ONLY WOMAN'S PAGE.

FANCY DRESSES.

"Pagoda Rhoda Ran."—Dark blue satin embroidered jacket; white skirt; headdress in silver and gold; muslin apron. "Sea Shells."—Pale blue and green chiffon; trails of seaweed, tinted scallop shells, and starfish; nautilus wings of transparent gauze in the hair.—(The Ladies' Field.

WHERE TO GO TO-DAY.

Monthly public meeting of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance in the Assembly Room of the Presbyterian Building, No. 156 Fifth-ave., 11 a. m. Topic, "Our Past, Our Future."

Christmas tree given by the Junior Auxiliary to the Guild for Crippled Children of the Poor to fifty children of the school at No. 434 West Fifty-seventh-st., 12 m.

Exhibition day at the Professional Woman's League, No. 1,569 Broadway, 3 p. m.

UNITY OF EDUCATION.

TO SECURE THIS KINDERGARTNERS, TEACHERS AND PARENTS SHOULD CONFER, SAYS MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE.

Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelte, who has labored so long for improved infant education as to have become known as the "Kindergarten Mother," entertained the Kraus Alumnæ Kindergarten Association at its monthly reunion Saturday morning at the Hotel San Remo.

To celebrate the holiday season Mrs. Kraus held a reception with informal luncheon after the meeting had adjourned, and at which the members and their friends became her guests.

The Rev. S. H. Sill, recently appointed chaplain of the association, opened the meeting, and Miss Laura Morgan was chairman of the day. Mrs. Kraus read a comprehensive report of the convention of the National Education Association, Kindergarten Section, which was held in Charleston, S. C., last July. In closing she said: "That conference should help to bring about a more vital connection between home, kindergarten and school, so that all the child's education should be actuated by the intelligent understanding of educational principles. This has been my intense desire for many long years. That a deep, true knowledge of Froebel's theory and practice of development will bring about this unity of thought and action is my strong belief. My hope is that out of this effort may spring forth combined meetings of parents, kindergartners and teachers, and that the day may not be far distant when through such union a child's education will become continuous, progressive and genetic, and not a jerky, haphazard doing and undoing that characterizes much of the present day education in the family. That parents, relatives, friends, nurses, servants, teachers and kindergartners will work together intelligently, and make the spirit of home, kindergarten and school the truly educative spirit is my prayer and earnest hope."

After the meeting Mrs. Kraus said that she had been unable to reply to the many hundred greetings she had received from her "daughters," and that she would then distribute her messages of love in "letters without words," requesting that all present would pass in front of the platform to receive them. The messages proved to be photographs of Mrs. Kraus and her late husband, Professor John Kraus, mounted in medallions. It was announced that before the luncheon there would be a demonstration of a new kindergarten game, but after a short consultation Miss Anna E. Harvey stepped to the platform and stated that "owing to the prevalence of vaccination among the alumnæ, the game would be deferred until the January meeting."

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.

SOME OF THE GOWNS WORN AT A FLORAL PARTY GIVEN FOR A LONDON CHARITY.

The season of fancy dress balls is here, and some hints may be gained from costumes worn at a floral ball lately given in London in behalf of the Charing Cross Hospital. The first prize, a gold chatelaine, with many appendages, was awarded to a water lily, which is thus described: The skirt, reaching to the ankles, was formed of petal upon petal of softest white silk, this set into a short pointed tunic, or calyx, of green satin, which was cut en princesse, with a corsage similarly vandyked about the décolletage, where appeared more of these soft white silk petals. On the head was worn a cap, or calyx, of green satin, with a long, curled stem coming from the centre, the whole falling on a frilled mass of silk petals, that formed a delightfully becoming halo to the face. In the simplicity of this gown rested its complete success.

The second prize, a gold chain portemonnaie, was awarded to the wearer of a cornflower costume. A curious crushed silk was chiefly responsible for this most distinctive result, together with tulle, the corsage being particularly happy, with its light, upstanding arrangement of great cornflower petals expressed in the crushed silk, while on the head was a most regal sort of coronal diadem of velvet and silk, each upstanding petal centred by a diamond bar.

The third prize costume represented a red fuchsia. The pointed tunic of fuchsia red velvet fell to the hem over several petticoats of reddish mauve, fuchsia mauve net. The corsage of green net represented the calyx of the flower, while on the head appeared a high pointed cap of the velvet, its vandyked base resting upon a nest of mauve tulle. The prize was a gold chain hand purse, with screw top, set with a single turquoise.

