FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

A HANDSOME OPERA GOWN. —(The Lady's Pictorial.

TRADES SCHOOL GHOST.

It Still Walks—Compromise Suggested for Disposal of Funds.

The New-York State Federation of Women's Clubs, according to Miss Emelie Bullowa, did not by any means dispose of the trades school when it gave its historic vote on that question at Utica last fall. It did not even vote not to establish a trades school, Miss Bullowa informed the Post Parliament Club yesterday morning. It only voted not to establish one then, the rejected resolution being that the federation "do not establish" a trades school.

Accordingly, the organization still possesses the valued privilege of establishing such a school, and, in Miss Bullowa's opinion, the best way out of the difficulties attendant on the disposition of the funds now in the hands of the industrial school committee is to apply them to some purpose within the meaning of that for which they were originally subscribed and collected.

"This," said Miss Bullowa, "would satisfy not only the legal requirements, but the equities of the case. It would be the only fitting recognition of the labors and sacrifices of those by whom the money was raised."

Miss Bullowa here suggested a compromise, but did not specifically indicate what form such a compromise might take. A scholarship, she said, would not satisfy the demands either of law or of equity, but if the federation wished to take over some institution already started, it might do so.

This view of the case was received with various degrees of approval by those present.

"I know several clubs," said one woman, "who will never agree to a compromise. They will insist on having their money back."

Others thought the "compromise" idea a good one.

In the event of the money not being put to the use for which it was raised, Miss Bullowa said that all contributions of money and all contributions to the fair arranged by the industrial committee would have to be returned, but persons who purchased tickets of admission to the fair or operatic performance, or who bought articles at the fair, would have no claim for compensation.

The debate of the morning was on the commercialism of the age, and as the speakers did not appear, being detained in Brooklyn, Staten Island and various other quarters by the effects of the storm, there was an informal discussion of the subject. The club did not seem inclined to believe that commercialism was entirely the spirit of the age, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake asserted, as proof positive to the contrary, that even the people in the cars were getting altruistic.

Mrs. Dora Lyon, chairman of the industrial school committee, was among those present at the meeting.

PRESIDENT FINLEY AT PRESS CLUB.

President Finley, of the College of the City of New-York, will address the Woman's Press Club at its regular social meeting in the myrtle room of the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon. His subject will be "Education." Other addresses will be given by Mrs. J. de la M. Lozier, on "Professions"; Joseph I. C. Clarke, on "The Drama," and Mrs. Donald McLean, on "Patriotism." The programme will begin at 2:30 o'clock.

A SOIREE VARIE.

The National Council of the Actors' Church Alliance gave its second soirée varié of this season's series yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor. The Rev. Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanu-El, a member of the board of directors, made a brief address.

"The directors now realize," he said, "that a campaign of education is necessary to make the world understand the motives of the alliance. Not even actors understand it, and church members hold up their hands in holy horror—except a select few. Our object is not to bring prudery to the stage, to inject Puritanism into actors, or to bring religion to men and women of the theatre. Our purpose is to eradicate the common enemy in the world—the baser part of human nature."

Mrs. Nestor A. L. Lottard, Forbes Law Duquid and Edward Bechenbach, singers; Irvin Eveleth Hassell, pianist; James Donohue, violinist; Miss Regina Weil and Frederick Abbott, readers, contributed to the programme, and Miss Edna Frank gave a sketch in Japanese pantomime, with Japanese songs and dances.

The entertainment committee included Mrs. Bessie T. Bennington, chairman; Mrs. J. Alexander Brown, Miss Eliza B. Harris, Miss Bertha Livingston, Mrs. Maggie Breyer, the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, Miss Frances Florida, Miss Jennie C. Wilder, J. B. Arthur, Mrs. B. S. Spooner, the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, Mrs. Charles E. Abbott, Mrs. Hudson Liston, Miss Olinda D. Drescher and C. T. Catlin.

