Only-Woman's-Page

FRENCH BALL GOWN OF SOFT SATIN WITH OVERDRESS OF TULLE.

ELEGANT EVENING WRAP.

WHERE TO GO TO-DAY.

Regular monthly meeting of the Demorest Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the home of Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, "The Wollaston," Ninety-sixth-st. and Broadway, 2:30 p. m.

Last lecture in the course on "The Philosophy of Plato," given by Professor Edward Howard Griggs, under the auspices of the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, at the Tuxedo, Madison-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., 11 a. m.

Regular meeting of the Wednesday Afternoon Club, at the home of Mrs. A. B. Stone, No. 150 Central Park South, 2:30 p. m.

Weekly prayer meeting of the Ladies' Christian Union, in the chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth-st. and Sixth-ave., 11 a. m.

Meeting of the Stony Wolde Sanatorium Committee and friends, at the home of Mrs. Samuel M. Jarvis, The Dakota, No. 1 West Seventy-second-st., 2:30 p. m.

All day and evening of prayer, under the auspices of the New-York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Training School and Settlement, No. 463 West Thirty-second-st. Mrs. Bottome and others will take part.

Social meeting of the Fort Greene Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, No. 157 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 2:30 p. m.

NON-PAYING EMPLOYERS.

A VIGILANT EYE IS KEPT ON THEM BY THE WORKING WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

"Getting women what is their own and helping them to help themselves, is the object of the Working Woman's Protective Union," said Mrs. M. J. Kemp, superintendent of that institution yesterday. "Many and many a woman goes hungry in this city because she cannot get the money she has earned."

One of the most pitiful cases that ever came under the jurisdiction of the society is awaiting trial in one of the courts now. The plaintiff is a deaf mute, who has kept herself and aged mother, who is an invalid, with heart trouble, from becoming public charges by making artificial leaves at two cents a gross and violets at seven cents, and only long days that have extended far into the night have kept the little home.

Pleading "bad luck" and "no money," the employer has paid in small instalments, promising to give the lump sum soon, until a debt of $64 72 has accumulated. This, a fortune to the helpless, penniless women, he refuses to pay.

It is just such stories as this that Mrs. Kemp and the officers of the society listen to on "claimants' day," which occurs every other Wednesday. At these times it is usual to find every available seat in the office, at No. 59 Clinton Place, filled, while groups of poorly clad, weary-eyed women stand about eager to tell the story of their grievances. Frequently debtor and creditor meet there, and after hot words and native expressions, which are calculated to move a listener to laughter and to tears at the same time, the difficulty is often, by tactful arbitration, settled then and there. But when this fails, unless the creditor leaves the city, he pays the bill, or, if it is within $50, under the Working Women's act he goes to Ludlow Street Jail for fifteen days.

Five hundred and fifty-seven claims amounting to $4,483 30, were collected by the organization last year. Of the 557 debtors, nearly half were women and fully two-thirds were foreigners. Seven claims, aggregating $240, in sums from $5 to $100, are now in court, and the whereabouts of other debtors are being sought.

The society undertakes the collection of claims, however small, if the creditors are working women. As a rule the small amounts are most needed. It is said that the city is thronged with employers who make it their business to defraud working women, and in many cases they are themselves women. For thirty-eight years the work of the organization has gone steadily on, bringing to the bar of justice and often to prison those who would defraud their women employes, and it has taken in no instance a cent of remuneration from its clients. The work of the society increases yearly. When a debtor is a victim of circumstances and shows a disposition to pay he is favored and allowed an opportunity to settle the matter in instalments, the first object of the union being to act as a mediator, and a claim is never taken to court if it can be avoided. Middlemen, dressmakers and theatrical managers are the most frequent transgressors, but debts are collected for trained nurses, stenographers, teachers and every class and condition of women bread winners except domestic servants, and these are aided if they are without home and friends.

John H. Parsons, the secretary, has given his services as attorney gratuitously for twenty-seven years.

The organization has collected since its establishment nearly $75,000 in sums from a few cents up to scores of dollars, but averaging less than $5 each. All this has represented withheld wages which would otherwise have been lost. It has procured the passage of laws which give special protection to all working women, and in addition it has supplied several hundred thousand applicants with employment, good advice and other needed relief.

RECEPTION TO CITY MOTHERS' CLUB.

Mrs. E. A. Tuttle tendered a reception to the New-York City Mothers' Club, at her home, No. 131 Lexington-ave., on Monday evening. Recitations and songs by Miss Winslow, Miss Prentice and Mrs. Knapp added much to the evening's enjoyment. Among those present were Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, president of the National Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Green, Mrs. Lilian Devereux Blake, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. M. E. Atkinson, Miss A. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Schietlen, Mrs. Charles M. Benedict, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Lionel Sutro and Mrs. Almon Hensley.

