COLOR BLINDNESS IN YALE.

SEVEN STUDENTS OUT OF 325 FOUND TO BE COLOR BLIND.

What May Account for Many of the Accidents on Railroads and at Sea—Men to Whom Red is Green and Green is Red.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 27.—Last Saturday Dr. D. Joy Jeffries, the best known American authority on color blindness, began testing the correctness of vision of the students at Yale College. He used the Berlin worsted test, which he thinks the best yet devised for a general examination. On a table in the college reading room were spread out small skeins of worsted of all colors—red, orange, yellow, yellow green, pure green, blue green, blue, violet, purple pink, brown and gray in many gradations—in number all told about seventy-five skeins. A little apart from the rest was one skein of a light shade of pure green. As the student approached the table, Dr. Jeffries, pointing to the solitary skein, told him to pick from the pile such skeins of light and dark shades as would match it. The partially color blind would incline to gray or drab colors, as being nearest the green, while the completely color blind person would pick out a red color. On Saturday 325 students were examined, seven of whom were found to be color blind. President Porter and a number of the college professors watched the performance with much interest, and encouraged the young men to come forward and test their eyes. Dr. Jeffries intends to examine all the one thousand odd students at the college, as he has examined those at Harvard, Amherst, and other colleges, that he may obtain statistics to aid him in his scientific researches as to the prevalence of color blindness.

On last Friday evening, at the residence of Prof Theodore S. Woolsey, Dr. Jeffries met Profs. Whitney, Newton, Dana, Lyman, Carmalt, and Dexter, all of Yale College, and Superintendent Franklin of the Boston and New York Air Line Railroad Company, and interested them greatly by his statements and experiments. Dr. Jeffries said that he was a practising physician in Boston, and within a few years had turned his attention to color blindness, making his examinations during his leisure hours. He had a two-fold purpose. First, he hoped to arouse public interest to that extent that the States would legislate against the employment on railroads or marine vessels of color-blind persons; and secondly, he thought perhaps he could yet find some cure for this visual defect. In Europe scientific men had discussed the subject for years, and several Governments had legislated against the employment in the service of public corporations doing business on land or sea of color-blind persons. Here the subject was comparatively new, and had not yet attracted much public attention. Thus far only one State, Massachusetts, had taken any action in the matter, and it had done so far as, within a few months, to instruct its Railroad Commissioners to inquire whether it was not needful and expedient to order that all railroad employes be tested for color blindness. Dr. Jeffries said that England annually pays two millions of dollars for killed and injured travellers, and he thought the color blindness of railroad employees caused most of the trouble. For the present he was laboring to bring before the community the dangers and prevalence of this defect, in the public interest. Private corporations, he claimed, would also be benefited by his investigations, for they suffered largely, the result of color blindness in their employees.

As a result of Dr. Jeffries's investigations thus far he discovers that one male out of twenty-five is color blind to a greater or lesser degree. Out of 11,735 men examined by him, 488 were color blind, while out of 10,605 women examined, only six were color blind. The defect is a congenital one, largely hereditary, although it may come from disease or injury. When congenital it is, so far as known at present, incurable; but when it results from diseases of the eye or brain it may not become permanent. A jar or shock, as in a railroad accident, may cause a person to become temporarily color blind, as may the excessive use of alcohol and tobacco. There is complete and partial color blindness. In the former case the person is either red blind, green blind, or violet blind. He cannot tell green from red or violet from yellow. The completely color blind see white and black as others do, and they may also tell yellow and blue if unalloyed; but they cannot be depended upon for the distinction much more. There are a great many partially color-blind people, and Dr. Jeffries thinks that they have a tendency under certain conditions, and if proper care is not taken, to become completely color blind.

"It is not generally known," said Dr. Jeffries to the writer, "even among medical men, to what extent complete color blindness affects the chromatic sense. There are young people who cannot tell by color strawberries or cherries from the green leaves beside them. To some color-blind people grass looks red, while others often run into red painted railings, taking them for grass. To these afflicted people blood looks bottle-green in color, and they cannot tell a boiled lobster by color from a cucumber. I have heard of a case in a European country where a soldier, having received a blue coat and waistcoat, wished a pair of trousers to match. He was color blind, and went out alone to buy them. The result was that he came back with a bright red pair of lower garments. I heard of a man who never saw a sailor's ruby lips or a tippler's red nose—ped to him always pale. Perhaps," and the physician smiled at the thought, "he was the original man to become despondent, because all looked blue to him.

