Only-Woman's-Page

EFFECTIVE STYLES IN MILLINERY.

—(The Lady's Field.

"NO MONEY IN BOARDERS."

THEIR DEMANDS ARE EXORBITANT, SAYS THE MISTRESS OF A LARGE ESTABLISHMENT.

It is doubtless because of the fact that boarding houses do not lend themselves to a trust that there is less money in them the more popular they become. There is certainly a wail going up from the boarding house keepers of this city. The wail comprehends the complaint that people expect too much for their money, and that unless a new standard of prices for board is declared the boarding house keepers must go out of business or eventually be put out by their creditors.

Of course, there are two points of view from which to regard the boarding house, one the standpoint of the proprietor, who is in the business for a living, and the other that of the boarder, who asserts that it is cheaper to board than it is to keep house. But as the former complains that there is no money in the business and the latter concedes that the expense of housekeeping is greater than boarding, it looks as though the boarders are in possession of the long end of the rope.

"Boarding house keepers have got to wake up," said one of the craft who has maintained a first class house in the residence district between Twenty-third and Thirty-third sts. for a number of years. "We have not kept pace in our prices with the increase in rents and in the rates we are charged for supplies. For example, day board is really worth $8 a week if I set such a table as will suit my guests. But I cannot get that price, and there are many that give board for $5. I do not know how they do it. Six dollars is the general rate in this vicinity, and there is no money in the table at that price. People are apt to think that because there is a 50-cent table d'hote in the neighborhood they should get their dinner for less than that price in a regular boarding house. Then, again, it is because the rates are all wrong that boarding houses are berated as they are. If you think the life of a boarding house keeper is a sinecure, you should try it once. It certainly is a thankless job when it is held up to the point of an attempt to please people who board, taking them as a class. When everything is all right, then they take it as a matter of course. That is what they are paying for. But the first time that things are not entirely right or to their liking or their mood, then the landlady hears from them. One gets great knowledge of human nature in the boarding house business.

BOARDERS EXPECT TOO MUCH.

"One reason why there is less money in the business than there used to be is because people have so many more extravagant tastes. Every meal must be served in courses. At the breakfast there must be fruit first, no matter what the cost; then there must be a cereal, with cream, then two or three substantials to choose from, and the best coffee with cream. The luncheon is expected to be almost as hearty as the dinner. It begins with soup and ends with dessert. The service is hardly less elaborate than dinner. The time was when a bit of cold meat with a salad and a cup of tea was sufficient for luncheon, but that time has gone by. People expect chops for luncheon, and every one knows that chops are the most expensive of meats. The dinner, it goes without saying, must be faultless. It must consist of several courses, and the service is one of the most expensive things about it, for only first class waiters can do the work. People will deliberately break up housekeeping because of the cost, and then expect to board for less a week than they can set their own tables, taking no account of the service.

"The only way possible in which I can make both ends meet is by doing my own marketing in person. The telephone ordering will soon bankrupt a boarding house keeper. I go over to Seventh and Eighth aves. for my groceries, because everything is cheaper over there, as the rents are not so dear. Through the dealers over there I order green groceries from the great downtown markets, and the latter are delivered to me by the barrel. My refrigerator is so immense that I can pack away quantities of things, enough for three days at a time. I make a trip to the large markets once in a while myself in order to keep informed about prices, so my small dealer cannot take advantage of me. Sometimes I buy down there and get my meats as well, just so the market man with whom I usually deal will not think he owns my trade. In this way I keep my tradesmen on the alert to please me. All my day is taken up with the details of my business.

"The buying for a house is the secret of its success, for through it one keeps the expenses down, and that is the secret of success in all business. The amount of sincere, honest effort I put into this business ought to make a rich woman of me, but it is a fact that I am only getting a living out of it, and that causes me to grumble. I don't know how less active women make it go, for I know that it is only possible to keep a good table through exercising the utmost ingenuity and industry.

"Another important thing about the success of a house is its cleanliness. I should say it is the most important, although people do not so regard it, for I have observed that a good table will hold people even when the house is far from clean. However, if great care is not exercised at all time, carpets and furniture go to rack and ruin in a short time and the whole place takes on a dingy appearance that it is impossible to remedy. Housemaids have to be looked after, beds have to be attended to almost every day, and there must be a rigid system maintained in every department.

KEEPING PEOPLE GOOD NATURED.

"I make a feature in my house of being accommodating in the matter of little things. I supply matches, and when new people move in they find a cake of soap in the soap dish. I am particular that every one has a pitcher of ice water at night, and if any one is ill and wants a meal served in the room I make no extra charge for it. While my house is in no respect a family boarding house, I make a point of looking after the little things that go so far toward keeping people good natured. But put it down that absolute and eternal vigilance is the price of existence, for there is no money in a boarding house unless the rates are put up where they ought to be, and that is not likely to happen. The money in boarding houses is made in the fourth class ones, where you can serve inferior food and serve it to fourth class people."

