

EXPERTS ON MOORE'S JOB

Board of Estimate Committee Appoints Two Educators.

ON SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow and Dr. Frederick C. Howe the Men Suppression Denied.

In a statement explaining its action in rejecting the report of Professor Ernest C. Moore, of Yale University, on the organization of the city's schools, the special committee of the Board of Education on school inquiry announced to the body yesterday the appointment of two men to do the work that had not been accomplished to its satisfaction by Professor Moore.

"Because the rejection of Professor Moore's report leaves one of the most important fields of the inquiry uncovered," the announcement said, "the committee has decided to retain experts to make the study assigned to Professor Moore."

It is arranged with Dr. Frank J. Goodnow and Dr. Frederick C. Howe, both competent authorities on the question of municipal administration and educators of experience, to study the organization and methods of the Board of Education and the local school boards, together with the relation of the school system to the city government.

Dr. Goodnow is a lawyer, lecturer, educator, professor of administrative law in Columbia University, expert on municipal government and a member of President Taft's Economy and Efficiency Commission. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1879 and from the Columbia Law School. He is the author of many standard text books on administrative law and municipal science.

Dr. Howe is a lecturer, educator, expert on municipal government and director of the People's Institute. He was graduated from Allegheny College in 1889 and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Johns Hopkins. He practiced law in Cleveland as a partner of James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior. He has taken a prominent part in the Cleveland city government and has served in the Ohio Legislature. He is the author of many books and has lectured extensively.

The committee in its statement said that it wished to correct the widespread impression that in rejecting the report of Professor Moore it at the same time suppressed the committee's rejection of the report. It is set forth, "does not make any of its statements, if true, less true, or any of its conclusions, if sound, less sound."

It goes on to explain that the report was submitted to the Board of Estimate, although the fact that it was not printed in the document in which the reasons for its rejection were given, no doubt, gave some reason for the belief on the part of some that the report had been suppressed. However, it had become a part of the minutes of the Board of Estimate, and in due course was printed in "The City Record."

Speaking of the way in which the school inquiry happened to be taken up the statement yesterday declared: "It was because opinions were so plentiful and facts so few that the inquiry was comparatively needed. The committee was directed to obtain facts to illuminate the wilderness of uncertainties and guesswork which surrounded the board's consideration of school matters. The committee was authorized to associate with it experts to assist in the inquiry. It had no authority to turn over the inquiry to these experts and it never had, nor has it now, any intention of doing so. We wanted no general unparliamentary opinions, because we cannot act upon them."

The committee has never attempted or desired to edit the report of any one of the specialists, nor has the committee, or any one of its members, had any preconceived notions regarding school administration. It merely sought and demanded facts.

The statement went on to say that the committee was discharging a proper duty in declining to receive and sanction Professor Moore's report because many of its important generalizations were unsupported by facts and because others were untrue. The report was not rejected until the committee had unsuccessfully tried to elicit facts to support the generalizations.

WOMEN'S CLUBS ELECTION

Result Not Announced at Albany—Suffrage Question Up.

Albany, Nov. 14.—The result of to-day's election of officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs will not be announced until the final session to-morrow morning. It is probable that all the officers were elected as reported by the nominating committee, which placed only one ticket before the convention. There were two candidates for vice-president, however. Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. J. H. Crowell, of New York. It was the prevalent idea tonight that Mrs. Grant was the successful candidate.

Both sides of the suffrage question were presented to the delegates to-night, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Association, arguing for "votes for women," and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the New York State Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage, heading the opposition.

Mrs. John A. Dix was hostess this afternoon at the Executive Mansion at a reception for the delegates.

In addition to electing officers the delegates to-day discussed a variety of civic reform and educational subjects and listened to various reports. Announcement was made by the credentials committee that there are 306 clubs in the federation, and 121 are represented in the convention by 271 delegates, 145 alternates, 11 state officers and eight district chairmen. It was reported also that \$3,000 had been raised toward the \$50,000 necessary for the Susan B. Anthony memorial to be erected at Rochester.