"An English authority," Dr. Jeffries continued, "tells of a young man, color-blind, who picked up a red-hot coal and wanted to know what that funny green thing was! Aguilo, an artist painted a red tree in a picture! In another instance a man could not distinguish, by gaslight, the variously-colored bottles in a druggist's window. There is a case on record of a Post Office clerk whose cash account was always wrong. He might have got into serious trouble but that it was accidentally discovered that he was color-blind, and could not distinguish the red from the green stamps in making sales. Indeed, I shouldn't wonder if many a letter that is sent to the Dead Letter Office, because it has on it a red two-cent stamp instead of a green three-cent one, would never have gone there but that a color-blind person unknowingly applied the wrong stamp. These are but a few cases out of many; but they are enough to show the great danger there is in employing men on railroads or ships, where so much depends upon distinguishing colored signals."

THE CONDITION OF OUR NAVY.

Information Put Forth by the Ancient Mariner in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—R. W. Thompson, in his annual report of the condition of the Navy Department, says: "There are now in commission 35 vessels, consisting of cruisers, monitors, and tugs of various sorts. Of the different classes, 16 can be put in condition for sea service in a few months, and 20 could be made ready in an emergency. With this done, the fighting force of the navy which might be made available in a very short time would consist of 31 vessels of all classes, and if to this number be added the four monitors, Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite, and Monadnock, and eight powerful tugs, which can be fitted for either cruisers or torpedo boats, our whole effective fighting force would consist of 93 vessels. The monitors could be completed with the necessary appropriations without much delay.

"Of the vessels now used as receiving ships seven are unfitted for any other service. There are twenty-seven vessels unfitted for naval purposes of any kind whatever, but which are a positive expense, as it is necessary to keep in employment a force of ship keepers to preserve them from entire destruction. Some of them might be profitably converted into merchant vessels, and it would be economy to sell the whole; in which event I repeat the recommendation heretofore made, that the department be authorized to use the proceeds in either building new or repairing other vessels, instead of being required, as the law now directs, to covert them into the Treasury."

Mr. Thompson says: "The unexpended balance of appropriations which stood to the credit of the department at the close of the last fiscal year was $1,418,245.37, which added to the appropriations makes an aggregate of appropriations available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of $14,502,259.67. The table of estimates submitted of expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, aggregate $14,854,147.95, showing an excess over the appropriations for the previous year of $351,897.27. This excess is accounted for by the fact that the estimate for the pay of the navy was reduced $100,725 in the appropriations; that $90,000 will be required by the system of training boys for the navy, and by other expenses in the various bureaus, which are mentioned in detail."

Mr. Thompson renews his recommendation of last year, that Congress make sufficient appropriation for the completion of the double-turreted monitors now in progress of construction, adding that they must necessarily deteriorate in value by delay, while if completed they will be unsurpassed by any similar vessels of war in the world.

Brooklyn Strikers Successful.

The strike of the longshoremen in Brooklyn came suddenly to an end on Wednesday. Messrs Woodruff & McLean consented to pay their men twenty-five cents an hour instead of twenty. The other strikers sought work at reduced rates leaving that unless they immediately resumed work they would be without hope of employment. The police patrol along the river front was withdrawn. Two planes are now being paid along the river front, some firms paying twenty cents, while others pay twenty-five.

Canada's Reserve Force.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—It is reported here that the Dominion Government is establishing a reserve of 10,000 men in Canada, composed of the militia of the Dominion, for service at home or abroad if required.

PERISHING IN ICY WATER.

The Story that is Told by a Survivor of the Schooner Phelps's Crew.

OSWEGO, Nov. 27.—The following details are received of the wreck of the schooner W. B. Phelps of Oswego, at Glen Arbor, Michigan, on the night of Nov. 19, and the loss of her Captain and four of her crew. John Howrigan, mate, and Edward Igoe, sailor, were the only survivors. The mate says they were struck by a northwest gale while their sails were set and frozen, so that they could not shorten sail, and, after consultation, they concluded to beach the schooner. The Captain took off his overcoat and boots, to be ready to swim; but they concluded to let go the anchors and try to ride out the storm. The small anchor was run out and lost, and before the big anchor caught they were so near the beach that her stern struck. As her head came with the sea, she immediately began to break up. The two survivors were not discovered till the 20th, and there were no boats at hand fit to attempt a rescue. The cries of the men for help could be heard above the roar of the wind and the sea. At length a small flat bottomed boat was secured and dragged a mile and a half to the beach, and several unsuccessful efforts were made to launch it. Finally they succeeded, and brought off the mate and his companion in an almost lifeless condition.

