Only Woman's Page

ENGLISH AND PARISIAN ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR.

WHERE TO GO TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Vassar Students' Aid Society, at the home of Mrs. William T. Cornell, No. 316 West Eighty-first-st., 4 p. m. Paper on "The Protection of Birds," by Mrs. May Riley Smith. Business meeting at 3 p. m.

Lecture by John Graham Brooks before the League for Political Education, No. 23 West Forty-fourth-st., 11 a. m. Subject, "Tainted Money."

Meeting of the Comparative Literature Society, in the chapter room of the Carnegie Building, 10:30 a. m. Professor Edward Howard Griggs will speak on "The Nature and Sources of Literature."

DISINFECTING BOOKS.

METHODS OF GUARDING AGAINST THE SPREAD OF CONTAGION IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

No little apprehension has been felt this winter by careful persons who dread the deadly microbe lest the circulating libraries be one of the factors in the spread of contagion. The New-York Free Circulating libraries and the Aiguilar Library of the Educational Alliance, all of which send books into the thickly populated parts of the city, make no attempt to disinfect their books. Every library in the city daily receives a list of the infected houses in its borough, and no loans are made in those quarters. If it is known that a book has been in a family with smallpox, diphtheria or scarlet fever, the book is burned at once. In cases of measles and less contagious diseases the books in the libraries mentioned above are aired for a few days. In the library of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, they are fumigated with formaline. In the Brooklyn Public Library, under a previous administration, such books were fumigated in sulphur fumes, but this has not been done recently. When it is known that there is sickness of a dangerous character in a borrower's family, notice is given to burn the book or books without returning them, and no charge is made by the institution for the loss.

Plans for disinfecting every book when it is returned have been considered in some out of town libraries, but this is out of the question where hundreds are handled daily. The usual method of fumigation is simple. The outfit consists of a tight tin box, fitted with a wire, upon which the books are hung, and of the purifying substance, which is placed below and allowed to burn slowly.

Mrs. C. O. H. Craigie, during her administration in the Brooklyn Public Library, made an effort to keep the books clean, and toward this end instituted the Library League, with its motto, "Clean Hearts, Clean Hands, Clean Books." A pretty blue button, bearing the legend "Brooklyn Public Library" and a device in the form of a book, was worn by each member as a reminder of his or her responsibilities as a book borrower. Each signed a pledge to protect the books, not to tear or mutilate them, and to keep the hands as clean as possible while reading them.

When seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday Mrs. Craigie, who is in charge of the travelling library department of the Brooklyn Public Library, was, as she expressed it, "giving her children a bath." Books which showed all stages of soil filled a table at one side, while at the other side stood a row of clean, brightly covered ones. A basin of water in a chair in front of her, a towel over her lap, a sponge in one hand and a book in the other told the story. With firm but gentle strokes she sponged the sides and back of the book, taking especial care to remove the dust from the creases on each side of the back. Placing the volume with the other freshened ones, she said:

"This is the way all my soiled books get treated before they are sent away. Many of our books, too, are purchased from second hand stores, where they have lain on shelves ever since they were published. Grown dusty and dingy with accumulations of the years, a bath brings out their colors again.

GIVING A BOOK A BATH.

Book bathing, however, is a knack, and unless one acquires it more harm than good will be accomplished. You have seen a man calsomining a ceiling? Well, you know the first stroke of the brush leaves a smooth surface, but a second a brush streak. It is exactly so with book sponging; unless care is taken the mark of the sponge will remain. The sponge should be wrung dry, for a little too much moisture will produce blister. After the bath the cover should not be touched, and the book should be placed in a standing position until dry.

The wear and tear of books and consequent expense furnish a weighty problem to every library. The bicycle has been a modern foe to the books, the strap which binds them to the bar pressing them out of shape. The old time method of covering, while destroying much of the individuality furnished by the binding, was something of a preservative, but this is no longer practised. There never was a time when books were so cheap as at present, but material is cheap as well as price, and the books wear out quickly. In public library service, however, Mrs. Craigie thinks it may be well to have the books, especially in the children's department, give out before they are too badly soiled.

The "too true, Angelina," type, who leaves her comments upon the margins of the pages is too often found among book borrowers at the libraries, and it is they who add no small part to the daily work. Every book is looked over carefully upon its return, and all such effusions are erased, unless they are overlooked, before it is again placed on the lending list.