A SENSIBLE MOTHER

Proud of her children's teeth, consults a dentist and learns that the beauty of permanent teeth depends on the care taken of the first set.

SOZODONT

Liquid and Powder

should be used. The Liquid to penetrate into the little crevices and purify them; the Powder to polish the outer surface and prevent the accumulation of tartar.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

YOUTHFUL GRADUATES.

Twenty-eight Girls in Public School No. 96 Receive Diplomas.

A score of pretty little dark eyed gypsies, in frocks of red and black, and dancing to the tune of their tambourines, invaded Public School No. 96, at Avenue A and 81st-st., yesterday morning. They were in reality only little American "citizenesses" entertaining the parents and friends of the graduating class of the girls' department, which held its exercises yesterday, but "sure enough" gypsies could not have made such a pretty picture as these children when they tripped into the big assembly hall. To the rhythm of a gypsy song they moved this way and that in graceful figures, then flitted away amid the vigorous applause of pupils and guests.

This pretty performance was only an incident in an interesting programme, which included half a dozen songs, a piano solo, German quotations, words of farewell from Shakespeare, and an Indian club drill by the graduating class.

Each of the twenty-eight graduates wore a white dress and big white bow in her hair, and each carried a bouquet of white roses or carnations bound with fern leaves. For the drill the Indian clubs were covered with fluffy yellow tissue paper, and made such a brave showing that the girls had to go through with the entire drill a second time.

Lewis P. Bach, chairman of the local Board of School Inspectors, was present at the exercises, and made a brief address.

"In the public schools of to-day," he said, "we learn first and above all how to do for others."

Inspector Bach awarded the diplomas, and also presented to Emma Gertner the gold medal given by the school principal, Mrs. Eliza S. Pell, for the most successful test in the High School examination.

Mrs. Henry E. Schaefer, a former teacher at Public School No. 96, presented a mounted photograph of the building to each of the graduates.

MULLIGATAWNY SOUP.

Mulligatawny literally means "pepper water," but there is no special reason for giving the soup this name. It may be made from a foundation of the breast of veal, or from chicken or rabbit. A genuine, oldtime mulligatawny owed its excellence to rabbit stock. It is now, however, generally made from veal stock.

To make the soup slice and fry three small onions; put two tablespoonfuls of minced ham in the saucepan with the onions; add half a fowl and half a clove of garlic. Let the whole fry until the meat is slightly brown. Then pour over it two quarts of veal stock. Let the soup simmer gently for an hour. Add a dash of curry powder, an ounce of almond which has been pounded to a paste, and the juice of half a lemon. Serve without straining. It is always served with boiled rice and some East India chutney. Pickled mangoes are also suitable to serve with mulligatawny.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A Tissue Paper Pattern of Shirtwaist, No. 4,951, for 10 Cents.

Fresh variations of the shirtwaist are constantly appearing, and always are met with enthusiasm and favor. This one is eminently attractive, and can be utilized for all waistings, washable ones unlined, or those of silk or wool, over the fitted foundation. As illustrated, however, it is made of white madras, held by pearl buttons. The tucks

NO. 4,951—SHIRTWAIST.

are stitched to yoke depth only, so providing soft fulness below, and the closing is made through the regulation box pleat.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¾ yards 21, 3⅝ yards 27, or 2⅞ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 4,951, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

The pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number of pattern and bust measure distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern, send an extra two-cent postage stamp, and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

ANTI-SPITTING BRIGADE.

One Formed Among Brooklyn Boys—Dr. Darlington at Mass Meeting.

"Now, boys, who of you will take a packet of these anti-spitting cards and promise to give one to every person you see spitting?"

About two hundred youngsters from the public schools raised their hands at this question from Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, former Commissioner of Health of Brooklyn. Then there was a round of applause, led by Dr. Darlington, president of the Department of Health of New-York, and joined in by the boys themselves as soon as they could command both hands.

So, spontaneously and informally, a boys' anti-spitting brigade sprang into being yesterday afternoon at the mass meeting held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities at the Amphion Theatre in Williamsburg.

