Only-Woman's-Page

GRAY FELT SHOPPING HAT.

WHERE TO GO TO-DAY.

Opening day of the seventeenth annual convention of the Kings County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the Bay Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, Ovington and Fourth aves., Brooklyn, 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Republican Women's mass meeting, at No. 737 Broadway, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the Woman's Republican Union League, at the home of Mrs. Julia A. Gombey, No. 309 Greene-ave., Brooklyn; paper on "Imperialism," by Miss Anna A. Powers, followed by discussion.

Free lectures under the auspices of the Board of Education: "London: Its Landmarks and Marvels," illustrated, by Professor H. E. Northrop, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, No. 205 East Forty-second-st. "Tennyson," by Dr. Frederick H. Sykes, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, No. 52 East Twenty-third-st. "Ballads and Dances of Merrie England," illustrated, by T. W. Surette, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, No. 5 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. All at 8 p. m.

Meeting of All Souls' Universalist Woman's League, in All Souls' Chapel, South Tenth-st., Brooklyn, afternoon. Address by Miss Isabel M. Chapman on "The Power of Organization."

FOR A NATIONAL PARK.

PROFESSOR MARIA SANFORD'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE MINNESOTA FORESTS—WOMEN ELECTIONEERING.

As a result of the efforts of Professor Maria Sanford, of the University of Minnesota, there is now before Congress a bill the object of which is to preserve as a great National park the native forests, waters and topography of an extensive tract of land in the northern part of Minnesota. The women of the State are deeply interested in the movement, and have entered into the campaign work with great enthusiasm, taking up the cudgel themselves and doing their best to secure the election of members who are favorable to protective forest legislation.

Speaking of her work Professor Sanford said:

The majestic beauty of our grand old Minnesota trees always impressed me deeply, and in a country that has so few relics of the past it always seemed to me almost a sacrilege to destroy these magnificent forests, a priceless heritage from a bygone past. In addition to sentimental considerations, every motive of commercial interest, the plain fact of their money value and what they will do for public health should show people the folly of this ruthless destruction.

There are a few great truths in forestry that every one should know. One of these is that trees will grow on soil that is too poor for field crops. Forest continually enriches the soil. Though we must wait for many years for a timber crop, yet capital properly invested in forest plantations will generally be found to earn an annual revenue of about 3 per cent compound interest. The forest affords a great market for labor in winter months, and yields many indirect benefits. At the sources of rivers it is a reservoir of moisture maintaining water flow. As a break against cold and dry winds it ameliorates local climate. It lends beauty to scenery. The white pine—king of trees and the best timber in the world—is a native of North America, and flourishes especially well in Minnesota. It does not grow in tropical countries, but seems to need cold winters. Our Minnesota forests of ten million acres are especially rich in valuable timber trees.

It was while on a pleasure tour that the idea of a great National park first suggested itself to me. I visited Cass Lake, situated about two hundred miles northwest of Duluth, and found it to exceed my highest expectations in the beauty of its forest shores and availability for a health and pleasure resort.

Returning, I broached my plan to Professor Northrop, of the University of Minnesota, and it received his enthusiastic approbation. The agitation to secure the beautiful tract was further strengthened by the report of a committee of State medical societies which visited Cass and Leech lakes to investigate their durability as health resorts. This committee found that Minnesota was peculiarly fortunate in having in the northern part of the State a most happy combination of sandy soil, pine timber and moderate elevation, affording ideal conditions for health resorts for the relief of consumptives, neurasthenics and all invalids in need of rest.

The proposed park, which will be in many respects the most important forest reserve in the country, will centre about the headwaters of the Mississippi River. The tract is about one hundred miles broad and fifty miles from north to south. In this tract are about eleven hundred lakes, including the famous lakes Cass, Winnibigoshish and Itasca, which is the source of the Mississippi River. Brook trout, lake trout, salmon trout, black bass and other game fish inhabit the lakes and streams. Bear, deer and small game abound in the forests. The high altitude, abundance of water and game and comparative accessibility make this region ideal for a National pleasure ground.

Some opposition is expected from persons owning timber lands there, but there is no intention of interfering with the rights of ownership of previous settlers in mercantile pine or the occupancy of previous settlers or Indians in this region.

The State of Minnesota already owns a considerable portion of the land, which was forfeited to it for non-payment of taxes, and by making fair offers to present owners there should be little difficulty in securing all of the tract that is desired.

CLEVER HOMING PIGEONS.

Captain Gabriel Reynaud, in charge of the homing pigeon service of the French army, in describing in "Bird Lore" his experiments while organizing this branch of the French service, states that on one occasion five pigeons, under the influence of chloroform, were transported from Orleans to Evreaux, a locality which they had never visited before. Two days later, having apparently recovered from the effects of the drug, they were released and at once returned to their home cote at Orleans.