This exposé of the internal complication of the wheels of the boarding house is not calculated to lure any one into the role of "landlady." The wail also includes the exodus to the country in the present season, when rents go on just the same—usually accumulate in fact—and even those who stay in town expect summer rates. But the lodging house proprietor has not such a grewsome tale of her experience. A woman who makes a success of a lodging house, or what is called a rented room house, in the vicinity of Fifth-ave., in one of the best cross streets below Thirty-third-st., smiled prosperously when asked about her experience in that line of business.

"There is no money in boarders," she said. "I knew better than to go into that. I kept boarders once, and they imposed upon me and my good nature until the only way in which I could get even with them was to turn them all out and sell off the furniture. Renting rooms is far more agreeable. My people all go out to their meals with the exception of breakfast, which I serve to them in their rooms. They order what they want a day in advance when the maid serves the breakfast. They can have a chop or fish or eggs and coffee, with a cereal and cream, a roll and fruit. The charge for this is 35 cents. If they only want a cereal, coffee and toast, the charge is 10 cents less. When I have a good cook and a good housemaid, and I generally have them, for they are the wheels of my house, I make enough on the breakfasts to set the table for my little family of two. For example, if I serve ten breakfasts that means $3 50 a day, and that supplies my family. The meals that I serve are packed on a tray in the daintiest way. The linen is immaculate and the dishes are fine, and in size they fit the tray for individual service. My own breakfast is served first, and it must come up promptly on the minute, which is 7:15 by the way, for I want to be assured that things are moving below stairs. Most of my lodgers are men, and they come and go and I hardly know that they are in the house."

MONEY MADE IN KEEPING LODGERS.

As this woman narrated the details of her management the subject grew in interest. "I have learned all that I know about it by experience," she said, "but I have got it down to a fine point. In the first place, my house is scrupulously clean. Every morning early, before any one is up, the stairs are brushed from the top to the bottom, and there are five flights. My rooms are handsomely furnished, and my beds are all brass, with box springs and hair mattresses. There is nothing more important than a good bed. New-York people demand that. When a room is vacated I give it a thorough overhauling and put it in first class condition. After the maid has cleaned it thoroughly I give it the finishing touches. I put embroidered linens on the tables and the dressing table and the chairs. While these seem unimportant, they give the room a homelike air. I get them again as soon as I can and put on plainer linen pieces. I always see the applicant for the room. One is not in this business long without getting some wisdom regarding human nature. The rent is always paid in advance, and after the room is rented I sometimes never see the tenant again. The housemaid collects the rent when it is due. People do not like to have the landlady come to their room, and I carefully avoid doing so. I have no reception room in my house. I do not agree to provide a place in which to entertain company, and guests must entertain their friends in their rooms.

"My rooms rent for $10, $12 and $14 a week, and all have private baths. The class of people who wish to live in this vicinity are such as are able to live at a hotel, but prefer the quiet of a private house. We have one laundryman to serve the entire house, and he takes my private laundry work free of charge, because I keep an eye on his interests and see that the collections are made. The laundry work of the house is done by the kitchen woman. Her principal work is the washing and the preparing of the breakfast trays. I have no dining room in my house. My own meals are served in my room.

"My house makes me a comfortable living—in fact, it supplies me with many luxuries, but I reserve no dining room and no reception room. I receive my friends in my room the same as though I were a tenant like the others. I do my own marketing, and am by no means an idle woman. If I did not give the house my undivided attention it would not succeed, but any woman can make a good living by renting rooms, provided she attends to her business. It cannot be done if the house is rented furnished. I supply ice water to all my lodgers at night, and I always keep bottled beer on ice, and also vichy, if one cares to order it. But there is a messenger call in the house. Everything is within reach here in New-York, and if one knows how to live, comforts that cannot be found here are not to be found anywhere."

GATHERED HERE AND THERE.

"In reconstructing the government of Guam," says an Army officer's wife, recently returned from the Philippines, "a qualification for matrimony was introduced by Captain Leary, which might well be added to our own code of laws. When the island, with its ten thousand natives and handful of Spaniards, passed under our control it was in a most pitiable condition. The government of the Spaniards was corrupt and hard. The few priests ruled by superstition. The marriage bond had nearly fallen into disuse, and there was no encouragement for industry. Leary went to work quietly with the view of making his changes gradually. The restoration of the marriage tie was the first official departure, but one of the qualifications for matrimony was the ability to support a wife. The desire to go to work thus provided an incentive to industry. Strange to say, the new institution became popular at once, and is now practically universal."

Woman's proverbial tendency to garrulity and her inability to come directly to the point have received a fresh fillip during the last two months from the much aggrieved census takers. These public servants declare that this untoward feminine habit has been the "rift within the lute" that has nullified whatever pleasure they might otherwise have got out of the performance of their duty.