The meeting was designed to be a missionary meeting, so to speak, the object being to spread information relative to tuberculosis and to stir up persons to the need of action and vigilance in fighting it, especially in its inroads among the poor. Tickets having been distributed to the pupils of the public schools by the teachers in the morning, enough boys and girls went to give the orchestra of the theatre a partly inhabited appearance, while forty or fifty adults sought shelter under the balcony from the polar breezes which blew from above and behind the stage. The grim humor of sitting in an icebox while a Commissioner of Health and one ex-Commissioner of Health addressed one on the need of vigilance in sanitation and hygiene appealed to many, as they turned their coat collars up about their ears and thrust their hands deep down into their pockets.

Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Church, Bedford-ave., and a brother of Dr. Darlington, the Health Commissioner, opened the meeting by outlining its purpose, and then appointed Alfred T. White chairman. Dr. Thomas Darlington was then introduced, and spoke for an hour, describing to the children the scope and method of the many departments of which he is head.

Among others things, he told them that 30 per cent of the public school children in Manhattan had some sort of eye trouble. Later, in talking about pneumonia, he said that 70 per cent of well people had the germs of this disease in their mouths.

"In order to ascertain how it was that this disease was so prevalent and so virulent," said Dr. Darlington, "our inspectors have been examining persons' mouths to see if pneumonia germs were to be found in them. They examined the mouths of a large number of medical students who were in good health, and 70 per cent were found to have the germs of the disease in their mouths. Seventy per cent of you people in this theatre have pneumonia germs in your mouths. Why don't you take the disease? Because your system is strong enough to resist it. But if you go spitting around in public places or on the sidewalks, your spittle is likely to dry and be breathed into the lungs by some one who cannot resist it and who may die because of it. I want you to realize your responsibility in this matter."

Dr. Darlington gladdened the hearts of his adult hearers by telling them Brooklyn was to have a new Health Department building.

WOMEN TAXPAYERS AND VOTING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A paragraph in to-day's issue states that a bill will soon be introduced permitting women taxpayers to vote in cities of the third class. It should be qualified to read "vote on special proposition involving the raising of a tax," and is in accordance with Governor Higgins's message to the legislature, in which he recommends the extension and restriction of the right to vote at special tax elections to property holders.

"If the right to vote at tax elections is to be limited to property holders, it would seem but an act of justice to extend that right to women property holders as well as to men." This is characterized as "an important suggestion" in your editorial on the Governor's message. This right or privilege is given to women in the majority of the third class cities and in all towns and villages throughout the State and is exercised by "suffragist" and "anti-suffragist" alike.

In some of the cities which the proposed bill seeks to cover men vote on their wives' property, but widows and single women are entirely unrepresented.

Section 1, Article 12, of the constitution, says: "It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations."

A late decision of the Court of Appeals, which pronounces the taxpayers' vote constitutional on these questions in place of the vote of the electors, says: "What better or more effective method of preventing such abuses and protecting such taxpayers could be devised than to restrict the right of voting upon propositions for borrowing money or for contracting debts to the persons who are liable to be taxed for the payment of such debts?"

The taxpayers' vote on these questions is then characterized as desirable and pre-eminently just.

While women suffragists believe that it would be an advantage to the government to have their conscientiousness, patriotism and intelligence directly represented, they are obliged to wait till the representatives elected by men alone can see that their demands are reasonable and right. Meantime, it would seem as if so reasonable a request as that embodied in the third class cities bill, which is a property right exercised throughout the State, except in a few places, only required to be called to the attention of our legislators to insure its speedy passage. Respectfully yours,

MARY H. LOINES.

No. 26 Garden Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 26, 1905.

Sunshine Society

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears.
Pass it on.

A SUNSHINE SONG.

Oh, the world's running over with loving and laughter,
With sunshine and happy song;
And spite of the clouds comes the shining after,
The shadows are never for long.