From this and similar experiments Captain Reynaud argues that animals possess a subjective "sense of direction," which automatically registers the details of a journey even when the objective senses are inactive, performing its functions, therefore, mechanically, like the circulation of the blood or digestion of food.

TRAINING JAPANESE GIRLS.

A woman who has recently returned from a residence of some years in Japan says that Japanese women possess a combination of good sense, sweetness, unselfishness and courage unexcelled by any in the world and equalled by few. This fine character she attributes to the training of the girls, who lead a happy life of simplicity and freedom in their homes, with the lessons of self-effacement and the beauty of living for others constantly taught. In such an atmosphere, she says, purity, strength and gentleness are nourished, and the child grows imperceptibly into a true, thoughtful woman, intent on following the examples of the good women, whose beautiful lives have been held up as models ever since she can remember.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Twenty National organizations and many State and local councils will be represented at Minneapolis, Minn., at the annual executive session of the National Council of Women, November 13, 14 and 15. The meetings will be held in the First Unitarian Church. An interesting programme has been promised. The Minneapolis Council is preparing to give a cordial welcome to delegates, and among the festivities already arranged are two receptions and several sightseeing excursions.

Mrs. Donald McLean is head of the patriotism section; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of politics; Miss Octavia W. Bates, professions; Mrs. Linda Hall Larned, domestic science; Miss Helen Kenney, household economics, and Miss Emily Sartin, of art. Mrs. William T. Helmuth is secretary of foreign affairs.

A HANDSOME NEW SHOP.

FLETCHER'S TAKES ITS PLACE AMONG NEW-YORK'S MANY FINE STORES—ATTRACTIVE OPENING.

An opening exhibition of the most exclusive designs in imported costumes was held yesterday at the new establishment of Fletcher (formerly with L. P. Hollander & Co.), at No. 534 Fifth-ave.

The display includes wraps, tea gowns, long coats for carriage or theatre, fine petticoats, shirt waists, evening gowns and artistic neckwear. The long coats are especially attractive, and the materials are of the richest. One in black taffeta is lined throughout with ivory satin and is bordered all about with a black velvet band. The sleeves terminate at the elbows in velvet cuffs and are finished with undersleeves of blue crêpe de chine, banded with velvet at the wrists and showing rows of the same above, in alternating widths. The flaring collar of velvet is ornamented with gold military buttons.

An exquisite evening gown of pale blue is entirely draped with yellow Cluny lace, which is overrun in the lower part of the skirt and all over the bodice with tiny frillings of blue crêpe. Empire gown in both black and white lace and crêpe are illuminated with gold and silver spangles and incrustations in the most lavish fashion.

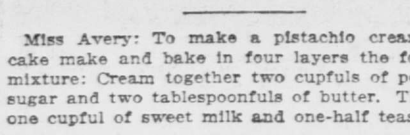
A dainty costume of pale biscuit cloth for carriage wear shows an artistic garniture in Oriental colorings. Small tabs of the cloth are delicately embroidered in dull shades and are made to overlap a band of Persian silk. A rich costume of geranium red faced cloth is artistically fashioned with garnitures of Persian silk, touched up with black.

Shirt waists of fine wool fabrics as well as silk show the highest product of the tailor's art in this line, and in the display of neckwear the stock collar is shown in its edition de luxe.

The fine array of apparel has the advantage of the most artistic background possible in the fittings of green, white and gold in which the establishment is decorated. The effect yesterday was heightened by graceful decorations of autumn leaves.

EXHIBITION OF DOLLS.

An interesting exhibition, now opened in Vienna, has for its object the proper care of children, especially as regards their nourishment, housing and health. Amusement is by no means forgotten, as a rich assortment of playthings is exhibited. To the doll, however, the chief place of honor is given, as being the most ancient and the most widespread plaything in existence—a toy, which has been found in the gardens of the Pharaohs, among the Fiji Islanders, and is still cherished by the children of the present century. The Paris doll of 1855, the first speaking doll, is here. A large doll of 1790 and one of 1830, dressed as a citizen's wife of that date, are also shown. A paper menagerie, formerly belonging to the Empress Charlotte of Mexico, contrasts poorly with the children's playthings of the present day, as, for example, a village in the Tyrol, with large, well dressed figures of soldiers, nursemaids, children and babies. A dolls' theatre of 1850 is exhibited; it is almost perfect, with orchestra, stage and boxes, in which well dressed women sit, while a small but costly toy in enamel represents a dolls' drawing room. Interesting also are thirteen dolls of the seventeenth century, found in the ruins of Schilitek, in the Tyrol. Very different from these antique specimens is a group of secessionistic dolls, with green and red hair. They recall the mission confided to the doll in the Middle Ages and in the Renaissance, when it was not only a mere plaything, but did the work of the modern fashion journal, and was sent from country to country to represent the latest "creations" in toilets. One of these travelled dolls is among the exhibits.