Igoe says: "I cannot describe the horrors of that night as we saw our comrades swept off and waited for death ourselves. We all stood forward till we thought the sea would sweep us off, and then we started for something to hold on to. The cook and a German sailor started ahead, and a sea struck them and washed them off. Capt. Kelly was the next to go. He sat on the deck, in front of us, chilled and exhausted. He shook hands with us and asked us to pray for him, and said if we went first he would pray for us. Just then the deck broke under him, and he went down. Howrigan caught hold of him, but had to let go. He rose once, and George Kelly, his brother, and I tried to catch him. He cried, 'Oh, boys, let go; you can't save me. I am perishing,' and we saw him no more. George Kelly and Robert Dowey jumped on a piece of the deck, and were making for the fore rigging. George fell off, and Dowey caught and held him till he was exhausted, and then he had to let him go. Dowey jumped on another piece of the deck to try to get ashore, but it was fouled in the rigging, which had gone overboard, and he could not get it loose. He fell down exhausted. The poor fellow lay there, beyond our reach, with the sea breaking over him and freezing, till he froze to death. He lay there, where we could see him all night and the next day. How we ever held on to that piece of wreck is a mystery. If we moved a step it was into eternity. Finally we saw a man on the beach and hallooed to him, but he would not believe that a man could be alive on that wreck. He got help, and we were rescued. We were covered with ice from head to foot, and were so helpless they had to carry us."

TELEGRAPH WAR IN NEW JERSEY.

Poles Cut Down and Wires Coiled and Hung on Farmers' Fences.

Charles H. Middleton, Secretary of the Continental Telegraph Company, was arrested late on Wednesday by Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, on an order of arrest granted by Justice Lawrence. The complainant is the American Union Telegraph Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and now preparing to operate a telegraph line through that State. In their complaint the company allege that on the 10th inst. Charles H. Middleton cut down and converted to his own use twenty-three telegraph poles and the wires and insulators attached to them, which belonged to the American Union Telegraph Company, and stood near Newtown, Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey; that the company replaced the poles on the 14th inst., and that Mr. Middleton again cut them down. The company avers that by Mr. Middleton's act it suffered $5,000 damages.

Samuel H. Natt, a farmer who lives in Hamilton Township, has made affidavit that on the 10th inst., as he was driving along the highway on the side of which the American Union Company's telegraph lines were, he saw Charles H. Middleton directing five men who were cutting down poles; that the men threw the poles into a ditch by the roadside, and coiling up the wire, hung it on the fence, and that on the 14th inst. he saw these acts repeated, and heard Mr. Middleton say that he would cut down every pole that the American Company might erect on that land.

Mr. Middleton visited the Sheriff's office yesterday with Mr. Harry Wilber, his counsel, and two sureties, and gave $5,000 bail. He says that the American Union Telegraph Company never obtained from the owners of the land on which the poles stood permission to erect them, as the New Jersey law regulating telegraph companies requires, and that he had a power of attorney from the owners of the land which authorized him to cut down the poles. He further says that the suit begun against him by the American Union Telegraph Company is really intended as an attack upon the Continental Telegraph Company, which is their principal competitor.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Gov. McClellan has instructed all county, town, and city authorities, through which the new line of the American Union Telegraph Company extends, to see that all depredations against the property of that company cease, and all persons found engaged in such to be forcibly and summarily dealt with.

MR. HAMBERGER'S OLD SWORD.

Used Effectively in an Attack upon Four Burglars who Enter his Dwelling.

On the northeast corner of Eldridge and Canal streets is a building that has three shops in its ground story. The corner shop on Canal street is A. Lessmann's grocery, next door to this is Sanger & Schenske's small dry goods shop, and, around in Eldridge street, H. Silberstein has his shoe shop. Three times within four months burglars have tried to break into the dry goods store. On Saturday last, Miss Josephine Hamberger, who was scrubbing in an upper hallway, heard thieves prying up the boards in the dark hallway in the ground story. She frightened them away. Early yesterday morning, Silberstein, the shoemaker, whose sleeping apartment is at the end of the dark hallway, heard strange voices and the noise of tools under the stairs. He ran out into Eldridge street and threw chips of leather at Mr. Hamberger's windows in the second story, and thus awakened Mr. Hamberger. Mr. Silberstein met a fireman, and, while those two entered the hall by the front door, Mr. Hamberger descended the hallway stairs. He carried a lamp, and armed himself with an old sword that his little boy had painted up for use in a holiday procession. He called out to the intruders, and one of them said that he had got into the wrong house by mistake.

"Go back, or I'll blow your brains out," was shouted by one of the burglars, aiming a pistol at Mr. Hamberger's head. Another knocked the chimney off the lamp and blew it out. Then a scuffle ensued, and Mr. Hamberger hit one of the burglars on the hand and another on the head. He says he struck with all his might. It is supposed that there were four of the burglars. They all escaped; but daylight showed that one of them was wounded so badly that he bled copiously.

