERESTING AND SIGNIFICANT, STILL LESS THAT WAS PICTURESQUE, DRAMATIC AND HUMAN."

In two volumes, with Portrait. Cloth, 8vo, $4.00 net. For Sale by All Booksellers.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

MORE DIAMONDS ON HIM.

Employers of Walking Jewelry Shop Say He Had No Right to Have Gems.

Samuel B. Mann, manager for Aikin, Lambert & Co., was summoned to the West Thirtieth-st. station at 8 a. m. yesterday from his home, at No. 78 West Ninety-fourth-st., by telegraph.

On his arrival Henry G. Marsh, was brought up from his cell still in a state of semi-intoxication. The night before he had been arrested in front of the Manhattan Club, his pockets bulging with jewelry.

"How do, Mr. Mann?" said the prisoner.

"I am sorry to see you in this situation, Marsh," replied Mr. Mann. He then turned to the inspection of the jewelry found on Marsh. From little tickets bearing the code marks of Aikin, Lambert & Co., he identified all of the goods.

It was the custom of the firm, he said, to place a number of uncut diamonds in the safe, from which the jewelry had evidently been taken, every night. He observed it was strange that no uncut diamonds had been found on the prisoner.

Search him again," ordered the sergeant.

A policeman went through the prisoner's clothes and unearthed another pocketbook. It was found to contain between $500 and $800 worth of uncut diamonds, fourteen in number. The stones weighed approximately from one quarter to one carat each.

"This man is simply an entry clerk," said Mr. Mann. "He has no right or reason to have the firm's property in his possession. It seems to me a case of theft, and it must have been going on for some time. The property belongs to the firm, but I can't say anything about the money. We will have an expert accountant work on the books this afternoon."

James T. Aikin, senior member of the firm, returned to his home, No. 327 West Twenty-third-st., from Poughkeepsie yesterday.

"I know little about the matter," he said, "excepting what the papers printed. A message from Mr. Mann told me that he had been to the store to-day and had found a lot of goods missing, and that he had identified the property found on Marsh.

"That boy must have been crazy to do a thing like this. He was in our employ for years. In fact, I never knew his surname, and always called him Harry. He was a decent, quiet young chap and always stuck to his business. I did not come into contact with him much, but I know that about two months ago he was promoted to the position of entry clerk. He had absolutely nothing to do with the jewelry, and I am puzzlide to find out how he came into possession of it."

Yesterday Marsh was arraigned in court, and as he was still unable to give a satisfactory explanation of how the jewelry had come into his possession, the magistrate held him in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

CANFIELD GETS VASE.

Boy Takes It to Police—Says One Eyed Man Gave It to Him.

As mysteriously as it disappeared from his private apartments in his house, at No. 5 East Forty-fourth-st., the night of the personally conducted raid of District Attorney Jerome, the $2,500 peach-blow vase was returned to Richard A. Canfield last evening. The only difference is that while the vase was presumably not removed by the police, it was returned to Mr. Canfield by them. But, then, the police didn't really find it.

Just after 5 p. m. yesterday a boy of ten years walked timidly into the East Fifty-first-st. station and approached Sergeant Powers, who was at the desk.

"Please, sir," said the lad, "a man told me to leave this here," and so saying he handed a small package to the sergeant. Sergeant Powers looked at it closely. Visions of infernal machines came before his eyes, but he cast the thoughts aside and, telling the boy to "Wait a minute," opened the bundle.

The object contained in the package was wrapped in yards of manila paper. Sergeant Powers began to think it a joke, but his eyes suddenly espied a vase and stand.

"Must be a present from 'Dinny' Brennan," he remarked as he held the ornament up to the light, "and it's a beauty, too."

Sergeant Powers says that he then looked down at the boy and asked him where he got it.

"Er man give it ter me."

"What's your name, sonny?" asked the sergeant.

According to the sergeant the boy said he was Roger Meany, ten years old, of No. 863 Third-ave.

Sergeant Powers says that he was about to ask more questions when he noticed a slip of paper sticking out of the vase. He pulled it out and read it. The paper was written on in an apparently disguised hand and read:

"Mr. Canfield: I did not know the vase was so valuable."

