·ONLY·WOMAN'S·PAGE·

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

STRATHCONA'S NEW GIFT.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE FOR THE M'GILL WOMEN STUDENTS.

MONTREAL WILL BE PROUD OF THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE UNIVERSITY, WHICH WILL BE OPENED ON SEPTEMBER 14.

Montreal, Aug. 27.—The Royal Victoria College for Women will be formally opened in this city on September 14, in readiness for the work of the forthcoming scholastic year. This college is a gift to McGill University by its chancellor, Lord Strathcona, Canada's High Commissioner to Great Britain, and is merely the latest of a series of gifts from him, which in the aggregate amount to no less than [illegible]. The Royal Victoria College, with its full equipment, will represent an expenditure of about [illegible], and it will no doubt be liberally endowed in addition. The college is situated at Sherbrooke-st., in the immediate neighborhood of McGill University, and it is virtually a hall of that institution, the original intention to make it a distinct educational establishment on the plan of Girton having been abandoned. The education of young women at McGill will proceed along the same lines that have been followed for the last fourteen years, the only difference being that their quarters will hereafter be much more convenient and comfortable.

McGill opened her arts course to women in 1884, the expenses being met by a gift of $50,000 by Sir Donald Smith, as Lord Strathcona was then called, and the course thus established was called the "Donalda" in his honor. The course was identical with the arts course taken by the male students; the same lectures were delivered by the same professors and lecturers, but in different places and at different times. Strong objection was expressed at the time to this separation of the sexes, but Sir William Dawson, who was then principal, proved himself a determined foe to the principle of coeducation, and the double barrelled system of lectures and classrooms went into effect. Headquarters for the women students were supplied in a large building outside the college grounds.

In the new college now about to be opened, all the lectures will be given by the regular professional staff of the arts course, though it is probable that their work will be supplemented by the efforts of special women tutors. There will also be a resident woman principal, but no appointment to this position has yet been made. The college will have its own convocation ceremonies, hitherto the women took their degrees with the men, and for this purpose a beautiful Convocation Hall has been provided. The appointments of the college are [illegible]. There are dormitories for the accommodation of a hundred students, a fine large dining room, a handsome library, with reading rooms, and spacious [illegible]. The illustration gives a good front view of the building. The statue on the landing [illegible] represents Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and is from the modelling of her daughter, the Princess Louise.

The college, of course, takes its name from Her Majesty, and was built by Lord Strathcona as a memorial of her Diamond Jubilee. Two years previously Lord Strathcona, in conjunction with Lord Mount-Stephen, marked the completion of the fiftieth year of the Queen's reign by presenting to Montreal, at a cost of over [illegible], the magnificently equipped Royal Victoria Hospital.

Last year the Donalda classes numbered about forty regular students and an equal number of partial students. Twenty of them took their B. A. degrees last spring, and they have always shown up creditably in comparison with the men students, many of the medal winners of recent years having been Donalda girls. A great increase in the attendance is expected to follow the opening of the college, owing to [illegible] the absence of a dormitory [illegible] of town students to attend.

A HORSE THAT MADE TWO PRISONERS.

"The Buffalo Horse World" gives an account of how a horse in the Civil War made two prisoners. Sheridan was in the Shenandoah Valley, and confronting him, General Jubal Early, with a large force of Confederate cavalry. A magnificent horse was brought into the Union camp and Major Oscar [illegible], of the cavalry, appropriated him. In a charge made a few days later the horse took the bit in his teeth and carried the major, in spite of all the efforts, a prisoner into the Confederate camp. Here the horse was appropriated by a Confederate colonel, and a little later, in another engagement, took the colonel, in spite of all his efforts, into Sheridan's camp. So the horse made a Union major and a Confederate colonel prisoners of war.

A MOTHER SEAL'S LONG SWIM.

A story of the capture of a young seal recently near Anacapa Island, California, is told by Ernest [illegible].

The seal was taken on board his ship. As the vessel started the mother seal was noticed swimming about, howling piteously. The little captive barked responsively. After reaching the wharf at Santa Barbara the captive was put in a [illegible] and left there on the deck. Soon after coming to anchor the seal responded to its mother's calls by casting itself overboard, all tied up as it was in the sack. The mother seized the sack, and with her sharp teeth tore it open. She had followed the [illegible] miles.

DECREASING WAGE FOR WOMEN.

Mr. Conners, the State Statistician of Indiana, has issued a report of industrial conditions in that State which contains items of interest to women in all parts of the country.

There are [illegible] men employed on Indiana farms at an average wage of $12 [illegible] and board a month. There are [illegible] women employed in various capacities on Indiana farms at an average wage of $[illegible] a month with board. The lowest wage paid to farmhands is $[illegible]. The highest paid to women is $[illegible]. These wages, of course, include board.

Mr. Conners says:

There is a constantly decreasing wage for women. Statistics will later in the year be compiled showing the wages of dining room, waiting, chambermaids, kitchen, "hired" and other girls employed in the towns and cities. It is thought they will show an average but little over $2 a week. The discrimination against the female laborer is not only found in all lines of business, but women are even being displaced now in their own "sphere" by colored men, who serve as waiters, as cooks, not only in hotels but also families, and in many other ways they are being forced to the workshops, where the price of female labor is meagre.