Miss Avery: To make a pistachio cream layer cake make and bake in four layers the following mixture: Cream together two cupfuls of powdered sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Then add one cupful of sweet milk and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat thoroughly and add alternately and carefully three cupfuls of flour that is mixed with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs. For the filling whip one cupful of sweet cream to a froth and fold into it one-half cupful of powdered sugar and one pound of fresh pistachio nuts that have been blanched and chopped fine. Flavor slightly with vanilla. Spread thickly between the layers of the cake and on the top. The latter can be covered with plain whipped cream and the finely chopped nuts sprinkled lightly over it.

The same reader asks for the recipe of Turkish delight given in The Tribune of December 28. It is as follows: Break one ounce of sheet gelatine into pieces and soak it in one-half cupful of cold water for two hours. Then put one pound of sugar and one-half cupful of cold water into a granite saucepan over the fire, and as soon as it boils add the gelatine. Boil the mixture steadily for twenty minutes. Flavor with the rind and juice of one orange and the juice of one lemon. Wet a square tin and turn the candy into it to the depth of one-half inch. Stand in a cool place, and when it has jellied cut it into squares and roll them in confectionery sugar. A few chopped nuts are a pleasant addition. Rose water can be used for flavoring in place of the orange.

Mrs. L. B. M. C. asks for a recipe of molasses layer cake. The following is an old and tried rule: Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda or saleratus in a tablespoonful of boiling water and add it to one-half cupful of molasses. Then mix with it one cupful of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one and a quarter cupfuls of boiling water, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and three cupfuls of flour. Beat it until it is smooth and bake in layer tins. For the filling boil together one and a quarter cupfuls of granulated sugar and one-half cupful of water until it hairs. Beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth and add to it one-quarter teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Pour the syrup slowly over the egg, beating rapidly all of the time and until it is cold. Add to it one-half cupful of finely chopped raisins. Spread this between the layers and on the top.

ONLY HALF RIGHT.

Penelope—Mr. Spooner is going to teach me how to swim.

Perdita—I thought you had been taught already.

Penelope—Not by him.—(Harper's Bazar.

WOMEN VOTERS OF UTAH.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THEM AS TOLD BY MRS. FERGUSON AT PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE SOCIAL.

An interlude of flashlight photography brought unexpectedly into the midst of the literary programme of the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon created a stampede, which for a few minutes looked as though the picture would present naught but empty chairs.

Mrs. George E. Spencer, who was chairman of the day, was in despair. "Please, ladies, do not go away now," she called in pleading tones from the platform. "There are several good numbers yet on the programme, and this flashlight will only take a moment."

"But I can't stand the smoke," came in a voice of objection from the hall.

"What is the picture for, anyhow?" asked another. Then Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor came to the rescue and told them all that it was Mrs. Palmer's request to have as many of the leading members of the League as were present in the picture, and when the timid ones became assured that the intrusion of two men into the sanctuary was authorized they resumed their places and tried to "look pleasant."

When the smoke of the snapshot had cleared somewhat Mrs. Spencer rapped for order, and the programme was resumed, with punctuations of coughs and sneezes from the audience.

The musical numbers were contributed by Miss Harriet Ware, in original piano solos; Mrs. Mary C. Royston and Mrs. Florence de Moyelles, in vocal selections. Mrs. Oliva Sanger Hall gave recitations from Kipling, Reilly and Aldrich, and Mrs. D. Ferguson spoke on the "Effect of Woman's Vote in Utah." Mrs. Ferguson brought forth frequent applause from her audience when she pointed out the benefit that women in the State had derived from their franchise of forty years ago, and that a great social crisis is at hand. "For," continued the speaker, "polygamy is doomed, and every succeeding year adds to the growth of public opinion against it. You in the East cannot realize the pleasure our women take in voting. The polls are erected in churches and public buildings, and in places where the most fastidious women can go and be sure of being treated with as much deference as they would be at a social tea or club meeting." Mrs. Ferguson warmed to her subject when she declared: "There is nothing degrading to a woman in studying the laws of our Government, nor is it degrading for her to say who shall make those laws."

Mrs. Spencer gave a five minute talk on "Natural Laws and Sciences," in which she took "Sartor Resartus" as her theme.

THE UBIQUITOUS CUSHION.

ARTISTIC DESIGNS FOR THE COMING SEASON—THE EGYPTIAN TREATMENT.

The cushion or pillow is an old time institution, and in ancient Rome on state occasions officers entered first "to set the cushions," while in those days, as well as at the present time, the regalia and various insignia of high office were borne upon a cushion.