WHEN PURCHASING
Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Perfumes, Sachets, Toilet Waters, Dental and Talc Powders,
BE SURE TO GET STANDARD ARTICLES.
COLGATE'S
Toilet Requisites are the Best.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN
Yields to 20th Century Science. Oriental Compound treatment positively eradicates pimples, blackheads, withered cuticle and all disfigurements of the face. A sceptical lady suggested being photographed, which are now on display at the parlors, proving the result of this new treatment, transforming a disfigured old lady to a young woman of thirty. No inconvenience to patients.
ELLA MEARS BRANDENBURG, 432 5th Ave.

STYLES FOR NEXT SEASON.

SKIRTS MADE TO FIT THE STRAIGHT FRONT CORSET—WHITE TO BE A FAVORITE.

Never were there more novelties in hosiery and underwear than the shops are showing at the present time. It seems settled that fancy stockings are to be worn almost exclusively, and that colors are to take precedence of black. Color has appeared in jersey underwear, too, in an entirely new character, and is guaranteed not to fade. Even union suits now can be bought in light blue, pink, lavender and écru.

The straight front corset is growing in popularity, and the indications are that the old styles will have disappeared entirely in another year. Summer corsets in girdle and Empire fashions are shown in large quantities, so it is evident that the merchants expect a demand for them.

The straight front corset has necessitated a "straight front petticoat," and the new skirts of fine quality are cut to fit the figure produced by it. Embroidery is more often seen on these dainty skirts than lace, and hemstitching and tucks appear on many. The white skirt will be worn the coming summer in preference to silk, owing to the vogue that thin white goods are certain to have in gowns.

Corset covers are the filmiest, most artistic creations imaginable, to suit the extreme delicacy of the coming shirt waist. They, too, are made to conform to the straight front corset model, being longer in front.

Some lovely new nightdresses have boleros of fine embroidery or lace. Others have fichu and surplice arrangements, and still others are made like babies' long dresses, with front breadth ornamented by rows of insertion.

Silk skirts, like the white, are being fitted to the new corset, and are so perfectly adjusted to the dress skirt that the sheath effect is increased. Many of them would serve admirably as drop skirts under the transparent fabrics that are to be so popular. It will be imperative next season that the petticoat shall fit as correctly as the dress skirt, otherwise the latter will be spoiled in effect. The sheathlike fashion is firmly established, and the princess skirt, which is one of the spring novelties, will accentuate the clinging character of the gown, so that the slightest fulness in the petticoat, elsewhere than a trifle at the back, would mar the smoothness beyond hope.

Most ornate effects are seen in the chemises worn by many fashionable women. They are really a combination of corset cover and underpetticoat, and are the prettiest article of underwear in a woman's wardrobe. The present mode has no waste of material, and falls almost without a fold from bust to knee. The upper part is trimmed daintily, and the lower is ruffled and inserted and tucked. The material is finest nainsook, and everything pertaining to the garment must be of corresponding delicacy.

WOMAN CHOSEN AS SCULPTOR.

Miss Gail Sherman, of Syracuse, has been chosen as the sculptor of the monument to be erected in that city to the memory of Hamilton S. White. The memorial calls for a granite arch base, with a bronze pedestal and bust of Mr. White, also in bronze. At the sides of the monument there will be bronze figures. Miss Sherman will do her work in this city in order to receive criticisms from French and St. Gaudens, both of whom have promised to aid her.

Mr. White was known as the citizen chief of the Fire Department of Syracuse, and gave his services without compensation for twenty years. He met his death while fighting the flames at a fire in March, 1899. Twelve thousand dollars has been subscribed for the memorial.

Miss Sherman has also received the commission to design the memorial tablet which is to be placed in the John Crouse College of Syracuse University to Leroy M. Vernon, former dean of the institution. The tablet, which is to be of bronze, will be finished by commencement time in June, when the ceremonies accompanying its permanent placing will be held. Miss Sherman obtained her art education in this city and in Paris.

MARTHA WASHINGTON EUCHRE.

A new departure in progressive euchre parties has originated with the Junior Auxiliary of the Guild for Crippled Children. It is designated as a Martha Washington Euchre, to be given on Monday evening, February 11, at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st.

The president, Mrs. James Ewing, will be dressed as Martha Washington, and the young women members of the auxiliary will appear in Colonial costumes. Three theatre boxes and many other prizes have been contributed as awards to the winners in the game. Tickets are $1 each, and may be obtained from the treasurer, Miss Clara Wagner, Hotel Savoy.

The work of this auxiliary is very expensive and laborious, and could not be so successfully carried on if the managers, including Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish, and their friends did not aid so materially with their time, thought and money.

DR. LLOYD'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

A short sketch of the life of Dr. Rachel Lloyd, who died a short time ago, has been published recently. Dr. Lloyd was professor of chemistry at the University of Nebraska, and her degree was conferred by the University of Zurich, where she was a student for two years, which was a great honor, as such a degree in chemistry had been conferred upon a woman only once before by a Continental university.

