ONLY WOMAN'S PAGE.

BLACK CLOTH COSTUMES.

A "MINERVA" AFTERNOON

THE CLUB HOLDS ITS INITIAL MEETING OF THE SEASON AT THE MAJESTIC—DELEGATES TO THE FEDERATION.

The Minerva Club held its initial meeting of the season yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second-st. and Central Park West, and the members, with their guests, filled the ballroom to its capacity.

Mrs. Howard McNutt, the president, extended a cordial greeting to all, and in a few preliminary remarks set forth the flourishing condition of Minerva, which, she considered, had cause to congratulate itself, for out of a membership of two hundred there have been but three resignations, and there are about twenty applicants for enrolment. Upon the platform with Mrs. McNutt sat the vice-president, Mrs. Charles H. Griffin; the secretary, Mrs. Frank G. Dossert, and the treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Jamison.

Mrs. McNutt urged all members who were scheduled to read papers during the present year to carefully hold to the limit of fifteen minutes for each. "For," she explained, "I have received many complaints that papers read at our meetings, as a rule, were entirely too long, and so little time was left for a social reunion afterward."

The delegates selected to attend the federation meeting, to be held in Albany in November, were Mrs. Frank G. Dossert and Mrs. Richard Read. Mrs. Dossert will represent Mrs. McNutt, who is unable to be present. Apropos of this subject, the secretary ready a circular statement to the effect that the clubs of this State were contemplating the presentation of a loving cup to the retiring federation president, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, and as each club was to contribute the sum of $10, the amount was voted from Minerva's treasury.

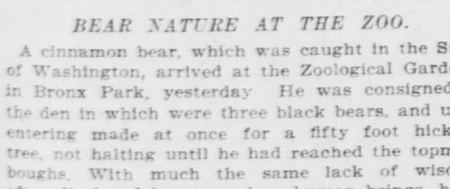
Mrs. George Morrison read a paper on "Nature's Open Door," which bore with it a breath of October's pungent woods, and Mrs. C. H. Griffin gave a dissertation on "Shells," expounding their general purpose and utility.

Miss Mary Hamill was called upon last for a résumé of "Current Events."

Mme. Marie Cross-Newhaus, chairman of the entertainment, provided a programme of unusual merit. Albert Crawford gave two piano selections, including a "Serenade," by Olsen, and "To Spring," by Grieg. Miss Adelina Raffetto, a young Italian actress, gave a recitation, "Hagar Parting from Abraham," which was much appreciated, and Harry Lott sang two barytone songs.

Minerva has aded philanthropy this year to its schedule, and has plans for satisfactory work along this line. The evolution of this enterprising club is interesting to note. It began with a small organization, called Philo-Sophia, distinguished chiefly for the handsome gowns worn by the members, and it did not take long for it to become known by the soubriquet of the "Beauty Club." Some of the members who had less desire for notoriety on this line, and who sought a wider field for their mentality, resigned and formed the Eclectic Club. No sooner was this well under way than the majority were seized with a desire to rival other clubs of women in numbers.

Here again the literary minority became dissatisfied over the lax methods employed in matters of membership, and withdrew, and Minerva was the result.



BEAR NATURE AT THE ZOO.

A cinnamon bear, which was caught in the State of Washington, arrived at the Zoological Gardens, in Bronx Park, yesterday. He was consigned to the den in which were three black bears, and upon entering made at once for a fifty foot hickory tree, not halting until he had reached the topmost boughs. With much the same lack of wisdom often displayed by pugnacious human beings, he is still holding the lofty redoubt against three as friendly and gentle bruins as ever graced a bear den.

When Tommy and his mate, the big polar bears, were moved recently from their temporary quarters to the den which has been fitted for them with all the modern appliances and conveniences known to such houses, they displayed some very funny characteristics. As the shifting car rolled slowly up and its door was carefully adjusted so that it and the door of the den came exactly together, Tommie watched the proceeding with an all absorbing interest. As soon as the doors were opened between the two, he stepped toward them and the keepers thought that unaided curiosity might lure him into the shifting cage. This, however, was not sufficient, although he took in with his nose every detail of the door, and swung his head from side to side as if to recall where he had met a similar scent before. When a pail of meat was brought, and several pieces pushed through the bars of the shifting cage, his interest increased. He evidently thought that was "something like," and advanced a whole step. Upon consideration, however, he stopped, recalling perhaps the traditions of his race and the cautionings of his early days. But when a small piece of meat was given to him there was an apparent wavering, and after he had licked the last bit from the ground he gazed longingly at the juicy flesh just beyond his reach, and ambling a step further, put one forepaw into the shifting cage. Then he thought long and hard, and yielding to some unheard voice, took his foot out. After a while he tried the other foot, keeping it in the cage for several minutes and again giving himself over to meditation, but once more caution won the day, and he removed that paw also. He continued the performance several times, but finally, after determined meditation, both front paws went in. After that radical move he took long to consider, and tried to stretch his body far enough to enable him to reach the meat without moving his hind feet. This position at last became uncomfortable, the meat was near, the "Come, Tommie; come Tommie!" of the keeper reassuring, and with two steps he was in and the door dropped behind him. This disconcerted him for a minute, but he soon gave himself over to the enjoyment of the repast and left the cage readily to join his mate in the new domain.