A century ago it was nothing more than a bolster or small square stuffed with horsehair, or made of reps and damask to match the upholstering of the furniture. It was usually trimmed with gimp, fringe and heavy tassels, ornamented with wooden knobs wrought about in silk and cord. Frequently these were happily concealed in covers of chintz, but the cushion yet remained a diminutive and "poor thing." The reign of the beaded, wool and patchwork cushions then followed.

Beautiful indeed is the cushion of to-day, with its goodly proportions, artistic design, exquisite work and material. Without a lavish supply of these down filled, silken, ease inviting "pillows of rest" no room can be considered properly furnished. Their infinite variety is an added charm, and, whether of art linen, silk, satin or brocade, they contribute, with the exception of flowers and books, the greatest "finishing touch" to a room.

Some fine muslin cushion covers are beautifully embroidered, but this is easy only to the accomplished worker.

Branches of flowering trees form lovely designs for couch cushions, an exquisite example being a large square of pale green satin, with a branch of white acacia, the bough bent along the top, and the lovely leaves and foliage showering to the very edge below. There is a lining of pale green silk, and a frill of satin ribbon combining three shades of green. Branches of flowering almond, apple blossoms and dogwood furnish other graceful designs for cushions, in which nature is copied with remarkable accuracy.

The design illustrated is charming when carried out in silks or ribbon work. The background and colors should be soft, the square possibly of deep ivory silk or satin, the blossoms, buds and leaves in ribbon of delicate shades, and the scroll of ribbon embroidered in brown or pale blue. The idea would also look well carried out in amber satin, the flowers in white silk very lightly shaded with pink, and the leaves and scroll in various greens.

Egyptian sofa pillow designs bid fair to become most popular. These covers are bought already tinted, so that little embroidery, outside of outlining, is required. The ground material is usually a deep creamy coverette, and the design is tinted in shades of red, blue and green. A tulip pattern is unusually effective, and is applied to the centre, the conventionalized corners being suggestive of Egyptian architecture. The tulips in the centre group are worked in long and short stitch with Roman floss, while the corner figures are outlined with black floss. A brightening touch is given to the effect when portions of the design are edged with a row of Japanese gold thread, couched on. When the embroidery is completed the square should be dampened on the wrong side and pressed until thoroughly dry. The back of the cushion should match one of the shades in the embroidery, and the outer edges may be finished in puckered, round corners, or with a ruffle of satin ribbon five inches wide, caught down at intervals with tiny bows of yellow and black satin ribbon. The ruffle generally matches the cushion back in color.

The principal characteristic of another Egyptian design is the star centre, which is tinted in various colors.

Nearly all the new sofa cushions, particularly those in rich, dark Oriental colorings, have the corners simply puckered, and are without any cord or ruffle finish.

Considerable attention is being paid to bachelors' cushions, and special patterns are made for them. They are usually geometrical, and archaic in design.

DESIGN FOR CUSHION COVER.

WORK OF A DEACONESS.

Miss Isabel F. Horton, of Troy, N. Y., sailed last Saturday on the steamer Ponce for San Juan, Porto Rico, where she will at once enter upon mission work. Miss Horton is a deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and goes out under the auspices of the deaconess bureau of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of that Church. A party of friends gathered at the steamer to bid her good-by. Among them were Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. Anna Kent, Dr. Blanche Zehring, of the training school in which Miss Horton was trained, and others, including several deaconesses.

Miss White, another deaconess, is already on the ground, and the two will work under the Rev. Dr. Drees, superintendent of missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Porto Rico.

When Doing Your Fall Shopping

Remember

COLGATE'S

Soaps and Perfumes.

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.

ETERNAL GAIN.

Do we not learn more freely to forgive
All those who do us wrong in thought or deed
By seeing wherein we have blindly erred
In some past day?

Do we not grow more pitiful, more kind,
Toward those who seem to stand in greater need
Of outstretched hand and helpful cheering word
On life's rough way?

And hath He not planned wisely for our gain
Who thus allows our own mistakes to lead
Our hearts to broader charity, when stirred
By conscience' sway?
—(Lizzie A. L. Tibbetts.

SPECIAL SUNSHINE.

On Saturday afternoon there came to the office by express two boxes of generous sunshine, each containing two dozen glasses of jelly from the Flower Guild of Torrington, Conn., of which Mrs. J. Von Tobel is president. The contents were distributed to the Consumptives' Home in Brooklyn, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Laura Franklin Hospital for Crippled Children and several individual invalid members. All who contributed to these boxes of helpful good cheer will please accept most hearty thanks for their beneficent co-operation in T. S. S. work.