It was not until she became a widow that Mrs. Lloyd began to study chemistry, although she had become interested in the science because her husband was a chemist. She attended Ratcliffe for seven years, and then, as there was no college in America where she could obtain a degree, she went to Switzerland.

While in Europe Dr. Lloyd investigated the culture of the sugar beet, and when she became assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Nebraska she became convinced that the climate and soil of that State were adapted to sugar beet growing. As the university is at Lincoln, where the experimental station of Nebraska is also located, she, in association with Professor H. H. Nicholson, began experimenting, and in four years the first sugar factory was established. Beet sugar is now a leading industry of Nebraska, and Professor Nicholson says that Dr. Lloyd is entitled to the greater part of the credit as she did most of the work.

Dr. Lloyd was a member of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, of Frankfort, Germany; the English Chemical Society, the American Chemical Society, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, also of the Hayden Art Club, Browning Club and Photographic Society, of Lincoln, Neb.

THE SUCCESSFUL COPYIST.

A WOMAN WHO HAS MADE A NEAT SUM IN RUNNING A COPYING OFFICE TELLS HOW IT CAN BE DONE.

A woman who has been so successful in conducting a typewriting office that she has retired from business with a snug sum that yields her a comfortable yearly income, in an interview with a Tribune reporter yesterday said:

With a liberal allowance of brains, a little ready money and an unlimited amount of tact a well educated woman has a very good chance of successfully running a typewriting office. It sounds, it must be confessed, a little like one of those prescriptions found in seventeenth century books. I have one that belongs to a faraway grandmother, wherein the reader is directed in case of "feaver" to "take ye eie of a rayven six months old" and a portion of "ye brayne of a whyte nighte-fowle" (kind of "fowle" not specified) and several other equally easy to be obtained articles, and, after mixing them with "wyne of Arabya," to look confidently forward to a perfect cure. Yet, nevertheless the above qualifications are indispensable to success.

An all round education is necessary, one wherein are to be found no slipshod spelling, no down at heels grammar, no confusion of tenses and such enormities, for many and grievous are the sins of authors in these respects, and clever copyists know how to hide their failings, correct their errors and save them to some extent at least from the critic's scalping knife.

WOMEN WHO STAND NO CHANCE.

Uneducated and half educated women are useless in the profession, and it would be as cruel to encourage them to enter it as it is cruel to advise them to stay in it if already there. They are the people who make the ridiculous mistakes that drive the unlucky author frantic; who calmly turn over two pages of manuscript at once and continue copying without perceiving any hiatus in the sense of the matter; who use capitals ad libitum and are liberal in the employment of commas. There is a place for them in the economy of nature, but that place is not to be found within the walls of a copying office.

The "little ready money" needs no explanation, but the need of unusual tact and discretion may. Clients are not always reasonable in their demands nor angelic in their temper, and though the man who ascended the stairs breathing fell threats of vengeance because three hours' work has not been accomplished in twenty minutes invariably becomes meekness personified when brought face to face with the offending power, yet that wholesome change is only brought about by the exercise of considerable tact on the part of such power. And as all work is necessarily of a confidential nature, great discretion must be used and strict silence observed with regard to it when outside the office walls.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF WORK.

The kind of work done in these offices differs greatly, depending largely upon geographical position. Work in a seaport town would differ considerably from work in a manufacturing district, and work in the suburbs differs greatly from that in the city. In the latter, legal work, specifications of all kinds, mining reports, balance sheets and an endless variety of articles having money making for their theme are presented at the office, and copies thereof are usually wanted in a tremendous hurry. Indeed, life in a successful office is lived at high pressure, and the possession of a good temper under trying circumstances is a thing not to be omitted in the list of qualifications.

There is a widespread fiction to the effect that "anybody can type." This is an idea that sends into the profession numbers of people who are looking out for work that can be done with the least possible amount of demand on body and mind. They speedily find out, however, their mistake when once embarked on their career, but at a woful loss of time and money. There are innumerable mysteries into which initiation is necessary with regard to the "setting out" of law documents. Then there are "abstracts," in which a bewildering variety of "margins" have to be observed, and all such rules have to be known by the head of the office, and the observance of them by her clerks carefully enforced.

Duplicating, either by means of carbon sheets or by typing on sheets of wax, and then printing off impressions, is a necessary part of the work to know, and requires a neatness and accuracy that can best be appreciated by the tyro who for the first time undertakes a piece of work of this kind. For the extraordinary way in which impressions come out in the wrong place, or refuse to come out at all, strikes terror into the unaccustomed heart, especially when compared with the beautiful examples turned out by the expert worker with the greatest ease.

HELPS TO A SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

A knowledge of shorthand is imperative, and it must be thorough; it is of little use to be able to take down dictation at a high rate of speed if double the time is spent afterward in ruefully contemplating the hieroglyphics that the writer is utterly unable to read. Nor is it soothing to the client's mind to be presented with a transcript teeming with blank spaces, or, as is frequently the case, with the uneducated writer, full of meaningless nonsense.