Another sweet fuchsia dress was a harmony of pale pink. Pale purple iris was suggested in a récherché gown of black net spangled with sequins and embroidered with irises, worn by a particularly tall and elegant woman. The hair was powdered, and a great flower muff was carried. Two sisters made an effective duet as shamrock and thistle. A white tiger lily was effectively expressed in a pale green satin Empire frock, embroidered all over with lilies, a full wreath being worn around the décolletage and another on the head; lilies were carried, and trails of garden bass were loosely knotted around the waist.

GIFTS FOR GIRLS

Colgate's Perfumes.

In almost every store where toilet articles are sold, in and about New York, you can find Colgate & Co.'s Perfumes, daintily prepared for children, misses and ladies.

NO GIFT IS MORE CHARMING THAN CHOICE PERFUMERY.

GEORGIA WOMAN'S SUCCESS.

GOOD INCOME DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF OLD FASHIONED SYRUP.

A Georgia woman who makes old fashioned Georgia syrup netted $2,600 by that means last year, besides raising corn, fodder and pea vine hay sufficient to run her farm for another twelve months. Her success she ascribes to the fact that she followed her mother's advice to do well whatever she undertook and to demand for her product what it was worth. In a recent interview with a Tribune reporter she said: "I determined to make perfectly an article of food that others had ceased to consider worth making better than was demanded by the general trade. I think that the temptation to become careless because others who are less careful succeed as well or better is the great stumbling block in the path of beginners in any line of trade. Before I had been long in the business I noticed that men whose produce was far inferior in taste and appearance to mine received the same prices, and I saw that in order to make a profit I must do one of two things—expend less labor and care and produce a poorer article, or demand higher prices. I decided upon the latter course, but it, of course, failed at first. Then I put up small sample bottles and left them for distribution among the customers of the best retail merchants in the largest city of the State. An order for five gallons followed this effort, after ten days, but a week later an order came for fifty gallons at my fancy price, and with the order the encouraging statement from the grocer, "Every one wants your syrup." Before the end of the season I had more orders than my canefields could fill, and had to buy cane from my neighbors.

"I use the green or ribbon cane almost entirely. It is the most popular with my trade, who seem to like it mostly because it is light colored. I never mix the light and dark canes unless it is to fill an order, which I sometimes have from people who fancy that the mixed has an especially fine flavor. Personally I prefer the syrup made of the dark cane, as I think it richer than, though not so light and transparent as, that made from the green. I use no chemicals in the boiling, nor any other means to hasten the evaporation and save time. I have found that unless time enough is given to the boiling the syrup does not keep so well, and well cooked syrup is like well cooked preserves—it keeps many years. When properly cooked it should never sour or show the slightest signs of fermentation."

PRESS CLUB DISAPPOINTED.

MISS CLEMENS, WHO HAD PROMISED TO BE PRESENT, SENT REGRETS.

The announcement that Miss Clara L. Clemens, daughter of "Mark Twain," would make her début in song in this city at the social of the Woman's Press Club, in Carnegie Chapter Room, on Saturday afternoon, crowded the hall to its limit. The platform was crowded as well with presidents of sister organizations as guests of honor. Disappointment was evident when Mme. Von Klenner informed the women that Miss Clemens was called away to Elmira, and an audible whisper which proclaimed the belief that in truth Miss Clemens was "too scared" to sing gave a general impression that she was in no sense an "innocent abroad." The Rev. Phœbe Hanaford and the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell extended greetings, and Mrs. S. J. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood) talked reminiscently. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth and Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard talked upon general club matters, and the Rev. Dr. Baker, pastor emeritus of St. Luke's, spoke of the progress of women during the century. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, denounced the prayer chain which was proposed some months ago, and Mrs. Francis Stetson talked at length on the work of the Christian Science Church.

The seriousness of the programme was brightened by quaint folk songs, sung to lute accompaniment by Fraken Bakken Lasson, who so well pleased her hearers that she was called on again and again. When she asked if they preferred a Norwegian song to a "coon" song, there was a general cry, "No; the coon song!"

"So much for the classic taste of the Press Club," said a member in an audible "aside."

HIGH PLACE GAINED BY WOMAN.

HALL CAINE WRITES TO A MISSOURI WOMAN'S CLUB.

Chillicothe, Mo., Dec. 30.—Hall Caine, writing to the Sorosis, a local woman's club, under date of Greba Castle, Isle of Man, December 8, says:

When one considers what the position of woman was, even in the most civilized countries, as recently as one hundred years ago, and how high a place she has now won for herself, not only in the statute books of nations, but in the republic of art, one cannot but feel that the change is even more remarkable than some of the great material developments which have distinguished the century.