The convention will end to-morrow, when officers will be installed and reports of the convention committees will be acted upon.

BABES-AND-SELTZER MIXUP

Runaway Also Adds Illuminating Gas to Street Souffle.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon, driven by Jacob Greenberg, of No. 64 Montgomery street, took fright yesterday afternoon at a passing taxicab in front of No. 62 East 102d street and ran away. Near Madison avenue one of the wheels of the wagon struck a lamp post, knocking it down and slightly injuring Isidore Feldman, four years old, of No. 63 East 102d street, and Hyman Nivnerich, a year and a half old, of No. 73 East 98th street, who were close to the curb, in baby carriages. Their mothers took the children into the office of a nearby physician, who treated them and sent them home.

WIFE BACK IN BELLPART

Henry C. Edey's Reconciled—Liverrman Returns to Family.

Belpart, Long Island, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Katherine Edey, who disappeared from her home at the same time as Gardner Murdock, the village Liverrman, last August, has been reconciled with her husband, Henry C. Edey, the banker. The couple came to Belpart on the 5:28 train on Tuesday afternoon and went at once to Neartheby, their home, overlooking the Great South Bay. Their baggage, which arrived a few hours before, was conveyed to their home on one of the stages owned by Murdock. Mr. and Mrs. Murdock have also been reconciled, and are now living in New Haven.

The Belpart gossip has their treat on August 7, when Mrs. Edey went to Patchogue and bought a ticket for New York. While she was waiting for a train Murdock drove up in a big touring car, and the two boarded the train together. Four days later Murdock arranged for passage to Galveston on the Mallory Line Concho under the name of O. W. Brown. He denied that Edey had given him \$50,000 to elope with Mrs. Edey. He said he was going to Texas to hunt and fish. In the mean time Mrs. Edey, it was said, was staying with her aunt in Harlem.

After the steamer had sailed it was said that Murdock, instead of going to Galveston, had gone back to Harlem to live with Mrs. Edey's aunt, Mrs. Murdock, at the home of her father, Henry E. Corwin, the Belpart postmaster, said her husband had gone to see his father in New Haven.

Mrs. Edey was Katherine Liebenow, a fisherman's daughter, and the belle of Amityville. Mr. Edey, brother of Frederick Edey, of the brokerage firm of Hulke Edey & Co., of No. 74 Broadway, married her soon after he divorced his first wife, who was Miss Lottie Carlton, of Boston.

OPEN FIGHT ON SUFFRAGE

St. Louis "Antis" Raise Fund to Oppose Movement.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] St. Louis, Nov. 14.—On the eve of a big suffrage rally in St. Louis, the anti-suffragists have come out into the open and declared they have a \$5,000 fund and will begin an active campaign on January 1 to try to defeat the object of the suffragists in sending a list of five thousand names to the Legislature demanding that the question of woman suffrage be put to a vote of the people.

Three women contributed \$500 each to the fund, and the statement is made that not a cent was obtained from brewers. The coming of Miss La Follette to lecture for suffrage and plans for a big rally next Saturday induced the "antis" to declare themselves sooner than they had intended. Miss Hattie Gooding will be their campaign manager.

'THE WATCHERS' TO BE GIVEN

Professional Players to Appear on Alhambra Roof for Inwood Charity.

That the destitute mothers and children may have a real Thanksgiving and Christmas the Mothers' Club of Inwood-on-the-Hudson is about to produce the most elaborate charitable performance of the season.

Next week will see the opening on the roof of the Alhambra Theatre, in West 125th street, of "The Watchers," by Costa Maynard, a play once produced by the Shuberts at the Grand Theatre.