PLAGUE'S ONWARD MARCH.

ONE HOSPITAL NURSE'S EXPERIENCE IN INDIA.

CASES INCREASED, SHE SAID, AS THE DAYS GREW COLDER AND THE NATIVES BEGAN TO SLEEP INDOORS.

In view of the alarm caused by the appearance of the bubonic plague in Portugal and the Siberian plague in Russia, an international congress of public health bodies will meet at Brussels on September 4 to consider measures for preventing the spread of the contagion. Thus far few of the doctors or nurses attending the sick have been affected.

An English sister, who has been doing a year's successful plague nursing in India, furnishes the following interesting account of the epidemic in Karrachi, and a description of the nursing in Arthur Road Hospital, the most noted plague hospital in India.

"The epidemic in Karrachi," she writes, "was a short but severe one, and it began to subside in July. I noticed that the buboes seemed sometimes of rather a different character from those I had seen either in Poonah or Bombay. They had more of a tendency to become gangrenous, which may have been often due to applications that the natives had used before being discovered and brought into the hospitals. These buboes were troublesome and slow to heal, but there were some very successful cases.

"Before closing my account of Karrachi I must refer to the very great kindness the nurses received from the English people living there. Soon after we arrived several women called on us, and although they could not, of course, enter the hospitals, which would have been neither wise nor safe, they insisted upon taking us out for drives nearly every evening, which we, of course, thoroughly enjoyed. We were made members of the Ladies' Club, to which we could go any day, and I am sure we received invitations to dinners and 'at homes' two or three times a week. Everything was done for our amusement and enjoyment when we were off duty, and we thoroughly liked both our nursing and our social life there. Indeed, we were sorry when the fiat went forth that our duties were at an end and that we were to return to Bombay, which was our headquarters.

"At the same time it was a great pleasure when we were leaving Karrachi to see only about thirty patients in our wards, instead of every shed and room full to overflowing of plague cases.

"About this time the plague had decreased considerably all over India. The heat was intense, and it was always in the hottest months that we noticed a great change, while as the days began to get colder the number of plague cases increased. This is no doubt, owing to the natives sleeping out of doors during the hot weather, and therefore breathing purer air. We had a dreadful sea journey from Karrachi to Bombay, during the monsoon weather, and one which I shall never forget. We experienced all the horrors of seasickness during the two days and nights we were travelling. Although the heat in Karrachi is trying, there is always a sea breeze which makes it bearable, but it is a climate which is wonderfully conducive to 'prickly heat,' from which we all suffered cruelly when we were there.

"On returning to Bombay we again experienced that nasty, hot, sticky, moist heat which is so disagreeable and irritating, and although it is fairly pleasant after sunset, owing also to the sea breeze, still the clammy feeling is always in the air. Fortunately, we enjoyed a long holiday during the most unpleasant time of the year, and on arriving at the hotel, to which we had been ordered to proceed, we found twenty nurses already there off duty and also enjoying a rest and holiday.

"Living at a large hotel would have been expensive for us, but, according to the rules of our agreement, we were always provided with furnished quarters, and we had to board ourselves, but as special arrangements had been made for us at the hotel, and there were so many of us living there, the proprietor reduced the charges for the nurses, and our expenses were no greater than if we had been living elsewhere.

"I was next sent to Arthur Road Hospital, which is well known to most of our English nurses, and which was formerly one of the hardest worked plague hospitals in India. Certainly it was, in my judgment, the best organized. The building was made of stone, with a roof of tiles supported on an iron framework, which projected beyond the walls. This allowed plenty of ventilation, and a good space was also open between the walls and floor, the latter being made of stone and built deck fashion, which could easily be washed and quickly dried. Not having many plague cases at this time, there were only three nurses working at this hospital, which, by the by, was one of many in Bombay, and was kept principally for Hindoos and Mahometans. The Mahrattas, who were of a different caste, had a hospital specially for themselves. Our hours on and off duty were much the same, except that our turn for night duty came once every fortnight for one week at a time.

"This we found trying, especially as the mosquitoes and other small insects abound then, and are a great deal more troublesome than in the daytime, and it was lonely, too. We had an extremely nice, clever and able Parsee doctor in charge, who had qualified in England, and his treatment was most intelligent and simple. Having a thorough knowledge of the native language, he was perfectly at home in the wards."

HONORED GUEST OF THE P. W. L.

The guest of honor to-day at the Professional Woman's League social, which will be held in the League rooms, No. 1,509 Broadway, will be Mrs. Mabel Maxwell Brace, of Denver, Col. An elaborate programme, musical and literary, has been prepared for the occasion, out of compliment to Mrs. Brace, who has been for years the president of the Monday Literary Club of Denver. Many of the out of town club women will come in to-day on purpose to meet Mrs. Brace, who was one of the hostesses for the delegates at the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs held in Denver a year ago. At the close of the programme a buffet tea will be served, Mrs. Hattie Shields, assisted by a bevy of pretty girls, acting as club hostess.