Speaking as one who has seen life in many countries, I feel that it is within the truth to say that the position of woman is higher in America than in any other part of the world. For this result American women have, no doubt, to thank their own natural gifts and great independence of mind, but they have also, I think, to be grateful to the splendid chivalry in the other sex, which is nowhere more conspicuous than in the best type of American gentlemen. HALL CAINE.

LETTER OF THANKS TO AMERICA.

A letter of thanks to the people of the United States for the aid given to famine sufferers has been written by Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, to William T. Fee, United States Consul at Bombay and chairman of the America-Indian Famine Relief Committee. The letter has just been issued in circular form by the society. Lord Northcote pays especial tribute to the people of this country, who have, he says, borne a conspicuous part among those who have had to grapple with the terrible suffering. American missionaries, philanthropists and men and women of every class have come forward to give personal and pecuniary help, which the people of India will long remember.

The Tribune Sunshine Society.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years.
Let it wipe another's tears
Till in heaven the deed appears.
Pass it on.

DROPPED STITCHES.

Grandmother smiled as she sat there rocking,
And leisurely knitting a long black stocking.
The girls were telling what they would do
If their dreams of unlimited wealth came true.
And, "What would you do, dear grandma?" said
The girl whose visions came out ahead.

Said grandma: "If I'd unlimited riches,
I'd buy me some needles that wouldn't drop stitches!"
"But it wouldn't matter," said one of them. "Then
You never need pick them up again."
Grandmother shook her pretty white curls.
"Listen to me," she said, "my girls.

"No matter how high your wealth may mount,
Dropping stitches will always count!"
Grandmother never sticks them in—
The morals—with a needle or pin;
She simply puts them up on the shelf,
And leaves them for you to help yourself.
—(Margaret Vandegrift.

PLEASANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Every mail brings a legion of letters acknowledging the rays of sunshine received from the T. S. S. It is pleasant to know that so many have been cheered and their days brightened by kindly and thoughtful remembrances from others. The Tribune Sunshine Society is the medium through which any one may pass on a token of sympathy or cheer which will make glad the heart of another. One "shut in" writes: "I thank you for all the good cheer that penetrated into 'my invalid corner.' The bright spots help to make a pleasant ending to a sad and disappointing year. I endeavored to make gladness for as many as possible, and trust more than a hundred were made a wee bit happier for my efforts."

Mrs. E. T. Galloway and daughters, of Rutherford, N. J., were at the Sunshine office Saturday, helping with the "clearing up" Christmas work, and many greetings were sent on their pleasant mission of cheer.

The names of the girls of Miss E. N. Crane's Sunshine class in Newark, N. J., who contributed to the T. S. S. Christmas sunshine are Miss Cora Gillen, Miss Julia Doremus, Miss Pauline Thorborne and the Misses Nora and Mary Coey.

DEATH OF MISS TOOTHMAN.

It is our sad duty to record the death of Miss Emma Toothman, president of the T. S. S. branch at Forest Hill, Ind. Although confined to an invalid chair for the last fourteen years, her life was consecrated to the service of making others happy. Says one who knew her well: "She never grew impatient under the heavy hand of affliction or murmured at life's trials and vexations, but found her happiness by doing all she could to cheer the lonely hearts of others."

Mrs. D. C. Hogan informs the office that the contents of the package sent by her and lost in the mail, as reported in Friday's column, contained a black silk handkerchief, a white silk handkerchief, an embroidered doily and silk pieces. The list will be furnished to the Inquiry Department of the General Postoffice.

HILL BRANCH CHRISTMAS WORK.

Mrs. Annie L. Mason, president of the Hill branch, reports that the branch sent out over sixty greetings to invalids, "shut ins" and aged members at the Christmas season, while individual members are reporting to her dozens more who were specially remembered. Many useful articles were included in these gifts, which carried help as well as cheer. The branch also furnished Christmas dinners to seven families.

SUNSHINE RECEIVED.

A dolly dressed in blue to be given to a little sick girl has reached the Sunshine office from Dolly Prior; another, a colored rag doll, with turban, kerchief and gorgeous plaid gown, came from "A Friend in Harlem"; a hemstitched linen handkerchief, without a name; a box of men's clothing, from Mrs. M. C. Turner; calendars, from "P. J. T.," of Arlington, N. J.; a box of scrap pictures, from "D. R. A."; three filled bags for "Little Mothers" from Mrs. G. L. Marshall, of Long Island; three pairs of white woollen stockings for a child, with darning cotton and Christmas greeting, without the name of the sender; lovely pressed sea mosses from Mrs. C. W. Hedges, of Connecticut, to be forwarded to Mrs. Yale; selections, from Miss Emily B. Elwell; three booklets, without a name; stamps, from Miss L. Teague, and four lovely scrapbooks from Carrie K. and Louise E. Storms. These books, with some bright colored pictures at the office, will be taken to the poor children in the hospital at Randall's Island by a T. S. S. member. While the children in the hospitals of the city proper have many cheery things to brighten their lives, the poor little ones at the island are often neglected in the way of pictures and books.