All the tropical animals of the Zoo are being put into winter quarters. The water birds, seventy-five or eighty in number, were caught in nets and carried to the bird house.

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Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Perfumes, Sachets, Toilet Waters, Dental and Talc Powders

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Paris Grand Prize.

AUTUMN WILD FLOWERS.

BEAUTIES OF COLORING IN THE TINIEST FLOWERETS—HOW TO OPEN THE GENTIAN.

Much interesting information about the autumn flowers that grow in this locality, especially of those found in the marshes, was contained in a recent lecture by Cornelius Van Brunt, in the lecture hall of the Botanical Gardens Museum, at Bronx Park. The address was accompanied by stereopticon views which showed in pictures of heroic size the wealth of detail and coloring in the wild products of the swampy places of New-Jersey and Long Island. Sweeping salt meadows set thick with cattails and streaked with brilliant golden rod and ruddy samphire were thrown on the canvas. There also appeared old houses, long since deserted by everything but weeds and blocked to their very latches and keyholes by rank vegetation, and country paths bordered by tangled masses of fall plants and shrubs.

The tiny flowerets of the composite family, thrown on the screen in gigantic size, displayed their exquisite grace and beauty. The number of these blooms required to furnish the velvety spike of the cattails, said the speaker, is beyond computation. The loosestrife is abundant not only here, but all over the world, from Australia to Mexico. In Great Britain, where it is known as the "long purple," it is considered one of the handsome wild flowers. The plant is especially interesting to botanists because of the stamens and pistils, of which there are three sets in varying sizes.

The blue pickerel weed and snowy arrowhead, with its delicate markings of yellow, were next shown. Then a railroad track lined with glowing masses of bloom appeared, and the yellow coreopsis was pointed out. A group of cattails supporting the climbing hemp weeds afforded interesting observations. The sneeze weed, or swamp sunflower, that gilds the river banks and waste places, the speaker explained, had merited its name because of the pungent quality of the flowers and leaves, which were formerly employed by the Indians for snuff making. Then came the brilliant cardinal flower, the bittersweet berries and the Jerusalem artichoke (Helianthus tuberosus), also a swamp sunflower. The tiny hooks of the common burdock, which aid in its dissemination, were pointed out. Then the motherwort, the old time cureall for earthly ills, was introduced and undoubtedly many of the audience were surprised to find so much beauty in the ragged, unkempt weed that invades the gardens and back yards.

The catnip, Mr. Van Brunt said, was worldwide in growth and was a favorite of all members of the cat family. In old times, he said, the leaves were chewed to produce courage. We are all so courageous now, he added sententiously, that we do not need it.

The various golden rods, the knot weed, the crimson samphire, Sabbatia, the purple Gerardia, the large sunflower of the marshes, the swamp thistle, the camphor plant, blazing star, American holly, carrion flower and the dodder, which is a parasite and will grow and thrive without roots, were all displayed. When the fringed gentian appeared it was applauded to the echo. Few people, Mr. Van Brunt stated, knew how to coax it into opening. To do so, he said, it should be put into fresh water and be allowed to stand over night in the dark. Then, when placed in the sun quickly the next morning, it would reward the care given it by opening wide. Insects, he said, often bit through the petals of this and the closed gentian in order to obtain the honey from its flowers. The iron weed, although beautiful, has, Mr. Van Brunt said, no past history and no romance. Yellow flowers, he declared, predominated in the landscape, and, although the asters were abundant the golden rod and sunflowers exceeded them in exuberance.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS TO OPEN.

The woman's law class of the New-York University will have its formal opening on Monday, October 22, at 11 o'clock. Addresses will be read by Mrs. John P. Munn, president of the Woman's Legal Education Society; Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., LL. D., chancellor of the university, and Professor Clarence D. Ashley, LL. D., dean of the faculty of law. The introductory lecture of the course, on "The Study of the Law," will be delivered by Professor Isaac Franklin Russell.