After the rain comes the bursting flower,
The fragrance of all things sweet,
Robins so glad of the dancing shower,
Larks in the tossing wheat.

And all the way is the heartsease growing
By paths where our feet are led.
Violets low in the grass are showing
How blue are the skies o'erhead.

Oh, the world's running over with blessing and beauty;
And we, as we pass along,
Will find in the grim old path called Duty
Sunshine and flowers and song.

Though clouds may marshal themselves together
With thunder and rain and blast,
Surely will follow the glad, bright weather,
Sunshine will conquer at last!

—(Dorothy Deane.

Selected by L. B. Dow.

MONEY RECEIVED.

Mrs. Ella W. Lincoln has sent her check for $5 for the coal fund, and H. E. H. $3 for sunshine.

NO. 11 BRANCH.

President of the T. S. S.: We need an iron crib, rather small, for the rest room at No. 16 Greenwich-st., so that when my "little mother" helper gets a baby to sleep she can lay it down. We also need a couple of blankets, as no mattresses are allowed in nurseries by the Board of Health. I hope some one will have some strips of carpet to put down over our linoleum. Mrs. Green, president of the Chelsea branch, and Mrs. Sinclair, one of her members, have sent me contributions of clothing and magazines. The last money received from the office gave much comfort and cheer to several homes in which I personally distributed the money. I have a request for a good sized coat for one of the fathers of my little flock. He has been sick, and wants to get work. A short coat or an overcoat would do.

The English woman who at Christmas time had the badly burned arm, and who received some of your money for food, has had work since, but was so behind with rent while out of work that she and her children were put on the street yesterday. They now have a corner of a room to sleep in until they can get a couple of rooms, and the "little mother" went to Brooklyn to-day to try to get some money from a married sister, who, by the way, has three little children of her own. I gave them food to-day, and will see them to-morrow.

There is no especial haste about the crib, as the babies will not be taken out and brought here during this cold weather. I will have to get a sheet, pillow and case ready. I have one pillow slip ready, and a quilt to throw over the child. This is bitter weather for some families. I fear there will be great suffering, and it will keep us all busy. I have just started an evening class, and we are using some of the worsted, and later the pupils may be able to do some work for some one else—scrapbooks, etc. They are poor girls, and must first make some petticoats for themselves. I may also start a library for them. Yours in sunshine,

Jan. 25. J. OLMSTEAD.
President Branch No. 11.

Some help from the coal fund was at once sent to Mrs. Olmstead for the widow.

CHEERED AND WARMED.

A Maine widow in thanking for a generous ray of sunshine from the coal fund writes: "How kind sunshine is! We are feafully cold. It is from 32 to 47 degrees below zero, and we should have suffered intensely had it not been for the T. S. S."

A gentlewoman on the verge of starvation has been made temporarily comfortable, and, instead of bitter tears and vain struggles, the world looks brighter to her to-day because "sunshine" visited her humble home.

The inmates of three destitute homes on the East Side are saying prayers for the T. S. S. because hunger and cold have been banished for a while, at least.

SENDING PAGES.

Mrs. Aldine McAlpin Elliott will forward her pages to Mrs. J. H. Emerson, of Centre Rutland, Vt., and Mrs. Potter, of Brooklyn, will do the same favor for Mrs. Rupert, of Virginia.

AN OFFER.

Mrs. Marchand, of Ontario, Canada, will send a year's subscription of "The Michigan Christian Herald" to any Baptist member who would like to receive it. Please address the general office.

REPLY.

"Zenobia": The package sent by you at Christmas time was received and acknowledged in the column.

Mrs. Nellie G. Paine, of South Framingham, Mass., wishes the Sunshine friend who sends her the Pages to know how much she appreciates her kindness.

A BOX OF SUNSHINE.

The box containing articles of clothing, shoes, rubbers, hat, etc., for children from Mrs. Hayden came at an opportune time, as there were several urgent needs for just such sunshine.