NEW MEMBERS.

Some of the persons made T. S. S. members by their contributions of Christmas sunshine are Edith Fox, George Bell, Mrs. Polly Lowe, Mrs. W. W. Andrews, Mrs. Abbie Jones, Cornelius L. Welles, Mrs. Anna Swart, Miss A. L. Cary, Mrs. J. C. Vandeveer, Miss M. E. Miller, Hettie C. Mosher, Miss E. M. Hall, Charles Drake, Mrs. W. A. Thompson, K. Oakley, Dolly Prior, Miss E. Gardner, E. P. Burton, Mrs. Ellen Hall Crossman, Miss Stover, Master George Longyear, Mrs. Julia Kepler and Mrs. Sophie Galmish.

SUNSHINE BOXES RECEIVED.

President of the T. S. S.. Please accept thanks for the box of clothing received to-day for the girls at "Pleasant Place," South Ferry Branch. Yours sincerely, J. OLMSTEAD.
No. 22 West-st., New-York City.

Mrs. Thomas F. McLean, president of the Conant (Fla.) branch, acknowledges with many thanks the Christmas box received for her members. She also makes a report of good cheer distributed, which speaks well for the zeal of these Southern T. S. S. workers.

Comfort one another;
For the way is growing dreary.
The feet are often weary,
And the heart is very sad.
There is heavy burden bearing,
When it seems that none are caring.
And we half forget that ever we were glad.
—(Margaret E. Sangster.

WOMEN CRIMINALS OF THIS CITY.

In the fifty-sixth annual report of the Women's Prison Association of New-York and the Isaac T. Hopper Home, Miss Alice L. Woodbridge, prison visitor of the society, gives some interesting facts concerning her work. Of women criminals she says: "The majority of women sent to our correctional institutions are so called 'rounders,' women who have spent years alternating between the prison and liquor saloons. Such women will not enter homes or make any attempt at reformation."

One woman known to Miss Woodbridge passed through the Jefferson Market police court seven times in sixty-five days, of which fifty-four were passed in prison. It is not uncommon for such women, the writer states, to appear under arrest three times in twenty-four hours. She says:

In all the district prisons, save Jefferson Market, the women receiving five day sentences are sent to the workhouse, but at the Jefferson Market prison there are always from ten to twenty "rounders" serving short sentences. To such the courts become a laughing stock, and the prison a place to rest in for a few days preparatory to another prolonged spree.

MRS. BISHOP'S GIFTS TO THE POOR.

Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, the patron of the Catharine Mission, at South-st. and Catharine Slip, supplied three hundred families with turkeys, cranberries, vegetables, pies and puddings for their Christmas dinners. Every woman invited received as a souvenir a japanned teapot and a calendar.

All holiday festivals at this mission are joyous events among a large number of the people of the Fourth Ward. To the children particularly Mrs. Bishop is the only Santa Claus they have faith in, and on the day after Christmas she personally distributed gifts of clothing, toys, dolls and candies to five hundred little ones. They had a Christmas tree, around which they sang carols and gave recitations.

An important work of the mission is the dispensary, which is in charge of Dr. Isabelle Delany, who has labored for nine years in this locality, being called out at all hours of the day and night, carrying a candle with her to light her way through hallways and basements of tenement houses.

THE CAUSE OF THE CRY.

From Tid-Bits.

Mrs. Naggsby (impatiently calling)—Nora, drop everything at once and come to me!

Nora—Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. Naggsby—Now, what's that baby crying for?

Nora—'Cause I dropped him, ma'am.

DESPOILED A CHRISTMAS TREE.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS ENGAGE IN A HILARIOUS HOLIDAY FRACAS.