TO ABOLISH THE WORD "SERVANT."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am wondering why the word "servant" cannot be used less, if at all. It is this one word that is making some of the domestic trouble. Jane, who has lived with me many years and speaks her mind freely, reads in The Tribune: "The servant question," and asks, "Why not call it the 'household question'? Then the family would be in it. Last night I was at a gathering and —— said, 'There is Mrs. D.'s servant girl!' Why could she not have called the girl by name? It is just this that we hate; we have no names; we are 'servants.' Yes, it may be foolish to mind, but we do mind, and it irritates us."

I agree with Jane. If it is a disagreeable designation to them, ordinary courtesy should lead to its disuse. A young girl belonging to my class of King's Daughters was for some time absent. Asked why she no longer came to me, she said, "Miss —— said I was the only servant girl in the class, and I just cannot come any more!" King's Daughters! Jane says that when we have "plain living and high thinking" among intelligent people these questions will no longer vex our souls. Yours truly,

PROGRESS.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1900.

HINTS FOR THE NURSERY.

IT SHOULD BE A PLACE WHERE A CHILD FEELS AT PERFECT LIBERTY—THE BABY'S BATH.

Whenever it can be possibly arranged, every house which shelters children should have a room set apart as the nursery, where the little ones should be allowed perfect liberty.

Opportunity should be given them to follow the bent of their inclination in this room, whether it turns toward roller skates or mud pies. There should be chairs and tables of the right sizes, a blackboard or two, and a long, tin tub, where diminutive boats may sail races.

It is better and easier to have the children's meals served in the nursery, where the little tables may have their own linen, as well as their own china and silverware. A few flowers or a fern should always supply the centrepiece to each table, helping to make it attractive, as well as affording a good influence upon the child.

The food that is prepared for the meals is one of the most important things that affect children, and the mother cannot be too zealous in her supervision of it. If the child is cross and irritable, it is generally an easy matter to trace the difficulty to indigestion. The child should be taught to eat slowly, and chew its food carefully, and, above all, it should not be encouraged in the use of sugar on its cereal.

Raw apples are wholesome for the older children's breakfast, and are generally beneficial if properly masticated. The skins on baked apples should be all removed before they come on the table.

Children are naturally gormandizers, and will eat merely by way of amusement when nothing else claims their attention. A limit should be put upon the quantity to be served at each meal.

Never coax a child to eat. Lack of inclination often indicates lack of necessity. Every one would be better for a cool drink the first and last things each day. Cool water early in the morning and late evening washes the system and rinses away all impurities that have gathered all night or all day.

Few mothers realize the value of a nursery table. It can be of any size, but it must be high, so that the mother need not stoop in the least when handling the baby. A tiny mattress or a folded quilt or blanket must be placed upon the table, and over it spread a small sheet. Upon this the baby is laid when changing its clothing.

Cleanliness is an important factor to a child's wellbeing, and bathing is one of the chief means to this end. Yet it is one that must be administered with judgment. A delicate child should not be immersed in water more than once a week; a strong, robust one will not be harmed by a plunge bath every morning. A quick sponge bath, followed by a thorough rubbing, will be well borne by almost any child.

Draughts must be avoided; the room should be as warm as 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and the water about 100 degrees for the baby's bath. A pure white soap should be used, and a soft washcloth is preferable to a sponge, which is difficult to keep clean. The eyes should be lightly washed the first thing, and everything should be at hand and kept warm before the baby is undressed.

The child should be carefully dried by patting it with a soft towel. The delicate skin cannot stand being rubbed. The flexures of the arms and legs and all places where two folds of skin come together should be carefully dried and then powdered with a good talcum powder.

When a child is restless, nothing is more refreshing than a sponge bath. Sponging with alcohol cools the skin when there is much fever.

Salt water baths are beneficial for delicate children, especially those of a nervous temperament. A quarter of a pound of coarse salt is used to four quarts of water.

The mother cannot begin too early to care for the baby's finger nails. In fact, they should be trimmed neatly and carefully from birth, and after the first year the nails should be given a five minutes' treatment at least once a week. Any little detached cuticle must be carefully trimmed away when necessary, and the flesh about the nail pressed away from it, with a soft, old piece of linen. In this way the delicate flesh about the finger tips will become firm and hard, and the child will not suffer from that painful affliction known as hang-nails.

It is a matter of general belief that the greater number of illnesses begin with a cold, and many parents, in the fear that children may be unduly exposed, are apt to coddle them too tenderly. It is a theory with many physicians that persons catch cold at night after they are in bed, as often the temperature goes down suddenly in the night. Colds in this way are often contracted by children, who frequently kick off their bedclothes, and so, if they are not warmly clothed, a cold is the consequence.