There was no signature to the note. It was written with lead pencil, and accompanying it was a clipping from a newspaper, relating a story of the disappearance of the vase.

"Where did you get this, boy?" the sergeant asked, sternly.

"I was walkin' down Third-ave.," the boy is said to have replied, "and right around the corner, up at Fifty-second-st., er man comes up ter me an' says, 'Johnny, take this around to the station house an' give it ter ther sergeant. So I come aroun' with it. He was a kind of small man, with black clothes, an' only one eye. He had a black hat on an' a white coliar, too."

Sergeant Powers sent Detectives McAuley and McLaughlin to Mr. Canfield's house with the vase, and when they returned they said that Mr. Canfield had identified it at once as his lost property.

BUILDING LOCKOUT ENDS.

Seven Men Will Arbitrate the Matter of the Imposed Fines.

The lockout of the men in the building trades will end to-day, for a time at least. The executive committees of the Building Trades Council and of the Builders' Association met on Saturday evening in New-Rochelle, and determined to submit the matter to arbitration. Each is to select three men, who are to call in a seventh, and both agree to submit to the majority finding.

The lockout has lasted two weeks, and followed close on a strike. About fifty-five hundred men were affected directly or indirectly. When the strike of the men terminated they imposed fines of $50 on two plumbers who went to work sooner than the rest. The bosses said that when the strike was settled it had been agreed that no fines should be imposed on any one for any cause arising out of the strike. The men stated this was not the case, and insisted the fines be paid. The bosses then declared a lockout.

W. & J. Sloane

WHOLE CARPETS WOVEN BY HAND

As the name implies, Whole Carpets are seamless, and can be woven to fit rooms of any shape. They are woven from special designs prepared by us to suit individual tastes or any style of decoration. Orders placed now will be ready for delivery in the late winter.

Broadway & 19th Street

MRS. TAILER'S ANNOYER FINED $5.

Says He Is a Newark Lawyer—Thought Carriage Was a Public Cab.

A well dressed man, who said he was Charles Jackson, twenty-five years old, a lawyer, of Newark, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market court yesterday on a charge of intoxication, and was fined $5 by Magistrate Cornell. This he paid.

Mrs. E. N. Tailer, of No. 11 Washington Square North, was on her way home in her carriage Saturday evening, as told in The Tribune yesterday, when the driver stopped at Fifth-ave. and Eighth-st. to allow a crosstown car to pass. Before he started up again a man opened the door of the carriage and took a seat by Mrs. Tailer. She was at first much alarmed, thinking that robbery was the motive of the intruder, but in a moment she realized that he was too much intoxicated to know what he was doing. Stepping out of her carriage on the other side, she had her driver try to put him out. But this was easier said than done. As soon as Mrs. Tailer left the carriage the man sprawled over both cushions. When the driver tried to convince him that he had made a mistake, he replied:

"Don't bother me, cabby. Just take me home."

The assistance of a policeman was obtained and Jackson was locked up. Mrs. Tailer walked the remaining distance to her home. In court yesterday when the policeman told the facts to the magistrate Jackson was much mortified. He told the magistrate that he regretted deeply his misconduct, and, while making no excuse for his action, said that he had thought he was entering a public cab in Newark.

RETAIN ONLY RELIGION.

Dr. Silverman's Advice to Jews Is Abandon the National Idea.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth-ave. and Forty-third-st., yesterday preached his second sermon on Zionism. His first, delivered two weeks ago, dealt with Zionism as a practical solution of the Jewish problem. It was a dead issue, he said, and believed in only by a small minority of the Jews all over the world.

Yesterday he gave as his solution of the Jewish question "Evolution and Assimilation." He argued that time alone would settle the great issue, and that there must be no going back, but that the Jews must acquire tastes and habits of the country of their birth, except, however, in religion. He said in part:

Let us regard the Jewish issue of nationality as dead, never to be revived. Nature does not reverse its decrees, and history does not show that a people that for two thousand years lost its nationality ever regained it. To accept the present situation—to be content to be a people with a religious mission only—would be the beginning of a solution of the Jewish question.