Miss Maynard is herself busily engaged in staging the play with the aid of Miss Ruth Richmond, of the Richmond Players, who will be seen in the stellar role as Vivian Kent, the part originally played by Percy Haswell. John Emerson, Charles Frohman's general stage director, will resume his original role of George Kent. Mme. Camille d'Alberg plays Felice. Others in the cast are Miss Anne Wynne (by special permission of David Belasco), as Mary, and Miss Rodney Richmond as the nurse.

The play is to be given entirely by professional talent, and will be sponsored by Mrs. Frank Strassburg. It is said to have gained the attention of several theatrical managers, owing to the high standard of the artists who will appear.

Miss Ruth Richmond has been diligently rehearsing her company with as much care and artistic nicety as if they were to play a season's run on Broadway, while her sister, Miss Rodney Richmond, has been taking entire care of the business details. It is expected that several performances will be given, and members of the Mothers' Club of Inwood-on-the-Hudson are enthusiastic over the many orders for seats which have already come in.

Tickets may be reserved by addressing Miss Rodney Richmond, No. 611 West 204th street, New York City.

FOUND THROUGH 'TRIBUNE' Watch Lost Four Years Recovered by Means of Its Columns.

Through a story printed in The Tribune Alfred S. Bourne, a business man, of No. 30 Broad street, has recovered a \$25 Swiss watch and a \$40 fob and chain, lost in Yonkers four years ago.

WHY WOMEN FAILED TO CARRY WISCONSIN

Combination of Peculiar Political and Social Conditions Responsible for the Defeat of Equal Suffrage.

By Mary Swain Wagner. On all sides we hear the question "How could a Progressive state like Wisconsin fail to pass the woman suffrage amendment?" And as surely we hear the answer given without hesitation, that it was the foreign element and the liquor interests that brought the suffragists to defeat in what seemed to be the most hopeful state. But those who have watched the movement during the last few years know that the real causes cannot be so briefly nor so definitely stated, and that the defeat was due to a combination of peculiar political and social conditions, rather than to any particular class of people or to any special interests.

If Wisconsin had not been such an important state politically the chances of victory might have been greater. Wisconsin is important because it is the stronghold of the Socialists, who controlled the city of Milwaukee for a short time and succeeded in sending to Washington the first and only Socialist Representative, Victor Berger.

Wisconsin is the birthplace of the insurgents, or the progressive branch of the Republican party, which has been so powerful in the West under the leadership of Senator Robert M. La Follette. Another political faction, called the Stalwart Republicans, are followers of Senator Isaac Stephenson, who was tried and acquitted a short time ago, charged with having obtained his seat in the Senate by illegal means. The progressive Democrats are also quite powerful in the state, especially in the north and west.

Two years ago it looked as if it would be an easy matter to pass the woman suffrage amendment. Woman suffrage was a plank in the Socialist platform. Senator La Follette took a bold stand for equal suffrage. Senator Stephenson showed his personal approval by contributing liberally toward the campaign expense, and many of the Democrats expressed themselves openly in favor of the movement.

With the leaders of four political parties pledged for equal suffrage, how could the suffrage amendment be so overwhelmingly defeated? The following facts may throw some light on the mystery: The Socialists had reason to fear the women's vote, since it was claimed the women of California united to defeat the Socialists in that state soon after the McNamara trials and their confessions. And while the Socialists did not remove woman suffrage from their platform, nor openly declared their intention of voting against it, we have good reason to believe that secretly they determined to defeat the measure.

The followers of La Follette, together with the conservative Republicans and Democrats, united to defeat their common enemy, the Socialist party, and could not consistently vote for any part of the Socialist platform. Moreover, the Socialists as well as the La Follette progressives felt that Roosevelt had stolen most of their thunder. It was therefore quite natural that they should do their best to defeat a measure which Roosevelt had counted on as one of his pet issues. So it seems that the warring of the political parties among themselves was largely responsible for the defeat of the suffrage amendment.

