elected Federal Governor of New-York, arrived from England with a new treaty. Jay was in England when he received the nomination for Governor, and the opposition in his absence used all kinds of arguments to excite distrust in him. At the April election he was elected Governor by a large majority over the opposing candidate, Robert Yates, and Stephen Van Rensselaer was elected Lieutenant Governor. Both branches of the legislature were also carried by the Federalists. After his arrival from England Jay was welcomed heartily by the people; all the bells in the city mingled with the roar of cannon. He was conducted to his house from the wharf by an excited multitude, eager to testify their gratitude for his successful mission of peace. The new treaty bound the United States to a strict neutrality in all wars between England and other nations, and was denounced by the anti-Federalist or Republican party "as a shameful repudiation of the obligations due by the country to France," and efforts were used to induce the President to refuse its ratification.

No sooner had the provisions of the new treaty become public than an anonymous handbill appeared in the streets of New-York, calling on the citizens to meet in front of the City Hall on July 18 to express their opposition to the treaty. "On the day appointed," says the record, "an immense concourse assembled in front of the City Hall. Aaron Burr and Brockholst Livingston, the brother-in-law of Jay, who, with Chancellor Livingston and the rest of that influential family, had espoused the cause of the Republican party, appeared as the leaders of the opposition. Alexander Hamilton and Richard Varick stood for the Federalists and the treaty. The latter party succeeded in electing a chairman from among their number, and then proposed to adjourn. Motions and counter motions were made, and a scene of violence ensued. Hamilton mounted the stoop of an old Dutch house which stood on the corner of Wall and Broad sts., with its gable end to the street, and attempted to speak in defence of the treaty, when he was rudely thrown from his place and dragged through the streets by the excited multitude. The tumult soon increased to such a degree that business became out of the question. When a proposition was made by some one from among the mass to adjourn to the Bowling Green and burn the treaty, a thunder of 'Ayes!' shook the watchhouse on the south corner of Broad and Wall sts. to its foundation, and to the Bowling Green they adjourned, shouting and huzzaing, where the treaty was burned to the sound of the 'Carmagnole,' beneath the folds of the French and American colors." On August 15, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the treaty was signed by the President, and its immediate effect was to avert a war from which the United States could have derived no possible advantage.

While the city was in political throes a British frigate entered New-York Harbor with several cases of yellow fever on board. The disease spread rapidly. Here is the record: "The yellow fever prevailed to an alarming degree in this city during the summer and fall. Seven hundred and thirty-two persons died with it during the season." On October 6, "$7,000 remitted from the citizens of Philadelphia by Matthew Clarkson, Mayor, for the relief of the distressed citizens of New-York, and also $505 25 from the citizens of Southwark."

The year 1795 is memorable for the completion of the first edifice of the New-York Society Library, which stood on the corner of Cedar and Nassau sts., on a lot thirty feet wide and of irregular depth. The structure was imposing. It was built of brownstone, with three-quarter Corinthian columns, resting on a projecting basement, with ornamental iron balustrades forming a balcony. The membership of the society at this time was nearly one thousand, and comprised leading citizens of all occupations. In 1836, owing to the advancing tide of commerce, the society moved to Broadway and Leonard-st.

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS AND NEWS NOTES.

SUDDEN BLOSSOMING OF NEW PLAYS, WITH ZANGWILL, FITCH AND THOMAS REPRESENTED.

As usual the week after Christmas is marked by numerous changes of bill at the theatres, including several new productions. This week and the week following will be among the busiest of the season. The important productions this week are "Merely Mary Ann," by Zangwill, made from one of his short stories; "Glad of It," by Clyde Fitch, and "The Other Girl," by Augustus Thomas. Both the American plays are produced by Charles Frohman, a fact which should be set down, even if Fitch and Thomas are not untried dramatists.

Miss Eleanor Robson, in Zangwill's dramatization of "Merely Mary Ann," begins her New-York engagement at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night. From what can be learned through unbiassed channels, "Merely Mary Ann" has been on the road one of the financially successful plays of the year. Readers of recent fiction will recall the story of the little slavey who drudges in a London lodging house, with the young composer's canary as her only friend, till the composer himself falls a victim to her pretty face and plans to elope with her, at last sparing her innocence, however, and parting with her forever. To this story Mr. Zangwill has added a last act, in which a happy ending to the pathetic story is brought about. Miss Robson, who first came to notice not long ago in "Arizona" and has since appeared in "In a Balcony," "Romeo and Juliet," "Unleavened Bread," "Audrey" and "A Gentleman of France," will, of course, play the title part. She will be supported by Edwin Arden. No elaborate stage settings are announced, nor can Miss Robson wear elaborate gowns. The appeal seems to lie wholly in the play, which is, on the whole, not a bad idea. The cast:

MEN.

Lancelot, a composer	Edwin Arden
Mr. Peter, in business	Frank Doane
Herr Brahmson, a music publisher	Herbert Carr
The Rev. Samuel Smedge, a country vicar	W. A. Hackett
O'Gorman, a Sunday journalist	Henry Robinson
Jim Blaydes, a medical student	Thomas Graham
Lord Valentine Foxwell, a gilded youth	Arthur Story

WOMEN.

Mrs. Leadbatter, a lodging house keeper	Ada Dwyer
Rosie, her daughter	Laura Hope Crews
The Sisters Trippit, music hall dancers	Ethel Strickland / Mabel Strickland
Lady Chelmer, a poor peeress	Ida Lewis
Caroline, Countess of Foxwell, her friend	Kate Pattison Selten
Lady Gladys Foxwell, the Countess's daughter	Julia Dean
Lady Glynn	Margaret Fuller
The Hon. Mrs. Fitzgeorge	Marguerite St. John
Miss Rowena Fitzgeorge	Mabel Strickland
Mary Ann, Merely	Miss Robson

CREATURES.