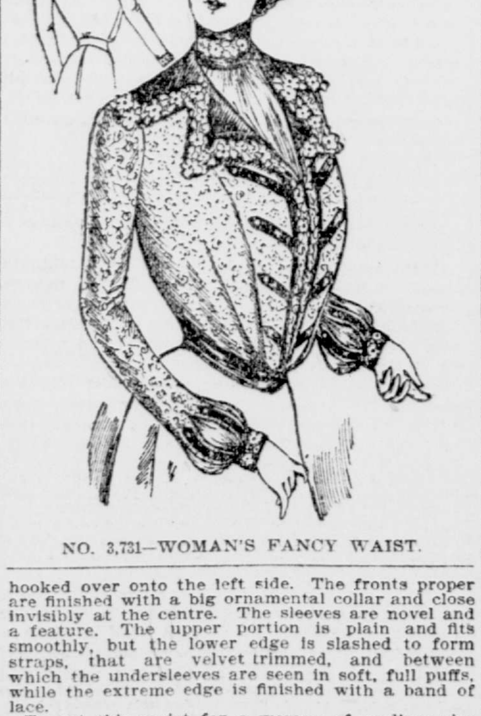
No one should attempt to start an office without some capital. A clientèle cannot be built up in six months, or even a year, and there are many expenses connected with the work that call for a constant outlay. Judicious advertising is decidedly to be recommended; the machines and paper used should be of the best kind and quality, for good work cannot be done with poor materials. With a small sum of money, however, and the necessary qualifications, any intelligent, well educated woman can look hopefully forward to a successful career.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S FANCY WAIST, NO. 3,731, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

The excellent model illustrated is suited both for the odd bodice and the entire costume and almost the entire range of dress materials, crêpe de Chine, albatross and similar lightweight stuffs. As shown it is of foulard, with white figures on a soft gray ground, and is trimmed with panne valvet, cream lace and tiny jewelled buttons, the full front and undersleeves being of white chiffon.

The foundation is a fitted lining that closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the plain back and the full fronts. The full, soft front is attached to the lining at the right side, being included in both shoulder and neck seams, and is



NO. 3,731—WOMAN'S FANCY WAIST.

hooked over onto the left side. The fronts proper are finished with a big ornamental collar and close invisibly at the centre. The sleeves are novel and a feature. The upper portion is plain and fits smoothly, but the lower edge is slashed to form straps, that are velvet trimmed, and between which the undersleeves are seen in soft, full puffs, while the extreme edge is finished with a band of lace.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size three and a quarter yards of material 21 inches or 24 inches wide, or one and one-half yards 44 inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of mousseline or chiffon for full front and undersleeves, and seven-eighths of a yard of velvet for sailor collar and stock, will be required.

The pattern No. 3,731 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, NO. 3,731.

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

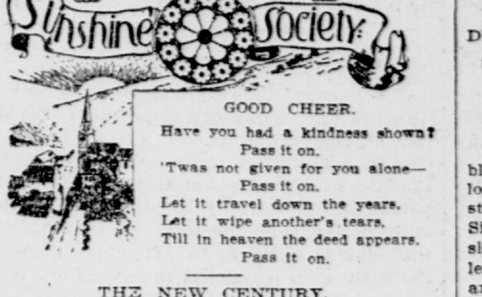
No. 3,731. Bust........in.

Name..

Address..

....

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



GOOD CHEER.

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

THE NEW CENTURY.

When in the dim, gray east shall rise
The morning of thy birth—,
When thy first dawn steps from the skies
Upon the hills of earth—
Shall waiting nations breathless stand
Oppressed with haunting fears
Of what thou holdest in thy hand,
Thou coming Hundred Years?

Or shall a glad world welcome thee
With laughter and a song—
Thou unborn child of Destiny
Whose reign shall be so long?
Who knows!—we only know that thou
Shalt enter like a king
Into thy courts—that we must bow,
Whatever thou dost bring.

What matters whether war or peace
Thy heralds shall proclaim—
The story of the centuries
Is evermore the same!
Thy children-years shall tell abroad,
Through all thy mighty span,
Naught but the Fatherhood of God—
The Brotherhood of Man.
—(The Independent.

SOMETHING TO READ.

Mrs. Stetson, of California, has made a strong plea for reading matter for "our boys" at Manila. A thousand envelopes containing choice clippings suitable for sick American soldiers in hospitals in and around Manila are wanted. The magazine sections and Sunday supplements of newspapers are also desired. Sunshine members who are interested in our sick soldiers in that distant land are invited to collect such reading matter and mail it direct to Annie A. Robbins, chief nurse at Santa Mesa, United States Hospital, Manila, P. I. Large envelopes holding a number of clippings can be mailed unsealed for one cent postage. Illustrated papers and supplements will not cost more than two cents' postage. How small will be the trouble and expense in sending this sunshine compared with the joy of the sick soldiers in receiving it! Mrs. Stetson writes: "I do not fear an oversupply, as I have heard several of our city boys who have returned say that, aside from the heat, the enforced idleness was one of the greatest hardships they endured. 'Oh, for something to read!' is the cry of the boys at the front, so they tell me."