Let the children lead, as far as possible, a healthy outdoor life. When indoors insist that the rooms in which they live are well ventilated. Fresh air is a thing not to be taken in little doses once a day, but a thing to live on. If a rational style of living is adhered to, even the most delicate children may be rendered proof against the attack of colds, but, on the other hand, never neglect a cold, however slight.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S TUCKED CAPE, NO. 3,656, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

No matter how many jackets and coats a woman may possess, her wardrobe is incomplete without a cape that can be utilized for theatre wear and all those occasions which mean removing the outside wrap. The smart model illustrated includes all the latest features, and is comfortable at the same time that it is easily made. As shown, the material is doe colored satin faced cloth, with a yoke of darker velvet and trimming of embroidered appliqué, while the cape is lined with fancy taffeta in light shades; but cloth of any color, drap d'été, Henrietta or peau de soie can be substituted, with any trimming and lining preferred.

NO. 3,656—WOMAN'S TUCKED CAPE.

The pointed yoke and high, flaring collar are cut together, but in sections, which allow of a perfect fit. The cloth that makes the cape proper is laid all around in backward turning pleats, forming an inverted pleat at the centre back. Each pleat is stitched its entire length one-half inch from the edge to form the narrow tucks. The pleats are then laid narrower at the top, widen toward the bottom and are pressed and tacked on the underfold to position. The cape portion is attached to a shallow yoke of lining, over which the yoke collar is laid. The stitching not alone is ornamental, it holds the pleats in a way to avoid all clumsiness, yet allows them to flare sufficiently for grace, but it may be omitted and the edges left plain.

To make this cape for a woman of medium size 6 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3¼ yards 44 inches wide or 3¼ yards 50 inches wide, with 1⅛ yards of velvet for collar, will be required.

The pattern, No. 3,656, is cut in three sizes: Small, 32 inches; medium, 36 inches, and large, 40 inches.

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

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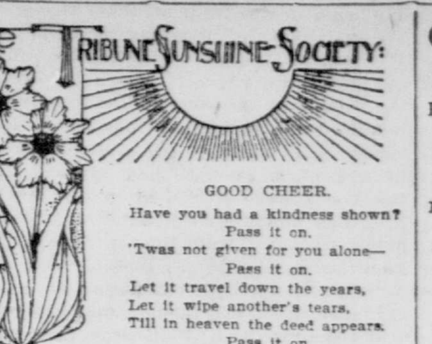

GOOD CHEER.

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.

MIZPAH.

Go thou thy way, and I go mine;
Apart, yet not afar;
Only a thin veil hangs between
The pathways where we are.
And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me"—
This is my prayer.
He looks thy way, He looketh mine,
And keeps us near.

I know not where thy road may lie,
Or which way mine will be;
If mine will lead through parching sands
And thine beside the sea;
Yet God keeps watch 'tween thee and me.
He holds thy hand, He claspeth mine,
And keeps us near.

I sigh sometimes to see thy face,
But since this may not be,
I'll leave thee to the care of Him,
Who cares for thee and me.
"I'll keep you both beneath my wings."
This comforts, dear.
One wing o'er thee and one o'er me;
So we are near.

—(F. R. Havergal.

Mrs. W. H. Doane, an earnest Sunshine member, will prolong her stay at Watch Hill, R. I., until November 1, when she will go to her home in Cincinnati, Ohio. She finds several ways of aiding Tribune Sunshine Society members. For some years she has subscribed for extra copies of a magazine to give pleasure to a blind girl, and she has offered to furnish the Tri-Weekly Tribune to some one who cares for it. Her contributions of other reading matter has carried sunshine to many.

WILL FORM A BRANCH IN TEXAS.

President of the T. S. S.: Your kind letter reached me promptly at our ranch at Earlham, N. M., but I have been in too poor health to reply until now. It was very kind of you to send me the novel, and such a surprise, too. I had not thought of receiving sunshine from the society. I was just able to read when the book came. I will see what can be done about a branch here as soon as I can get about. I think we all need to look more to deeds and words of kindness. Life is too short at best, and so soon over. I have thought often of your kindness in sending me that book. Of course, you had no way of knowing just how happy it would make me to be remembered at that time, and your thoughtfulness must have been due to the inspiration which underlies all Sunshine work. Yours for Sunshine. Mrs. C. H. CAMPBELL.

El Paso, Tex.

Mrs. Cora Crewdson is always confined to her bed, yet she seeks many opportunities to send brightness into the lives of other afflicted ones. Some materials for making little Christmas gifts for others have been forwarded to her from the office. She would like a rather large doll's head to fit a body she has, in order to make a holiday gift to a poor little girl in her neighborhood. It need not be an expensive head. Perhaps some of the junior members will be able to supply this needed bit of sunshine.

Some unfinished fancy work and embroidery silks have been sent to Miss Lillie Hahn, a new member and an invalid, in North Carolina.

IN NEED OF SUNSHINE LETTERS.