Miss L. S. Johnson informs the office that in response to the request of Miss A. Annette Hayes for letters descriptive of summer outings she wrote a long letter, but has received no acknowledgment that it has reached its destination. When acknowledgments are retarded or neglected the distributers of sunshine in any form feel that their efforts are unappreciated. Let all who send their names and addresses with their greetings receive speedy thanks from the recipients.

WANTS THE PAGES.

An invalid T. S. S. member in Albany is without the Woman's Pages which she much desires. Will some one kindly volunteer to forward his or her copy after reading?

Samples of black silk have been received from a large department store. They will be forwarded to any T. S. S. members who can make use of them.

A CORDIAL INVITATION.

The members of the Patria Club Political Study Class, a boys' T. S. S. club, cordially invite their sunshine friends to be present at their meeting, to be held at the Pascal Institute, No. 576 Lexington-ave., on Saturday evening, October 6, when there is to be a debate. The subject for discussion is, "Resolved, That a protective tariff is beneficial to the interests of a country."

The educational magazine offered by Miss Newcome, of Brooklyn, has been sent to Mrs. Little, a teacher and a new member of the T. S. S.

GRATEFUL FOR CHEER.

Henry Seymour, a veteran of the Civil War and an aged member of the T. S. S., and his invalid wife have been wonderfully cheered and helped by the practical gifts of sunshine that have reached them. He reports groceries brought to the house by a young man, also the receipt of a barrel of apples from the Junior T. S. S. Branch, of Allendale, N. J. Some useful articles of clothing have been sent from the general office, and in the fulness of his thankful heart Mr. Seymour writes: "God bless all connected with the T. S. S. for their kindness to the poor and the sick!"

Mrs. Mattie Gammons has received a copy of Mrs. Browning's poems and a novel by Anna Warner. Both are regarded as treasures, and Mrs. Gammons sends sincere thanks to the thoughtful donors.

TO SPREAD SUNSHINE.

Requests for instructions how to organize local T. S. S. branches have come from Dr. John E. Ennis and Miss Lizzie A. Turney, of Florida, and Mrs. Z. T. Matthews, of Ohio.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF GIRL'S COSTUME, NO. 3,648, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

No material is better suited to little girls' wear than cashmere and Henrietta cloth. The charming costume illustrated is made of the cashmere in pastel blue, with trimming of black velvet ribbon, yoke of embroidered and undersleeves of plain white mousseline. Veiling, albatross and such childish silks as India and China are equally appropriate, and any contrasting material, as tucked mousseline or tucked India silk in white, can be substituted for the lace, or the waist can be made low neck, with the upper sleeves only, and worn with or without a guimpe.

The waist is made over a fitted lining and closes at the centre back. The yoke is faced on, as indicated in the pattern, and the waist proper is arranged over the lower portion. Concealing the seam and connecting the two is a smoothly fitted bertha, edged with a quilling of soft blue ribbon and trimmed with bands of black velvet. At the neck is a standing collar of the embroidered mousseline edged with a quilling of ribbon that matches the bertha. The sleeves fit snugly at the upper portion and terminate in pointed turnover cuffs just below the elbows. The lower portion, or undersleeves of mousseline, are made in bishop style, with wristbands of the embroidered mousseline and ribbon quilling falling over the band.

NO. 3,648—GIRL'S COSTUME.

The skirt is cut with a gored front and two circular portions, the fulness at the back being arranged in gathers or a double inverted pleat as preferred.

To make this costume for a girl eight years of age 4½ yards of material 22 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, will be required, with one-half yard of embroidery for collar and yoke and three-quarters yard of lawn for undersleeves.

The pattern, No. 3,648, is cut in sizes for girls six, eight, ten and twelve years of age.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, OF NO. 3,648.

Cut this out, fill in with years, name and address, and mail it to THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

No. 3,648. Years..........

Name ....

Address ....

....

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

COLUMBIA'S GOOD YEAR.

PRESIDENT LOW'S ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS MANY GIFTS AND INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, held yesterday afternoon, President Seth Low presented his annual report. A vote of thanks was tendered John C. F. Randolph, class of 69, of the School of Mines, for the gift to the Mineralogical Museum of a number of fine specimens of silver minerals. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that work was proceeding satisfactorily on the first story of the University Hall, and that a site had been selected for Students' Hall, which is to be erected with a gift of $100,000 received last spring. The site is in Broadway, next to the Engineering Building. The annual report of the Vanderbilt Clinic was received. It showed the number of patients in the year to be 49,178, and that the total attendance at the clinic in the same time was 156,000.