Housewives' Exchange.

THE LIFE THAT IS REALLY SIMPLE.

The diversity of thought which has found expression among the various writers who have considered the subject of the simple life has arisen from their confusion of the two kinds of simplicity which, though called by the same name, are of nearly opposite meanings. The first and natural idea of simplicity is a mere non-complexity in the conditions and conduct of life. But under this definition of simplicity we shall find the dictum that the simple life is the one we should most earnestly seek decidedly untrue. If carried out to its logical extreme it will lead us into negation and final nonentity. For where shall we draw the line as to the most desirable degree of simplicity? Where shall we stop?

If the simple life of our grandfathers is more desirable than ours, why should we not regard the still more simple life of their grandfathers as still more desirable, and so on until we arrive at the simplicity of our uncivilized ancestry? But we need not stop there, for the mere animal lives a more simple life than man; and the more undeveloped the form of animal life the simpler it is until we arrive at the oyster, whose life is the simplest of all. I push this idea to this reductio ad absurdum because this conception as to what a simple life is is fundamentally wrong.

The simple life that is genuine and true leads forward, nor backward. It goes on to greater life; it does not return to more primitive forms. All advancement in life is into what is more complex, and if a mechanical simplicity is meant, all growth is cut off by seeking the simple life. But there is such a thing as the simplicity of wisdom, which is of a wholly different character. It consists of three essentials. The first is that there must be a supreme purpose in life. No life is simple which is borne hither and thither by conflicting purposes. There must be one, distinct, all controlling aim which man contemplates as the end for which he is prepared to lay down his life. This is the very soul of the simple life.

The second essential is that the affairs of the man who would live the simple life shall be grouped around this central purpose according to their relative importance, as judged from the point of view of this centre. And then, in the third place, there must be a course of conduct which in the most perfect way gives everything in man's life a position of influence, according to its relationship as thus determined. Where these three principles are united in a life, that life is the simple life, no matter how complex its conditions.

A life may not be simple, though constituted of the simplest conditions. A boy sent on an errand to the postoffice, if he loiters on the way and indulges in play with his companions, and thus goes to the office by a circuitous route, is leading a life that is not simple, notwithstanding the simplicity of his mission. But the captain of the Atlantic liner, who, in the complicated problem of sailing his vessel from New-York to Southampton, so correctly estimates the influences of all the complicated conditions which affect his course, the ocean currents, the winds, the variations of the needle, the sphericity of the earth, etc., that he pursues his voyage by the most direct course to its destination, is pursuing the simple life in the sailing of his steamer.

The simple life, as thus defined and illustrated, progresses ever to that which is more perfect. The intelligence of the man who leads such a life is exercised and expanded; his love is deepened, broadened and enriched, and he advances continually to a more abundant life.

In one word: The simple life for man is that course of conduct which most perfectly expresses a supreme purpose by correctly relating all the conditions under which it must be lived.

"If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." CLAUSINE B. MANN.

Elkhart, Ind.

JOY OF STRIVING.

I have read "The Simple Life"; I have lived it; but not on the plane of the theorist. When one has a "moral ideal" duty will command destiny. Taking up an obligation another has laid down in order to justify that other's judgment and preserve his financial integrity, makes it a joy to harmonize simple living with high purpose. Grasping a purpost—with a big P—to which all minor aims and considerations may—yes, must be—made subservient, in order to accomplish the end desired, lends a glow, if not a glory, to self-denial, simple living and the joy of striving.

To many the pleasure of living consists largely in spending money; not for needs only, but for wants, between which is a large margin for the exercise of economy. The simple life has its needs, but luxuries may be eliminated while the foundations of future good are being established, that future which may hold opportunities for travelling, the study of nature, of art, or people, all of which is consistent with simple living, the sweetness of the simple life being contentment and the determination to enjoy the pleasures of life which cost nothing, which may be found even in a great city. Though the beauty of sky and stars and sun and sea be shut out, there are many beautiful things to see where architecture and art are perennial lessons in form and color; many beautiful things to hear for him who is listening; many friendly faces to respond to a friendly word; a child's answering smile to a cheerful greeting; human nature being a quality never out of date, never sleeping, always on hand at call, responding to the telepathy of the soul. He who is looking for the joys of a simple life may find many which will uplift him to the plane of noble living, and it will not be all self-abnegation, either.