Maps and pictures are torn from books in the lending as well as in the reference departments, but considering the number of people using the libraries daily these things occur seldom. It is in the reading rooms, especially with the daily papers, that the most havoc is done. While the majority of people patronizing reading rooms and libraries would be horrified at the thought of stealing, a large number are of the lawless sort who have strange ideas of right and wrong, of "mine" and "thine." When such persons see articles, items or advertisements of especial interest to them in newspapers they unhesitatingly cut them out, seemingly regardless of the fact that the file is left incomplete.

A controversy is going on at present among librarians regarding the open book shelf system as to its advantages and disadvantages. This has been adopted in the Brooklyn Public Library and in Pratt Library. In the former there have been several thefts, but in Pratt there has been no trouble. If the numbers who are to be seen daily browsing among the contents of the shelves and tables are a criterion, in the minds of those who visit the libraries there is no disagreement as to the merits of the plan.

Anent the discussion that has been going on regarding the necessary qualifications for a head librarian, Melvil Dewey, State librarian, says:

"When we have covered the whole field of scholarship and technical knowledge and training, we must confess that overshadowing all are the qualities of the man. To my thinking a great librarian must have a clear head, a strong hand and, above all, a great heart. He must have a head as clear as the master in diplomacy; a hand as strong as he who quells the raging mob or leads great armies on to victory, and a heart as great as he who, to save others, will, if need be, lay down his life. Such shall be greatest among librarians, and when I look into the future I am inclined to think that most of the men who will achieve this greatness will be women."

Colgate's
FINE TOILET SOAPS.
Vioris—Turkish Bath—White Clematis
Mountain Violets—Cashmere Bouquet.
DIFFERENT IN PRICE and
PERFUME, but ALL OF FIRST QUALITY

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR.

DAINTY NOVELTIES THAT ADD CHARM TO THE COIFFURE FOR EVENING.

The stiffness that has characterized hair ornaments is giving place rapidly to softer and more graceful effects. Prominent among the newer adornments are large roses of silk, with petals dotted by jewelled drops of dew. From this centre delicate foliage or maidenhair fern radiates in soft sprays that nestle with the rose in the hair. The roses are to be found in different colors and tints, as well as black and white, so that all complexions and costumes can be suited in the selection.

These picturesque and somewhat demure ornaments are especially adapted to the long or the low coiffure that is now considered the extreme of fashion, and has a charming effect on the tall, athletic type of girl, tending to a greater delicacy of appearance.

By the petite young woman (there are no old women now, thanks to modern science and art) the roses may be worn just the same, but they have dainty ostrich tips and aigrettes added, to give a hint of stateliness that otherwise might be lacking. This type still clings to the high hair dressing, and the roses lie close to the coil, somewhat low on the side, while the full, thick tip stands "perkily" upright almost in the front. In this way the low and the high modes are happily blended, and fashion and becomingness are at peace.

Butterflies are still popular, and the later examples are of stiffened gauze painted in the natural colors of the great, splendid, tropical varieties. Enamel, also, is used frequently with stunning effect, and the butterfly seems alive as it sways and flashes.

A lovely fashion for a low, loose coiffure, with the front drawn back in large waves, is a series of pearl topped side combs arranged from top of the head to neck, or a string of pearls so twisted in as to produce a similar effect. A diamond and pearl comb above the coil completes the effect.

A half wreath of roses with their foliage is a bewitching fancy for a "full front," low coiffure, when the face is a delicate oval and has the freshness of youth.

Women who have passed the thirtieth milestone should treat flowers warily, as they may sometimes suggest odious comparisons. For them jewels and feathers are safer. One style of flower may be worn, however, without indiscretion—the orchid, and other somewhat formal blossoms, such as the narcissus. These are "dew dropped" with brilliants, and are extremely pretty. Bows and rosettes of white or colored illusion are suitable, too, for young or middle aged, and often are spangled with excellent effect.

Some novelties in combs are made of mother-of-pearl in rich colors, in modes similar to the tortoise shell. Not infrequently they are exquisitely carved and studded with jewels or set in gold. In any case, they are so beautiful in their shimmering opalescence that one wonders that the lovely substance has not been used for the purpose before this time.

Sometimes a small jewelled butterfly or coronet shaped ornament is made the centre of a tuft of tulle, or the base of a tiny ostrich tip or aigrette. Occasionally a diminutive shell or mother-of-pearl comb is used in the same way. The stiffly wired bows are no longer favored, but almost any other idea is accepted, if graceful and becoming.

A TALK BY DR. JACOBI.

SHE BELIEVES IN THE FACULTY OF FORGETTING—ELECTION AT RIVERSIDE DAY NURSERY.

The auxiliary of the Riverside Day Nursery met yesterday afternoon for its annual election of officers at the home of its secretary, Miss Mary Hamill, No. 317 West Eighty-seventh-st. Following the business of the day, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi read a paper, and there was a general reception, with refreshments. Music was contributed by Miss Mary Fuller Clark in several pleasing soprano solos.