TAKING THE PLACE OF CHILDREN.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, says in a recent report that although the number of women laborers is increasing they encroach comparatively little upon the occupations of men, but are more and more taking the place of children. Mr. Wright says also that many employers regard women as more reliable, rapid, neat, industrious and polite than men, consequently more desirable in positions for which they are fitted.

Wyoming and Utah, he says, are the only States wherein women receive equal wages with men for equal work by legislative enactment. Although some progress has been made in this direction in the last few years, Mr. Wright thinks there is still too much inequality.

WASH FOR AN OILY SKIN.

For an oily skin with large pores an authority advises washing every night with hot water and pure castile soap, then, with gentle massage, apply a good quality of cold cream. Glycerine is beneficial to some skins, but injurious to others, so every individual must note the effect upon her own. In the morning put about a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin in a quart of cold water, and wash the face and hands well in it.

SCARCITY OF THE PEARL.

ONE FOUND LATELY WAS SOLD FOR FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WHERE THEY ARE DIVED FOR AND PREPARED FOR MARKET—WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN THE INDUSTRY.

American jewellers, because of the prosperous times and the predictions for a large fall trade, are returning from abroad with uncommonly large stocks of pretty knick-knacks.

Hatton Square, London, in the district made famous by Dickens's "Little Dorrit," is a centre of the world's trade in precious stones. Gems in the rough are sold there to merchants from all parts of the world. France and America are the largest purchasers. The former, considered the world's fashion centre, buys more than America.

Prices in diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls are much advanced, and the prospect is that they will go still higher. There threatens, indeed, to be a dearth in those for the next year or more.

Fewer diamonds are coming from the Kimberley mines than formerly, because the blue ground ore is not appearing as it once did. Good rubies have not been found for some time, and emeralds are far more scarce.

The rage for pearls in the last two years is responsible for their scarcity. The fisheries threaten to become depleted.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of pearls are found every year in Panama Bay. Not six months ago a pearl, which is now in Paris and is valued at $4,000, was found by a young boy, who was paid [illegible] for it by a negro speculator.

The largest pearl beds are about twenty-five miles from Panama, in the archipelago of islands and rocks known as the Pearl Islands. The islands are populated by natives and Indians, who dive for the pearls. It is not unusual to find entire families employed daily in the occupation. The men dive into the water where it is deepest, because the best pearls come from the deepest beds, and bring up all that they can grasp with their arms. The women and children in the boat open the shells, examine them for pearls, remove the oysters and preserve the shells.

Although not more than one pearl is found for every two hundred or three hundred oysters thus obtained, the shells are worth from three to five cents each for the mother of pearl with which they are lined. Frequently weeks elapse without the discovery of a single pearl. The majority of those found do not average $[illegible] each, and it is the event of a lifetime to find a valuable one. The divers pay an annual rent to the owners of the oyster beds for the privilege of diving.

The Panama pearl merchants hire men by the month to go down in diving bells and select the largest shells, which are drawn to the surface in baskets. These men are guarded with the greatest care, and unless the foremen and the entire gang are implicated it is almost impossible for any one of them to steal.

The duty in this country is so high that comparatively few pearls are brought here, and it is claimed that most of those that come are smuggled.

The pearl oyster of Panama is much larger than those of our own waters, and the flavor is strong and coppery. It is liked only by the natives for food.

There are those who hold that fine pearls are the result of disease in the oyster, and others claim that they are caused by the shellfish coating intrusive bodies, such as grains of sand, insects and even small fishes, with nacre, so as to make them agreeable to its soft flesh.

According to Leon Diguet, in a paper recently presented to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, there is a distinction between fine pearls and intrusive bodies coated with nacre, which makes both views more or less right. It is true that foreign bodies entering the shell are coated with nacre and are sold as pearls. They are found between the mantle and the shell, and are almost always attached to the shell by a neck of the pearly matter. These "pearls of nacre," as M. Diguet calls them, have not the fine iridescence of the true Orient pearl, but only that of the shell, or mother of pearl. On the contrary, the real spherical pearl of Orient lustre is formed in any part of the animal except the mantle, and has no connection with the shell itself. It is a pathological secretion of [illegible] and seems to arise from parasites. It begins in a small sack or tumor, which becomes gelatinous. At its heart is a cavity holding organic matter, probably the parasites, which have produced the malady in the clam. After a time the sack in which the pearl is made becomes thin, and the mollusk, breaking it easily, can eject the pearl.

POSSESSORS OF THE GEM.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has a string of pearls which she sometimes wears coiled in her hair, and at other times draws across the bare shoulder or twisted in and out of the lace in her corsage.

There are five exquisite pear shaped pearls in a comb owned by Mrs. Robert Goelet. Mrs. Marshall Roberts Vivian owns a crown of pearls.

Lady Londonderry has a wonderful collection of pearls, and seldom wears other jewels. Her diadem is of diamonds and pearls.