"I never minded the heat, even with the mercury standing every day from 115 to 120 degrees in the shade," was the plaint of one man sent out to take the farm statistics near Mesa, a Mormon settlement in Central Arizona, "and I could have stood the dust and the flies, but it was the plaguy women. They just wouldn't give me a direct answer to my questions. When I asked how many eggs their hens had laid during the year they'd begin giving the reasons why they hadn't laid more, with a detailed account of all their losses through 'pip,' weasels, hawks and 'hydrophobia skunks'; compare their experience with that of every other neighbor within a radius of ten miles, and finally launch out on a never ending prospectus of what they were going to do next year. And the worst of it was, you couldn't choke 'em off. It was just the same way trying to find out how many gallons of milk and cream they had had during the year and how many pounds of butter they had made. I have taken the census among the Navajos and Apaches on the reservations and among the Mexicans, but all my trials were nothing in comparison with what I had to endure from those farmer women. May the Government forgive me if I just had to make up my own estimates, after trying in vain for two or three hours to get an approximate."

Colgate & Co's
VIORIS
PERFUME, TOILET WATER, SOAP.
The most delightful of all
Violet scented toilet articles.

FASHION PREDICTIONS.

STYLES THAT WILL BE POPULAR IN THE AUTUMN—THE SHORT SKIRT TO REIGN.

While yet the thermometer is in the nineties the modistes of Paris are sending out glowing promises for fall novelties in fashion's realm. The most desirable and welcome change probably brought about by the Exposition is in dress for street wear. This is in skirts, which, it is stated, will be worn not only round and without any train effects, but will escape the floor by at least two or three inches. At the latest the coming winter will see the introduction of this fashion. No doubt the change will be a gradual one, but the great inconvenience of trailing skirts has been so clearly brought home to all women this summer that the point of shorter costumes seems permanently gained. This does not mean that dresses with trains will be utterly abandoned, for the short train will be retained in dressy toilets for evening wear.

The high collar forms a part of all fall and winter models, except on short walking jackets, on which the collar is turned down.

An emphatic feature is found in the loose blouse styles, which are so generally becoming as to be retained in favor, and the diversity of boleros and jackets, which have been so well tried and not found wanting, will be wide enough to meet all requirements. There is little question that the princesse will grow in popularity as winter approaches, this style having in its favor the grace and simplicity of outline so dear to the well formed woman. It will, in all probability, be the favored shape of garment for receptions, indoor wear, demi-toilet and evening dress. Lightweight cloth is the thinnest fabric out of which a princesse can be properly constructed. Flimsy and thin materials have a stringy appearance, and do not fall properly in the skirt, and fail to give the smooth, habitlike effect which is so essential to the well cut princesse robe.

A novel "cavalier" sort of garment, which will receive considerable attention, is a coat style rather on the three-quarter order, belted, and showing broad revers, a high standing turnover collar, sleeves of easy width and wide, turned back cuffs. This garment, being graceful and sufficiently different from anything recently attempted, will satisfy the most eager seeker after novelty.

Painted fabrics have been so favorably received in thin textiles this summer that the vogue is likely not only to continue, but to increase. Painted velvet as a trimming is much talked of for the coming season, and will be principally employed in bands, on which a running design is painted. These are likely to form an adornment for the fronts of skirts or to simulate a tunic somewhat higher up. Again, the entire front gore will be made of painted velvet, the remainder of the skirt being of some woollen fabric or silk. Elegant reception gowns are to be made in this style, the material being silk, moire or brocade, of which the figure is of a large and all-over description, the garnitures being of velvet, on which the same figure is painted by hand.

Among the colors to be favored in the early season blue in rather light shades is likely to take the lead. In fact, Paris has had somewhat of a blue and gold rage this summer, and the same combination is finding its way into the new garments that are being made for early fall wear.

Then there is the entire range of mauve, heather and plum, with gray and light tints of brown for travelling and ordinary wear. The indications show an intimation toward brighter colors, among which red is prominent. As to materials, both smooth and rough surfaced fabrics will share an equal prominence, including two-toned camel's hair and a multiplicity of velvet effects. But it is broadcloth that really enjoys the distinction of being the patrician fabric, and it is always preferred by women who appreciate the beauties of a first class material. Black is likely to be the reigning favorite, and black and white effects will be much in evidence. Next in favor is navy or Yale blue, while pastel shades will be adopted sparingly. Following broadcloth in a close second is Venetian cloth, while closely approximating it in general appearance is satin Victoria, an attractive material, also presented in desirable colors. Rich in texture are the silk and wool Mikados to be shown this fall. The designs comprise slightly raised figures in black on black grounds, and have a lustre that is only the result where silk and fine wools are combined.

NOT THE ONLY "REAL DAUGHTER."