Reports of the various committees were presented and a vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president, Mrs. Alfred Whitman, for her active service to the auxiliary during its four years of existence. The treasurer reported the balance of $120 80 to start with on the work of the new year. The officers elected for 1901 are: President, Mrs. Thomas E. Hardenburgh; vice-presidents, Mrs. Eugene H. Porter, Mrs. Alfred Whitman, Mrs. Charles F. Terhune and Mrs. J. E. Masten; secretary, Miss Mary Hamill; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Percy L. Klock, and treasurer, Mrs. Redford J. Mount.

Dr. Jacobi opened her paper with a regret that in ordinary social intercourse there should be so little talk of the Bible, and that it should only be confined to religious people. She said that there are two ways of reading the Bible, and it is hard to disentangle the original significance from the general interpretation.

Dr. Jacobi drew a parallel between St. Paul's belief in "forgetting the things which are behind and reaching forth to the things that are before," with the foot runners of old, who were the only means of conveying news and who passed unheeded all incidents by the roadside in their eagerness to attain their purpose. "In other words," she said, "it is necessary to forget in order to remember."

Dr. Jacobi said further in extenuation of forgetting:

When the memory fails to select, and details are remembered pellmell, and at haphazard are poured confusedly together like a stream of sand, it is usually a sign that the mind has no purpose or possesses too little individuality to be assimilated to any one aspect of things. To quickly detect what is the gist of a situation and to entirely forget what is irrelevant is a sure mark of a superior mind, and this is true not only in observation of external things, but in working out an internal scheme of thought.

The details which are thrown aside and forgotten are like the chips the sculptor's chisel knocks away from his block of marble as he disentangles from the unformed mass the outlines of the statue. In many other ways also may forgetting become the touchstone of character. Thus, there are some persons who forget the reasons for their decisions, and others who, having made their choice, forget that anything can be urged on the other side. In many cases the tenacity of remembrance, far from being a sign of strength, is an indication of cerebral weakness—of poverty of new thought.

Forgetting is not an infirmity or frivolity, but an innate organic necessity, and the mind which refuses to forget is out of harmony with the nature of things.

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.

A SWEET YOUNG FACE.

Along the noisy city ways
And in this rattling city car,
On this the dreariest of days,
Perplexed with business fret and jar,

When suddenly a young sweet face
Looked on my petulance and pain
And lent it something of its grace
And charmed it into peace again.

The day was just as bleak without,
My neighbors just as cold within,
And truth was just as full of doubt,
The world was just as full of sin.

But in the light of that young smile
The world grew pure, the heart grew warm,
And sunshine gleamed a little while
Across the darkness of the storm.

I did not care to seek her name,
I only said, "God bless thy life,
Thy sweet young grace be still the same,
Or happy maid or happy wife."
—(Phillips Brooks.

WORD FROM TEXAS.

President of the T. S. S.: Through the T. S. S. I have received much benefit myself and have been able to scatter some sunshine. Please express my thanks to all who have sent reading matter. Many have neglected to inclose their card or put their name on the wrapper, so I have no way of thanking them by personal note. I have quite a depot for T. S. S. reading matter, which is enjoyed by a large circle. Some of them are consumptives, who have come to this climate hoping to find the healing balm which shall restore them to health. This class is extremely thankful for reading matter, as it helps to pass the long, lonely hours. I am indeed thankful that there is such a society as ours in this land. "Long may it live and prosper." With all good wishes, I am, yours for sunshine,

El Paso, Tex. MRS. C. H. CAMPBELL.

NEW BRANCH.

Mrs. Emma S. Bromley, of Clark's Falls, Conn., has organized a T. S. S. branch, of which she has been appointed president. The other members are Mrs. Ellen M. Lewis, Mrs. C. M. Main, Mrs. Louisa Collins, Mrs. Kate S. Saunders, Louise S. Saunders, Grace D. Lewis, Mrs. Fannie M. Eccleston, Mrs. Alice M. Eccleston, Will F. Eccleston and Will F. Bromley. Mrs. Bromley writes:

Owing to living far apart we will not be able to hold regular meetings, but will do all we can to fulfil our mission as a Sunshine branch. One plan we have on foot is to start a circulating library, which will go from one to another of the members and probably to others, if wanted. When my mother, in Minnesota, wrote me of the comfortable Christmas cheer you had sent her, I could not help telling her how much the sunshine that you had sent for our babies had helped us. It seems almost too good to be true in these times that there are so many people who really care to make other lives brighter. I fear I was becoming uncharitable toward the world in general, because I had come in contact with some people who were far from the T. S. S. ideal; but the weekly reading of your column has made me feel very differently.