A necklace of black pearls is owned by Lady Ilchester, which is valued at $[illegible]. The rarest and costliest string in England, however, is the property of Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough. The jewels of her string were once among the Crown jewels of France, and were purchased by W. K. Vanderbilt for his wife. They were one of the mother's wedding gifts to the Duchess of Marlborough, and are of immense size. They are separated by wheels of diamonds, making a rope long enough to hang from the throat to the waist.

The famous set of pearls owned by the late King of Hanover, and valued at nearly $[illegible], were formerly the property of Queen Victoria, and were surrendered by her because of the opinions of high legal authorities that the jewels were the property of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III.

The gorgeous pearl necklace which the Emperor of Austria presented to the late Empress on the christening of the Crown Prince Rudolph has been left to the young Archduchess Elizabeth.

·PRETTY· THINGS TO WEAR

Woman's wardrobe includes a greater number of costumes this year than ever before. She must have a bicycle suit, with numerous piqué shirtwaists to wear with it, a yachting suit of flannel, a golf suit, including a cloak, one bathing suit, if not three or four, a coaching costume, a tailor made dress, summer silks, organdies, foulard silk and cotton shirtwaists, extra skirts and evening gowns. There are other costumes she may demand—her riding habit, a rainy day suit and her steamer coat. All of which goes to show how times have changed.

The accessories that are all "pretty things to wear" include a wonderful collection of stocks, belts, ties, sashes, "frills" and veils.

Then, there are her hats to go with different gowns, her parasols, sunshades and umbrellas, her gloves for street, driving, riding and evening, her shoes, slippers and boots, her world without end of hosiery, her jackets, wraps and cloaks, her veils and handkerchiefs, and then the myriad of costly trifles from the jeweller's, including shell hairpins, jewelled hatpins, [illegible] studded vinaigrettes, lucky charms, gold bangles, fans of ivory and pearl, shirt studs and cuff links, skirt pins, chatelaines, [illegible] monogrammed purses, stockpins and brooches for her hair.

After which the most money to be paid out for any one thing will be for jewels.

"It is no wonder," said a mother yesterday, "that papas grow gray and young men fly from matrimony like chaff before a sea breeze!"

Black tulle, embroidered or spangled in colors, is much prettier for young women than all black.

Yellow straws for hats are worn extensively. Old Tuscan straws are popular also. Gray straws, with gray velvet and forget-me-nots, make delightful combinations.

Tall, slim women are best adapted by nature to carry out the present styles.

The pullback and the princess are really revived. The fewer seams and the fewer darts the more fashionable a woman appears.

WHAT WILL REACH THEM?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you not voice in your valuable paper the lament of many women who have been placed in the same unpleasant position as the writer? Entering a crowded steam car one day this summer with a little girl, ten years old, we took the only vacant seat, and directly behind us were two "travelling men," who began and ended every sentence with an oath. The child and I were obliged to sit there and hear it, as we could not get away. Is there no redress under such conditions? Must the ears of a child be hurt and her reverence for sacred names abused? If the presence of a child does not teach men to moderate their language in public places, what will reach them? Very truly yours, A CONSTANT READER.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1899.

TRIBUNE 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.

PEACE.

'Tis not in seeking,
'Tis not in endless striving,
Thy quest is found:
Be still and listen;
Be still and drink the quiet
Of all around.

Not for thy crying,
Not for thy loud beseeching,
Will peace draw near:
Rest with palms folded,
Rest with thine eyelids fallen—
Lo! peace is here.
—Edward Rowland Sill.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following contributions were received yesterday: Two pretty doilies, from A. L. Mohler; [illegible] work and silk embroidery, from Miss [illegible] Miller; a box of sweet peas, from Mrs. M. E. [illegible]; cancelled stamps, without the name of the contributor; clothing and reading matter from Mrs. F. S. Caldwell; a large package of magazines from Mrs. H. E. Palmer, and a package of papers and books, from H. Heath.

The following contributions have been received: Two large boxes of flowers, one containing golden rod, the other roses, from C. Willis; a package of baby's clothing from H. Winslow; a pretty needlebook from Mrs. M. Porter; a pretty shoulder shawl without the name of the contributor; a booklet, without name; a box of flowers containing marigolds and sweetpeas, from Mizpah; reading matter from Mrs. [illegible], and a box of beautiful shells from W. E. [illegible].

A Sunshine member asks for a copy of the poem entitled "He Had Nothing But His Violin," written by Mary Kyle Dallas. If any one has this in her scrapbook she will be conferring a great favor by making a copy and sending it to this office. It will then be forwarded to the Sunshine member who requested it.

A package of old linen sheets, to be sent to an invalid, and a bundle of pamphlets, texts, etc., have been forwarded by Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Caldwell, of [illegible]-street, as initiation fees. A collection of choice poems came from Mrs. Charles F. Ramsdale.