Dick	A Canary
Howard	A Footman

The song in the last act is an arrangement of Tennyson's "Mariana of the Moated Grange," set to music by Miss Cecile Hartog. The song, "Kiss Me Goodnight, Dear Love," is by Malcolm Williams.

A light comedy, with the title "Glad of It," written by Clyde Fitch, will be the vehicle for displaying Miss Millie James in long skirts at the Savoy Theatre to-morrow night. Miss James's part is that of a shopgirl, afterward in the chorus of a musical comedy, bearing the name of Connie Bowles. This part was originally intended for Miss Jessie Busley, but Miss Busley will now appear in "Little Mary." The selection can only be judged by the event, but it would seem on the face of it that Miss Busley and Miss James might better change places. "Glad of It" has over fifty "speaking parts," and the scenes are laid in a New-York department store, on the stage of a New-York theatre during a rehearsal for a musical comedy and at a Long Island summer resort. John Barrymore, a son of Maurice Barrymore, will make his New-York appearance in the cast, playing the part of a press agent, and Fannie Addison Pitt, Edward Abeles, Thomas Burnes and Miss Anita Roth are other members of the numerous company. Mr. Fitch, of course, has conducted the rehearsals and designed the stage settings.

At the Criterion Theatre on Tuesday night will be produced for the first time a new comedy of modern New-York life by Augustus Thomas, called "The Other Girl." In the cast the leading players are Miss Elsie De Wolfe and Ralph Delmore. Lionel Barrymore will also have a part. The play is said to be rather broad comedy in Mr. Thomas's characteristic comedy vein. The cast in full:

Mr. Fulton	Frank Burbeck
Henry Waterman	Ralph Delmore
James	R. R. Neill
Mrs. Waterman	Selina Fetter-Royle
Dr. Clifton Bradford	Frank Worthing
Miss Catherine Fulton	Drina De Wolfe
Estelle Kitteridge	Elsie De Wolfe
Reginald Lumley	Joseph Wheelock, jr.
Ann	Maggie Fielding
Mr. Taylor	Richard Bennett
Judge Newton Bates	Joseph Whiting
Mr. Sheldon	Lionel Barrymore
Maggie	Ida Greely-Smith
Myrtle Morrison	Lou Middleton

This is the last week of "Whitewashing Julia" at the Garick Theatre. Next week Miss Mannering, in a new comedy by Leo Ditrichstein, will make her appearance there. At the Empire Theatre Miss Adams also finishes her engagement this week, and is followed by Barrie's much heralded whimsey, "Little Mary." As "The Admirable Crichton" remains at the Lyceum, Mr. Barrie will have two plays on Broadway with the advent of the New Year. Neither Mr. Barrie nor New-York should find any cause for complaint in this, however.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, in the play, "Cousin Kate," which she presented earlier in the season at the Hudson Theatre, will come to Daly's to-morrow for one week. Her coming at this time will mark the appearance of three of the Barrymore children in the same week on Broadway—a rather curious coincidence. Daly's has been juggled with so much in the last two years that such a filling in of time causes no surprise; one can only be glad that the time is filled with so pretty a piece as "Cousin Kate." "Lady Molly," a musical comedy, follows on January 4.

This is the last week of "Red Feather" at the Lyric. Next week Miss Bertha Galland, in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," moves there from the New-York Theatre.

On New-Year's eve, after the performance of "Whoop-Dee-Doo" and "Waffles," Weber & Fields will give a party in the café of their music hall.

Robert Conness, in "Robert Emmet," will appear on Monday night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Several new scenes have been built for the play since it was first shown here, and a renewal of its original popularity is looked for.

There seems to be no diminution in the business done by Ade's rural play, "The County Chairman," at Wallack's, and Raymond Hitchcock in "The Yankee Consel" will not appear there in February, as was originally intended. The play is one of the few popular successes of the season.

The new Belasco play, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," is also a success, and at that theatre, too, the audiences continue to fill the house every night.

"Her Own Way" will be shown at the Harlem Opera House this week.

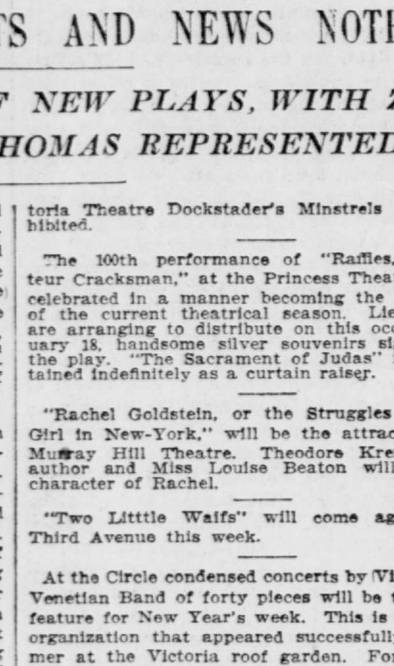
"The Virginian," by Owen Wister, will come to the Manhattan Theatre next week, and at the Victoria Theatre Dockstader's Minstrels will be exhibited.

The 100th performance of "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," at the Princess Theatre is to be celebrated in a manner becoming the longest run of the current theatrical season. Liebler & Co. are arranging to distribute on this occasion, January 18, handsome silver souvenirs significant of the play. "The Sacrament of Judas" is to be retained indefinitely as a curtain raiser.