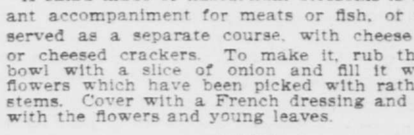
The statement has been widely circulated that Mrs. Sylvia Langdon Dunham, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday in Meriden, Conn., is the only "true" daughter of that locality, while, in point of fact, the Ruth Hart Chapter of Meriden rejoices in four true daughters. Besides these, three others have passed away within a short time, one of whom died at the age of 105 years.

PICNIC HOUSEKEEPING.

One of the most interesting features of the expedition of the delegates of the National Council of Women of Canada was the picnic housekeeping on board the cars. Each delegate had her luncheon basket, which she replenished at the different stopping places, and attached to each of the two excursion cars was a tiny kitchen with a range for making tea and toast and boiling eggs and the like.

A MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Miss Rebecca Beach, of New-Haven, has given an $8,000 public library building to Newtown, Conn., as a memorial to an ancestor who was rector of the Episcopal church in the village during the War of the Revolution.



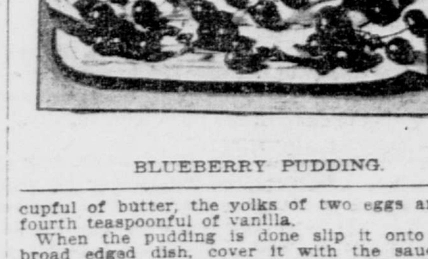
FACTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

A salad made of nasturtium blossoms is a pleasant accompaniment for meats or fish, or may be served as a separate course, with cheese straws or cheesed crackers. To make it, rub the salad bowl with a slice of onion and fill it with the flowers which have been picked with rather long stems. Cover with a French dressing and garnish with the flowers and young leaves.

FRUIT PUDDING.

Fruit puddings are acceptable in the summer, and their appearance may always be improved by a decoration of the raw fruit. When berries can be obtained on the stems, in clusters and with the addition of the bright green foliage, as in the illustration herewith, the effect is much improved.

For blueberry pudding, beat together one and one-half cupfuls of sugar with four eggs. Add one pint of milk, and stir in one cupful of flour with which have been mixed one-half teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of baking powder. Dredge thoroughly with flour one cupful of blueberries, and add them to the batter. Pour the mixture into a buttered mould, cover it tightly and place it in boiling water, allowing the water to cover only one-half the height of the mould. Place a weight on the top and boil steadily for one hour. In the mean time make a sauce by creaming together one cupful of granulated sugar, one-fourth cupful of butter, the yolks of two eggs and one-fourth teaspoonful of vanilla.



BLUEBERRY PUDDING.

When the pudding is done slip it onto a flat, broad edged dish, cover it with the sauce, and sprinkle over it the raw fruit, garnishing the base with green leaves and pretty clusters of the berries. This rule may be used with any other fruit.

White summer shawls made of soft wools may be cleaned by rubbing them in several changes of magnesia and flour mixed.

To brown a meringue on a pudding or pie, an ordinary fire shovel heated red hot and passed over the surface until the desired color is obtained is as good as a regular salamander. Care is required not to allow it to scorch.

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.

THE FOUR-LEAF CLOVER.

With dimpled cheeks flushing, the dear little maid
Went wandering the green meadow over,
And down where the bobolink trilled his sweet cheer
She gathered the four-leaf clover.

"Shy clover," she whispered, "your promise I'll trust
As the clover song poet has bidden;
I have faith, hope and love for the other three leaves,
And good luck in the fourth must be hidden."

Then softly she added: "I'll prove you, to-night!"
So eagerly homeward she hastened,
And over the cottage door, blushing and shy,
The luck-bringing clover she fastened.

She sat by the window; faith, hope and sweet love
In her heart the sweet echoes a-ringing;
But good luck was silent and joined not a note
In all of their jubilant singing.

Low down in the western sky dropped the fair day
With many a lengthening shadow,
And the wind in the tree tops sang sweet lullabies
All over the wayside meadow.

A step up the pathway—then watching good luck
Sang a mellow cheer over and over,
For the laddie beloved was the one who had first
Passed under the four-leaf clover.
—(Jean Wilson, in Boston Transcript.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following packages of good cheer reached the office yesterday: Boys' and girls' clothing, a collection of pretty neck ribbons and gloves, also reading matter, came from Miss Biennie Bossert; booklets from Mrs. Thomas Nicholson, children's books, scrap pictures and two copies of Shakespeare's plays from Miss Nancy R. Currier.

MONEY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mrs. J. M. Waite has sent her check for $5, which will be forwarded, as requested, to a member in Brooklyn; Miss Shay, $1 for silver badge for a new member, the balance to be used for sunshine; L. R. G., of Long Island, $1, "to be used where it will do the most good"; Mrs. F. B. Powell, of Vermont, $1 toward buying a pair of felt shoes for Mrs. Dorcas Anderson, which she asks her to accept with love and sympathy, even though the donor is not a member of the Sunshine band. This contribution will entitle Mrs. Powell to membership in The Tribune Sunshine Society. Mrs. George S. Pratt has sent 20 cents as August dues to the endowment fund.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION.