ENJOYS SUNSHINE.

Miss H. M. Mellen, of Massachusetts, sends grateful thanks for the books which have been sent to her, and which have helped to brighten the winter days. She would specially like to know the name of the unknown friend who forwarded to her Shakespeare's complete works, that she may send personal thanks. She adds: "The sunshine from the T. S. S. is warm, cheery and lifegiving."

ARTICLES OF CHEER.

K. S., of Washington, D. C., has sent three packages of monograms for little "shut in" children; Mrs. Thatcher has another pair of her dainty bed socks, which has been sent to a member in Connecticut; Mrs. J. B. Lane a box containing clothing, fancy articles, reading, music, etc.; Miss H. L. Mellen, unfinished fancy work, to be passed on to an invalid; Lizzie N. Bailey, a pair of mittens; Miss B., of Manhattan, a fine winter coat; Miss Young, of Washington, has contributed a book for the circulating library of the Bahama T. S. S.; Mrs. P. Brooks a magazine to a minister in North Dakota; S. L. Treat and Mrs. A. A. Coriell, poems asked for.

MONEY RECEIVED.

Mrs. C. H. Campbell has sent $1 as T. S. S. dues for the year; Mrs. H. T. Meddaugh, $1; Mrs. Lillie C. Endicott, 75 cents; Miss Carolyn Gopsill, 35 cents; Mrs. H. K. Brown, 20 cents; S. T. Sprague 10 cents; Minnie Burns, 7 cents, and "Two Friends" $1 for March dues for the endowment fund.

DISTRIBUTIONS.

During the week parcels of good cheer have gone to members in Maine, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, New-York State, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Nebraska, Florida, Michigan, South Carolina and Virginia, besides many articles to needy members in Manhattan and Brooklyn. This cheer consisted of clothing, bed socks, shoulder shawls, shoes, flannels, mittens, books, pictures, silk and woollen pieces, foreign stamps and money for coal and food.

"Whatever the weather may be," says he—
"Whatever the weather may be,
It's the songs ye sing, an' the smiles ye wear,
That's a-makin' the sun shine everywhere."
—(James Whitcomb Riley.

VOTING AT EASTERN STAR FAIR.

The managers of the Eastern Star fair, which closes to-night at Masonic Hall, anticipate making fully $20,000 over and above expenses. This will be a neat sum to add to the Eastern Star Home fund, and much of the success is due to the untiring zeal of the president, Mrs. Virginia T. Mollenhauer, who by her own enthusiasm has inspired others to broader efforts.

The main interest of the fair is centred about the voting contests, Mrs. Alice Willis leading as the most popular sister for the diamond star. For the Eastern Star jewel, which is studded with precious stones in five colors, the votes are piling up for Mrs. Julie Fagan. The $250 lace gown, which is made of Renaissance lace over blue chiffon and blue silk, is being sold on shares, and there is much speculation as to whom the lucky "sister" will be. Shares on the two lots at Bellport, Long Island, are also in much demand.

A commandery sword, a tiger's claw, a Knights Templar charm, a folding chair and a white satin embroidered banner are all to be disposed of by vote.

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

There is not entire agreement, apparently, in the Anti-Vice Committee of Women as regards the methods to be employed. Some wish the public meeting to be on a wholly secular basis and others desire to identify it with the churches. Mrs. Grannis, when asked what course she advocated, said yesterday:

I should like to have all religious bodies represented, but whatever is done should be practical, no matter who does it. Protests and theories are of no use. What we need is to strike at the root of the evil and remove the necessity that often drives men and women into evil. Public institutions should be established where the unemployed could go and earn at least 50 cents a day until better employment could be found. Industrial schools should be opened to teach trades to the young. The iniquitous fining system should be abolished, especially in the cases of women, and transgression of law should be as severely punished in the case of men as women. Disreputable women should be sent to the workhouse and disreputable men heavily fined. It is no use to raid vice-infested districts and simply drive the inmates to another place, thus spreading the evil. We must strike at the beginnings of wrong if we would abolish the wrong.

TO HOLD A COLONIAL RECEPTION.

The King Manor Association at its meeting in the old house in Jamaica yesterday, discussed plans for a Colonial reception to be held there in May. It was suggested that a loan collection of rare curios, antique furniture and pictures be a feature of the occasion.

MISSIONARY TO PEKING.