"Rachel Goldstein, or the Struggles of a Poor Girl in New-York," will be the attraction at the Murray Hill Theatre. Theodore Kremer is the author and Miss Louise Beaton will enact the character of Rachel.

"Two Little Waifs" will come again to the Third Avenue this week.

At the Circle condensed concerts by Victor's Royal Venetian Band of forty pieces will be the headline feature for New Year's week. This is the musical organization that appeared successfully last summer at the Victoria roof garden. For the added attraction Mr. Williams again puts forward Cole and Johnson, the colored song writers and comedians. This is their second week at this theatre, and they offer a new selection of songs for this engagement. Others to amuse will be Artesto, the Parisian automaton; Balerini's pets, an animal circus which is a novelty; Clara Balerini, a daring acrobat; Harrigan, the tramp juggler; T. Nelson Downs, "the King of Koins"; Sidney Grant, the favorite mimic; Hathaway and Walton, a new singing and dancing team from the West; the great train robbery, shown pictorially by the vitagraph. The usual concert will be given to-night.



STANTON ELLIOTT.
Playing "Bunny" in support of Kyrle Bellew in "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," at the Princess Theatre.

New Year's week at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre will see one of the best holiday programmes. One of the features will be Professor Wormwood's animal congress, the largest aggregation of animals shown on a vaudeville stage. The act comprises thirty dogs, twenty monkeys, two bears and an ant eater, and the tricks that they accomplish are wonderful.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week a production will be made of Du Maurier's famous play, "Trilby." A specially selected cast has been secured. Hugh Ford will be seen in the character of Svengali. Miss Lotta Linthicum (specially engaged) will be seen as Trilby.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre Mr. Proctor has decided to depart from the usual run of combinations for this week and will present an all-star vaudeville bill, having at the head George Primrose, the well known minstrel.

At Proctor's One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week a production will be made of George Broadhurst's comedy, "What Happened to Jones." Miss Florence Reed appears in the cast for the first time in Harlem.

At Pastor's this week will be seen Howard and Bland, presenting comedy in a musical way; the four Nelsons, in "Frolics of the Zoo"; the Sully family, in an original playlet, "An Interrupted Honeymoon"; Carleton and Terre, "A String Town Yap"; the Tourists' Trio, harmonizing singing trio; Harry Thompson, comedian, mimic, impersonator; Manley and Rose, in a comedy talking and singing sketch, "If I Could Only Have My Way"; Gaston and Stone, "The Jolly Jackies," and others.

PLAYS THAT REMAIN.

EMPIRE—Miss Maude Adams in "The Pretty Sister of José," last week.
PRINCESS—Kyrle Bellew in "Raffles" and "The Sacrament of Judas."
LYCEUM—"The Admirable Crichton."
WALLACK'S—"The County Chairman."
MANHATTAN—"Captain Barrington," last week.
VAUDEVILLE—French Plays, last week.
NEW-YORK—Miss Bertha Galland.
GARRICK—"Whitewashing Julia," last week.
HUDSON—"The Marriage of Kitty."
ACADEMY—"Way Down East."
BELASCO—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs," with Miss Crosman.

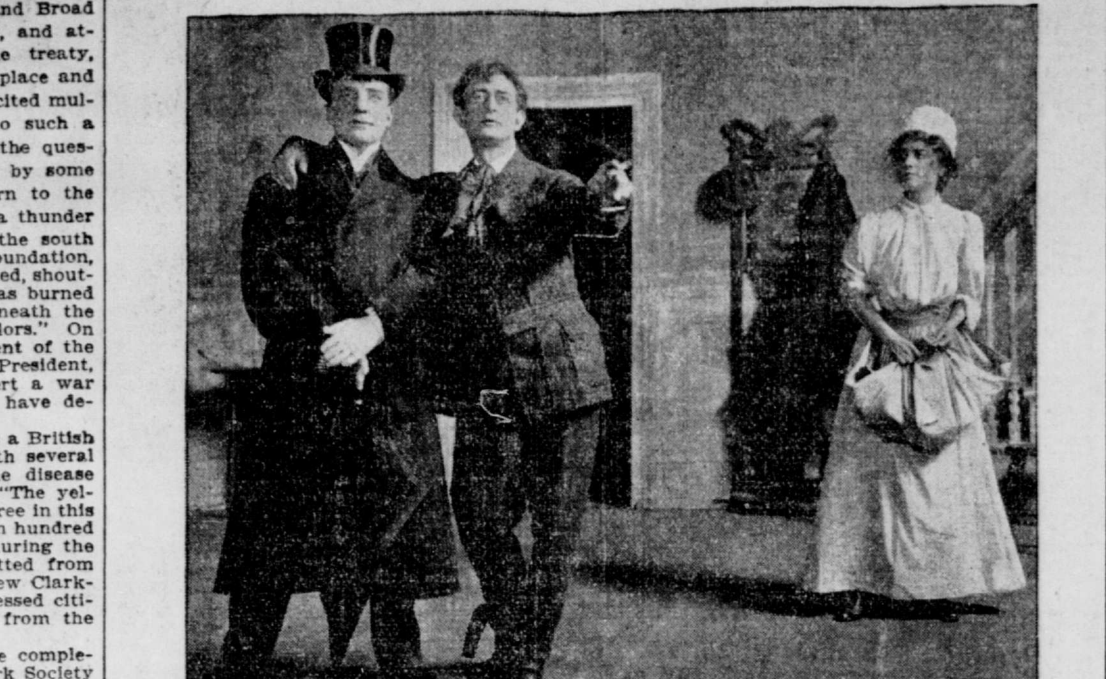
MUSICAL PIECES STILL HERE.