Adolph Koch asks if some of the kind hearted Tribune Sunshine Society members will write letters to Miss Mary King, Home for Incurables, Chicago. This young woman is alone in the world, and besides being a consumptive she is a cripple, never having walked since childhood, so her life is one of peculiar sadness.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

An outing flannel wrapper for a baby has come from Miss Berenice Allinson as initiation fee; a foot rest for an invalid, a box of beads and cards for the Indian Mission from Jennie L. Reed; worsted, cotton and quilt pieces and eight novels from E. C. Spader; packages of plush and design for fancy work, also stamps, from G. B. H.; a box of fancy materials, laces, ribbons, velvets, doilies, etc., also reading matter, from Mrs. H. A. Glassford; scrap pictures from Emily B. Elwell, a box containing thirty jars of grape jelly and plum marmalade and a box of autumn flowers from Mrs. P. H. Smith, of Newark, N. J.; a box of scrap pictures and cancelled stamps from Mrs. F. C. Callen, patchwork from H. M., reading from Mrs. D. T. Tompkins, and a dolly and pictures from Mrs. J. Lyle.

To make some nook of God's a little fruitfuller, better; to make some human hearts a little wiser, manfuller, happier, more blessed, less accursed! It is work for a God.—(Carlyle.

GOOD CHEER RESPONSES.

Nine names of T. S. S. members have been sent to the Marsh Paper Mission, of Providence, R. I., to whom it will distribute reading. Miss Louise H. Bowman, of Pennsylvania, will send children's story papers to Muriel Parker, of Washington, and Arthur Barker, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Burrow will forward bright colored silk pieces to Emma Ayres, of Connecticut; Miss Ella Doughty, of No. 1,428 Fifth-ave., does one sunshine act every day. She will remember Miss Anna Morris, an invalid.

Oh, weary are the paths of Earth, and hard;
And living hearts alone are ours to guard.
At least, begrudge not to the sore distraught
The reverent silence of our pitying thought.
Life, too, is sacred, and he best forgives
Who says, "He errs, but—tenderly! He lives."
—(Mary Mapes Dodge.

DRAMATIC DAY AT THE P. W. L.

The Professional Woman's League held its "dramatic afternoon" yesterday at the League House, No. 1,509 Broadway, an unusually large number attending. The programme was in charge of Mrs. H. F. Nefflin and Mrs. Pauline Willard de Lisser, and consisted of a piano solo by Miss Anna Lyon, songs by Miss Beatrice Maltman, coon songs by Maud Jacoby and recitations by Sadie Jacoby.

The League members express deep regret for the death of Mrs. Henriette Saphore, the actress who was killed in Toledo last week, and intend to make the grave their special care.

FLURRY AMONG THE D. A. R.

Quite a flurry has been created in the ranks of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the news from Washington that Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt may be asked to accept the office of President-General of that society.

The expiration in February of Mrs. Daniel Manning's second term of office precludes her from future candidacy. Although Mrs. Donald McLean's constituency is said to be working hard to insure her promotion to the office those who are competent to judge declare that there is little doubt that the honor will be conferred upon Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, who is a general favorite of the Daughters and who is active in promoting all patriotic causes.

DISCUSSION OF THE COLOR LINE.

The suggestion by a club in this city that the New-York State Federation take up the subject of the color line at its convention in Albany, November 13, 14, 15 and 16, has caused considerable comment. A well known club woman, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said: "The color line will not come up this year. Several of the officers feel a strong aversion to the subject, and they can be trusted to manipulate it as cleverly as it was handled at the Milwaukee biennial. Should the question be urged by clubs which consider it a vital issue, it will find its way to temporary oblivion on the table."

ONE OF THE EARLY WESTERN SETTLERS.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, now living at Los Angeles, Cal., with her daughter, is crippled permanently, the result of an accident early this summer. Mrs. Fremont is now about seventy-nine years of age, and is one of the few survivors of those who went to California in the forties, when serious danger was connected with the trip. Her name is identified with the great exploits of her husband, and it is part of the preparations for nearly every important State celebration to send a special invitation to Mrs. Fremont to be present. These invitations for the last several years, however, have been merely matters of form, for Mrs. Fremont has long ago retired from the eyes of the public, as far as she is permitted to do so. Her mental faculties are as bright as ever, and she takes the prospect of passing the remainder of her days as a cripple very philosophically. Her general health, however, has been much impaired as a result of the accident, and she will probably never be as strong again.

LONGEVITY DUE TO REGULAR HABITS.