There were other reasons, however, that were quite as potent. The women themselves were very inert. Their indifference was appalling. Two years ago the so-called state suffrage association consisted of only seventy-five members, scattered throughout the state. The women's clubs were slow to fall in line with the movement. In the fall of 1910 the State Federation of Clubs refused to allow the reading of an announcement concerning certain suffrage lectures by a very noted woman, so bitter was the feeling against anything so radical.

There were other reasons, however, that were quite as potent. The women themselves were very inert. Their indifference was appalling. Two years ago the so-called state suffrage association consisted of only seventy-five members, scattered throughout the state. The women's clubs were slow to fall in line with the movement. In the fall of 1910 the State Federation of Clubs refused to allow the reading of an announcement concerning certain suffrage lectures by a very noted woman, so bitter was the feeling against anything so radical.

It is undoubtedly true that the liquor dealers opposed votes for women, but they were not strong enough, even in the famous city of Milwaukee, to alone defeat the suffrage amendment. On the whole it seems probable that the defeat in Wisconsin was due to no one set of people, but was the result of a peculiarly complicated political and social condition.

FAILS TO SAVE FIANCE 489 WOMEN IN SECRET

Young Man Is Convicted of Betraying Another Woman. Elects Head, but Won't Tell.

Fred Moser, twenty years old, son of a well-to-do family living at No. 557 Broadway, Astoria, collapsed yesterday when a jury found him guilty of betraying the confidence of his former sweetheart, Mary Palm, twenty-three years old, of No. 108 Twelfth avenue, Astoria, under promise of marriage. The young man's promised bride, Carrie Bressler, eighteen years old, of No. 163 Sixteenth avenue, Astoria, who was present at the trial before Judge Humphrey, in the Queens County Court, Long Island City, broke out sobbing and had to be assisted from the courtroom.

In order to help out her promised husband Miss Bressler braved the scrutiny of the courtroom to testify in behalf of young Moser. Miss Palm testified that Moser gave her a diamond ring and on July 9 promised to marry her. When she later called on him to make good his promise he refused.

In defence of Moser Miss Bressler took the witness stand and testified that on July 9 Moser had called on her about 7 o'clock in the evening, and they were together until late, and in consequence he could not have paid a visit to Miss Palm. The jury was out four hours.

WINS FORTUNE AND FAINTS

Poor Widow Overcome When Successful in Will Case.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—When a jury in the District Supreme Court returned a verdict to-day awarding the \$18,000 estate of John C. Mothershead to Mrs. Ella Barnhardt, a poor widow, she fainted.

Mrs. Barnhardt befriended Mothershead after the latter's wife died, and, according to the testimony, occasionally sent him a "hot meal," as he was keeping home alone next door to her. Several other little acts of kindness by the widow resulted in Mothershead naming her as sole beneficiary in his will.

HONOR FOR PHILADELPHIA GIRL

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 14.—Miss Vida Hunt Francis, of Philadelphia, has been elected secretary-general of the American Collegiate Alumnae Association for the ensuing year. The annual convention of the organization will close here to-morrow.

SHE ISN'T LIKE MARBLE

Mrs. Samarelli, Young and Pretty, Writes with Passion.

Mrs. Severina Samarelli, looking quite unlike a "marble statue," a name applied to her by her husband, Dr. Gaetano F. Samarelli, whom she is suing for a separation, again took the stand in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Samarelli is young, and she is pretty, and if she was the cold, passionless woman in the three weeks of their married life her husband said she was she did not indicate it as she testified.

EUGENIC EXPLORER NOW

Miss Smith to Investigate in Ramapo Mountains.

WILL TRACE DEGENERACY Mrs. E. H. Harriman Finances Investigation Among Mountaineers of New York.

A blond little, slender little thing she is, with a nose that tilts up considerably, and a soft, ingenious manner of speaking—and yet she is going up into the Ramapo Mountains, among folk who live precariously by hunting and berry picking and cutting hoop poles, to gather statistics about eugenics and the comparative influence of heredity and of environment, and a few things like that.