The box of flowers sent by Mildred E. H. Washburne, of Ramsey, N. J., was received and the contents were distributed. These flowers were in particularly good condition, and when made up into bouquets looked as if they had just been taken from the garden. Mrs. Cooper, Miss Crouch and Mrs. Painter, of Brooklyn, received bouquets and small ones went to a hospital. Great pleasure was expressed by every one who received the blossoms.

NEWS FROM INDIA.

From far off India comes a letter that gives an interesting glimpse of missionary life there, on its domestic side. Mrs. Hattie Jackson, wife of the missionary at Mozuffarpore, Tirhoot Province of Bengal, writes as follows: "I paint during the early hours. If I can sell my pictures I give half of the money to the mission, and the rest is a welcome addition to our very limited salary. Then I lie down for three hours or more, as I am not strong enough to sit up long at a time, and lying down is the best position for the disease that burdens me. During this time I read, and also during the night hours when sleep will not be wooed. I then rise, take my tea, and if able go out for a little drive. I can get a rumshackle cab for 24 cents for the afternoon. I go to the race grounds with my daughter, where there is usually a little air, as it is on the river's edge. While there I do fancy work of all sorts that my friends are good enough to send me. In the evening I give some time to my [illegible] and [illegible]. I [illegible] Peterson's, St. Domingo, [illegible]. If you know of any one having these, I have my periodicals bound, and then lend them to others who cannot afford to buy for themselves."

Two boxes filled with "sunshine" contributed by T. S. S. members have just been sent by the T. S. S. They will reach Mrs. Jackson in time for Christmas [illegible].

An interesting letter comes from Anna E. Moore, [illegible], which shows that the [illegible] branch of the T. S. S. is up and at work. The members are trying to establish a library for use in the winter months [illegible] blizzards [illegible] and [illegible] "sunshine." An entertainment for this purpose is projected to be given in [illegible].

Mrs. Moore asks for patterns of rabbits and dolls [illegible] to make some for T. S. S. children [illegible]. A junior member has a Christmas [illegible] and is making articles as gifts. "The general society is sorry to learn that two members of the branch, Mrs. A. Hill and Mrs. E. L. Meigs, are ill."

TO THE WILD CARROT BLOSSOM.

(Queen Anne's Lace.)

They call thee but a worthless weed—
And [illegible] to grow;
They plough it the meadow with cruel greed,
And [illegible].

Such beauty as thine is far too rare
[illegible]
For scarce [illegible] gardens everywhere,
Thine equal [illegible] be.

"The [illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
To the name 'Queen Anne's Lace.'"

So [illegible] human flower
[illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible].

—E. F. R. C.

RESULT OF SUNSHINE TABLEAUS.

The following letter was received yesterday from the Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Penn.:

President (General) of the T. S. S.: Inclosed find [illegible] proceeds from Poetry Tableaus, given by the following young ladies at Glen Summit Hotel: [illegible] Bullock, [illegible], [illegible], Violetta Mathews, [illegible] Lancaster, [illegible] Anthony and [illegible].

Glen Summit, Penn., Aug. 21, 1899.

The President-general wishes to thank the branch for its timely and energetic efforts in behalf of the society. This band of workers has turned in the largest amount of money so far raised by Sunshine work at the summer resorts. The society will receive a detailed account of how the money is to be spent.

Mrs. J. J. Brown, of East Orange, N. J., who is spending the summer at Hartletts[illegible], Franklin County, N. Y., sends the following additional facts regarding the death of Charles A. King, the Sunshine member, who has recently died in a hospital in Nevada:

My acquaintance with Mr. King, through the medium of the T. S. S., began some two years ago, and it has been a pleasure to send him weekly reading matter, papers, magazines, etc., with an occasional letter.

After a time without questioning in any part, he gave me the leading particulars of his life. He was brought all over the world, the [illegible] of a dearly loved wife, his indifference to people in general, and finally the description of the humble house in Nevada which he had erected for himself, with its [illegible], and his dog Budd, and where at times he saw not a human face for days at a time. And yet he seemed fully into the spirit of the T. S. S., wrote many letters to brighten the hours of [illegible] and passed on the reading matter which came to him. May he rest in peace!

The Tribune Sunshine Society may rightfully take to itself the satisfaction of having cheered and comforted the lonely life as it drew toward its close.

Mrs. Fred W. Quimby, State president of the Maine T. S. S. Division, has just returned from a week's stay at Mount Prospect, West Minot. When ready to return her bill, with her hostess, Mrs. George Libby, a T. S. S. member, Mrs. Libby took off half and then gave Mrs. Quimby $2 for the T. S. S. work. Mrs. Quimby reports that Miss Clara E. Goodwin, of Lubec, Me., is at the Maine General Hospital, Portland, Me., where she has just undergone a serious surgical operation. As she is a stranger in Portland, any remembrances from T. S. S. friends will help to relieve the tedium of convalescence, which will be necessarily over several weeks. Mrs. Addie A. Turner, of [illegible], sends thanks to the members in New-York and Brooklyn who have so kindly remembered her. Mrs. W. H. Newell, Webster-st., Lewiston, an active Sunshine member, is reported as very ill, and Sunshine letters will be appreciated.