I see no solution of the Jewish question in flight, whether it be to Palestine or to any other country. Flight is a confession of weakness, of cowardice. The Jew was always brave. He never fled from hardship and never surrendered ignominiously to persecution. The Jew always was a martyr. His history is written in the world's record with his own life blood.

After all, however, it depends upon the national processes of civilization to solve this vexing Jewish problem.

But the natural forms of solution are not yet exhausted. There remains the great means of assimilation—a means that has been the dread of Israel in times past. Naturally, so long as the fiction of a Jewish nationality is maintained, certain forms are insisted upon which individualize the Jew and separate him from his fellows. When the national idea is abandoned, when we follow the ways of evolution, then the road to assimilation is clear. The Jew must renounce every form of exclusiveness and seek to live with his fellows in perfect political and social harmony. In some countries we have almost arrived at that stage of assimilation. The immigrant Jew must learn the language, ways and manners of the land in which he lives, and lose his foreign identity. Foreign language, manners and customs, all distinctively foreign institutions, like a jargon press, literature and theatre, must be abandoned, and old and young taught the methods of acquiring the life of the land in which they live.

The Ghetto is the great bane of Jews in every large city. It is the greatest obstacle in the way of assimilation. How to break down its gates is one of the most difficult problems to solve in every large community. Here is work for a hundred organizations. How to disperse these masses that congregate together is the crucial point. Education is one of the means. Let the apt Jewish scholar be taught Americanism faster than he is at present. When I speak of assimilation as a means of solving the Jewish question I use it only with reference to the relation of the Jew to general matters. In religion the Jew is to maintain his distinctive character. He is unique in this above all things, and must forever retain his Jewish religious beliefs and practices.

FREE LECTURES ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The committee for the prevention of tuberculosis appointed by the Charity Organization Society has arranged a course of free lectures, to be delivered at the United Charities Building, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st. The committee purposes to show that tuberculosis is curable, how to cure it and what measures to use to prevent it. Following are the topics:

December 8, 8 p. m., "Causation and Prevention," Dr. H. M. Biggs; January 12, 8 p. m., "Social Aspects of the Warfare Against Tuberculosis," Edward T. Devine; February 9, 8 p. m., "The Duties of the Government and the Individual in the Combat of Tuberculosis," Dr. S. A. Knopf; March 9, 8 p. m., "Tuberculosis and Children," Dr. A. Jacobi; March 30, 8 p. m., "Tuberculosis in Its Relation to Diseases of the Bones and Joints," Dr. Joseph D. Bryant; April 13, 8 p. m., "Sanatoria and Climatic Influences;" it is hoped that Dr. E. L. Trudeau will deliver this lecture; May 11, 8 p. m., "The Duty of the Community," Robert Hunter.

Automobile Apparel

is one of the things in which we are specialists. We have every dress requisite for the autoist of which you know; also a number of which you may not know. They're our exclusive models---clever ones you'll agree when you see them. The prices? They're right.

Ladies' French Kid Auto Jackets, stitched velvet storm collar and velvet cuffs; pearl buttons and white or black silk lining; sizes 34 to 40. At $45.00
Men's black American Leather Trousers; all sizes. At $13.50
Men's Black American Leather Auto Vests, plaid lined. At $5.00
Men's Black Leather Auto Greatcoats, high storm collar and flap strap on cuffs, sizes 34 to 42, 50 inches long. At $45.00
Men's Black American Standard Leather Auto Coats, storm collar and flap, double breasted, reinforced plain lining, with strap on cuffs; sizes 34 to 42. At $15.00
Men's Black standard Leather Auto Coats, storm collar and flap, single breasted, plaid lined; sizes 34 to 42. At $13.50
Leather Auto Caps, either style. At $2.50
Silk Waterproof Auto Caps for men or women. At $2.50
Auto Leggins, with strap. At $2.50
Auto Goggles, with silk flats. At $1.50

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Stops ALL PAINS; CURES Sore Throat, "Colds," Etc. All Druggists.

"Nothing Succeeds Like Success."

October 17%
November 21 7/10%

The Gain in the Net Sale of the

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE

in October, 1902, was

17%

Over the Same Month in 1901.

The Gain in November, 1902, was

21 7/10%

Over the Same Month in 1901.