The following appointments were announced: George B. Germann, Ph. D., register of the university; Dr. Charles H. Peck, Dr. Warren S. Bickham and Dr. Alfred S. Taylor, assistants in operative surgery; Alfred Tingle, Ph. D., assistant in analytical chemistry; Frank E. Pendleton, assistant in mechanical engineering; Llewellyn Lecount, assistant in civil engineering; Charles K. Hitchcock, assistant in mining; William C. Clark, assistant in metallurgy; Harlan F. Stone and Charles T. Perry, lecturers in the Law School.

About five hundred students and members of the faculty attended the opening exercises. President Low addressed them, and said that through the generosity of friends of the university and the enthusiasm of the students and the faculty the present year would be even more prosperous than the last. Mr. Low dwelt on the improvements now in progress in the university buildings, which would give a Lecture Hall, administrative offices and other advantages. He then said that a munificent gift, received from a person who refused to have his name mentioned, would allow the building of a hall for the furtherance of religion among the students. This hall will be under the general direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. The advantages of the hall will be for all creeds.

PRESIDENT LOW'S REPORT.

In his annual report to the trustees President Low said, among other things:

The year under review has been a year of exceptionally large fruition. Three or four things have been accomplished that are certain to exercise great influence upon the future, but when these things are considered in detail they are seen to be only the natural culmination of movements which have been in progress, more or less conspicuously, for a number of years. New agreements have been made with Barnard College and with Teachers College, by which both of these corporations, while retaining their separate existence, have become in fact as completely a part of the educational system of the university as though the work they are doing were being carried on under the university charter. It is convincing evidence of the flexibility and virtue of the organization that has been developed by the trustees during the last ten years that the university can thus assimilate the work of institutions like these, not only without embarrassment either to itself or to them, but, on the contrary, with distinct advantage to all the corporations concerned, and without depriving any one of them of its independent life.

Incidentally, these agreements determine the relation of the university to the higher education of women and to the professional training of teachers in a way that cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to those who have these interests at heart. Barnard College becomes a separate college for women, having its own faculty, which controls the instruction leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This degree is conferred by the university upon women who are graduated from Barnard College in the same way and upon the same conditions as it is conferred by the university upon the men who are graduated from Columbia College. The relation of Barnard College to the University Council, and through it to the educational policy of the university, is in substance the same as the relation of Columbia College. On the other hand, women who have taken the first degree will hereafter become candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy as students of the university itself, instead of, as heretofore, as graduate students of Barnard College.

For Teachers College also the agreement secures the same status in the educational system of the university) except that the corporation remains distinct) as the College of Physicians and Surgeons enjoys, although that has become an integral part of the university corporation.

CHANGE IN ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

In the college a comparatively slight modification in the requirements for admission has made it possible for the college hereafter to accept graduates from any course in the public high schools, instead of graduates from the so-called classical course only. No substantial change has been made in the requirements for graduation, but, because of this change in the requirements for admission, it has been made possible for students who enter college without offering Latin to begin the study of Latin in the college. Such students must study Latin in the college for at least three years, taking it, in their first year, for five hours a week. Students who enter the college upon Latin are obliged to study it in the college for one year only for three hours a week. Students who do not offer Latin at entrance are obliged to offer the equivalent, so far as time of preparation is concerned, either in mathematics, in the modern languages, in history or in the natural sciences.

The report then goes on to say that in the matter of numbers the last year has been one of unusual growth in every department of the university. The number of officers of instruction has increased from 339 to 350, and there has been an appointment of one additional emeritus official, making thirteen in all. In the university corporation the number of students has increased during the year from 2,208 to 2,452; in Barnard College from 278 to 333 and in Teachers College from 297 to 391. One-third of the growth of the university, the report says, has come from New-York City and two-thirds from a distance. In speaking of the library the report says that in the last year 20,260 volumes were added. Regarding the School of Philosophy the report has this to say:

Attention should be called here to the strengthening of the department of psychology and anthropology, resulting from the endowment of the chair of psychology by John D. Rockefeller. It is Mr. Rockefeller's wish that the endowment shall be used to broaden and strengthen the work of the department. The beneficial effect of this gift already appears not only in making it possible for the department to offer additional courses next year, but in also fitting additional space for the use of the department.

MANY GIFTS RECEIVED.

Referring to gifts, endowments and bequests in the scholastic year 1899-1900, the report furnishes the following statistical summary:

GIFTS FOR CURRENT USES.

For salaries (of which $13,900 came from Barnard College)	$21,600 00
	650 00
For lectures	3,025 00
For fellowships	200 00
For scholarships	350 00
For prizes	10,200 00
For purchase of books	5,433 92
For sundries	
Total	$41,458 92

FOR EQUIPMENT.