Mrs. E. M. Partridge, in a pleasing letter received at the office, writes:

I think the first step to interest people in The Tribune Sunshine Society would be to have them become constant readers of the T. S. S. column. By so doing they would surely find their sympathies enlisted and their desires awakened to unite with others in this beneficent enterprise.

IN NEED OF CHEER.

Miss Florence Mead, Taconic postoffice, Greenwich, Conn., is an invalid, living on a farm. She is twenty years old and unable to do anything. Reading and illustrated papers would help to make her lonely life brighter. The T. S. S. members in Connecticut will no doubt see that this simple need of sunshine is amply supplied.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S TRAVELLING COSTUME, CONSISTING OF ETON JACKET, NO. 3,600, AND SEVEN GORED SKIRT, NO. 3,596, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS FOR EACH PATTERN WANTED.

No material can entirely supersede lightweight cheviot for travelling wear. It is not over heavy. It is not injured by dampness. It withstands hard usage as few rivals can be trusted to do. The smart design illustrated is practical and simple in the extreme. The color is that mixed tan and brown that most closely resembles dirt, and consequently does not readily show soil. The trimming is flat silk braid in a darker brown. The skirt, which is unlined, is cut in seven gores, and includes inverted pleats at the lower portion of front and side seams and at the back, where the fulness at the waist is so arranged. The pleats at the bottom provide perfect freedom and are becoming to the feet. If desired, the skirt can be cut shorter and made to clear the ground all around, the pattern making allowance for both lengths. The pleats grow slightly deeper toward the back, and give a singularly stylish effect at the same time that they provide for ease in walking. For later cool weather wear it can be lined throughout, but for immediate use is lighter, as shown.

The comfortable little Eton can be worn open or closed, as preferred. It is snugly fitted by means of single darts and underarm gores, and is finished with rolling collar and revers. The mode is lined throughout with tan colored satin, and is worn over a cheviot shirt waist. The same costume would, however, be both useful and effective in duck, heavy linen, khaki cloth or any of the familiar woollen stuffs.

NO. 3,600—WOMAN'S ETON JACKET.
NO. 3,596—WOMAN'S SEVEN GORED SKIRT.

To make this costume for a woman of medium size in material, fifty inches wide, one and three-quarter yards will be required for the jacket and four and seven-eighths yards for the skirt; in material thirty-two inches wide, two and one-half yards for the jacket and six and one-half yards for the skirt.

The jacket pattern, No. 3,600, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure. The skirt pattern, No. 3,596, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, OF NO. 3,600 OR NO. 3,596.

Cut this out, fill in with bust or waist measure, name and address, and mail it to THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

No. 3,596 ......inches.

Name ....

Address ....

....

Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

ST. PAUL'S WEATHERVANE DOWN.

"STEEPLE BOB" LOWERS IT FOR GILDING AFTER MORE THAN A CENTURY.

"Steeple Bob" Merrill, with two helpers, lowered the old weathervane which surmounted the great gilt ball at the top of St. Paul's steeple yesterday afternoon. "Steeple Bob" and his helpers have been at work on the steeple for nearly a week getting things in readiness, and at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the weathervane was lifted from the pivot on which it has revolved ever since the steeple was built, in 1794, and lowered to the ground. The work was done carefully and slowly, as "Bob" was anxious to get it down without injuring it in any way, so it was 4:15 p. m. before it finally rested on the ground. It was first lowered to the cornice, just above the big clock, and an effort was made to take it in through a window, but it was too large, and the ropes had to be fastened again and it was lowered all the way by means of ropes and pulleys. When it rested on the ground "Bob" examined it, and found that there was only one slight dent in the small copper ball.

It was first intended to regild the vane in mid-air, but it was found to be in such bad repair that it was necessary to take it down. It is eight feet long and four and a half feet in height, is made of iron and copper, and weighs about two hundred and fifty pounds. It showed plainly the ravages of the elements to which it has been exposed for more than a century. Several of the rivets which held the parts together had dropped out, and almost the whole vane was covered with rust.

Hundreds of people as they passed in Broadway or Church-st. stopped to watch the men as they worked on their lofty perch, and even the old churchyard was crowded with people, who with aching necks watched the old weathervane as it descended. It was the intention at one time to put up a new vane, but the parishioners objected so strongly that the old one will be repaired and replaced on the pinnacle of the historic chapel.

STILLMAN GOT C. VANDERBILT HOLDINGS.

CITY BANK ACQUIREMENT OF LINCOLN STOCK CONFIRMED.

James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, yesterday confirmed The Tribune's report that he had purchased the stock which the late Cornelius Vanderbilt held in the Lincoln National Bank.