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. Perry has sent a nightgown for the sick baby in the hospital. This and the socks from Bloomfield, N. J., have been forwarded to the little one. Mrs. George C. Stebbins has contributed three boxes of comfort rolls for invalids; Mrs. J. L. Godfrey, two lovely scrap books made of short magazine stories and pictures. The colored pasteboard covers are decorated with pictures, and the books are held in place with brass fastenings. A handsome Verdi calendar has been received, without a name, and it will be sent to an invalid who is fond of music; a roll of reading and some pieces of music have been contributed by Miss E. L. Tompkins.

Mrs. A. C. Packard, superintendent of the "Little Mothers'" Aid Association, gratefully acknowledges the large package containing the afghans, handkerchiefs, etc., contributed by Mrs. Remsen. She writes: "I have no words to express the brightness that comes into our lives through the kindness and generosity of the T. S. S. members."

Will Mrs. John Lane, who offered "The Christian at Work," please send it to Mrs. J. J. Guernsey, of No. 521 North Jay-st., Rome, N. Y.? Mrs. Guernsey has paid her T. S. S. dues by sending reading to Michigan and Connecticut.

FOR THE MAINE CHILDREN.

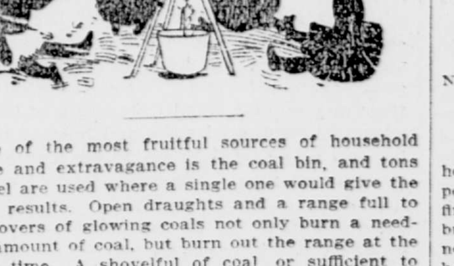
Mrs. William I. Wood, Mrs. A. L. Fitch and Miss Jennie Henderson will respond to the call for mittens for the poor children in Maine.

AN INVALID'S NEED.

The special attention of the president has been called to the need of a new T. S. S. member of Manhattan. The poor girl has been paralyzed and helpless for twenty-seven years, and during all the long, weary days of those years she has sat almost in the same corner of a rather desolate room. She has longed to get out and enjoy the fresh air, but without a wheel chair has been unable to do so. Says one who knows her well: "I think it is one of the most worthy cases for helpful assistance that I have met on the East Side. The long and wearisome waiting has raised some doubts in the mind of this suffering one. If God loves her, why should she suffer so long? Perhaps the T. S. S. may be able to gratify the pent up desire of this poor heart for a chair, and so be the instrument under God to restore confidence, as well as a large degree of happiness, to this unfortunate soul."

The president desires to say that a chair can be procured at a small cost for this afflicted member, and any one who desires to pay his or her Sunshine dues by helping in this matter will please communicate with the office.

God sets some souls in shade alone,
They have no daylight of their own:
Only in lives of happier ones
They see the shine of distant suns.
—(Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.



One of the most fruitful sources of household waste and extravagance is the coal bin, and tons of fuel are used where a single one would give the same results. Open draughts and a range full to the covers of glowing coals not only burn a needless amount of coal, but burn out the range at the same time. A shoveful of coal or sufficient to lightly cover the fire will accomplish as much as a half scuttleful, excepting in the increase of the coal man's trade.

For a small range nut coal is best; for a large one small egg coal. Red ash coal makes a hotter fire, with fewer cinders, than the white ash, and the latter burns more slowly. For these reasons an equal mixture of the two is a wise economy. The ashes taken from the fire should never be thrown into the can until they are sifted. The cinders thus obtained can be used on the fire at times when the greatest heat is not needed. But they should always be added after the fresh coal is well aglow.

A third of a cupful of kerosene with which to saturate the kindling and coal before putting it in the range will facilitate the housemaid's morning work, whether or not the fire has been kept overnight. Kerosene should never, however, be poured directly into a stove, either from the cup or can. The best way is to lay the wood on a shovel and cover it there with the oil, and then add a sprinkling to a shovelful of coal. Many housekeepers insure their kitchens against accident from this cause by leaving a part of a cupful of oil for the servant's use and locking the rest in the storeroom.

A handful of sugar will revive an expiring fire as quickly as will kerosene, but happy the housewife whose maid is ignorant of the fact. This accounts in many cases for the rapid disappearance of the kitchen sugar supply.

To know how to have the oven at the right temperature for the various foods cooked in it requires study and experience. There are, however, a few arbitrary rules that can be safely followed. For loaf cakes made with butter, the oven is at the right temperature when the bare hand can be held at the hottest place for about twenty seconds, or while thirty is being counted slowly. The same temperature is required for bread. For cake, the heat of the oven should be kept steady, and the oven doors should be opened and closed quickly without a jar when it is necessary to look in. After the bread has risen and yellowed on the top, if one side is baking faster than the other it should be turned around, and if there is danger of its browning too fast it can be covered with a paper. A somewhat lower temperature is better for the bread after it has risen to its full height. One old housekeeper always tests her oven by touching the outside of the oven door with her wet finger. If it "hisses" she considers it ready for her baking. This, however, guards against too low heat, but not against too great heat. For spongecakes an oven is at the right temperature when a piece of white paper will turn yellow in five minutes. This is also suitable for thin layer cakes.