Fifteen Columbia University students took possession of a forty foot Christmas tree in Pabst's Café, in West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., Saturday night, demolished nearly all of the tinsel, figures, glass balls and other articles that hung upon the tree, and were only ejected from the place after the entire force of the restaurant had been called upon. This story was told to Magistrate Meade, in the Harlem police court, yesterday morning, when William Atwater, twenty-one years old, alleged to have been the leader of the students, was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The Christmas tree, it was stated, stood in the middle of the main room of the café. The tree was 40 feet high. It was illuminated by incandescent lamps, and many glass and plaster figures, globes and other trimmings were hung upon it. The students entered late in the evening, the representative of the café said, and proceeded to take possession of the place, especially the Christmas tree. They are accused of breaking a number of incandescent bulbs, and some of the figures on the tree; of dancing upon the tables in the café and of creating a general disturbance. It was necessary, the café proprietor stated, to call Policeman Galvin, of the West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. station, to have the students ejected. The café attaches had failed to keep them out. Atwater was the only one arrested, it was stated, because he was the leader of the boys.

Magistrate Meade, after reprimanding Atwater and obtaining from him a promise to pay for the damage, discharged him.

FROM THE ARMY TO THE ALTAR.

THE VARIED CAREER OF THE REV. WILLIAM OLMSTEAD AS SOLDIER, PHYSICIAN AND PRIEST.

The Rev. William Olmstead, who served in the Army through the Civil War, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, celebrated mass yesterday at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, at Duane-st. and City Hall Place. He was born in this State sixty-six years ago. He became a Catholic some years ago, and on February 8 last was ordained a priest at Nôtre Dame, Ind., where he studied for the priesthood.

He has had a varied career. When a youth he studied civil engineering in Troy. In 1861 he went to the Civil War as a captain in the 2d Infantry Regiment, New-York Volunteers. After his regiment was mustered out he became a physician. At one time he was a division superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad. In 1894 he gave up business to study for the priesthood. He is a member of the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars. He has been successful in his various occupations. He is spending the holidays in this city.

BLAZE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

A GAS TANK BATTERED, BUT NO EXPLOSION WAS CAUSED.

There was a big blazing of second hand building material in the early morning hours yesterday when the yards of Meyer Hellman, on the east side of Avenue B, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts. took fire. A second alarm brought Chief Croker to the scene. He took a look at the yard full of inflammable material, at the two gas tanks which stood just back of it, and at the black smoke which was ascending in volumes, and at once sent in a third alarm. This brought the fireboat New-Yorker and the searchlight engine and the entire force had its hands full for an hour before the fire was under control.

The brick walls at No. 608 East Eighteenth-st. fell with a crash and battered a hole in the larger of the two gas tanks, which are the property of the Consolidated Gas Company. The one that was opened was partly filled with gas. This gas, as it found its way out took fire and blazed up in a column of flame several hundred feet high. The gas in the tank did not explode, however.

It was thought that the fire was caused by overheated furnaces which are used to furnish steam for the woodworking machinery in the buildings adjoining the yard. Chief Croker estimated the damage at $20,000.

FIVE HORSES DIE IN HARLEM FIRE.

ANOTHER BLAZE IN A STORE NEAR BY—MAN HURT BY BATTALION CHIEF'S WAGON.

Five horses were suffocated at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in a fire that destroyed a one story frame stable in the rear of a two story tenement house at No. 325 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. The fire was discovered by Simon Hechinger, who lives in the tenement house, and who ran to the street and sent in an alarm. Hechinger was aroused by hearing the screams and stamping of the horses. When the fire was subdued it was found that the horses had been killed and four peddlers' wagons burned up. The stable was leased by Gustav Schlomer, and was used to shelter venders' horses and wagons.

While the firemen were working on the smoldering stable another fire was gaining headway in the butcher store of Nauss Bros. & Co., on the first floor of the five story building at No. 2,175 Third-ave. Policeman Kiernan, of the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station, discovered this fire, and sent in an alarm, but the engines were so tardy in arriving that he ran to the scene of the burning stable and told the firemen. First he rapped for assistance, and the several policemen who responded went through the upper floors of the building rousing the tenants. A second alarm was sent in for the fire, which did $5,000 damage before extinguished.

While Chief Bresnan of the tenth battalion was on his way to the second fire, driving furiously up Third-ave., John Reardon, forty-five years old, a laborer, of No. 300 East Ninety-eighth-st., who was crossing Third-ave at Ninety-ninth-st., thought a runaway was coming. He placed himself in the way of the Chief's wagon and was knocked down. He was slightly injured, but went to his home after being attended by Dr. Hearn, of the Harlem Hospital.

SCARED PASSENGERS WITH HIS BATTERY.

YOUNG MAN'S FLOURISHING OF GUNS THAT WEREN'T LOADED COSTS HIM $10.