If only we could reduce our wants to our needs, eliminate the non-essentials of living, which means give up the "fight for the superfluous," would it not make for happiness even in the present stage of civilization when wealth seems to mean the ability to command the unnecessary? In a large city—yes, anywhere—the simple life may be made to mean a cramped and sordid life only; an endless struggle for the "material good"; it will be what we make it; and we may infer from observation that the idle rich do not find unalloyed happiness in their pursuit of the superfluities of living. Is it not wiser, therefore, to so direct our energies as to attain real and lasting benefits rather than to strive for artificialities which fade in our grasp? The simple life in a great city need not hinder moral culture, dampen self-respect, or embitter the spirit. An educated intelligence will be able to choose the "material good" in such wise that it will not become a "vanished good"—a regret when the day is done. SEU DONYM.

The simple life may be summed up in a few short sentences—walk humbly, do justly and love mercy.

New-York. M. M. K.

BOLTON LACE.

For Daily Reader: Cast on nineteen stitches and knit across plain:

1. K4-o n k3-n o k3-n o k3.
2. Plain to last st. k and seam that.
3. K6-o n k1-n o k3-n o k4.
4. Same as 2d row.
5. K8-l k3 tog-o k3-n o k3.
6. Same as 2d.
7. K2-n o k3-o n k3-o n k3.
8. Plain to last 3 sts-n k1.
9. K5-n o k5-o n k5-o n k2.
10. Same as 8th.
11. K3-n o k7-o n k3-o n k1.
12. Same as 8th. A FRIEND.

If "Daily Reader" will send her full address to the Exchange directions for knitting lace and lace patterns contributed for her by a Sunshine member will be forwarded by mail.

MAYOR CAUGHT NAPPING.

RACE WITH APGAR BILL.

Work for More Reservoirs—Lighting Plant Troubles.

Mayor McClellan yesterday requested the Aqueduct Commission to push with the utmost vigor the work of acquiring sites for two additional reservoirs in the Croton watershed. Chief Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment received a similar request concerning the plans for the proposed municipal lighting plant. The McClellan administration is being criticised on all sides for saying what it is going to do, and doing nothing. The year's record for results accomplished is exceedingly meagre.

The introduction of the Apgar bill, which proposes to shut the city off from building more reservoirs in Westchester and Putnam counties, emphasizes the lack of energy on the part of the administration in providing for an increased water supply. Although the Water Department has known for months that the city would soon need to acquire new reservoirs in Westchester and Putnam counties, nothing was done to get the work under way until after the meeting of the legislature. Now it is a race between the Apgar bill becoming a law and the city acquiring new reservoirs. It will take at least eight weeks for the city officials to get things in shape so that title to the necessary sites can be obtained. The legislature is likely to adjourn early in April. Mr. Apgar stands about as good a chance of getting his bill through as Assemblyman Smith did a year ago, when the Dutchess County bill was introduced. If the bill becomes a law, and the city is prevented from getting the desired sites at Cross River and Croton Falls, it will be wholly owing to tardiness on the part of the administration, as it was perfectly well known six months ago just what would be needed. It is estimated that the new dams can be built within four years after title is taken to the sites. The water supply of the city will be increased by almost twenty billion gallons, or enough to last the city about seventy days.

Chief Engineer Smith of the Aqueduct Commission said yesterday that the surveys had been made and that it would be feasible to advertise for the appointment of appraisal commissioners within sixty days. After the two proposed dams are built the storage capacity of the city will take care of all the water in the Croton watershed. At present fully one hundred days' supply runs to waste each year.