Her name is Miss Florence Smith, and young as she looks—she was graduated from Cornell with the class of '08—she has done a lot of sociological work in and around Philadelphia. Just now she is fresh from a course of eugenics under the tutelage of Dr. Charles B. Davenport, at the Carnegie Institute for Experimental Evolution, at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. She is one of the field workers for the State Charities Aid Association, and her salary for the job she is to undertake now is contributed by Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, who has the Ramapo mountaineers as nephews.

Miss Smith says that her interest in eugenics arose from the things she saw in her work around Philadelphia. "I did a good deal of rural sociological work around Philadelphia," she explained, "and in rural work you can see and learn things about families, for as you can't in crowded cities. In the country or in small villages you can learn about the histories of families, you can get at records. City populations are so shifting that it would be out of the question to make them the subject of a study of this sort."

Gathering statistics isn't the sole purpose nor the chief end of Miss Smith's journey to the Ramapo Mountains. "You see," said Miss Mary Vida Clark, acting superintendent of the State Charities Aid Association's agency for placing out children, "for a good while we have been finding homes for children. We are now carrying on a systematic effort to find whether we are doing it wisely. The idea is to study the families of children whose names are reported to us by our county agents as available for adoption, their history and their characteristics, so that we can select for them the homes best suited for their development. Then, too, the people who adopt children want to know something of their history, and have a right to."

Sixteen Agents at Work. "We have sixteen young women in the field now as county agents. From their reports it looks as if the greater part of the children thrown under our care come from a limited number of degenerate families. They come, largely, from the Hudson River district, and that is where Miss Smith is going to make her investigations."

"We wrote last September to Mrs. Harriman, knowing that she and her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, were interested in these questions and in the mountaineers up there, and Mrs. Harriman agreed to help pay the salary of an investigator. So Miss Smith is going."

Rockland County and Orange County will be the first scenes of Miss Smith's labors, and she will begin this week. She says she doesn't think it will be the least bit hard "to get at" the families. "I will just pose as an idler, interested in the affairs and the family history of the people," she said, "and it's never hard to get them to talk. Of course, I shouldn't just go about the thing helter-skelter. But when one of the county agents says to me, 'This child's mother is said to be in an institution for the feeble-minded, his brothers are epileptics and I believe his father died insane'—why, then I shall get to work, find out the truth, the why and wherefores of these things."

Telephone Men Give Musical Play—Vail Heads Veterans. The Telephone Society of New York was the host of the Telephone Pioneers, an organization of men who saw the beginning of the telephone business twenty-one years ago, at the Hotel Astor, last night, when a play called "Examinations" was given in the Grand Ballroom.

Angus S. Hibbard, a vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, wrote the play, a musical "comedy," and a number of original songs. The cast included the "president" of the company, the examining board, applicants for jobs and traffic demonstrators "au mode." Members of both societies and friends to the number of two thousand completely filled the auditorium.

The occasion for the entertainment was the second annual convention of the Telephone Pioneers, which convened yesterday afternoon. At a business session, at which officers for the ensuing year were chosen, T. N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was elected president of the organization, and F. H. Bethel, vice-president of the New York Telephone Company, was elected vice-president. All of the other officers were re-elected.

Among the speakers at the meeting were J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; U. N. Bethel, president of the New York Telephone Company; Emil Berlinger and Thomas A. Watson, a pioneer who worked with Bell, and who is the first man who heard spoken words over a telephone wire.

To-day the Pioneers will travel by automobile to Briarcliff Lodge at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, where they will have luncheon. At 5 o'clock this evening there will be a dinner and cabaret performance at the Hotel Astor. There will be no speeches.

One of the pleasing features of the entertainment last night was the music furnished by the Blue Bell orchestra, consisting of thirty musicians, all employees of the telephone company, and the Blue Bell Glee Club, in which forty-five persons sang.