An eminent physician of this city, who has recently returned from London, says that the longevity of Queen Victoria is entirely due to her daily habits. Her wonderful exemption from human ills and aches is also due, he believes, to the extraordinary regularity which is followed in the daily routine of Her Majesty's life. Everything is arranged by rule and compass, and nothing whatever is allowed to interfere. The Queen arises and retires at precisely the same hours each day, while her drives and airings are arranged with the same punctuality, and her meals are served to the minute.

GARDINER MAY FIGHT VICE

PROMISES TO PROSECUTE IF M'CULLAGH SUPPLIES EVIDENCE.

ELECTIONS SUPERINTENDENT SAYS HE WILL FURNISH INCONTROVERTIBLE TESTIMONY—LAW BREAKERS GET AMPLE NOTICE.

Since the police have not suppressed a single one of the more than two hundred illegal resorts the addresses of which were recently furnished to them by the State Superintendent of Elections, Mr. McCullagh has now, to use his own language, "put it up to" the District Attorney. McCullagh and Gardiner had a long conference yesterday in the private office of the latter in the Criminal Courts Building, at which the Superintendent offered to put at the disposal of the District Attorney the evidence which he has gathered against these places on condition that Mr. Gardiner would prosecute them vigorously and relentlessly.

When Devery was called on by McCullagh to close these places he retorted that if McCullagh had evidence against them he ought to close them himself. Mr. Gardiner, however, does not take this absurd view of McCullagh's duty. The Superintendent contends that he was put in office to detect election frauds only. Violators of the election laws will be ferreted out by his detectives and prosecuted by the special Deputy Attorney-General delegated to his office, but violators of other laws ought to be prosecuted by the police or the District Attorney. McCullagh is not carrying on his crusade against illegal resorts solely because they are immoral, but because plots to violate election laws are hatched there, and colonizers use them as places from which to register the repeaters. If these places were closed up they could not be used for repeating and colonizing purposes. Hence, Mr. McCullagh desires them closed; and he maintains that the police have ample excuse for closing them on the ground of their gross immorality and their constant violations of the excise, gambling and other laws.

The District Attorney, having listened to the Superintendent of Elections, was obliged to acknowledge that his stand was well taken, and he promised to begin on Monday to prosecute all cases for which McCullagh would furnish evidence. He stipulated, however, that the cases should be brought before the City Magistrates first, and not be begun by taking them to the Grand Jury. Mr. Gardiner said he thought this course would be fairer to the accused persons, because they could then have an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel and a full preliminary investigation could be made of the whole subject, so that if the defendant turned out to be innocent he could be discharged from custody at once. Mr. Gardiner added that the City Magistrates had already expressed to him their approval of such a course.

Mr. McCullagh consented that the cases should come first before the City Magistrates, saying all he wanted was vigorous prosecution and a fair presentation of the evidence which his detectives had collected. Mr. Gardiner made profuse promises, and said that the duty of prosecuting would be placed in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Forbes J. Hennessy. Mr. McCullagh wanted the prosecutions to begin at once, but Mr. Gardiner said it would be impossible to make a start before Monday. This will give the divekeepers plenty of time to shut up their places, if they really believe the District Attorney's office to be in earnest.

Mr. McCullagh's deputies were busy yesterday filing reports of the work during the first two days of registration. "There have been fewer violations of the law this year so far than last," said Mr. McCullagh, "and I feel that we have the persons who are engaged in the traffic under pretty good control. Now that we know who is colonizing and where it is going on, we've got them scared off."

At the house of Bishop Potter yesterday it was said he had nothing to give out yet concerning his efforts to get the police to close the evil resorts in the neighborhood of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton-st.

COLER CRITICISES THE SCHOOLS.

FAVORS A PROPAGANDA TO MAKE THEM OF MORE PRACTICAL USE.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he was in favor of a propaganda for the elevation of the common schools of this city, which, he declared, are being neglected for the sake of educational fads and alleged higher education. "Look at the budget," said the Controller. "The salaries of teachers for the coming year are $15,000,000. What city in the world can compare with that? Yet look at the character of our common schools. The standard of the grammar school is not anywhere near as high as it ought to be. Ninety-five per cent of our children have to leave school at fourteen or fifteen. They have no opportunity to go to a high school. When, then, should not the common schools—the grammar schools—have their standard elevated so that the boys and girls can get as much out of them as possible? Public education should be for the benefit of the many, not the few. At the present time the children are occupied in grammar schools in drawing lines straight and doing other fool acts that are of no use to them afterward.

"Maxwell's idea is to make artists out of all of them. Well, everybody is not built to be an artist, and only such as develop artistic tastes should have education of this kind thrust upon them. The aim of the common school should be to teach the boy or girl something that would be of benefit to them in after life. A supplemental education can be had at our libraries, our trade schools or our commercial institutions, if need be. It is time that the people woke up to the fact that what is needed is more common schools, not more high schools, and more sensible, useful educational standards in those schools. The improvements should be along the lines that give benefit to 95 per cent, instead of that which benefits only 5 per cent of our population.