WEBER & FIELDS—"Whoop-Dee-Doo" and "Waffles."
MAJESTIC—"Babes in Toyland."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Girl from Kay's."
VICTORIA—Frank Daniels in "The Office Boy," last week.
LYRIC—"Red Feather."
BROADWAY—"Babette," with Fritzi Scheff, last two weeks.
CASINO—"Winsome Winnie."
AMSTERDAM—"Mother Goose."
KNICKERBOCKER—Miss Held in "Mam'selle Napoleon."
MADISON SQUARE—"A Girl from Dixie."

ALCOHOL FROM SAWDUST.

From The Washington Star.

According to Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, a Norwegian chemist has discovered a new and cheap process for making alcohol from sawdust. Sawdust is treated under pressure with diluted sulphuric acid, by which the cellulose is transformed into sugar, which, by adding fermentation producers, is converted into alcohol in the old manner and then distilled. One hundred kilograms (220.46 pounds) of sawdust yield from six to seven kilograms (13.2 to 15.4 pounds) of alcohol. Valuable by-products are methyl alcohol and acetic acid. While in Norway 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) of potato alcohol costs $10 50, the price of sawdust alcohol is only $6 50.



SCENE FROM "MERELY MARY ANN," WITH ELEANOR ROBSON IN THE TITLE ROLE, AT THE GARDEN THEATRE TO-MORROW.

THE STAR'S OPINION.

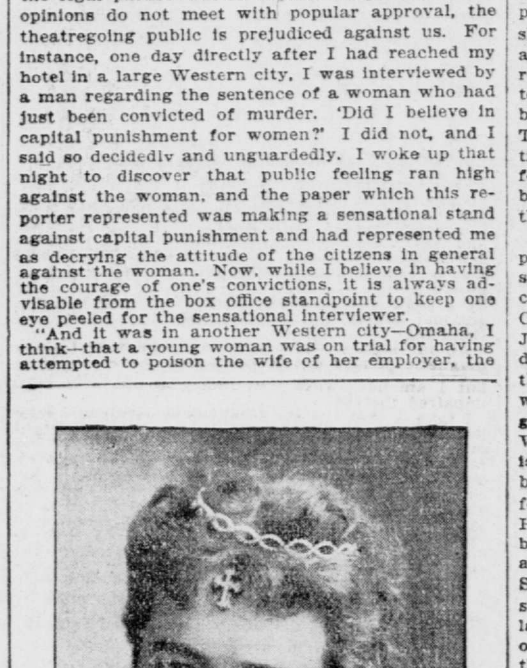
It Is Asked for Upon Every Conceivable Topic.

"With all due respect to the cleverness of my fellow players, I would like to inquire why a certain class of editors and an innumerable army of reporters imagine that the opinion of an actress on matters of the hour carries weight," said Miss Grace Van Studdiford, as she bowed out of her sitting room a young person armed with a silver pencil and a morocco bound notebook.

"On questions pertaining to music, acting, life in one-night stands and the stage generally, I can readily understand how our opinions could be quoted with some sort of reason, but what do you suppose that girl wanted to know?" she continued. "'Did I consider that a man was justified in breaking his engagement when he discovered that his fiancée's maternal ancestors had the divorce habit?' I presume some such scandal is brewing in the 'smart set,' and this young woman will meet it with carefully prepared opinions from authorities—and why not from an actress? I imagine that the women of our profession, next to your real Chicagoan, are supposed to be best posted on that matter.

"When one is travelling from city to city a great variety of seemingly absurd questions is hurled at the head of a star actress, and this is one reason why many women of our profession object to being interviewed. The questions are not only 'incompetent, immaterial and irrevelant'—I believe that is the legal phrase—but if we are misquoted, or our opinions do not meet with popular approval, the theatregoing public is prejudiced against us. For instance, one day directly after I had reached my hotel in a large Western city, I was interviewed by a man regarding the sentence of a woman who had just been convicted of murder. 'Did I believe in capital punishment for women?' I did not, and I said so decidedly and unguardedly. I woke up that night to discover that public feeling ran high against the woman, and the paper which this reporter represented was making a sensational stand against capital punishment and had represented me as decrying the attitude of the citizens in general against the woman. Now, while I believe in having the courage of one's convictions, it is always advisable from the box office standpoint to keep one eye peeled for the sensational interviewer.

"And it was in another Western city—Omaha, I think—that a young woman was on trial for having attempted to poison the wife of her employer, the crime having been incited by jealousy. A prim woman reporter, wearing a short pedestrian skirt and a stiff fedora hat, called to inquire whether the more just arrangement would not have involved the poisoning of the dishonorable husband and employer by the amorous stenographer. The newspaper woman thought that men lay at the root of all evil, anyhow, and she wanted me to indorse her belief.



MARGARET REID.
New prima donna with English grand opera, who appears as Marguerite in "Faust" at the West End Theatre this week.

"In Chicago a young woman was preparing a symposium by 'prominent people' on 'The Happiest Day of My Life,' and I unwittingly replied that I thought it was my wedding day. Whereupon the young woman bit her pencil reflectively and remarked that I was the seventh woman who had made that reply, and 'Wasn't it funny that people couldn't be just as happy on their wedding anniversaries? It really made a single girl regard marriage with more or less suspicion!' Not wishing to pose as a disappointed wife, and being utterly unable to make her understand that domestic happiness is entirely distinct from the happiness which comes with an artistic success or triumph, I revised my answer to the effect that the happiest day was that on which I signed my first contract. At this she brightened visibly, as it was more in line with her own wishes, showing the 'actress type' more clearly.