Department of Geology	$1,200 00
Department of Mechanical Engineering	2,102 45
Department of Mining	1,050 00
Department of Zoology	5,000 00
Special equipment fund, 1900	10,000 00
Special fund Departments of Mineralogy and Metallurgy	15,118 92
Total	$34,471 37
Which plus the guarantee fund for 1898-'99, makes a grand total of	103,430 29

ENDOWMENTS AND BEQUESTS.

For the further endowment of the Avery Architectural Library, from Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery	$5,000 00
For the endowment of chair in psychology, from John D. Rockefeller	100,000 00
For the Carl Schurz Library Fund	10,000 00
For the Carl Schurz Fellowship Fund	10,000 00
For the Alexander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship Fund	21,400 00
For the Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship	12,400 00
For a new building to be dedicated to the religious and spiritual activities of the student body	100,000 00
For the enlargement of University Hall, collected and pledged by the alumni, but not paid in	100,000 00
By bequest from Dorman B. Eaton, subject to the interest of his widow, the endowment of a professorship on Municipal Administration	100,000 00
By bequest from John J. Jenkins, of the class of '33	500 00
From B. J. Nathan, School of Law, class of '81, added to the Law Book Trust Fund	250 00
Total	$450,550 00

Continuing, the report says:

The debt of the university growing out of its removal to Morningside Heights is still substantially $3,000,000. The debit interest account of the year, however, was about $10,000 less than a year ago. The deficiency on the educational account was reduced from $43,000 to $17,000. This deficiency is provided for by the general guarantee fund. This fund and the special guarantee fund will provide substantially for the account of interest payable for the year under review.

The special guarantee fund, which was originally $75,000, is now exhausted, and the university finds itself called upon to face an estimated deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1901, of $90,000 in excess of its general guarantee fund. This sum, large as it is, is not larger than the university should be able to raise, but special efforts will be necessary to secure the desired result. This ought to be the maximum need of any single year, and it is not unreasonable to hope that, in a few years, the necessity for special help on account of the debt will entirely disappear.

DIED IN FRONT OF SCHOOLHOUSE.

Frederick Scullion, twenty-eight years old, assistant janitor of Public School No. 90, at One-hundred-and-sixty-third-st. and Eagle-ave., was found dead in front of the schoolhouse at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was choked to death by a cancer in his throat.

BUDGET ESTIMATES TAKEN UP.

MAYOR VAN WYCK OPPOSES ADVANCES OF ANY KIND—NEW BOND ISSUES AUTHORIZED.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday to take up the consideration of the provisional estimates in the annual budget. The law requires that these estimates be considered in open session, but for the last two years this rule has been observed more in the letter than the spirit, the Board hearing the amounts asked for read by the clerk, the Mayor making a few comments and then retiring to the Mayor's private office, where the different items are considered in executive session, and the whole amount granted to each department being allowed in bulk at the end of the session, so that it is impossible to ascertain where increases have been allowed and where they have not. This procedure was followed at the meeting of the Board yesterday, the consideration of the estimates from half a dozen departments occupying only five minutes.

At the outset Mayor Van Wyck announced that he would not vote for any increases in salaries, nor would he sanction by his vote any increases in the working force of any department.

The estimates for the Mayor's office were $37,300, the same as last year; those of the Bureau of Licenses amounted to $27,000, against $26,455 for last year. The City Clerk asked for $228,552, against $226,052 last year.

"So far as my vote is concerned," said the Mayor, "it will be for the same amount as that allowed last year."

The Department of Taxes asked for an increase of $10,350 in salaries, part of which was for the increase of existing salaries and the rest to provide for additions to the force.

"You have enough of clerks and they are paid enough," said the Mayor.

The Law Department's estimates amounted to $399,758, which is no increase. President Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan asked for $12,100, the amount allowed last year, but the other borough presidents asked for $3,400 increases in salaries, which the Mayor said would not be allowed.

The estimates for the Finance Department amounted to $842,305 last year, and this year they were $873,102. Deputy Controller Levey explained that the increase was due to the establishment of branches of the City Paymaster's office in the different boroughs.

The Mayor said that the Davis law would add $4,778,275 to the amount to be raised by taxation next year, and for this reason the Board should go slow about allowing any further increases. This amount includes the increases in the teachers' salaries for the present year, which is raised by the issue of revenue bonds, which have to be redeemed out of taxation next year.

It was decided to issue bonds to the amount of $1,145,275 for the Board of Education to pay the increase to school teachers under the Davis law. It was also decided to issue bonds as follows: For a new entrance to Central Park at Sixty-sixth-st., $8,200; for improvements to Riverside Park, $5,000; for the resurfacing of Riverside Drive, $40,000; to pay the sailors and soldiers in the employ of the city who enlisted during the war with Spain, $10,000; to pay for the opening of West One-hundred-and-twentieth-st., $78,731; for a 48-inch water main to connect the Croton Aqueduct with Kingsbridge, $150,000, and to pay expert accountants in the Controller's office, $50,000.