HONOLULU'S SEARCHLIGHT.

Honolulu has an enterprising little paper called "The Searchlight," that has advanced to its second number this month. The editor, Henry Victor Morgan, intends it to become in time a first class Hawaiian monthly. With the September issue a good health department will be inaugurated under the direction of Dr. Lucile S. Cleveland, a graduate of the medical school of Michigan University and now medical superintendent of the Honolulu Sanitarium. Other popular features will be introduced from time to time, until "The Searchlight's" scope includes art, literature and the topics of the day.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

One of the principal social incidents at Bar Harbor on Saturday was a sailing party around Mount Desert Island on the steamer Mascot by Mr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler and Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold. Luncheon was served on board. The guests were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. John R. Shober, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Johnson, Mrs. Annie Bryant Godwin de Castro, Miss Biddle, Miss McLean, Miss Coleman, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Esther Hart, John W. Barnes, George B. Dorr, Arthur F. Crosby, Professor Royce, Reginald Johnson, Mr. Biddle, Mr. Symonds and Mr. McLean. On Saturday night there was an enjoyable dance given at the Winter Harbor Club.

The Viscount and Viscountess d'Osmoy arrived from Havre, France, on Saturday, on the steamship La Touraine. The Viscount and Viscountess were married in the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, Paris, in June last, the latter being formerly Miss Susan Le Roy Dresser, daughter of the late George W. Dresser, sister of Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and Mrs. George Granville Merrill. The Viscount and Viscountess d'Osmoy have come to visit relatives at Newport and Bar Harbor. Clarkson Potter, who about six years ago married Miss Matilda Dolores Ailien, a daughter of the late Henry V. Ailien, of this city, and who has since made his home abroad, also arrived on La Touraine.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, who have been spending the greater part of the summer at Tuxedo Park, are now at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Egerton Webb, the former the younger brother of H. Walter Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, who have been abroad since their wedding, which was celebrated in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., last April, Mrs. Elliott C. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton and Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, who went abroad early last spring, are among the passengers coming home on the steamship St. Paul, due here next Saturday.

The Count and Countess Boni de Castellane, who have been cruising in British waters in their steam yacht Valhalla, attended the Dublin horse show last week and were the recipients of considerable social attention. They dined with Viceroy Cadogan at the Viceregal Lodge, and entertained the Viceroy, Vicereine and court aboard the Valhalla. The Count and Countess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Luynes and the Marquise de Galliffet, wife of the French Minister of War, sailed from Kingstown, Ireland, on Saturday for Trouville. Before leaving Dublin Count de Castellane bought two pairs of carriage horses for $5,000.

A London dispatch states that Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, is the guest of Mr. Phipps, Andrew Carnegie's partner, at Beaufort Castle, Scotland.

Saturday night at Newport was socially one of the busiest of the season. Mrs. Burke-Roche gave a dinner party at her villa, Elm Court, in honor of W. Bourke Cockran. William K. Vanderbilt, sr., gave the third of his series of dinners on board his steam yacht Valiant, twenty guests being seated at one table. Mrs. John R. Drexel gave the last of her receptions, with music, and there were also dinner parties given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Robert L. Gammell, Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly and Egerton L. Winthrop, sr. In the afternoon Mrs. James A. Swan entertained at luncheon at the Newport Clambake Club.

Mrs. John G. Dale, of Gramercy Park, is at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Dale.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer Irving, of Grymes Hill, Staten Island, who have been spending several weeks at Marblehead Neck, Mass., are now at [illegible].

One of the principal social happenings at Southampton, Long Island, last week was the cotillon given by Mrs. Charles T. Barney at her summer home, Windy Barn. Henry G. Trevor, dancing with Miss Helen T. Barney, led the cotillon, which was begun about 10 o'clock and continued for one hour, when supper was served. The favors included fans, wands and parasols, trimmed with the National colors, for the women, and silver mounted canes and riding whips for the men. The ballroom, which was used on this occasion for the first time, was tastefully decorated with golden rod. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, the Misses Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Armer Sands, Miss May Sands, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. H. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Harry W. Hopkins, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. Mrs. T. H. Talmage, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], the Misses [illegible], Rev. Dr. and Mrs. [illegible] Terry, Miss Eunice Terry, the Misses Howland, Chester Griswold, jr., Miss Fanny Howland, [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Miss Wyckoff, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Curtis, Miss Helen Morris, Miss Ellis, Miss Alice K. Sands, the Misses Barney, the Misses Jacob, the Misses Edgar, Miss Ethel Wickham, Miss Morris, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Al. W. Thorne, T. Markoe Robertson, Nathan H. Lord, Le Grand Cannon, Griswold, Norman Henderson, H. Fletcher Godfrey, E. D. Godfrey, Courtlandt Barnes, James W. Parrish, Julian A. Ripley, H. H. Boyesen, Robert de F. Tyson and Gustav H. Schwab, jr.

Miss Arthur, only daughter of the late ex-President Chester A. Arthur, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. John L. McElroy, of Albany, is spending a short time in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton S. Burrill and Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Jones Taylor, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, have arranged to spend September at Saratoga.