"While we were rehearsing 'Red Feather' a young man from a local paper called to inquire what I would do in Mrs. Stokes's case? Would I give up the boy or the girl. Now, as I had never had children, I naturally declined to express an opinion on what I consider a most sacred topic. The young reporter looked disgusted, and remarked under his breath that he thought that was just what actresses were supposed to do—use their imagination.

"I have been asked whether I believed in an actual hell, whether women should be permitted to vote, whether Carrie Nation ought to be suppressed, whether Miss May Goelet really married the Duke of Roxburghe for love or for his title, whether the pompadour is injurious to the scalp, whether Duse is a greater actress than Bernhardt, whether feather beds were responsible for the prevalence of consumption in the New-England States, and how old is Ann? And every man or woman who put a question to me was thoroughly serious, and expected me to be the same."

AT THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 26 (Special).—Tennis devotees are largely in evidence among the crowd of holiday visitors at Lakewood. They are gathered here for the indoor tennis tournament which is to be held at the Lakewood Hotel next week. The games will be played on the hotel's new courts, which were recently opened for play. Several members of the Racquet Club of New-York are included among those who have sent in entries to James N. Berry, of the Lakewood Hotel management. The trophies which are offered as prizes to the winners in the singles and doubles were placed on exhibition in the lobby of the hotel this week.

The grand ball to be given by the management of the Lakewood Hotel to the patrons of the hotel and the cottagers will take place on New Year's night, and as usual it will be a gay function.

The golfers were quick to take advantage of the Christmas vacation to enjoy a day or two on the links. There was a Christmas handicap on the Pine Forest Club's links, and it drew a large field of players. The pretty little clubhouse was crowded during the evening.

Late arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel from New-York include Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Patrick E. Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Martin, O. S. Cockey, Miss Julia Pam, Hugo Pam, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gratz, Mr. and Mrs. William Reiss, Mrs. W. G. Muller, E. M. Jackson, J. A. McKay, August Silz, Dr. William Prevost, L. Rossignault, Mr. and Mrs. G. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Andam, Watson Emmett, Henry C. Emmett, Miss Beatrice Silverman, William B. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Moser, Miss Mathilda Moser, I. Hirshfield, H. Hayden Sands, Mrs. Julius Hart, Miss Helen Will, Charles Gulden, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Salomon, Charles J. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. William Hurtis, W. J. McConvill, Mrs. C. McConvill, J. C. Warshaur, Walter S. Steinhardt, Samuel Field, Howard P. Sweetser, Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davis, Miss Laura Dean, Frank L. Palmer, F. T. Lisman, A. W. Wilmot, Dr. E. L. Rounds, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Nathan, Charles A. Nathan, H. D. Henson, Dr. Henry J. Wolf, Thomas W. Wallace, B. F. Luyster, B. A. Schaefer, Horace Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Dawson, Albert S. Thornton, Frank P. Doyle, Richard A. Glynn and Walter Harrison.

BUSY ATLANTIC CITY.

Many Holiday Visitors to the Shore—Beautifying the City.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 26 (Special).—Speeding the old and welcoming the new year has a peculiar significance for Atlantic City, as the real opening of the winter season dates from the first of the year. The fashionable folk will be in the majority from this time on until the climax of Easter week is reached, and the present indications are that the coming winter season will be especially gay and prosperous at this resort. This is already foreshadowed by the heavy list of reservations reported at all the beach front hotels, and the influx will really date from to-day. Contrary to the rule and to expectations, the Christmas week has been a busy one at the hotels and places of amusement. The hotel men say that more people spent the distinctive home holiday at the shore than ever before. There was a small exodus on Christmas Eve, but more came from New-York and Philadelphia than left the city.

The hotels were about as cheery as any house party could have been, all recognizing the day in some form of celebration. The menus were especially elaborate, and many of the houses had Christmas trees, concerts and hops. At the Hotel Jackson there was a mammoth tree for the children, who were invited from the other hotels and the homes of the residents and cottagers. Presents were dispensed by a Kriss Kringle, and the elders gave one another whimsical gifts. At the Hotel Wiltshire the colored servants gave an old fashioned minstrel performance that was appreciated by a large audience. All of these servants were formerly in the employ of the famous Hygeia Hotel, at Old Point Comfort, which was conducted by the father of the Wiltshire, S. S. Phœbus. They are more like the oldtime house servants of the South, and their devotion to the Phœbus family is suggestive of the times before the war. The Atlantic City Yacht Club observed the day in an elaborate manner. An immense tree was erected in the banquet hall. It was brilliantly lighted by tiny electric lights and drooped under a load of presents for the members and invited guests. Suspended from the huge mantel were a score of long stockings filled with gifts that were significant of the whims and hobbies of the officials of the club and of the prominent men of the town. A banquet followed the distribution of presents.

The real estate men have formed an organization and have joined a movement for the creation of a city beautiful. Although this is not the sole purpose of the organization it was the first topic that occupied the attention of the new organization. They agreed to take down all "For rent" and "For sale" signs that now disfigure the city, and to urge the owners of cottages and unimproved property to plant trees and shrubbery as an aid to the improvement in the appearance of the town and the appreciation of real estate values. This movement for the city beautiful has met with a more enthusiastic response than anything ever undertaken here by the public. If only half of the trees and shrubs already planted survive the winter the regular visitors to Atlantic City will hardly recognize it next summer in its verdant dress.