"There is to be absolutely no change in the management of the Lincoln National Bank," Mr. Stillman said yesterday in reply to inquiries. "I have been a shareholder in that bank for some time, and as the estate was not desirous of carrying bank stock, the shares were offered to me and I purchased them. It was because of the size of this block, comprising a thousand shares, that attention was attracted to the matter. The Lincoln Bank may still be regarded as a Vanderbilt bank. W. K. Vanderbilt still has his holdings in it, and so has Frederick W. Vanderbilt. It is natural that my increased holdings in the bank should bring closer together the City Bank and the Lincoln, each giving to the other mutual facilities and imparting added strength to both. The Federal banking laws prevent National banks from establishing branches, so the City Bank adopts such measures as it deems wise to meet adequately the needs of its patrons in every part of the city. Large business enterprises are being established uptown and they require large banking facilities. By securing large blocks of stock in many widely separated institutions we are able to accommodate these business interests."

Mr. Stillman sails to-day on a two weeks' yachting cruise, with Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller as his guests.

NEW-YORK FIGURES REPLACE CHICAGO'S.

CHANGE IN GRAIN QUOTATIONS DISTRIBUTION GOES INTO EFFECT TO-DAY.

Beginning to-day, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies will discontinue sending out the grain quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade, and will substitute those of the Produce Exchange of this city. This is the result of the failure of the Board of Trade and the ticker companies to agree upon terms for a renewal of the contract between them, which expired yesterday. Thomas F. Clark, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in making known yesterday the intention of the telegraph companies, said that the Chicago Board of Trade wanted $100,000 for their quotations, or double what they had previously been paid, and also demanded conditions which the companies would not submit to. Just what these conditions were Mr. Clark refused to say.

John Valiant, chairman of the Committee on Information and Statistics of the Produce Exchange, commenting upon the change of telegraphic service yesterday, said:

"The telegraph companies have been permitted to use our quotations without condition, except that they have fully understood that we object as strongly as the Chicago Board of Trade to the admission of bucketshop men among their subscribers. What the general effect of the dropping of Chicago quotations will be is hard to foresee. The natural effect of the exclusive use of our quotations should be to promote grain dealing here and to restrict operations upon the Chicago Board of Trade."

INDIA FAMINE CONTRIBUTIONS.

John Crosby Brown, of No. 59 Wall-st., treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Through R. G. Liddle, Tustin, Mich.	$12 10
Farmers and Merchants' Bank and Charles O. Ewell, Dyer, Tenn.	10 00
Ethan E. Strow, Benton, Ky., through Bank of Benton	10 00
R. W. Stevenson	50 00
Christian Endeavor Society, Presbyterian Church, Marshfield, Wis.	41 00
Christian Endeavor Society, Calvary Presbyterian Church, Portland, Ore.	69 14
The Ladies' Club, Norwich, N. Y.	10 00
Through Bank of Paynesville, New-Paynesville, Minn.	20 00
Through St. Petersburg State Bank, St. Petersburg, Fla.	31 50
I. O. O. F., Benton, Wis., through the Benton State Bank	10 00
Through George Werner, jr., Great Bend, N. D.	34 25
Through Butte County Bank, Belle Fourche, S. D.	28 00
Employes Cherokee Falls Cotton Mill, Sunday school and friends, Cherokee Falls, S. C.	31 60
Church and Christian Endeavor Society, Dayton, Ky.	13 00
Christian Endeavor Society, First Presbyterian Church, Warren, Penn.	12 55
Citizens of Nashville, Ill.	70 00
Through "The New-York Weekly Witness and Sabbath Reading," additional	306 12
From four children	10 00
Through the National Bank of Kasson, Minn.	10 23
Through Bank of Archer, Archer, Iowa	10 00
The Rev. H. H. Smith, Mauch Chunk, Penn., through the Linderman National Bank	16 00
Through Alamo National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.	21 40
Citizens of Brodhead, Wis.	13 50
Through Hartley State Bank, Hartley, Iowa	10 00
Through Taylor National Bank, Taylor, Tex.	30 50
Citizens of McKinney, Tex., through the Collin County National Bank	26 25
Through Citizens' National Bank, Navasota, Tex.	12 00
Christian Endeavor Society, First German Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J.	20 00
Men's Meeting, Fonda, Iowa	11 42
Through the People's National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.	10 50
Congregational Church, Campbell, Cal.	20 00
Through the Steele County Bank, Hope, N. D.	12 00
Through Merchants and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Janesville, Wis.	13 82
A. F. Kemp, White Rock, Me., through Gorham Savings Bank	10 00
Albert T. Davis, East Orange, N. J.	12 00
Through Farmers' Bank, Martinsville, Va.	10 00
Through Dover Bank, Dover, Minn.	11 00
Citizens of Moweaqua, Ill., through V. Snyder & Co.	73 65
Through Watkins State Bank, Watkins, Minn.	18 85
Citizens of West Township, District No. 6, I. X. L., Red Oak, Iowa	10 75
Lutheran Church, Sinking Valley, Penn.	47 00
Junior Christian Endeavor Society, Presbyterian Church, Batavia, N. Y.	13 00
Through H. F. Oelschlager, Leavenworth, Kan.	72 55
Through S. W. Reigart, Salisbury, Md.	23 75
Through Winters National Bank, Dayton, Ohio	11 00
Through the State Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.	98 78
Through Bank of Culloden, Culloden, Ga.	25 00
Through H. J. Brown, Port Huron, Mich.	16 12
Through Providence Journal Company, Providence, R. I., additional	31 00
Christian Endeavor Society, Pasadena, Fla.	18 00
Christian Endeavor Society, Pleasant Hill, Md.	15 00
O. B. Selvig, Tacoma, Wash.	10 00
Through Irene A. Dwinell, East Calais, Vt.	10 00
Through J. W. Stitt, Akron, N. Y.	20 30
George Buchanan, Bunceton, Mo., through Bank of Bunceton	20 00
Embury Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	26 00
First National Bank, Beeville, Tex.	14 00
Through National Express Company	2 00
Through Great Northern Express Company	3 65
Through American Express Company	71 05
Through Northern Pacific Express Company	2 00
Through Southern Express Company	68 56
Through Pacific Express Company	39 66
Through Adams Express Company	57 35
Through United States Express Company	37 86
Through Wells, Fargo & Co., Express	34 15
Georgia Committee on India Famine Relief	863 04
Pittsburg Committee of One Hundred	1,500 00
One hundred and thirty-seven contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	434 29
Previously reported	180,163 54
Total to date	$184,911 92