Mayor McClellan discovered yesterday that it was one thing to plan for municipal lighting plants and quite another to get the business under way. It was the Mayor's idea that plans for a plant to supply Manhattan and The Bronx with electric lighting could be got up in a month. That idea he gathered from talks with Cary T. Hutchinson, the consulting engineer retained by the city. That first step was to be followed immediately with plans for similarly equipping Brooklyn Borough with electric lights. Then would follow plans for a plant to supply to the public electric lighting to take the place of gas. The scheme is not working out smoothly.

After the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, but before the formal adjournment, Mayor McClellan called the attention of the board to the statement of Cary T. Hutchinson that it would take until summer to prepare plans for a municipal lighting plant, and about a year to make plans for a plant that could supply the citizens as well as the city.

"He seems proud to think that his committee has not yet organized," the Mayor said, referring to Mr. Hutchinson's statement, "but he does not tell us why."

"All your commission has to do," said Mr. Grout to Mr. Lewis, a member, "is to calculate what kilowatt capacity is needed to light the city and how the current can be best distributed. We do not want you to design a plant. When the time comes we will get constructing engineers to do that."

CLASH OVER PAVING.

Littleton's Worthless, Says Ahearn—$3,500,000 Appropriation.

There was a wordy fight between President Ahearn of Manhattan and President Littleton of Brooklyn in regard to the asphalt contracts at the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday. Mr. Littleton wanted $2,500,000 for street paving and Mr. Ahearn wanted $2,000,000. Mr. Littleton said that asphalt was cheaper than ever, and that he could make contracts on exceptionally good terms.

"Yes," put in Mr. Ahearn, "you are getting asphalt at 75 cents a yard, but it is worth nothing. When the term of maintenance by the companies expires your streets will be a constant expense to the city."

"The president of the Borough of Manhattan does not know what he is talking about," said Mr. Littleton.

The Controller moved that the board limit the expenditures for the year for street paving to $3,000,000. He agreed to Mr. Fornes's amendment making it $3,500,000. Manhattan and Brooklyn got $900,000 each and the other three boroughs $300,000 each. The remaining $750,000 is to be appropriated later.

The board increased the salary of the Receiver of Taxes, Colonel Austen, from $5,000 to $7,000.

Half a dozen communications regarding improvements to the bridge terminal were presented and filed. Calvin Tomkins, for the Municipal Art Society, presented a protest against any invasion of City Hall Park.

Health Commissioner Darlington got $15,000 for an index in his bureau of vital statistics.

DEFEND SENATOR SMOOT.

Arguments by His Counsel Before the Investigating Committee.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Arguments for the defence were made to-day in the Smoot investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Waldemar Van Cott, of Salt Lake City, discussed the charge of interference by the Mormon Church in the political affairs of Utah. Before Mr. Van Cott began to speak, Senator Knox said he believed that the arguments of Judge R. W. Tayler, counsel for the protestants, would be clarified, if he would answer three questions, as follows:

Do you concede that your argument, intended to establish Senator Smoot's disqualification, applies with equal force to all members of the Mormon Church who entertain the beliefs Senator Smoot has confessed?

Do you concede that your argument for disqualification, so far as it is based upon Senator Smoot's belief in a duty to obey divine revelation, applies with equal force to all who believe in the duty to obey the divine will, however ascertained?

Would Senator Smoot be disqualified, in your opinion, by reason of being a Mormon, if Mormonism had never been tainted with polygamy?

In answering the first question Judge Tayler said the chief charge against Senator Smoot was that he was an integral part of the quorum of twelve, which he declared to be all there was to the Mormon Church. The president of the Church, said Judge Tayler, was the creature of the quorum of apostles, and could be removed by it. The latter part of the first question and the second question were answered jointly by Judge Tayler by giving what he believed to be the political significance of a belief in revelations. He quoted from the testimony of Senator Smoot and other witnesses concerning their belief in revelations, and said that all persons who were committed to such beliefs were disqualified to sit as Senators. The third question he answered by stating that if no attention had been attracted to the Church by violations of the law it was not likely that religious belief would have been brought into the discussion, but that polygamy was the result of revelations. This immediate contact with God through personal revelations he declared to be sufficient to disqualify any person for a Senatorship, no matter what his creed.