MAXINE ELLIOTT.
In "Her Own Way," at the Harlem Opera House this week.

The success of this movement has already appealed to private enterprise. Charles R. Myers, of the Hotel Rudolf, and William H. Carroll, of Philadelphia, have purchased two squares of land on the Thoroughfare, and near the dividing line between Ventnor and Atlantic City, which they will convert into a private park surrounded by cottages and with boathouses on the Thoroughfare. The park will be laid out in walks and drives, flower beds and fountains, and that it will be a success is already foreshadowed by a demand for cottages. The boathouse feature is especially attractive, as launches have become immensely popular among the summer residents.

There is renewed activity among the amusement men preparing for the opening of the winter season next week. Big gangs of men are at work on all of the piers fitting up amusement halls and adding new attractions. The assembly room on the Steel Pier is being enlarged, and will open soon for concerts and dances.

The ten story addition to the Hotel Chalfonte is well under way, and the contractors are confident of having it ready for occupancy by the last of June. This addition will contain 321 rooms, and the entire hotel, when completed, will be one of the finest on the Atlantic Coast.

The Atlantic City Horse Show Association surprised its stockholders at the annual meeting at Haddon Hall on Wednesday night by declaring a substantial dividend on the capital stock. When this association was formed it was taken for granted that there would be an annual deficit, and the stock was subscribed for by public spirited citizens with the sole idea of adding a great attraction to the city. These exhibitions, however, have increased in popularity with each succeeding year, and the enterprise is now on a money making basis.

The following New-Yorkers are registered at the principal hotels:

Altamont-Craig Hall—R. M. Kirkland, Miss Helen Rhoades, Miss Claire Vincent, R. T. Pullen, Mrs. Pullen, Harry Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. George Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crossland, A. N. Higbee, Forest McCorkle and Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Hubbs.

Hotel Dennis—Mrs. G. L. Davidson, Miss Winifred N. Craig, G. B. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. McFaren, W. A. Lathrop, E. S. Poucher, F. C. Poucher, T. J. Cramer, B. W. Pierson, Franklin Woolman, William H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woolman, William Fitzpatrick, Arthur Lingerman, George Roydhouse and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Conover.

Hotel Dunlop—T. H. Brightside, John J. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. William Meeker, Walter Harcastle, Mr. and Mrs. Lemberg, Arthur Lepper, C. B. Collins, William Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bolte, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, George Senseman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Suydam, Jacob Suydam, Miss Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Hentzer, G. J. Walters, G. M. Bacharach, Arthur Bolte and Mr. and Mrs. George P. Kelley.

Haddon Hall—Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Farrell, Howard W. Setter, Miss Kathryn Wiley, N. P. Rich, Miss M. R. Donough, Mrs. John Bogarth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Darling, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Setter, Mrs. Samuel Held, Miss Violet Wallace, John Hanselman, Frederick Schuchardt, John Gummere and Mr. and Mrs. George Walker.

Hotel Jackson—Q. J. Smith, C. Biglow, D. H. Londenback, Mrs. J. B. Ketchum, R. C. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Busch, J. M. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Haviland, E. M. Causey, William P. Rich, William Glasgow, Miss Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Gardner, Miss May Belle Moore, J. H. Huntley, Mr. and Mrs. Den Howe, William H. Voss and Walter Reynolds.

Marlborough House—J. T. Pratt, Mrs. L. Kellogg, Miss S. N. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Wilgar, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bernhart, Mrs. C. M. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Willett, F. W. Ford, Harold Ford and Mrs. Charles A. Clark.

Hotel Rudolf—Carl Jung, Mrs. Henry Lederman, Miss Lederman, C. L. Sparton, Miss Rose Marx, Mrs. N. S. Frankel, John C. Friend, A. H. Maisner, Charles Shongood, Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Wells, Mrs. S. Wallack, Miss Wallack, the Rev. M. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Honanberg, Lenore Gunzeberg, Harold Gunzeberg, Paul Marks, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Felkenheld, C. S. Reisch, Mr. and Mrs. Kanner, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. L. Funski, M. D. Nichols, M. F. Richold, J. D. Rockwell, J. C. Addor and Walter Ebel.

Hotel Strand—John B. Clark, Miss Helen H. Blyhn, A. E. Cohen, Francis Carnatt, Mr. and Mrs. William Rodelheim, Henry Winter, N. B. Dean, Leah Van Loan, L. R. Berg, George M. Jones, John C. Clark and Miss Brown.

Seaside House—W. F. Ingraham, Mrs. F. C. King, R. McNitt, C. H. Van Horn, S. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lewis, Edward Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Brown, Mrs. John D. Barnes, Miss Nellie Barnes and Dr. S. S. Schenkein.

Hotel St. Charles—J. M. Collins, J. M. Stohler, Mrs. J. M. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. James McGee, M. K. Wilson, Miss Emily Wilson, Percy Perenchief, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Armstrong, W. C. Cramer, Alonzo Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kelley, George K. Franklin, Samuel Franklin, Miss Fanny Haines, Walter Haines and Miss Irene Haines.

Hotel Traymore—Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Frank, Mrs. J. B. Ketchum, D. H. Louderbach, Harry M. Bowles, B. Ganser, S. B. Rundall, M. Frey, Mrs. John Benton, Hary Reeves, Benjamin Knauer, John May, Mrs. William Card, Mrs. Frank Pierson, William H. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Goldman, M. Whittlesey, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Schimpf, Mrs. R. Childs, Miss Fanny Childs and Harry Thurston Beck.