"SPITE HOUSE" CASE DISMISSED.

Justice Martin, presiding in the VIIth District Municipal Court, Yorkville, yesterday dismissed the action of Miss Dellarifa Grace Richardson, against her stepmother, Mrs. Emma J. Richardson, brought to dispossess the latter from the "Spite House," at Lexington-ave. and Eighty-second-st. Mrs. Richardson has lived there since the death of her husband, the late Joseph Richardson, whose eccentricities made him the subject of much notoriety. Neither party to the action appeared in court.

SUGAR WAR ON AGAIN.

ARBUCKLES ANNOUNCE TRADE DISCOUNT AND THE TRUST WILL MAKE A COUNTER MOVE.

After a brief period of apparent harmony developments arose yesterday which pointed to a renewal of the war between the sugar companies. A new situation in the sugar trade was brought about by the issuance yesterday morning by Arbuckle Brothers of the following notice:

Effective to-day, a trade discount of 1 per cent will be allowed on all purchases of sugar, to be deducted from invoice.

Prior to this announcement W. S. Osborn, general sales agent of the American Sugar Refining Company, informed the brokers that there would be no extra trade discount allowed. "Certain brokers," he explained, "have been soliciting business under the impression that an extra trade discount would be allowed. This was unauthorized, and brokers doing so only jeopardize their business with this company. There has never been any intimation that such a discount would be allowed, and so far as I know there will be no extra trade discounts."

The action taken by the Arbuckles immediately after Mr. Osborn's warning to the brokers was looked upon by many people in the trade as an indication that friction existed among the refiners, inasmuch as the 1 per cent discount allowed by the Arbuckles brings the price down to about 20 cents a barrel under the prices of the American Sugar Refining Company and other refiners. When Mr. Osborn was informed of the step taken by the Arbuckles he said: "I don't care what the Arbuckles do. Our terms are thirty days, less 1 per cent for seven days. That is plain enough for anybody."

But despite Mr. Osborn's statements the assertion was made yesterday that the American Sugar Refining Company had been allowing the extra 1 per cent trade discount since July 15. "In announcing the extra trade discount," a man of prominence in the sugar trade said to a Tribune reporter yesterday, "the Arbuckles are only doing openly what the trust is doing secretly."

That the cut will be met by the American company and other refiners was made clear by James H. Post, president of the National Sugar Refining Company. When he was seen in the afternoon he said:

I presume the reason the cut has been made is that the Arbuckles find it necessary to move some of their sugars, and cannot market them at the prices we are getting. The sugar market is now considered high. In my judgment it will be lower in sixty days. The European crop will be coming and other causes will help to lessen prices. The reason for the prevailing high price has been the scarcity of cane sugar and the fact that a European syndicate controls all those grades of beet sugar which come to this country. I mean by that those grades of color lower than No. 16, Dutch standard. Grades above No. 16 pay an extra duty on coming into this country. The sugar trade is in a remarkably healthy condition. There is nothing discouraging in the outlook or ominous in the cut.

"Will you meet the cut made by the Arbuckles?" Mr. Post was asked.

"We shall certainly meet the cut," he replied, "but in just what way I cannot tell you. We have done nothing yet, but whatever we do will be either openly announced or we may meet the cut by private methods. But, anyway, we will do what is necessary to protect our business, even if we have to cut 1, 2, 3 or 10 per cent."