"The people will come to understand this some of these days, and the era of fads will give way to that of reason when they do."

FATAL FALL IN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

William Kevelock, a cabinetmaker, thirty years old, of New-Rochelle, employed by the piano manufacturing firm of the Ernest A. Tonk Company, at Nos. 507 and 509 West Thirty-fifth-st., was almost instantly killed at the factory yesterday afternoon by falling down an elevator shaft from the second floor to the basement. Kevelock went to the edge of the freight elevator and lost his balance and fell headlong down the shaft, striking on his head and neck at the bottom in the cellar. He was dead before an ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital arrived.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The chief attraction at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday was George Clarke's first appearance at that house in a short play called "A Match for a King," a condensed version of "Don Cæsar de Bazan." The performance was watched with great interest by large audiences, and met with complete approval. The afternoon and evening were further enlivened by the efforts of Leroy and Clayton, Roberts and Wilfried, Conway and Leland and many others.

McIntyre and Heath headed the bill at Proctor's One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street Theatre yesterday, and it also included Wright Huntington, Anna Teresa Berger, Rae and Brosche, Aurie Dagwell, the sisters Lawrence, Gilbert Girard, the Maginleys, the kalotechnoscope and others.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre trained lions aroused the interest of the audiences. Further amusement was provided by Emily Lytton, Will M. Cressy, Harrigan, the tramp juggler; the Blackstone Quartet, Lavender Richardson, the kalatechnoscope and a few more.

At the head of the bill at the Pleasure Palace were Harry Watson and his company, and after them came Milton Aborn, the brothers Damm, McBride and Goodrich, Drawee, the juggler; Lawson and Namon, the International Trio and numerous other entertaining persons.

Papinta gave her brilliantly colored dances at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday, where there were also to be found Cheridah Simpson, the three Powers brothers, Miss Isabel Urquhart and her company, Dave Lewis, George W. Day and Mr. and Mrs. Neil Litchfield.

The usual attractions were to be found yesterday at the Eden Musée, and the interest was increased by the presentation of moving pictures of scenes about Galveston after the flood.

Among the entertainers at Tony Pastor's Theatre yesterday were Charles Coburn, who made his first appearance in America, and was well received; Cook and Sonora, Ward and Curran, Hector and Lauraine, Fox and Foxie, Frances Curran, Hanson and Drew and numerous others.

An attractive bill was offered at Koster & Bial's yesterday afternoon and evening, and it included James Thornton, Bonnie Thornton, Hall and Staley, Josephine Sabel, Cushman, Holcomb and Curtis, Joe Flynn, Kelly and Reno, Herbert's dogs, H. V. Fitzgerald and a number of others.

FARSON, LEACH & CO. GET BONDS.

THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF $4,500,000 AWARDED TO THE FIRM.

Controller Coler yesterday opened bids for city bonds to the amount of $4,500,000, all of which, except $1,000,000 worth, run for forty years. Interest and principal are payable in gold. Of the proceeds $1,900,000 is for school sites in Manhattan and The Bronx, $600,000 for school sites in Brooklyn, $750,000 for Dock Department purposes, $250,000 more for the same use and $1,000,000 for the new aqueduct. The bonds bear 3½ per cent interest.

The sale was largely attended by representatives of Wall Street bond brokers, most of whom deposited their bids a few minutes before the time set for their opening. All the larger companies put in bids. Mayor Van Wyck presided at the opening of the bids, and Controller Coler announced that thirteen bids had been received.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. offered for $1,000,000 of the short term bonds 105.95, and offered prices ranging from 108.65 to 109.15 for $1,500,000 of the forty year bonds.

Vermilye & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons offered prices ranging from 109.177 to 109.777 for the whole issue of long term bonds, and for the $1,000,000 of twenty year bonds offered 106.077.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offered 108.96 for all or none of the entire issue.

The Washington Trust Company's bid for $300,000 of the bonds was 110.36 for the long term issue and 106.70 for the twenty year bonds.

E. D. Shepard & Co. offered 108.03 for $1,000,000 of the forty year bonds and 105.65 for the others.

The Franklin Trust Company offered prices ranging from 109.23 to 110.37 for $100,000 long term bonds, and the Peoples Trust Company offered 109.18 for $1,000,000. The bid of Farson, Leach & Co. was 109.187 for the entire issue. Blake Bros. & Co.'s bids ranged from 108.57 to 109.42 for the long term bonds and from 105.87 to 106.27 for the others.

The bid of the Knickerbocker Trust Company was for $1,000,000 at 108.871 for long term bonds and 105.295 for short term bonds.