Captain and Mrs. John C. Fremont have leased a house at New-Rochelle for the balance of the season.

Among the latest arrivals at Edgemere, Long Island, are Mr. and Mrs. William D. Scott, Adrian [illegible] Hering, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Van Pelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Norton, Mrs. Harriet A. Powers Echeverria, Mr. and Mrs. Romaine C. Nichols, A. L. Weinberg, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Findlay and Frederick Parker.

FIFTY BAPTIZED IN THE SOUND.

CONVERTS IMMERSED BY E. E. FRANK, THE EVANGELIST, AT HUNT'S POINT.

Half a hundred persons were baptized by immersion in the waters of the Sound off Hunt's Point yesterday afternoon. E. E. Frank, the evangelist, performed the ceremony. Mr. Frank has been conducting revival meetings in a large tent at Manhattanville and One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st. for two weeks.

After the morning service the candidates for baptism, accompanied by about two hundred other Christians, boarded two special trolley cars and proceeded to Hunt's Point. There hymns were sung and prayers were said, and the usual rites incident to the administration of this sacrament were performed.

WALKED OUT OF A WINDOW ASLEEP.

ACCIDENT TO A MEDICAL STUDENT WHO WAS WORKING ON THE CROTON WATERSHED IN HIS VACATION.

Sidney Clough, twenty-one years old, a medical student, who during his vacation period is working as a fireman on the Croton watershed, was seriously injured on Saturday night by walking out of a third story window of his boarding house. Clough is ambitious, and when the last term of the Bellevue Medical School closed he went to the watershed and found work as a fireman on a donkey engine for Coleman & Hubbard, contractors. He has been there about two weeks, and has enough stuck to the place, although the work is heavy. On Saturday he was much excited by the blowing out of the cylinder head of an engine that was near him, and he went to bed about 9 o'clock feeling ill.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning he walked out of a window while asleep and fell three stories. His left wrist was broken, and he has probably suffered a fracture of the spine.

James Crosby, the boarding house keeper, was aroused by Clough's cries, and came to his assistance. They then started a search for a physician, which was anything but a pleasant thing for the injured man, who lay in the bottom of a wagon. After a journey of three miles the nearest physician was found to be away from home. Four miles further a doctor was found. He dressed Clough's injured wrist and advised that he be taken to a hospital.

Crosby telephoned to Bellevue Hospital, and was asked to send Clough to the city. Accordingly he was placed on a New-York Central train and brought here, and is now in a critical condition in Bellevue.

Clough says that just before he fell from the window he had dreamed that the cylinder head of his own engine had blown out, and he was going to inform the superintendent. His parents are farming people who live in New-Hampshire.

WASHINGTON PRIEST BROUGHT HERE.

The Rev. William J. Scanlan, rector of Trinity Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., has been transferred to St. Ignatius's Church, at Eighty-fourth-st. and Park-ave. He will enter upon his duties here as assistant pastor some time this week.

Father Scanlan is a graduate of Boston College, and prepared for the priesthood at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md. For some time he was stationed as assistant pastor at St. Mary's, Boston. After a term of missionary service in Maryland he entered on the rectorship of Trinity Church, of which he has had charge since 1894. During these five years he showed exceptional qualities as a financier and not only cleared the church of a heavy debt, but also made extended improvements. He will be succeeded at Trinity by Father Mulvaney.

MR. MOODY ON THE BIBLE.

HE PREACHES TO LARGE CONGREGATIONS AT THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday at the morning and afternoon services, and preached to large congregations. Mr. Moody's sermon was on the Bible, its permanence as a power in the world, and its invulnerability from the attacks of criticism, as shown especially by the fulfilment of the prophecies made in it. Before he began his sermon Mr. Moody took occasion to speak of Dr. John Hall, and to ask the audience to join with him in a prayer that a successor to Dr. Hall should be speedily sent to fill the pulpit vacated by his death.

Mr. Moody then went on to speak of the truths of the Bible as shown in its fulfilled prophecies. In the Old Testament, he said, there were over six hundred prophecies which had been fulfilled in history to the letter, many of them thousands of years afterward, some of them at the present day. There were over two hundred prophecies in regard to Christ which had been fulfilled in the New Testament. The old prophecies of the coming of the Messiah out of Egypt, His birth in Bethlehem and His connection with Nazareth had been fulfilled to the letter. The prophecies of the Old Testament in regard to the ancient cities he gave as an especially striking example of the proof that God's Word cannot be broken. The prophecy that Babylon the great should become an utter waste, and that the Arab should never pitch his tent there nor shepherds graze their sheep was literally fulfilled to-day in the utter refusal of Arabian nomads to rest overnight on the ruins of the city, believing that they would never see the sunrise again. The prophecy that Nineveh should become the gazing stock of the nations had been likewise fulfilled, since the products of recent excavations in immense quantities were being transported to the museums of Constantinople, Paris and London, to be wondered at by the constant streams of visitors. "All hell and earth combined," said the evangelist, "can't break God's Word. There would be a jubilee in Perdition to-day if you could break one jot of the Word."