SPORT ON THE ORANGE MOUNTAINS.

The Montclair Hunting Club's Thanksgiving Day Horsemanship.

The horn of the hunter was heard on the hills near Montclair and Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday, on the occasion of the grand meet of the Montclair Hunting Club. At 10 o'clock the members of the club and their friends began to gather in Bloomfield and many villagers surrounded the prancing horses and the pack of trained hounds under charge of Harry Howard. All the huntsmen were well mounted, and several wore red caps, velvet hunting jackets of blue or red, corduroy breeches, leggins, and high topped boots. Richly dressed ladies were seated in the family carriages on the highway, and a number of young ladies and gentlemen were on horseback.

At 11 o'clock the word was given, and twenty-two gentlemen and one lady dashed away. A number of ladies and gentlemen rode after the chase to see the sport. The run was due north at first, the horses clearing a field well together, and then making toward the woods. Some of the horses stopped short at the fences, but, after one or two attempts, took the jump. After a run of about five miles the hounds overtook the game. There were nineteen of the hunting party in at "the death." The lady, of course, was the winner.

After the horses had rested and the friends of the hunters had again gathered at the scene, a real fox hunt was announced. Harry Howard produced a live Virginia fox, and took him for out into a field to give him an honorably fair lead on the hounds. Before he ran half a mile he was seized by one of the hounds.

Suggestive.

A well-dressed young man walked nervously into the Forty-seventh street police station on Tuesday evening, and addressed Sergeant Cortwright: "I want a permit to carry a pistol," he said as he entered.

"You must see the Captain. He is not in."

"But I want it now. Must have it!"

"What? What for?"

"I've been kicked and knocked down twice. He says he will kill me. See this bruise on my head."

"Who did it?"

"The father of a young lady."

"It would be better to have him arrested than to kill him."

"Can't I get a permit?"

"No; not now."

There has been no tragedy since reported from the Twenty-second Precinct.

SCHURZ AND OUR RED MEN.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INDIAN POLICY SET FORTH IN DETAIL.

Canada's Indian Problem—The Use of Troops Among the Red Men—The Conditions Under Which Outbreaks Have Occurred.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—In his report of the condition of the affairs of the Interior Department, Mr. Schurz says that the difficulties connected with what is styled the "Indian problem" have been steadily growing in consequence of the demand for Western lands for agricultural and mining purposes. "We are frequently told," he says, "that the method followed by our Canadian neighbors in dealing with the Indians is much more successful than ours, and that we should shape our Indian policy after that model. Those who say so seem to forget that the condition of things in British possessions on this continent has, until recently, been in an essential point different from that existing in the United States. In the British possessions the Indians occupied an immense territory, full of game, where they have long been permitted to roam at their pleasure without being interfered with by the progress of settlement. There was comparatively little necessity on the part of the Government of providing for the sustenance of the Indians, because they could almost wholly provide for themselves by hunting. Under such circumstances the Indian problem was very simple, and peace was easily maintained. Of late, however, as settlements spread and game became less abundant in their Indian country our Canadian neighbors, if we believe recent reports, begin to feel that difficulties similar to those we have so long had to contend with are gradually coming upon them, and that thus they are just approaching the same Indian problem which has been disturbing us for so long a time in various forms. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in solving it with less trouble than it has brought upon us, but they themselves appear to see reason for apprehension."

Speaking of the presence of troops among the Indians, Mr. Schurz says that it is an error to suppose that the constant presence of force is necessary to keep the tribes quiet. Of the 71 Indian agencies, 11 have military posts in their immediate vicinity, and 14 with a military post within three days' march. Of the four disturbances within the last two years, three occurred in the immediate presence of military force. He says: "While I am by no means disposed to belittle the deplorable nature of Indian disturbances, or the great value of a military force in suppressing them, it is but just to the Indians to point out the important fact that disturbance and hostility is the exception, and peaceful conduct the rule; that a very large majority of Indian reservations are in a condition of interrupted quiet, without the presence of a coercing force."

Mr. Schurz's "Indian policy" is defined thus: "First, to set the Indians to work as agriculturists or herders, thus to break up their habits of savage life and to make them self-supporting; second, to educate their youth of both sexes so as to introduce to the growing generation civilized ideas, wants, and aspirations; third, to allot parcels of land to Indians in severalty, and to give them individual title to their farms in the inalienable for a certain period, thus to foster the growth of individual ownership of property, instead of their former dependence upon the tribe with its territory held in common; fourth, when settlement in severalty with individual title is accomplished, to dispose, with their consent, of those lands on their reservations which are not settled and used by them, the proceeds to form a fund for their benefit, which will gradually relieve the Government of the expenses at present provided for by annual appropriations; fifth, when this is accomplished, to treat the Indians like other inhabitants of the United States under the laws of the land."