The Hamilton Trust Company bid 109.103 for $1,000,000 and the Manufacturers' Trust Company bid 108.652 for $25,000.

The bid of Farson, Leach & Co. for the entire issue was accepted and the award was made to that firm.

The prices realized were about the same as those realized for city bonds during the last two years.

KITCHEN RANGE AND WALL CRASH.

HOUSE DAMAGED BY AN EXCAVATION NEXT DOOR—INMATES RESCUED.

While some men at work for Michael Riley, a contractor, of No. 418 East One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., were digging an excavation next to the foundation walls of No. 216 East One-hundred-and-ninth-st. yesterday, six feet of stone wall and six of brick, with a height of twelve feet, fell out of the house No. 216, carrying the kitchen range with it. The fall sounded like an explosion. The people ran out of the house, except Mrs. Julia Barry, ninety years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Walsh, who would not leave her mother. Policemen Ritter and Krumpf, of the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, carried Mrs. Barry out, the daughter following. No one was hurt.

The firm of G. & E. Doctor, builders, of No. 410 East Sixty-sixth-st., are building two houses at Nos. 218 and 220 East One-hundred-and-ninth-st., and Riley's men were at work when the accident happened.

Building inspectors examined the break in the wall, and said that there was no danger of the house falling, but they ordered the building shored up.

MRS. HETTY GREEN ON HER SON'S PLANS.

SAYS SHE KNOWS NOTHING OF HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Mrs. Hetty Green was seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter in her office at the Chemical Bank. She was asked about the report that her son, E. H. R. Green, was to leave Texas, where he was until recently the Republican State leader, and that he would settle in New-York, to care for her wide business interests. Mrs. Green said:

I have heard nothing from my son at Austin, Tex., regarding his future plans. I know little of his political success, nor how the National Republican Committee's decision will affect him. He has not informed me of his intention of coming to this city to assume active charge of my affairs.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION WAITING ROOM.

ITS OPENING POSTPONED A FEW DAYS TO LET CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS FINISH THEIR WORK.

The opening of the waiting room of the Grand Central Station, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until later in the week, in order to give the contractors time to finish their work. There is still a good deal of painting and other work to be done, but it is expected that this can all be completed in a few days. After the room is opened the temporary ticket sheds outside will gradually be removed, and the present train platforms will be connected with the floor of the waiting room. It is not likely that there will be any ceremony to mark the opening of the room. As soon as all preparations have been made the doors will be thrown open and the room will be used at once.

WHY KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY IS DELAYED.

PRESIDENT VREELAND SAYS IT WILL BE BUILT AS SOON AS THERE IS POWER TO RUN THE CARS.

A number of taxpayers and residents of the upper West Side yesterday called on President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the purpose of ascertaining the intentions of the company concerning the proposed extension of the Metropolitan system in that territory, rumor having reached them that the building of the Kingsbridge Railway was to be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Vreeland said that he fully sympathized with the committee and he appreciated their anxiety to have the road built immediately, for he was in the same frame of mind himself, and no one was as anxious to get him into the district as he was to go.

"We intend," he said, "as soon as spring opens to begin work on the Kingsbridge franchise, and hope to be in operation during the summer. The reason why the road itself has not been built is because there would be no power to operate it if it were built, and there will be no power available until next summer, when the full equipment of the Metropolitan electrical stations will be installed. This work has been progressing during the last three years with all the speed that human energy could devise.

"I do not want to give you gentlemen a railroad up in that country for purely ornamental purposes. I expect to carry you and your families up and down town, but I cannot do this until I have the current, and this, as I tell you, will not be available until next summer, and I will see to it that by the time the power is available the road will be up there, equipped and ready for operation."

Mr. Vreeland pointed out to the committee, and they agreed with him, that nothing would be gained by opening the streets at present, with the winter close at hand. The whole thing could be done in the spring with only a brief disturbance of the streets' surface.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN FOUND DEAD.

An unidentified man believed to be a longshoreman, about forty-five years old, over six feet tall, and weighing 225 pounds, died in St. Vincent's Hospital early yesterday morning from apoplexy, according to the diagnosis of the surgeons. The man was found on Sunday morning, lying in the rain at the foot of the elevated station at Greenwich and West Houston sts., with a cut in his head. The police do not know how he got hurt.

MORTGAGE ON HENRY WILKENS'S SALOON.

Henry Wilkens, the liquor dealer who committed suicide in his saloon, at Nassau and Ann sts., on Sunday afternoon, had mortgaged his saloon for the sum of $13,000 with interest at 6 per cent, payable January 2, 1901. Claus Wilkens, of this city, advanced the money. The mortgage was executed and signed by Wilkens in the presence of H. H. Glass the day before his death.

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