An oven cannot be too hot for a roast of meat during its first ten minutes of baking, because the object is to form a brown crust over it, which shall keep the juices in. After that time the draughts should be closed, a lid removed from the top of the range and the oven brought down to a moderate temperature. If, however, the oven is not hot enough when the meat is ready to be put in, the roasting pan may be heated very hot on the top of the stove and the meat may be seared all over its surface there. Then it can safely be placed in a moderate oven.

ELEVATED ROADS BLOCKADED.

DELAY IN EARLY MORNING TRAFFIC ON SIXTH AND NINTH AVE. LINES—ENGINE DERAILED AT FIFTY-THIRD-ST. CURVE.

The Sixth and Ninth ave. elevated roads were blocked early yesterday by the derailment of a locomotive on the southbound track at Fifty-third-st. and Ninth-ave. Engine No. 171, drawing a Sixth-ave. train down to the South Ferry, was slowly rounding the curve at 5:45 a. m., when it left the rails. It went a few feet over the sleepers and was then brought to a standstill. The five cars behind the locomotive were most of them still on that part of the track which stretches along Ninth-ave., so that the line was completely blocked for southbound trains.

A long line of blocked cars soon extended on the down track as far north as One-hundred-and-fourth-st. It was not until nearly 7 o'clock that a sign was displayed by the ticket sellers at stations along Columbus-ave. and on the Ninth-ave. road announcing the blockade, and the selling of tickets was discontinued. By that time most of the men and a few of the women in the stalled trains had left the cars and walked along the treacherous pathway beside the tracks to the nearest station, where they descended to the street and took the surface cars.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting the locomotive back on the track. Shortly before 7 o'clock the cars to which it was attached were drawn back by another engine, so that the down track on Ninth-ave. was cleared. Sixth-ave. trains were then run on this track as far south as Fiftieth-st., where they were switched to the middle or express track. They were backed up to Fifty-fourth-st. and Ninth-ave., where they were switched to the up track, and on this track they went south around the curve to Eighth-ave. and Fifty-third-st., where they were switched back to the southbound track. The derailed locomotive was in such a position that it blocked the up track of the Ninth-ave. road, but not the express track or the curve of the north track used by the Sixth-ave. trains. The switching of the train to the up track produced a temporary blockade on that side of the Sixth-ave. road also, so that the accident for a time tied up trains in both directions. Passengers who had made their way to the street had to pay another fare on the surface cars. The derailed engine was got back on the rails and the curve cleared shortly before 8 o'clock.

The employes of the road, when inquiries were made as to the cause of the delay, invariably professed ignorance, and referred inquirers to the offices in the Western Union Building. It was said at the office of Vice-President Skitt of the Manhattan road that engine No. 171, which was a light one, was the engine which left the track. It was said that only the inside drivers went off, and that not more than about an hour and twenty minutes' delay resulted. Delays occur so rarely, it was remarked, that little complaint ought to be made about yesterday's accident, which was said to be unavoidable.

COLER PROMISES REVELATIONS.

REPLIES TO SCANNELL AND IS PREPARING TO SHOW FIRE DEPARTMENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

Employes in the Finance Department had not gone far yesterday in an examination of the records which are expected to show that many supplies for the Fire Department have been purchased at extravagant prices since Commissioner Scannell has been in control of the Department. It may be several days before the statement by Controller Coler on that subject which has been promised is ready. The Controller yesterday gave out the following statement regarding Commissioner Scannell and his friend Mr. Marks, the agent for the sale of Fire Department supplies:

The Commissioner states that he is "very sorry for Mr. Coler if he has permitted the Department to make such gross expenditures. If the Fire Department has been wasting public moneys, why, the fault lies with those who sanctioned the expenditures. I cannot spend $20 for supplies without it is approved by the Controller."

This statement on its face would seem to be a true one, but as a matter of fact when the Commissioner enters into an agreement with the contractor for the furnishing of supplies and forwards to this office a bill for the agreed price the Controller has no recourse but to pay the amount of that bill in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into with the head of the Department. This has been decided time and time again by the courts when the Controller has attempted to reduce a bill which he considered excessive, even though an agreement had been entered into.

In the particular case of the Fire Department nearly all of the supplies are furnished under the terms of a contract or agreement, and positive evidence as to the excessive prices charged for certain supplies has been placed in possession of this office, but because of an agreement having been entered into with the Department the courts have decided that the city must pay unless we can prove fraud or collusion. We cannot prove either in this case, but Mr. Marks openly admits combination.