On the subject of the sale of arms and ammunition to the Indians, Mr. Schurz, after reviewing the existing law applicable to it, says: "It is evident that this prohibition, in which the sale of arms is not contemplated at all, is confined to the sale of fixed ammunition only during the continuance of hostilities in certain districts, and that it leaves the sale of arms and ammunition in any quantity to Indians outside of the reservations, where the Indian service has no authority in ordinary times, entirely free. If this trade is to be stopped, a more stringent and sweeping statute is absolutely required."

The history of the Ute outbreaks is given at considerable length, and Mr. Schurz refers with satisfaction to the course of the Government in declining to listen to the demands so urgently made in some quarters for a continuance of military operations while the captive women and children were still in the hands of the hostiles. He says: "If the Commission succeeds in its work it will have saved the country an Indian war."

LOST IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Samuel Barker's Four-Year-Old Child Missing—The Search for Him.

CASTORLAND, Lewis County, Nov. 22.—Last Monday night, a 4-year-old son of Samuel Barker, a hard-working laborer, was reported to be missing. In the afternoon he was seen to go toward a piece of woods near the house, where his father was chopping. That night fifty men, with lanterns, searched the woods; Tuesday the number of searchers was doubled; since that time nearly 300 people have been engaged in the search. Over a thousand acres of woodland have been traversed, and up to last night there was no trace of the child. Some think he has been devoured by animals, several bears having been seen recently, and others think he has fallen into some of the streams and drowned.

A boy named Dunn, aged 13, perished in a snow storm on Prince Edward Island on Thursday last.

Justice Morgan's Explanation.

Capt. Murphy of the Thirty-fifth street police and Lily Wheeler and Georgiana Clark (colored) of 84 East Fifteenth street went to the Yorkville Police Court on Wednesday, and charged that Mrs. Sarah Smith kept a disorderly house in East Thirty-eighth street. Capt. Murphy raided the house shortly after 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, and arrested three women and two men. The men gave the fictitious names of John George, 147 West Fifteenth street, and Francis Jones of 113 West Twenty-third street. At the request of a friend of one of the men, Justice Morgan opened court in the Yorkville Police Court room at half past one o'clock yesterday morning, and examined the prisoners within minutes. Mrs. Smith was paroled until the morning session of court, and the others were discharged. The complainants, Clark and Wheeler, were present at the opening of the court, but afterward went out, and did not reappear. Justice Murray committed Mrs. Smith for examination. She said that Georgiana Clark was a servant who had been discharged from her employment, and that this method of revenge. No such men live at the addresses given by the prisoners. Justice Morgan says he makes it a practice to open court at the request of any person who may be arrested under circumstances similar to the above. The men might have been in the house on legitimate business, and there was nothing to show the contrary.

Principal Moore's Liquor Bill.

John B. Moore, the Principal of Grammar School No. 61, in Third avenue, near 170th street, Morrisania, was a prisoner yesterday in the Harlem Police Court. The complainant was John Mundschan, the keeper of a barroom at First avenue and 120th street. Mundschan testified that up to a year ago Mr Moore was a regular visitor at his place, and ran up a bill of $16.20 for alcoholics. Mundschan says he made repeated attempts to collect the amount, but was always rebuffed by Moore. On Monday he called at Moore's house in 116th street, after Moore returned from school, and rang the door bell. Moore opened the basement window, and shouted: "What's wanting?"

"I want my money," replied Mundschan.

"If you don't go away I'll club you," returned Moore. Mundschan descended to the sidewalk and renewed his demand, whereupon, as he says, Mr. Moore came out with a billet and laid it vigorously over his person. In defending himself Mundschan was struck on the left arm. His arm, hand, and wrist are greatly swollen. Moore denied committing the assault, and said that Mundschan was trying to bulldoze him into payment of a false claim. He was held in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Jollity in a Street Car.

The Eighth avenue car that turned into Canal street at midnight was well filled. A well-dressed young man sat in a corner, locked out of the front window, and started up a loud whistle. He gave the "Babies on Our Block," with trills and variations. The passengers stared and smiled. When he began on "Grandfather's Clock" all were deeply interested. Three waggish youths improved the opportunity. One placed a satchel on his knee, and pretended to grind a hurdy-gurdy; a second used his cane as a clarionette, and a third pretended to rattle the bones. The whistler gave "My Mary Ann" with great vigor, and the encore brought the correct imitations. The passengers were choking with laughter. The whistler at length noticed this, and looked around. He took in the situation, and blushed. The band stopped and the passengers roared. "Pass the hat," one of them said, and the whistler hurried off the front platform.