Samuel L. White, of No. 225 Edgecombe-ave., employed as a paymaster by the Consolidated Gas Company, says he has a sister who is making a collection of firearms, old and modern. Consequently, according to the story he told Magistrate Pool, in the West Side court yesterday, he eagerly accepted two revolvers, one ancient and one modern, but both out of order, which were offered to him on Saturday evening by friends whom he was visiting.

Late that evening, while on his way home in a Ninth-ave. elevated train, he gave the trainmen and passengers a fright by pointing the revolvers at them and snapping the hammers. Many of the women in the car were on the verge of hysterics when the trainmen interfered. White refused to desist from flourishing the weapons, and when forced to do so showed fight. He was overpowered and removed from the train at the Sixty-sixth-st. station, where he was held until Policeman Simms, of the West Sixty-eighth-st. station, placed him under arrest. Magistrate Pool fined White $10.

WANTED TO SCARE WIFE; LANDED IN JAIL

Alexander Dunn, a coal shoveller, of No. 584 Eleventh-ave., was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the West Side court yesterday morning to answer a charge of attempting suicide. Dunn said he did not want to die, but only to scare his wife. She, on Saturday, had obtained a position as a nurse, which he disapproved. In the evening, according to the story he told the Magistrate, he bought a bottle with a carbolic acid label on it. He poured a few drops of acid in the bottle and then filled it with water. About 8 o'clock in the evening he drank the mixture, went to bed and began to groan and writhe. Neighbors came in. Policeman Henderson, of the West Forty-seventh-st. station, was summoned, and an ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital called. Dunn was taken to the hospital, and to his disgust a stomach pump was used. From the hospital he was taken to the station house a prisoner. Magistrate Pool discharged him.

CELIBATE PRIESTS COMING TO THIS STATE

It is announced that the community of celibate priests, known as the Order of the Holy Cross, formerly resident in this city, but for a number of years established in Westminster, Md., will soon remove from its present home and re-establish itself within the limits of the Episcopal diocese of New-York, although not within the corporate bounds of the city. The life of the members of the order has not been altogether happy in their present surroundings, for Bishop Paret, the bishop of Maryland, has disapproved of their ritualistic practices, and inhibited them from performing priestly functions within his jurisdiction. The Rev. James O. S. Huntington, the Father Superior, who is a son of Bishop Huntington, announces that a plot of land for the new monastery has already been purchased at West Park, on the west bank of the Hudson River, about seventy-five miles from New-York.

MOTORMAN HELD FOR HOMICIDE.

Magistrate Deuel, in Centre-st. court, yesterday morning remanded to the custody of the Coroner on a charge of homicide Henry Kruse, of No. 120 East Eleventh-st., a motorman on a Madison-ave. trolley car, which on Saturday night ran over and fatally injured an unknown man at Leonard and Centre sts. Policeman Kinsler, of the Elizabeth-st. station, who witnessed the accident and made the arrest, called an ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital, where the injured man died, as the result of his injuries, at 10 o'clock Saturday night—three hours after the accident occurred.

A WEDDING IN CUBA.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT FRYE TO MARRY SENORITA ARRUEBARRENA TO-MORROW.

Havana, Dec. 27 (Special).—Alexis Everet Frye, Superintendent of Public Schools of Cuba, will be united in matrimony to Señorita Maria Teresa Arruebarrena, a school teacher of Cardenas, in the province of Matanzas, and one of the most beautiful women in Cuba, on New Year's Day. Mr. Frye is the first American holding an official position in Cuba to win and wed a Cuban woman, and the festivities which will attend the wedding will mark it as the greatest social function Cuba has known in twenty years.

The meeting and courtship of Mr. Frye and Señorita Maria Teresa, as she is universally referred to here, reads like a romance. Señorita Maria Teresa Arruebarrena was born in Cardenas twenty-two years ago. Her mother is a Cuban and her father is a native of the province of Biscay, Spain, a province where the people are noted for their industry and honesty, and whence Cuba is to-day encouraging immigration. For many years her father was one of the largest sugar planters in Cuba and owned immense estates in the central provinces of the island. The girl also had a fortune in her own name. Just before the last war Maria Teresa, then a girl of seventeen, wished to go to the city of Baltimore to complete her education. War brought financial ruin to her father, and Maria Teresa gave up her own fortune that the credit of the family name might be saved. At the close of the war, when the new school system opened up a means of livelihood to so many women in Cuba, she became one of the teachers in the schools of Cardenas. Her school consisted of the poor colored children of the city. By this work she supported her family.

MARIA TERESA ARRUEBARRENA. ALEXIS EVERET FRYE, Superintendent of Public Schools of Cuba.