The prophecies and promises in regard to the Jews he quoted as an especially strong illustration of the unalterable strength of the Word of God. To Abraham it had been promised that his name should be known to all the ages, and his descendants should be a people apart from all the nations. Through all time this had remained true. Abraham's name was better known than that of all the Cæsars and Napoleons. The Jews had remained apart from all the nations. "Bring a Frenchman, or an Irishman, or a man of any other nationality here to America, and in a few generations his children lose their European nationality. Bring a Jew here and keep him a thousand years, and you'll find him a Jew yet."

The prophecy that men shall run to and fro and that knowledge shall be increased, Mr. Moody said, was now being fulfilled. This was the age of knowledge.

"I only hope," said Mr. Moody, "that righteousness will grow as knowledge has. No republican form of government can exist long without it. An educated rascal is the worst rascal of all. I don't believe that righteousness is keeping up with knowledge. The only hope for the country is a revival of righteousness.

"Religion is on the increase. The press is to-day sending thoughts around the world. Why not use the press to extend the religion of God? The great dailies over the country now publish the Sunday school lessons. Mr. Talmage's sermons are preached to three thousand papers. Thank God this has been true to the Gospel.

"They tell me that Spurgeon's sermons never had such a sale as they have to-day. There never was a time when the Sermon on the Mount was talked about as it is now. It used to cost me several dollars to get a Bible like this one. Now it costs about 25 cents. There's great competition in the Word of God."

SERMON ON NATIONAL RIGHTEOUSNESS.

THE REV. JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR., CRITICISES A RECENT REMARK OF GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

The Rev. John Van Schaick, jr., assistant pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth-st. and Central Park West, preached yesterday morning on "National Righteousness."

Referring to the Philippine question, he said he could not discuss it, because it had entered the realm of politics. He commented on a remark he said had recently been made by Governor Roosevelt, to the effect that the flag should never go back before an armed foe, and said it was "silly statesmanship." He asserted that the Governor was capable of better statesmanship than that remark indicated.

Referring to the war with Spain, he said he was proud of America's reaching into Cuba and proud of her promise not to ask for territory or the subjugation of the Cubans. He believed that promise would be kept by the Government.

ST. AGNES'S REOPENED.

SERVICES AGAIN IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH THAT SUFFERED BY FIRE.

For the first time since the church building was partially destroyed by fire in December last, regular Sunday services were held in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in East Forty-third-st., yesterday morning. Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by Father Lennon. Father Henry A. Brann, the rector of the parish, is out of the city. The interior of the church has been entirely remodelled, and many changes have been made. The main interior decorations are of buff and gold, while the woodwork is of heavy oak.

Two new altars, making five in all, have been placed in the church. All the altars are of pure white marble; one of the new ones was presented to the church by Mrs. William [illegible], in memory of her brother.

The old chancel has been enlarged by the construction of a sanctuary seventeen feet deep. The sanctuary contains two fine memorial windows, put in by Edward Kelly.

While the main part of the interior decorations have been completed, there still remains much to be done. It will be almost a month yet before the interior is entirely completed. None of the statues have been put in place in the church as yet. Besides the figures of St. Cecilia and the Blessed Virgin, which were saved at the time of the fire, two new statues, those of St. Joseph and the Sacred Heart, are being prepared, and will be placed in the church.

A magnificent new organ has also been purchased by the congregation, and will be put in in time for the consecration services, which will take place on October 29. The handsome new altar railings will be put in within a few days.

Several of the new memorial windows are in, but there still remains one to be put in. This is the one directly behind the main altar. The new windows have been presented to the church by the Rosary Society, J. J. Donahue, the League of the Sacred Heart, the Holy Name Society, Mr. and Mrs. McDonough, the Children of the St. Mary Society, Father Henry and Father Pratt.

The church was crowded to the doors at yesterday morning's services.

SUMMER HOME BURNED IN ALPINE, N. J.

While thousands looked on from river craft and shore, the three-story Colonial summer home of John E. Starter, a real estate broker, was burned to the ground last evening. The house, which was situated on the cliffs of the Palisades opposite Yonkers, at Alpine, N. J., was seen to be on fire a little before 6 o'clock. Suddenly a column of flame shot from the roof. The river front on the Yonkers shore was lined with crowds, who gazed at the immense tongue of flame on the dizzy heights. As there is only one small ferryboat running to Alpine from Yonkers, and the house was two miles distant from the landing, no one undertook the task of visiting it. Excursion boats going in both directions halted in the centre of the river, and the pleasure seekers feasted their eyes on the grand sight. Field glasses were used, and only one man was seen in the neighborhood. There is no fire department within five miles of the place, the nearest being at Gloucester, N. J., and for that reason the fire burned unimpeded.

A Yonkers friend of Mr. Starter stated that the family was absent from the premises, and that the house was in charge of servants. He said that it was valued at $25,000, and that its furnishings would probably amount to as much more. There is at present no way of learning how the fire started.

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