"Does this mean that another sugar war will break out?"

"The conditions are different now from what they were when the previous aggressive steps were taken," Mr. Post answered. "What would be the object of the Arbuckles in making an aggressive attack on us? What would be our object in doing the same thing to them, when the parties now in the field are strong and none can hope to get another out of business?"

Sugar shares were the most active feature of the stock market yesterday, the sales aggregating more than one-fourth of the day's business. The stock closed at 120⅛, half a point from the lowest quotation of the day, and a net loss of 2¼ points.

DOCTOR'S HASTE NO EXCUSE IN COURT.

FINED FOR FAST RIDING IN A LOCOMOBILE TO REACH A PATIENT.

Dr. Wallace C. Clark, of No. 113 West Thirty-fourth-st., who was arrested while answering an emergency call to One-hundred-and-fourth-st. in his locomobile Monday night by Bicycle Policeman Van Keuren, was fined $3 yesterday in the West Side Court by Magistrate Mayo. Alonzo B. Carrier, living at the Westminster Hotel, who was riding a bicycle a little in advance of Dr. Clark's locomobile, was also fined $3.

Magistrate Mayo told Dr. Clark that he had no discretion in the matter, that the law did not allow him to discriminate in favor of physicians, and he therefore must impose the fine. Mr. Carrier said that he heard the noise of the locomobile behind him, and was riding to get out of the way.

THE EFFORTS TO RELEASE HOYT.

HIS PARTNER, MR. M'KEE, WILL MAKE NO EFFORT TO OPPOSE THEM.

The efforts of the townspeople of Charles Hale Hoyt to secure his release from the Hartford sanatorium are not being opposed by his partner, Frank McKee. Indeed, Mr. McKee is not taking any action whatsoever in the proceedings, and he said yesterday that he would continue to keep aloof.

"My action in having Mr. Hoyt put in a sanatorium," he said, "has been misinterpreted. I have acted as his best friend; I have been made to appear as his enemy. That the man is insane there is not the slightest doubt. I have a letter here from Dr. Charles L. Dana, the alienist, in which he writes that he carefully examined Mr. Hoyt, and came to the conclusion that it was not only for his own good, but for the good of everybody, that Mr. Hoyt be confined in some retreat, where he may have proper rest and care. Such, too, is the opinion of Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, who also examined my partner."

Benjamin Steinhardt, of the firm of Howe & Hummel, attorney for Mr. McKee, said yesterday:

"Whatever motive the people of Charlestown may have in trying to secure Mr. Hoyt's release, I must say that they are taking upon themselves a fearful responsibility. A man who is adjudged insane should be confined where there will be no opportunity given him of committing acts of violence. The public is in danger as long as he is at liberty. Mr. McKee has acted conscientiously thus far, and he feels bitterly the attacks which have been made upon him. He has now decided to withdraw and leave the whole question to the courts. The evidence given by Hoyt's townspeople for the purpose of showing that he was taken to the asylum under undue influence is all bosh. Every lunatic is unduly influenced to get him into an asylum. The lunatic wouldn't go of his own free will. That's perfectly clear.

"Mr. Hoyt is not confined at the asylum, as some have pictured it. He comes and goes as he pleases, rides through the city, and the only restraint upon him is the presence of an attendant."

There was a hearing on Mr. Hoyt's case in the Probate Court in Hartford yesterday, and a decision will be handed down to-day.

ALDERMEN PARTIAL TO HAND ORGANS.

THE BOARD MUST MEET NEXT WEEK TO ASSIST IN FIXING THE TAX RATE.

Alderman Byrne, the author of the resolution for the suppression of hand organs in the city of New-York, asked the Board of Aldermen yesterday to have the committee discharged from its consideration. Mr. Byrne wants the ordinance to pass. The Board, however, refused to discharge the committee, and immediately afterward decided, when adjourning, to take a vacation until September 18.

The Aldermen will, however, have to meet in joint session with the Council next week to fix the tax rate. The report of the Committee on Bridges in favor of the issue of $4,000,000 bonds was made a special order for next week.

THE METROPOLITAN AND ELM-ST.

Officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company emphatically repudiated the suggestion which was contained in a story published yesterday that they were endeavoring to obtain surreptitiously possession of Elm-st. for railroad purposes. The report that any secret manœuvering was being practised in the effort to gain the Elm-st. franchise was characterized not only as untrue, but as absurd. One of the officers of the company, speaking yesterday for Mr. Vreeland, said:

"Under the new Constitution it takes at least eighteen months to acquire a franchise, and the matter must be discussed at several public hearings. These public hearings and publication of notices continue throughout a period of eighteen months, so that it is perfectly obvious that no franchise grabbings can take place under the present law."

It has been explained by the Metropolitan people that they are anxious to obtain permission to build a railroad through Elm-st. in order to relieve the great congestion which is prevalent on the Fourth and Second ave. lines.