After Paying $10 Fine.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Policeman Kelly complained that William King of Tarrytown had been drunk and disorderly. King, who once owned the Shakespeare Hall, at Broadway and Thirteenth street, retired with a fortune a year ago. He owns property in this city, and came to the city on Wednesday to pay his taxes. At one o'clock yesterday morning he took a Sixth avenue car to go up town. He says that he was robbed of a $100 bill while in the car, and that he called on the conductor and the driver to arrest the thief, and that they refused. He went to the office of the railroad company to complain, and the detectives had him arrested. Policeman Kelly said that King had been very drunk. Justice Murray fined him $10. King paid it, and then said he would have Kelly broken if it cost him $10,000.

Burglars in Brooklyn.

Some thieves entered the Orange street door of Hyman Samuell's clothing store, at Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, and cut a hole through an other door and unlatched it. Then they tried to bore holes through the door between the hallway and the store, but the door was lined with sheet iron. Then they went into the yard, and raising the unfastened sash of an iron barred window, fished out some goods.

Mutiny at Sea.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.—A despatch from Gaspe says that the brigantine America, from Montreal, with a cargo of peas for Queenstown, has put in there, the crew having refused to proceed.

Wanted---Females.

A.—UP-TOWN ADVERTISERS May leave their favors for THE SUN at the only authorized up-town advertisement offices.
1,2128 Broadway, corner of 81st st., till 9 P. M., and
806 West 23d st., corner of 9th av., till 8 P. M.
760 3d av., corner of 47th st., till 8 P. M.
93 East 14th st., corner Union square, till 8 P. M.
No extra charge.

A.—200 OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson and Wilcox & Gibbs machines on undergarments and infants' wear; steam power; experts can have steady employment at best prices.
DANZIG & FEUCHTWANGER, 100 Greene st.

A FEW girls wanted immediately for good situations; good wages; good homes. 138 6th av., 4 doors above Tenth st.

BOOKFOLDERS—Girls to learn; paid while learning; good wages after a week or ten days; come ready to work. E. R. TOMLINSON, 23 Vandewater st.

BROWNING, KING & CO. want operators, basters, and finishers on men's and boys' clothing, at their manufactory, 527 to 541 West 23d st.

BOOKFOLDERS, stitchers, and girls to learn; also boy. THOS. DANIELS, 10 College place.

BOOK FOLDERS, stitchers and wrappers. 85 Nassau st. W. LOWEY.

BOOKFOLDERS and stitchers wanted. S. W. GREEN'S SON, 74 Beekman st.

FIFTY girls wanted on fancy feathers. Apply at 95 Greene st., from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock A. M.

FANCY FEATHERS.—Wanted, pasters and beaders. 104 Prince st.

GIRLS to work in the candy factory, 230 Greenwich st.

HANDS wanted on coats, vests, and pants. BROWNING, KING & CO., 541 West 23d st.

INTELLIGENT GIRLS under 18; steady employment and promotion. Apply this week at 190 South 5th av.

OPERATORS, basters, on sinaca, flannel coats; work given out; good hands. 97 6th av., 1st loft.

PANTS FINISHERS wanted by BROWNING, KING & CO., 527 West 23d st.

SEWING MACHINES decidedly cheap; splendid Singer, Domestic, Wheeler & Wilson cabinet and half case; liberal terms; rented; repaired. 23 Greenwich av., near Jefferson Market, or 137 East Broadway, near Canal.

SEWING machines, wholesale and retail; Howe, Home, Domestic, W. & W., Singer, &c., new, from $13 $35; discount to dealers. BLUM'S, 57 and 59 Murray st.

ST. MARY'S LODGING HOUSE, to shelter respectable girls while seeking employment. 158 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs., New York.

STRONG woman who understands plain cooking and making herself generally useful in boarding house. No. 21 Bond st.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds, $7; warranted for 3 years. 394 East Broadway, junction of Grand st.

SEAL PICKERS.—Only experienced hands. H. M. SILVERMAN & CO., 554 Broadway.

TWO first-class bosom makers on custom shirts; also competent operators on undershirts and drawers; best of references required; steady work guaranteed at good prices. Apply FRIDAY forenoon until TWELVE o'clock. MORISON & HUTCHINSON, 503 Broadway.