Mr. Van Cott began his argument by declaring the contention of the protestants to be untenable, as they admit they could charge Senator Smoot with no offence cognizable by law, and that the only thing brought against him was that he believed in revelations. Emphasis was laid by Mr. Van Cott on the fact that Senator Smoot had never received a revelation, and there was no indication that he ever would. He declared that Senator Smoot was being prosecuted on the one ground that his religion might at some time cause him to commit an overt act. He deprecated what he termed an attempt to return to the dark ages of religious persecution. Mr. Van Cott summed up the testimony of witnesses who were examined in relation to the politics of Utah and Idaho, which, he declared, failed to show any instance of interference in politics.

DRIVES FOUR-IN-HAND TO COURT.

The Countess of Yarmouth was a visitor at the Court of Special Sessions for nearly two hours yesterday. She drove to the Criminal Courts Building in a four-in-hand. With her were two women agents of the Childrens' Society.

She was in court as the guest of Joseph Graveur, one of the probation officers. Mr. Graveur had for appearance over one hundred cases which had been paroled in his custody. The countess took interest in the various cases as they were called. In their private room she met the justices, telling them she was much interested in charitable work here and abroad.

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$750 Imperial silk lined Stole, very heavily furred skins, dark shade $500

$700 La Reina Scarf, 4 skins, dark shades $425

Imperial Scarf, 4 dark skins; will sell at cost of Skins $900

$1,000 La Reina Scarf, 6 skins, good color $650

$1,000 Eugenia Collar, 2 extra dark imperial skins, finished with tailed border $600

$1,050 La Reina Scarf, 6 dark skins $650

$1,200 Fancy Scarf, heads mounted and crossed at the back, 6 dark, extra silvery skins $700

$1,200 Imperial silk lined Stole, 8 dark, heavy fleeced skins; sell for $800

$1,500 La Reina Scarf, 6 very dark skins (decided bargain) $800

$1,800 Imperial Stole, 4 very dark choice skins; sell for $1,200

$2,500 Imperial Stole, 8 very dark handsome skins, double width over shoulder; sell for $1,500

$2,500 Pelerine, 8 dark and silvery skins, extremely handsome; sell for $1,400

$3,000 Shoulder Cape, finished with tails and paws, 13 very dark skins; sell for $2,000

$3,000 Imperial Stole, 8 skins, very dark and silvery; sell for $2,400

$3,600 Imperial Stole, 12 skins, extra dark, will sell for $2,500

$6,000 Mantle, with long tabs, 17 skins, dark and silvery; will sell for $4,500

$250 Stole, silk lined, 4 skins $175

$300 Cross Boa, 2 skins, silvery, dark shade; will sell for $250

$300 Tie Scarf, fur both sides, 4 skins, good color $250

$300 Fancy Scarf, 4 skins, very heavily furred, good color $225

$300 Florentine Scarf, 4 skins, very heavy, good shade $200

$300 La Reina Scarf, 4 skins, medium shade, silvery $200

Pelerine Stole, with storm collar, 8 skins, good shade $400

$350 Fancy Head Boa, 3 dark skins $200

$500, the new style Scarf, 3 very dark skins $375

$400 La Reina Scarf, 4 skins, good shade $300

$450 Scarf, head mounted, 2 very dark skins, splendid bargain, for $250

$450 Fancy Scarf, 3 skins, good shade $250

$500 Nicholas Scarf, 4 dark, heavily furred skins, well worth $500; will sell for $300

$600 Fancy Scarf, 3 skins, good color, heads mounted and crossed at back $450

In addition to the above there are several pieces—2, 3 and 4 skins each—

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