Hotel Wiltshire—Mrs. G. Goldsmith, Mrs. Ida Dutton, A. T. Robinson, M. C. Volkenberg, F. B. Clark, B. Howard Shriver, Miss Anna McKinstry, Charles F. Platt, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Shinn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Shinn, Edward C. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, John H. Gooder and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bisbing.

THE SATISFACTORY CAB SERVICE IN PARIS.

FAR SUPERIOR TO THAT OF THIS CITY—REGULATIONS THAT MAKE IT CHEAP AND ADEQUATE.

So much has been written and said concerning the inferior cab service of this city, such a concentrated fire of criticism on the part of the metropolitan press and public spirited civic organizations has been focused on the outrages perpetrated by cabmen on the citizens of New York, and, worse still for the city's reputation, upon the thousands of out-of-town visitors here, that reference to the cab service in Paris may not be inopportune.

The thousands of American tourists to the French centre are well aware of the excellent cab system there, but the following facts may impress upon them as well as others the striking differences in this respect between the two great cities.

Paris has three principal public cab and carriage companies, the General company, in the Place du Théâtre Français; the City company, in the Rue Taitbout, and L'Abeille, or the Bee company, in the Rue Marcadet. Besides these leading concerns, which furnish the greater portion of the open and closed public carriages—petites voitures, fiacres or voitures de places—there are several other companies not so important, but quite as well regulated from the point of view of the citizen or foreigner who patronizes them.

These companies own and operate in Paris 16,000 ordinary cabs (there are practically no hansoms there) for two persons (really for three persons, for they are provided with an adjustable seat facing the passenger) and about 400 cabs accommodating four persons, with room on top for trunks and hand luggage. Thus, 16,000 public carriages are daily at the disposition of frequenters of Paris. The number, many times in excess of New York's supply, is amply sufficient to provide for any person who has need for such transportation.

Now, as to the cost to the individual for such service.

Carriages at railroad stations or hailed at any point in the streets or boulevards are absurdly cheap as compared with prices in New York, and yet the tariff, once one is accustomed to it, seems a pretty close adjustment to value received—seems perfectly fair and reasonable for both parties to the contract.

If one is alone in the street he simply needs to raise his hand, give his destination, no matter to whatsoever quarter within the fortifications which belt the city proper, get in and ride, and he will have to pay only 1 franc 50 centimes, or 30 cents, at the end of the route. If one has his wife or a friend with him the same charge is demanded. Thus, two persons, sharing expense, may ride across Paris from wall to wall at a cost of 15 cents each. The usual pourboire, or tip, which, however, is optional, is 5 or 10 cents, according to the length of the trip

After 12:30 a. m. the tariff is 45 cents, instead of 30 cents.

If one wishes to ride about to see parks, the façades and the street and boulevard life, or to shop, he and a friend may hire a pleasant open carriage for 40 cents an hour, or 20 cents apiece. One would not have the heart to offer such a sum to New York "Jehus," but in Paris these estimable gentry are content; they thank you in the bargain, an amenity sometimes noticed here.

It is only when one wishes a voiture de cercle or a two-seated landau—an ordinary traveller rarely uses them—that he must satisfy himself as to the delicacy of his coachman's conscience. And yet these voitures de luxe "cabbies" charge, approximately, only one-third to one-half the ordinary prices asked here for their equivalent.

If one finds himself in the immediate suburbs of Paris, just outside the fortifications, and wants to get within them, he is subjected to a slight increase of tariff, which generally amounts to 10 cents.

So minutely do the authorities hold these "cabbies" to their task that they regulate when the day rate goes into force, both in summer and winter. Thus, from October 1 to March 31 the cabby's day begins at 7 a. m.; in summer, from April 1 to September 30, it begins at 6:30 o'clock, in both cases lasting until 12:30 in the morning, when, as was noted, the night rates—50 per cent higher—go into effect. In the suburbs the summer day tariff is from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m., and the winter schedule is from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

If a passenger has a piece of luggage with him he need pay only 5 cents for its transportation in addition to his fare; two pieces, 10 cents, and three or more, 15 cents.

Most of the public cabs and carriages which one encounters in the street and about the railroad stations, or at street stands designated for their use by the Prefecture of Police, are under the immediate supervision of the gendarmes. One has only to go to one of the police kiosks with a complaint that he has been overcharged and the money due him will be instantly refunded. There the matter is settled in two minutes for once and for all. The policemen in charge of these kiosks must also make a memorandum of the arrival and departure of the coachman from his stand.

The cabs one sees ordinarily in the Paris streets are all numbered, with the exception of the two hundred and fifty comfortable and rather handsomely equipped voitures de cercle, which one may have at any time by calling up by telephone the piqueur at the Grand Hotel. If a passenger has no number on his cab he is looked upon as owning it. These carriages are subject to the same police regulations as other cabs.

In Paris nearly a thousand citizens hire their carriages and cabs by the month, paying therefor, including stable charges, etc., from $100 to $500, according to the sort of horses and vehicles.

An interesting feature about Paris cabs which occupy regular stands is that they have different colored lanterns, which signify the quarter of the city where they belong. Thus the General Company's cabs' colors are: Yellow, the Chapelle district; blue, the Bastile; green, the Grenelle, and red, the Batignolle. The authorities request that when one leaves a theatre or café at night he take a cab which bears a lantern of the color of his house quarter.

Another interesting note is that at important crossings, where the system of alternate passing has for many years been practised, the police carry a white stick, about eighteen inches long, which they elevate and lower at a whistle signal from the officer in charge of the crossing. The submission of the "cabbies" to the little white stick is one of the sights of Paris.