DEAD FROM AUTO HURTS AT 76. John Kuhns, seventy-six years old, of Cleveland, died yesterday in Yonkers from the effects of injuries received there on October 6, when he was knocked down by an automobile owned and operated by Marcellus Stanley, of New York. Mr. Kuhns was on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Henry J. Nigie, of No. 69 Van Sico street, at Staten Island, some days after the accident to ascertain the injured man's condition and was arrested. His fall was continued yesterday when the coroner learned of Mr. Kuhns' death.

HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING

No. IX. It Is Important to Give Due Consideration to the Installation and Maintenance of the Great Conduits Which Guard the Health and Happiness of the Household.

By Dr. Jocelyn Van Vleet Manning. The most industrious servants of the modern home are not the cook, the laundress and the butler, but they are those natural and physical forces which man has endeavored to minister to his well-being, pleasure and profit. They include water under pressure for innumerable uses, gas for heating, electricity for lighting and communication with the outside world, a fresh air conduit for ventilation, and a great system for the removal of fluid waste.

Each of these mighty modern girds access to or exit from the house by way of the cellar, and while each of them will prove a docile and trustworthy servant if his peculiar right of way is respected, crossing his entirely reasonable requirements may result in fire, flood or pestilence.

The Perfect Cellar. As the house foundation forms the walls of the cellar, the materials used in making them must be capable of excluding ground water and ground air, and at the same time be rat-proof. Brick is pervious to both water and gas, and when used it must be reinforced with tar paint and plaster. A graded tile drain placed outside of and below the foundations and a concrete floor and airspace in the walls are all aids to securing a dry cellar.

A German scientist was able to demonstrate that cellar air gradually permeates the house, one-half invading the first story, one-third the second and one-fifth the third. There is, in fact, a constant current of ascending air in every house. This current is increased when the sun is shining or when the artificial heating apparatus is working. The importance of excluding from the cellar way all dampness, decaying vegetables and sewer gases therefore will be easily seen.

The Cold Air Inlet Box. The installing of a cold air inlet box, the intake of which is out of doors, provides in a measure for the distribution of fresh air throughout the house. The inlet should be placed at least three feet above the surface of the ground and distant from any drain, vent or garbage container. In the city it should not open toward the street, and should always be excluded from the cellar way all dampness, decaying vegetables and sewer gases therefore will be easily seen.

Open plumbing in the cellar as only be obtained by having the entire system of drains placed above the cellar floor. So far as I am able to ascertain, there is only one fixture of open plumbing, if the servant's toilet or the laundry tubs are in the basement, the lowest main drain must be below the cellar floor to accommodate these drains opening into it. These paragraphs are addressed more particularly to women, to many of whom the whole subject of plumbing and drains is, unfortunately, a closed and mysterious book. If the woman builder wishes her sewage system to be as sanitary as her water cooler and as open to inspection in daylight, she should not permit the installation of any plumbing fixtures in the cellarway.

Postal Card Departments. All communications (and they are welcome) should be made by postal, as far as it is possible. Recipes Tested and Found Good. All recipes appearing in these columns have been tested. Level measurements are used unless otherwise stated. This department will be glad to answer any culinary question submitted by readers and will buy recipes. Address: Culinary Editor, New-York Tribune, No. 124 Nassau street.

ONE EGG MUFFINS.—Have ready a cupful of flour, a cupful of cornmeal, half a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of soda, a large, well beaten egg and half a cupful each of cream and buttermilk. Mix the dry ingredients and add the others to them. Beat well. If the batter seems to be too stiff add more liquid. Bake the muffins in hot tins.

TOMATO STEW.—This is an appropriate dish to serve with boiled rice at a luncheon or at a dinner where pork or some other fatty meat is served. Have ready six tomatoes peeled and cut in quarters, a pinch of sugar, pepper and salt, a chopped onion and a chopped green pepper of the mild variety. All should be cooked together for about ten or fifteen minutes and served very hot.