A letter was read from Justice Goodrich, of Brooklyn, asking for a new courthouse for the Appellate Court of the Second Division, to be built adjoining the Municipal Building in Brooklyn, to cost $300,000. It was referred to the Controller.

COURTS REOPEN FOR BUSINESS.

JUDGE NEWBURGER SWEARS IN GRAND JURY—JUDGE COWING PRONOUNCES A SENTENCE.

The special and trial terms of the Supreme Court were opened in the County Court house yesterday for business after the vacation. The calendars show over 10,000 cases for disposal, of which 7,000 are trial term cases and 2,000 equity cases. There are, in addition, 1,100 suits against the elevated railroad for damage to easements.

Justice James A. Blanchard, who was nominated for the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Frederick Smyth, sat for the first time in Special Term, Part V. Justice George C. Barrett, who resigned as a member of the Appellate Division last spring, presided in Trial Term, Part VI.

Judge Newburger, in Part I, General Sessions, swore in the Grand Jury for October, with Charles W. French, a retired merchant, of No. 104 West Eighty-fifth-st., as foreman, and suggested that, owing to the increase of business, the jurors hold two sessions a day. There were 134 prison cases and several bail cases. Six cases of murder were on the calendar of the Supreme Court, including the retrial of Corporal Adolph Sass. The case of Sass was called, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that as a jury had heard all the evidence in the case and had stood 9 to 3 for acquittal, he thought it would not be necessary to retry the case. Justice Fursman took the papers in the case and Sass was taken back to the Tombs. All the other cases were adjourned until October 15, as Justice Fursman is now sitting up the State.

In the other parts of the Sessions courts, the courts were opened as usual. Judge Cowing, in Part III, sentenced Louis Ferris, twenty-two years old, a pedler of No. 214 East One-hundred-and-sixth-st., to twelve years at Sing Sing. Ferris was convicted of choking a collector and robbing him of $695.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court did not open yesterday, as it does not sit regularly on Mondays. To-day will be the opening day. There are 128 cases on the Enumerated Calendar, or appeals from judgments. The appeals from orders number 81.

TO TRY THE TRADERS' CASE.

OCTOBER GRAND JURYMEN MAY SOON HAVE IT LAID BEFORE THEM.

The October Grand Jury, which will in all probability be called on to consider the case of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, was sworn in yesterday by Judge Newburger, sitting in Part I of the Court of General Sessions. In his charge the Judge made no mention of the wrecked insurance company or of the false statements made concerning it to the State Insurance Department, but an Assistant District Attorney said the case would be laid before the jury as soon as possible.

GARDENERS WELL PAID, SAYS CLAUSEN.

In response to the complaint made by the Gardeners' Society to the Central Labor Union and the complaint of the organization sent to President George C. Clausen of the Park Board, the latter said yesterday that the gardeners in the Park Department are well paid. The society alleged that the gardeners were not receiving the prevailing rate of wages. Mr. Clausen said that since he came into the Department he had raised the pay of the gardeners from $1.75 to $2 a day, and also raised the wages of all other workmen who were not receiving regular salaries. Mr. Rose, the landscape gardener, had organized the gardeners into divisions, as some of the men were really horticulturists, and now, half a dozen were getting $100 a month, others $75 and all the rest $60. Mr. Clausen said that if the Gardeners' Society can show that the gardeners in the Park Department are not receiving the prevailing rate of wages, he will make the corrections at once. The Gardeners' Society complaint has been submitted to the Mayor.

SAYS HE DID NOT MEET LOPEZ.

Morris E. Sterne denies that he was one of a committee to meet Sixto Lopez, Aguinaldo's agent, who arrived on the Campania Sunday. He says he went to the pier solely to meet his brother, who had arrived on the same steamer.

INCREASE IN POSTOFFICE BUSINESS.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday gave out the following comparative statement of business done by the New-York Postoffice:

Gross receipts for September, 1900	$814,541 28
Gross receipts for September, 1899	760,630 60
Increase	$53,910 63
Gross receipts for the quarter ending September 30, 1900	$2,187,060 59
Gross receipts for the quarter ending September 30, 1899	2,036,783 47
Increase	$150,277 12

The percentage of gain shown in the monthly statement is 7.10 per cent, and in the quarterly statement 7.37 per cent.

Wm. H. Jackson Company.

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PARISIAN BEAUTY PARLORS,

238 6th-ave., 2nd floor, elevator. Parisian treatment for the removal of Wrinkles, Brown Spots, Facial Massage, Manicuring, Ironing and Steaming the Face. Mme. Aribaud's Complexion, Bust and Neck Beautifier, 50c., $1.00 bottle.