THE LAST WEEK.—Sewing machines selling off at half price to close by Dec. 1; don't miss this opportunity. DEAN'S, 2 Bond st.

UMBRELLAS.—Wanted, a competent hemmer; steady work. S Walker st.

WANTED—Fifty more cigarette makers can find steady employment by applying at the office of P. LORILLARD & CO., corner Washington and 14th sts., Jersey City.

WANTED—First-class operator who can make collars and cuffs. J. HUTCHINSON, 1,256 Broadway.

WANTED—A young girl for light housework and confectionery. 1,154 3d av., 68th st.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 583 9th av.

WANTED—Machine operators. 248 East 117th st.

YOUNG girls can obtain situations free, lodgings and meals at 86, each, at the Girls' Lodging House, 27 St. Mark's place, 8th st. under care of Children's Aid Society. Also, free instruction on sewing machines from 9 to 5 daily to all who may apply, and dressmaking taught gratuitously.

100 NEW shirt trimmers on colored shirts, and learners; also starchers. 449 West 38th st.

Wanted---Males.

A FIRST-CLASS cake foreman; none others need apply. Inquire corner Clinton and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

AGENTS make $15 daily selling AMERY'S Holiday Show Cards. 46 and 48 Howery, 2 corners Hester st.

AGENTS Wanted—Gilt Frame Holiday Show Cards. Send 25c. for sample. R. A. REEDER, 252 Broadway.

A YOUNG man wanted to wait on tables. Call at 9 A. M. at 404 East 10th st.

GOOD custom coatmaker wanted. Call early at 209 West 25th st.

BOYS wanted, between the ages of 14 and 16. Apply at the Central District Telegraph Company's, 5 West 4th st., room 7.

COMPOSITORS wanted on law work; 74 Maiden lane; only steady, sober men wanted.

FAMILIES with children wishing to go West will be assisted; also boys and girls provided with good homes with farmers. Apply to the Children's Aid Society, 19 East 4th st.

GOOD bareakers wanted, at 525 West 14th st., to drive double teams; reference required. MULLOW & CO.

GILDER wanted at 435 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

MEN wanted to drive trucks. 90 Vandam st.

MAN wanted to repair furniture and upholstery; board in house. 250 Henderson st., Jersey City.

STRONG man to drive express wagon; one who can put a large stove on his back and carry it up stairs. Early this morning. Milk Depot, 276 Av. B.

TOOL MAKERS WANTED.—Two good tool makers for sewing machine work; good wages will be paid to the right men. Address W. WILLIAMS M'F'G CO., Montreal, Canada, giving experience.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Casemakers wanted at 205 to 213 East 12th st.; steady work.

WANTED—A back tender and pressroom hand for satinet printing; and men accustomed to work in a dye house. Apply at Union Print Works, 25 and 27 Johnson av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—In a wholesale clothing house, a first-class operator on Warth's cloth cutting machine. Apply 122 and 124 Duane st.

WE WANT a man with some ability as salesman and willing to work; moderate pay till competent, 10 to 12 this day. 544 3d av.

WANTED—Man and wife for country; man, coachman and useful; wife, cook and good laundress. No. 1086 5th av.

WANTED—Machinist on power press; also men accustomed to solid carriage wheels. 522 West 22d st.

WANTED—Cash boys. HEARN & SON, 30 West 14th st.

WANTED—A good lead burner. Inquire for THOS. GOUGH, Lister's fertilizer works, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Two good gasfitters. Apply corner King and Macdougal sts., at 9 o'clock to day.

WANTED—A good boy about 13, at 93 West 3d st.; good home and fair wages.

WANTED—Young men having a knowledge of tuning. 109 East 13th st.

WANTED—Wire drawers to rip from five to nine. Apply at 193 John st., city.

WANTED—Butcher and order cook. Apply to steward, 78 Chatham st.

3 COOPERS wanted to trim oil barrels. P. O'CONNERS & SONS, 16th and Erie sts., Jersey City.

4 POUNDS fine sample tea, $1; 5 lbs. coffee, 50c. HENNESSY'S, 198 Front st., near Fulton.

5 POUNDS sample tea, $1; 5 pounds pure coffee, 50c. Sample Tea Co., 283 Pearl st. and 40 Fulton st.

Situations Offered.

A FIRST-CLASS bread and cake baker and ornamenter, competent on plain and fancy work, desires a situation. Apply at 95 Harrison av., Brooklyn, E. D.

A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as a fisherless dinner cook. Call for 3 days at MRS. FARRELL'S, 37 Frankfort st., 1st floor, rear house.

Lost and Found.