With this provision of the law Mr. Marks is entirely familiar, and in calling at this office in relation to a claim which required explanation has based his demands for payment on the ground that the supplies were furnished under an agreement.

As an example of live business talent we can probably all admire Mr. Marks, who by his own admission never sold one dollar's worth of supplies to the Fire Department, and who now softly admits that he receives nearly every contract for supplies from that Department. This business talent impresses one most strongly when it is stated that previous to the administration of Mr. Scannell there was no competition for furnishing supplies to the Department, but that now the supplies are furnished under competition, and he gets them.

W. L. Marks has declared that he has collected commissions from the manufacturing companies whose goods he has sold to the Fire Department, but he has denied that he ever represented to the companies that he had a "special pull" with Commissioner Scannell. He formerly had a partner, who was said to have told the companies that the firm had special facilities for selling goods to the Fire Department, but Marks and his partner dissolved their firm some time ago.

MANY GOLF SETS DESTROYED.

NOT WATER ENOUGH TO EXTINGUISH THE FIRE AT THROG'S NECK ON MONDAY.

In the fire at the Century Country Club golf house at Throg's Neck on Monday afternoon, reported in yesterday's Tribune, two hundred and fifty sets of golf sticks and the golf house were burned up at a loss of $10,000. The firemen could not get sufficient water to pour on the burning house and they had to tear it down. It was with great difficulty that they saved the handsome mansion of the club, a hundred feet from the golf-house.

Sparks were falling in showers on the mansion roof, and the firemen poured bucket after bucket of water on the roof, and streams of water were kept pouring on it to prevent the sparks setting fire to it. Meantime the rest of the firemen worked with picks and axes on the golf house and tore down what was not burned down.

CITY SALARIES INCREASED.

Owing to the resignation of two assistants in the Bureau of Street Openings, Law Department of the city, the other employes of that bureau have had their salaries increased, in order to make them equalize with the salaries of other assistants and computers in the Law Department. The equalization does not increase the expense of the bureau. The increases are as follows: L. Howell La Motte, assistant, from $1,200 to $1,500; Raphael Tobias, assistant, from $1,200 to $1,500; James C. Brady, assistant, from $1,200 to $1 500; James R. Fitzgerald, assistant, from $1,200 to $1,500; Chief Computer of Accounts Thomas C. Blake, from $3,000 to $4,000; Computer of Accounts Edward A. Quirk, from $1,100 to $1,200; Computer of Accounts Owen D. Healy, $1,200, promoted to supervisor of accounts, $1,500, and Michael J. Morrisson, chief clerk and bookkeeper, from $1,800 to $2,000.

SMALL STRIKES AMONG TAILORS.

A number of small strikes were started on the East Side yesterday by the tailors belonging to the Brotherhood. The strikes are against the task system. The men receive allotments of a certain number of coats for a day's work. Of late, however, the tailors declare that they have so many garments that it is impossible to make them up in ten hours. The officers of the Brotherhood say that there will be no general strike, but that the fight will be made against those contractors who have failed to live up to their agreement.

WOMAN BADLY BURNED.

A FIRE IN HARLEM IN WHICH SEVERAL WERE INJURED.

Naphtha caused a disastrous fire at 10:30 a. m. yesterday in the house No. 402 East One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st., occupied as a dyeing and cleaning establishment by Eugene Le Pienne, who lives with his wife, Ernestine, and his son, Eugene, jr., fifteen years old, on the second floor of the house. An employe lighted a gas radiator which stood in the parlor hallway. The whole house was permeated with the fumes of naphtha, with which the employes were cleaning clothes, and soon the fumes ignited, there was an explosion, and fire spread rapidly through the house.

Mrs. Le Pienne and her son, Eugene, were in the second story of the house. As soon as the fire broke out the boy took his mother by the hand and started to lead her down stairs. She tripped at the top step and fell headlong down the entire flight. The boy ran down after her and attempted to drag her out on the stoop, and in doing so his hair was burned from his head and he was badly scorched about the hands and face. Meanwhile the woman lay at the foot of the stairs with her clothing ablaze. The firemen carried Mrs. Le Pienne out into the street. She was terribly burned about the hands, face and body.

In the back parlor of the house there were two women and a man. The women were Anna Fritch and Anna Weldt, who were employed as pressers. The man was Henry Marks, who belongs in Paterson, N. J., and who was on a visit to the house. When the explosion came these three made their way to the rear window. Marks, excited, jumped into the yard, a distance of about twelve feet. He sustained a fracture of the left ankle. The two women climbed down the leader, and each had their hands badly lacerated.

Mr. Le Pienne, who was in his office, in the front parlor of the house, ran out as soon as the explosion occurred, and in passing through the hallway to the street his eyebrows, mustache and hair were badly singed. There was some delay in getting ambulances, but when they arrived Mrs. Le Pienne, her son, Eugene, and Marks were taken to Harlem Hospital for treatment. Mrs. Le Pienne was so badly burned about the body, face and hands that the doctors believe she cannot recover.