Who are to be married on New Year's Day.

June of the present year saw the great excursion to Harvard, and Señorita Arruebarrena was one of the 438 women who went North with Mr. Frye on the Sedgwick. On the morning of June 27, with the Sedgwick riding at anchor about twelve miles out from Cardenas, the teachers of that city and the surrounding country were brought out in lighters and welcomed on board by the superintendent of schools. As Mr. Frye gave his hand to Señorita Arruebarrena to assist her up the gangway, seeing her for the first time in his life, he remarked to a friend at his side:

"I am going to marry that young lady."

Having the care of fourteen hundred foreign people on his hands all summer, there was naturally not much time for lovemaking, but it was observed in Cambridge and elsewhere that perhaps a little more attention was paid to the young woman of Cardenas than the real needs of the case demanded. By the time the transport Sedgwick sailed back into Havana Harbor many were the wishes expressed by the Cuban teachers that the little romance of the summer might result in Mr. Frye uniting himself more closely with the interests of Cuba.

The fourteen hundred teachers scattered to their homes in all parts of the island and Maria Teresa returned to her home in Cardenas and her little school. From that time to December three months passed without Mr. Frye seeing the young woman, but Cupid was at work through the mails. It is said that on November 5, the day the Constitutional Convention first met in Havana, Mr. Frye, always a busy and matter-of-fact man, sent the following telegram to the young lady in the city of Cardenas:

"I know that you are anti-annexationist, but I wish very much to annex a small part of Cuba. What do you say?" The reply came back:

"I cannot be annexed, but will be happy to accept a protectorate."

During the last month the Cuban people have received a lesson which has been especially pleasing to the young people of the island. In Cuba, as in some European countries, a man calling upon a young woman is never allowed a moment's conversation with her except in the presence of the family. The young woman must never even cross the street alone to mail a letter or to visit a friend. Especially watchful are the elder people after the engagement has been announced. This perhaps is due in part to the fact that engagements in Cuba are lightly made and lightly broken, as the young señoritas will tell you with a sorrowful shrug of the shoulder. Perhaps all this precaution is useful and helpful, though it may be remembered that last summer in Cambridge President Eliot expressed a strong hope that the voyage of the Cuban teachers would result in personal freedom for the Cuban women. With a view of showing the sacredness of an American promise and of helping to break down the Moorish traditions which for five centuries subjected Spanish women to almost slavish obedience to a humiliating social custom, Señorita Arruebarrena and Mr. Frye, much to the delight of the Cuban women, have together attended receptions, banquets and other functions; have been walking, boating and riding together as freely as in America. And, strange to say, the Cuban people seem to welcome the change.

Mr. and Mrs. Frye will start on January 2 on their wedding tour for New-York, Boston, Washington and the old home of Mr. Frye in California, from which he has been absent for twenty months. The trip to New-York will probably be made on the transport Sedgwick, on board of which the first meeting of the couple took place. Mr. Frye has secured a leave of absence for three months. He will return to Cuba and take up his work in the schools.

For over a year Mr. Frye has been directing the schools of Cuba, and great progress has been made. The manner in which he has conducted his work has won for him the great confidence of the Cuban people, and there is to-day a remarkable interest in education throughout the island. The Cuban people love and esteem the Superintendent of Schools, and his recent tour through the island, when he inspected the schools of Cuba, was like a tour of a king or a former Captain-General of the island.

The time for the wedding was set for the first day of the new year. The teachers, of course, at once took a lively interest, because the romance grew out of their voyage to Harvard. It was the wish of Señorita Arruebarrena and Mr. Frye to have a quiet home wedding, but the teachers would not listen to it, and petitions began to pour in for a public wedding. The Military Governor kindly offered the use of the large public building at Marianao, a few miles west of Havana, and invitations were issued to all teachers and school officers of Cuba. Arrangements have been made for special trains to run from some of the large cities of Cuba, and the building, although having a capacity of 1,600 to 2,000, may still prove too small.

LESSONS OF THE CENTURY.

WHAT THE COMING ERA SHOULD ACCEPT AS THE TEACHING OF THE PAST.

"Leslie's Weekly," which has already printed a number of similar contributions, contains in its current issue a number of additional messages, written in response to requests made to public and professional men for their views as to the lessons which the nineteenth century should hand on to the twentieth. Several of these messages follow:

CUBA IN THE NEW CENTURY.

Cuba stands at the portal of self-government. A constitutional convention, made up of delegates supposed to be elected by her people, is now in session at Havana, and is proceeding with deliberation, which may be a hopeful sign. The more careful the delegates are in reaching a conclusion the more lasting the results of their work.