A FESTIVE COUPE.—Peaches, bananas and oranges are used together in the following coupe. Divide some peach ice cream among as many coupe glass as there are guests to serve. Decorate the top of each with a few slices of banana, peach and orange. Add one or two maraschino cherries and some of the liquor that surrounds them to give a slight flavor. A little whipped cream may be added, as desired.

SWEET PEPPER MAYONNAISE.—Mince two or three red Spanish peppers. Pound them in a mortar to a smooth paste and add them to a mayonnaise dressing by degrees, stirring well. This makes a delicious sauce to use with boiled fish, especially with fish that has rather dry flesh. The oily qualities in the mayonnaise make it especially good for use in this way.

Useful Household Tips. This department will pay for household tips if found available for its purpose. Address: "Useful Household Tips Department," New-York Tribune, No. 124 Nassau street. NUTMEG WITH POTATOES.—Try for a change adding a pinch of nutmeg, only a pinch, to a dish of mashed potatoes, or, for variety's sake, to a dish of creamed potatoes. Sprinkle the creamed potatoes liberally with parsley before serving.

DUSTING HOUSE PLANTS.—Try a small white brush to remove the dust from large-leaved house plants. TO CLEAN THE OVEN DOOR.—If the glass door of the oven grows dark, clean it with baking soda. It will take the stain off at once. G. P. C. Mount Vernon, N. Y. TO KEEP KETTLE COVERS.—Make a large, narrow bag of oilcloth, binding it strongly with heavy bridle, and tuck it in a convenient place near the stove. The kettle covers may be slipped into it, and one can easily get at the cover she needs without handling all the others. Brooklyn, N. Y. MRS. M. E. B.

The Daily Bill of Fare

SATURDAY. BREAKFAST.—Fruit, crushed wheat griddle cakes, tomato omelet, coffee. LUNCHEON OR SUPPER.—Asparagus (canned) and fish salad, baked potatoes, rusks, dates, tea. DINNER.—Chicken soup, beef à la mode, string beans, mashed white turnips, sweet potatoes, Indian relish, frozen nut pudding, coffee.

Walpole Bros. Matched Centrepieces and D'Oyleys of hand-embroidery on pure Irish linens. Simple or elaborate sets in Cluny lace combined with solid or eyelet embroidery. Rich sets of Italian Filet and Point de Venise laces. Hand-embroidered luncheon and tea cloths with napkins to match. We use only pure linens, real laces and the most skillful hand-embroidery in our ornamental pieces. Our prices are based upon a low percentage of profit and will be found very moderate. Please write for illustrated list.

DURING The National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention in Philadelphia November 21st to 26th Articles by IDA HUSTED HARPER will appear every day EXCLUSIVELY in the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NOTARIES' RIGHTS DEFINED May Serve in New York and Bronx Counties Until 1914. Albany, Nov. 14.—Notaries public appointed in New York County prior to the creation of the county of The Bronx may exercise their official functions in both counties until January 1, 1914, according to an opinion to-day by Attorney General Carmody. After that date New York County notaries may act only in New York County, and those residing in Bronx County must vacate their offices. New appointees must be residents of the latter county. Notaries hereafter appointed in either county may act in both until January 1, 1914. The New York County appointees may serve until their commissions expire. The Attorney General has declined to pass upon the question of the right of jurors from The Bronx to serve in New York County.

RED SIGN COMPANY ASSIGNS. The Red Sign Company and the Electric Ad-Lite Company, of No. 100 Eighth avenue, have assigned for the benefit of creditors to G. E. Nicholson, Ezra O. McDowell, William V. P. Kelley and Julius S. Hedin, Sanford Erlanger is secretary of both corporations. Samuel Blumberg, of No. 91 William street, is the attorney for the assignors.