The firemen made short work of the fire after their arrival, but the upper floors of the house and the rear parlor were wrecked. The loss is placed at about $1,500.

NEW-YORK STATE HOP MARKET.

HEAVY BUYING BY BREWERS STRENGTHENS ITS TONE AND FAIR PRICES RULE.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 29 (Special).—The tone of the hop market in New-York State has improved greatly in the last week or ten days. The brewers appear to have decided that this is the best time to stock up, and are doing so. The stocks held by growers are becoming lighter, and already are reduced to a volume much lower than has been usual at this time of year for many years. The market remains steady, in spite of these changes. There is continued trading in all sections of the State where hops are grown. Quotations range from 15 to 17 cents for hops of New-York State growth of 1900. The range covers the quality, and the prices seem to be satisfactory to the majority of growers who have their hops on hand and are now letting go.

Brewers are interested and are placing a few orders daily, many taking entire stocks, and others placing orders for hops that will fill the capacity of their storehouses. Sales in Utica alone in the last week amounted to about forty thousand pounds, at figures ranging between 15 and 16½ cents. This is a shade better than at the opening of the year, but several growers are holding out for 17 cents, and are getting it.

VERDICT OF $1,500 FOR A BROKEN LEG.

RENDERED AGAINST THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY IN FAVOR OF A CHILD.

Edward A. Scott, counsel for Samuel Lifshitz, now five years old, obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court yesterday, after a trial before Justice Blanchard and a jury, for $1,500 in favor of the child against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The little boy, who was only three years old when the accident occurred for which he sought to recover damages, was walking across the street at the juncture of Jefferson-st. and East Broadway, on June 5, 1899, with his father, Harris Lifshitz. His father was wheeling a baby carriage and held the child's right hand, with the handle of the baby carriage in his left hand. A large van was passing, which obstructed the view, and a horsecar of the Drydock, East Broadway and Battery Company, which is now controlled by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, suddenly appeared, almost on the child and his father.

In endeavoring to draw back the baby carriage from the feet of the approaching horses, Lifshitz allowed the boy's hand to slip from his grasp. The child stumbled and fell under the feet of one of the horses, and sustained a fracture of the right thighbone, which was badly broken. The defence was that the accident was caused by the negligence of the child and the want of due care on his father's part.

LAWYERS FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

JUSTICE LEVENTRITT SAYS THE DIGNITY OF HIS COURT MUST BE SUSTAINED.

Joseph Martin and William Martin, lawyers, of No. 302 Broadway, were yesterday fined $250 each by Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, for contempt of court, and were ordered to be imprisoned until their fines are paid. The Martins were attorneys for Emanuel Popper in an action brought by him against the Order of Chosen Friends, in which the appointment of a receiver was asked. Justice Leventritt appointed Jacques Hertz as receiver, and the lawyers the next day made an application before Justice Maddox, in Brooklyn, for a discontinuance of the suit. The application was granted and the Martins then renewed the suit, and applied to Justice Smith, in Richmond County, for the appointment of a temporary receiver. Justice Smith appointed William J. Martin as receiver. Justice Leventritt considered the action of the Martins as constituting a contempt of court, and directed them to appear before him and show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt. An examination was held by him, and after hearing the testimony of the Martins and of the receiver Justice Leventritt held the two lawyers were in contempt.

"The Martins," said Justice Leventritt, "had requested the appointment as receiver of one of the officers of this court, and because they were not permitted to dictate that appointment, and failed to induce Mr. Hertz to retain them as his counsel, they defied the Court and sought to annul its action through an application made in another county. Such a procedure will not be countenanced. They are fined $250 each and committed to prison until the fines have been paid."

FUNERAL OF COL. WILLIAM T. SIMMS.

The funeral of Colonel William T. Simms, who died on Monday, as announced in The Tribune yesterday, will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Robert Burns, No. 537 Lexington-ave. Among those who have been invited to attend the funeral are the veterans of the 82d Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

Colonel Simms was born in this city on June 26, 1844. He enlisted as private in the 2d Regiment, New-York State Militia, in April, 1861, which was enrolled before it went to the front as the 82d Regiment, New-York Volunteers. He fought in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged after the first battle of Bull Run. At Gettysburg he was wounded four times. A piece of one of the bullets remained lodged in his chin for the rest of his life. On May 6, 1864, while serving as aid on the staff of General A. S. Webb, he was severely wounded in the head. This wound caused partial paralysis. In the fall of 1864 he joined his regiment again and was commissioned lieutenant and later captain in the 82d Regiment, New-York Volunteers. At the close of the war he was major of the 59th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, with brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, for meritorious service. He was for some time connected with the Internal Revenue Department in this city. He was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. The wounds which he received in the war impaired his health, and caused his retirement from active life about twenty years ago. He death was due to cerebral trouble and pneumonia.

van Houten's Cocoa
is of Unequalled Value as a Household Beverage. Economical, Easy to make—Easy to Digest. Exquisite Flavor.
Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.