And now, as to the "cabbies" themselves. There are, all in all, registered on the police books, over one hundred thousand men in this service, many of whom, of course, drive private conveyances. This army of drivers is banded into three separate organizations, the Union Fraternelle, the Union Syndicat and the Chambre Syndicat.

The authorities take neophytes and examine them. They must show how well they can drive, harness, make quick repairs, and then must pass muster as to their knowledge of the city's topography. The technical examination is held at the Prefecture of the Police, and the practical one, that of driving, etc., at the Horse Market.

Thirteen years ago there was founded a cabmen's school, now at No. 137 Rue Marcadet, where the streets, the proper method of driving in a public way and the police regulations concerning their business are taught.

On getting his license from the police the "cabby" must give them two of his photographs, his birth and residence certificates. One of his photographs is annexed to his license.

When he goes on the street for the first time, and thereafter, he must have with him his license, the tariff charge, his number and his passport, which admits him through the gates where indirect taxes are levied on imports to the city proper. These papers—seven in number—must be presented to a policeman at any time the latter desires. If not forthcoming, or if guilty of any reprehensible offence, however slight, the driver is subject to reprimand, or to temporary or permanent dismissal and revocation of license at the hands of the Commission of Discipline at Police Headquarters.

The "cabby" may go to his stable for his cab at any hour of the morning he wishes. He may have a fresh horse on tipping the stableman five to ten cents. The next morning he turns over to the company the daily rate charged him for the cab, varying, according to the season, from 14 to 18 francs a day.

If he gets too fat on his eight and nine francs daily net profits he is liable to discharge on that account. He can't munch his dinner on the box or in the interior of his cab. Neither can he smoke while he has passengers with him. He cannot shout and gesticulate his invitations to the public to ride; he cannot demand fares in advance, except in certain cases, and he must place so many passengers on so many seats.

Manifestly some of these regulations would be useless in New-York; while others would have to be modified before being embodied in the present system, if it may be called such. That the Parisian rules are practical, and that they are generally enforced, is well known to Americans, especially to those comparatively few who talk fairly good French and who take pains to inform themselves as to their rights. A man who has lived in Paris several seasons says he has never yet been compelled to refer a Paris "cabby" to a gendarme. They are disputative, prone to cheat Americans, but they are not rank bullies; they do not abuse women, and they are almost never intoxicated.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

California's Prosperous Year—Evidence Against McKowen.

San Francisco, Dec. 25.—This year has been a most prosperous one for California. In all lines of industry there has been great activity. The farmers and fruit growers have received millions for their products, while the mines have added immensely to the wealth of the nation. In round numbers $18,000,000 in gold and $860,000 in silver were produced by the mines. The orange crop reached the great total of 32,000 cars of 360 boxes each, against 24,000 cars last year. It is interesting to note that 2,000 cars of this year's orange shipment went from Northern California. Lemon shipments reached 3,850 cars of 312 boxes each, of which 150 cars went from northern counties. Other products were as follows:

Wine, 32,000,000 gallons; walnuts, 11,500,000 pounds; almonds, 6,000,000 pounds; beans, 117,500,000 pounds; salmon, 3,420,000 cases; wheat, 9,517,500 centals; barley, 8,750,000 centals; fuel oil, 32,000,000 barrels, worth 75 cents a barrel at tidewater; prunes, 115,000,000 pounds; peaches, 30,000,000 pounds; apricots, 19,000,000 pounds; raisins, 112,000,000 pounds; canned fruit, 2,600,000 cases; wool, 22,500,000 pounds, and beet sugar, 154,000,000 pounds.

A good indication of comparative conditions in San Francisco is given by the real estate record, which shows the greatest total of sales in the history of the city. Sales for the year amounted to $47,500,000. Most of the transactions were in residence property in the western section of the city, near the ocean.

The rapid growth of last year was due in a large measure to outside influences, chief among which is the extension of commerce with the Orient.

The fight against the "combine" of wholesale and retail fruit and vegetable dealers, which has squeezed the people as between two millstones, has reached a point where it seems that the consumers must organize to prevent the merchants from carrying on the system of extortion. The Harbor Commission has denied to offending firms the privilege of using the wharves, but this will not be an adequate remedy. It has been suggested that the consumers should form some sort of co-operative association to supply them with fruit and garden truck.

The scandal in the office of the County Clerk culminated on Wednesday, when County Clerk Albert B. Mahoney was indicted for felony in having sworn to a fraudulent salary warrant. Other cases are pending. The condition of the office was found to be bad, the work being more than a year behind.

The Regents of the University of California are accumulating a mass of evidence against Secretary McKowen, who embezzled the funds of the institution. The first complaint against him was filed this week for $3,515, and bail was fixed at $20,000, which McKowen will not attempt to give. What McKowen's defence will be is uncertain, but it will probably be that he used only the money which was turned over to him personally and not as secretary of the University. This technicality is flimsy, but it seems to be about all that he has to stand on. He could not plead insanity, as he appeared every day at his desk and transacted business up to the evening of his exposure.

The first straw on this coast to show the trend of feeling in regard to the Presidential nomination was furnished by the Republican caucus of the legislature of Oregon, which voted unanimously this week for the nomination of President Roosevelt. All the members pledged themselves to support Mr. Roosevelt.

The new Tivoli Opera House opened its doors last night with "Ixion," a Christmas spectacle. The big crowds present give evidence that the new playhouse has inherited the esteem in which the old theatre was held for thirty years. The present building was built twenty years ago for the purpose of showing a panorama of the battle of Waterloo. It is an old style structure, but has been remodelled completely. For some years it has been used as a music hall. Its present capacity is 2,500.