There are several results this convention may reach at the opening of the new century. It may declare for free Cuba, independent of the United States and the rest of the world. Our Government is pledged to establish a stable government in the island, and to make this pledge good there must be some supervision of the convention's work from Washington. Whether the United States is to have a suzerainty or protectorate, or no control at all, over Cuba's affairs, depends upon the form of constitution adopted and the power under it to maintain a stable government capable of protecting life and property, and to give confidence to capital. Our Government will have to consider, too, the commercial relations proposed between Cuba and the United States.

To predict the form of government to be proposed by the convention would be premature. Only one thing is certain, and that is that the United States cannot and will not step in and override any wise form of constitution or government that the people of the island decide upon. It was explicitly declared in Congress's resolutions of intervention that this country was seeking not conquest, but the provision of good, just and stable government for the Cubans. The faith of the United States is pledged, and there is every purpose of keeping that faith. In the negotiations that may be said to have started in the opening of the constitutional convention the rights of both high contracting parties should be considered and observed. In the interests of peace the plan accepted must have the sanction of the United States and the unqualified approval of Cuba. The first agreement reached may be but temporary and subject to amendment in the light of further relations and experiences. FITZHUGH LEE.

VIEWS OF NEW-YORK'S NEW GOVERNOR.

The development of the arts, the inestimable benefits received from the many scientific discoveries and the moral, physical and mental advancement in our people and their surroundings during the last century impose greater duties and greater responsibilities upon succeeding generations. These obligations should be so discharged that all the people shall share in those advantages which relate to their pleasures, comforts and necessities. Our country, which has achieved such a high position among the nations of the earth, should maintain it, not by force of arms, but by her efforts in the cause of humanity. Individuals and governments should seek the same end—to avoid strife, as long as is consistent with honor, to inspire love of country and to enforce respect for religion and order. B. B. ODELL.

WE NEED A LARGER ARMY.

Detroit, December 24, 1900.

In our new extension of territory, and largely among half civilized people, it will be necessary to have an army to enable us to show force if we do not use it; and being thus extended we are, like all nations doing business away from home, liable any day to become involved in a controversy similar to the late affair with China. For all such emergencies we should be prepared at all times.

In the United States, while there is no danger of outbreaks among the law abiding, bread or money winning classes, yet at all times we are subject to the menace or dangers caused by those who make their living by inciting others to riot, and as against those we should always be prepared to act promptly. As a rule, a force really prevents the need of its use. R. A. ALGER.

EX-GOVERNOR BLACK'S WARNING.

The most imperative message from this century to the next will be, "Get ready." That message will mean even more now than it would have meant from the last century to this. We have pushed out our boundaries and have given bonds for enterprises which can neither be expressed nor foreseen. Our domain is not all on land as formerly, but is now mostly under water. Having enlarged our dominion we must now get ready to take care of it. Self-glorification will not do it; nothing will, except an army that can protect us here and a navy that can protect us everywhere. The last war was a triumph by default, and it should not lead us to a mistaken sense of our power. Power is demonstrated not by whipping a weak enemy, but in being greater than a strong one. Chasing a timid and retreating foe falls far short of proving a capacity to win in a collision with one which is both resolute and equipped. Signs are appearing in various parts of the heavens which indicate that the storm may break and descend upon this country. A policy which is pinched down to the limits of a false National economy, or founded upon National egotism, is the result not of statesmanship, but of folly. The wise will mingle with their celebrations of past victories preparations for future struggles. FRANK S. BLACK.

BISHOP DOANE'S MESSAGE OF PATIENCE AND TRUST.

The nineteenth century has a mixed message to the twentieth. With all the marvellous summary of attainments and achievements set down on the credit side of its journal, it has come short of just the things whose accomplishment was so much hoped for. Three wars begun and no one of them ended; a great political crisis passed, and new anxieties instantly opening along international lines; a full flood of prosperity, with its payment for labor, arrested and paralyzed by contentions and combinations—surely almost an accumulation of signs which seem to portend "the end of all things," and "the end is not yet." But the old century passes on to the new doubts to be solved, difficulties to be settled, incomplete issues to be wrought out to their completion. And its message is a message of patience and trust. There is an important lesson in the word which the Apostle uses when he sets aside "man's judgment." He speaks of it as "a man's day." This is what we are always doing, fixing a time and a near time. "God," as the old father said, "is patient because eternal." "He sitteth beneath the cherubim, be the earth never so unquiet." WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE.

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