FOUND—In Erie Basin, on Sunday, a sloop's yawl; owner, by proving property and paying expense, can secure the boat. Apply at 45 Whitehall st.

LOST—Passbook on Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 145,083. Finder please return book to the bank.

Miscellaneous.

DAWLEY'S copygraph, best and cheapest, sold by all stationers; agents wanted. DAWLEY, 62 Gold st.

FOR SALE—Butcher's fixtures; cost $75. Call at REYNOLDS'S butcher shop, cor. Franklin and Milton sts., Greenpoint.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A medical essay comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the causes and cure of premature decline, showing unfeasibly how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. By mail, 25c., currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 698 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 29, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday at 8 o'clock P. M. for Europe by steamship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe by steamship Algeria, via Queenstown; correspondence for France must be specially addressed; and at 1 P. M. for France direct by steamship Canada, via Havre; on Thursday, at 10 A. M., for Europe by steamship Baltic, via Queenstown; correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed; and at 12 M. for France, Germany, &c., by steamship Gerard, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed; on Saturday at 12:30 A. M. for Europe, by steamship City of Richmond, via Queenstown; correspondence for Germany and Switzerland must be specially addressed; and at 2:30 A. M. for Scotland direct by steamship Circassia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M. for Europe by steamship Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Europe will be dispatched after the close of the English mails of the day preceding the sailing of the steamships of Cunard, Inman, Allan, Guion, Anchor, Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. Postage, Ship Letters, St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Turk's Island leave New York Nov. 25. The mails for Haiti and Colombia leave New York Nov. 26. The mails for Haiti and Jamaica leave New York Nov. 27. The mails for Havana leave New York Nov. 28 and 29. The mails for Newfoundland leave New York Nov. 28. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New York Dec. 1. The mails for Mexico leave New York Nov. 29. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Dec. 3. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Dec. 22.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, New York, Nov. 22, 1879.

PATENTS, LABELS, CAVEATS.—MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, Proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Thirty-four years' experience as Solicitors of Patents. Hand book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

House Furnishing.

IMMENSE REDUCTION in prices of furniture, carpets, bedding, stoves, &c., for cash or weekly or monthly payments. at
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham st.

Amusements.

SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.—Open daily from 1 P. M. to 11 P. M. Entrance on 4th av. and on Lexington av., between 66th and 67th sts. All east side railroads connect directly with the Fair, and the Central Park carriages connect the Fair with all west side railroads at 59th st.
FRIDAY, NOV. 28,
FREE MASON'S DAY.
SATURDAY, NOV. 29, LADIES' DAY, and the
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.
ART GALLERIES.
Containing the most valuable pictures loaned from the famous private galleries of this and other large cities, and never before exhibited.
Old Curiosity Shop, Magic Exhibition, Ventriloquism, Punch and Judy, Stereopticon, Gypsy Camp, Japanese Tea Room, Turkish Bazaar, Confectionery, Toy, Grocery, Gentlemen's Furnishing, and Cigar Stores, National Guard Rifle Gallery, Ladies' Shooting Gallery, &c., &c.
Ten immense company booths containing valuable and attractive goods of every kind at moderate prices.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Coupon (five) tickets, $2, for sale by the active and veteran members of the regiment, and at many prominent places of business.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. ONE HUNDRED TIMES.
E. G. GILMORE Lessee and Manager
THE KIRALFY BROTHERS'
Most Wonderful, Beautiful, and Grand display piece,
ENCHANTMENT
Fairy Spectacle
Full of novelties, the best dancing, singing, and acting, and the grandest scenery ever exhibited on the stage.
A MATINEE WEDNESDAY and also SATURDAY at 2.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Reserved seats, either 50 cents or 25 cents extra. Family circle, 25 cents.

ORATORIO SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.
Dr. I. DAMROSCH Conductor
THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, Nov. 28, first public rehearsal.
Mendelssohn's Oratorio,
"ELIJAH."
"ELIJAH."
"ELIJAH."
Soloists—Mrs. Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Amy Sherwin, Miss Anna Drasdil, Messrs. Charles Fritsch, Myron W. Whitney, Franz Remmertz.
Admission, 75c.; reserved, 25c. extra.
Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th av. and 23d st.
POOLE & DONNELLY Lessees and Managers
Reserved seats (Orchestra Circle, and Balcony), 50c.
TONIGHT, OTHELLO.
EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.
EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.
OTHELLO Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
TO-MORROW MATINEE ROBIN HOOD
MONDAY EVENING BOOTH as RICHELIEU
SUNDAY EVENING GILMORE'S MONSTER CONCERT

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART PROPRIETORS
JOHN E. CANNON MANAGER
TH