Miss Effie Youngs, of Waltham, Mass., has just left the East for San Francisco, whence she expects to sail for China on March 7. Miss Youngs has been a missionary in Peking for some years, teaching in the High School for Girls. She came home a year ago for a visit, and delayed her return because of the Boxer uprising. Two of the girls in her school were killed, one being put to death with terrible tortures.

Miss Youngs during her vacation has translated an American arithmetic into Chinese, and will use it in the new school she will organize, the pupils of the old one having been scattered and the building torn down by the Boxers. Miss Youngs is sent out by the New-England Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, and expects to be gone this time about five years.

THEY WANT TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS TAKING EXAMINATIONS.

Thirty ambitious young enlisted men are undergoing an examination for promotion at the Army Building. Under the new Army law all non-commissioned officers and men who have served one year, provided they are single, of irreproachable character and have proved themselves efficient in the manual of arms, are eligible to advancement to the grade of second lieutenant. Among the candidates who will be examined during the next two weeks are promising young men from various points throughout the Department of the East.

The examining board, which was appointed on February 13, consists of Colonel Frank G. Smith, United States Artillery Corps, of Washington; Major W. H. Corbusier, surgeon; Major Anthony W. Vogles, of the Artillery Corps; Captain J. F. Crosby, assistant surgeon; Captain John Conklin, United States Artillery Corps, and First Lieutenant Woodson Hooker, 11th Infantry, who acts as recorder. Colonel Smith, the president of the board, said that the examinations were entirely in writing, and consisted of all the ordinary branches of rudimentary education, together with elementary algebra, trigonometry, geometry and surveying. Candidates must be well up in army regulations, drill regulations and generally fit for service.

REPORTED STEAMSHIP COMBINATION.

RUMOR HAS IT THAT A BIG COMPANY TO CONTROL BRAZILIAN TRADE HAS BEEN FORMED.

Nothing is known here in regard to the report received by cable from Liverpool yesterday that an extensive combination of lines interested in the Brazilian trade, with a capital of £1,000,000, has been formed and that the Booth Steamship Company has acquired the Red Cross Line. It was said at the office of Booth & Co., No. 88 Gold-st., the American agents of the Booth Line, that nothing was definitely known about the reported combination.

At the office of Edmund Reeks & Co., Nos. 113 and 115 Pearl-st., the American agents of the Red Cross Line, a representative said that the firm, being merely agents, would not be likely to receive immediate notice of the change if one had been made in the status of the line. The Booth and Red Cross lines conduct a steamship service between this port and Para, Manaos, Maranham and Ceara. It is said that the cause of the reported amalgamation is the possibility of another company entering the field. The Booth and Red Cross lines, it is believed, have a mutual understanding as to rates.

TO BUILD A MASONIC TEMPLE.

COMPANY TO BE ORGANIZED IN BROOKLYN WITH CAPITAL OF $150,000.

A movement is on foot in Masonic circles to build a Masonic temple in Brooklyn at a cost of about $300,000. It will be erected near Aurora Grata Cathedral, in the neighborhood of Bedford and Gates aves. A Brooklyn Masonic temple company is about to be organized under the laws of this State, with a capital stock, fully paid in, of $150,000, in shares of $50 each. The plan is to erect a six story, modern, fireproof building, furnished with every accommodation for lodges and societies, including a large public hall, stores on the ground floor, reception rooms and business offices.

MARRIAGE HASTENED BY ILLNESS.

FEARS FOR MISS JARVIS'S HEALTH CAUSE MR. M'ELROY'S INSISTENCE ON SPEEDY WEDDING.

Back of the marriage of D. Sidney McElroy, jr., and Miss Anna Milner Jarvis, which was announced yesterday, there is a pathetic story. The marriage took place at the Hotel Manhattan last Saturday. She is believed by her friends to be dying of consumption. According to the story, it was agreed between the young couple, who had been betrothed for almost two years prior to their marriage, that if at any time either was in danger of death the other should insist upon an immediate marriage. This rule was adhered to, and the wedding took place as related. The family have sought to keep the true condition of the young woman from her, and the wedding, which was to have taken place late in the spring, was pushed forward without exciting her fears.

APPEAL FOR THE GOSPEL CAMPAIGN.

The executive committee of the Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign yesterday sent to the ministers and many laymen of this city an address and appeal to join in the work and advance the campaign. The committee believes that the beginning of the century is an especially favorable time to enter upon a great religious revival and that there is an urgent demand among the people for such a movement.

The movement has already been begun in about fifty cities, and letters and literature are being sent to ministers all over the country. Thirty thousand letters have already been sent and many more are being mailed each day.

The committee declares its intention to work through existing organizations and not to seek to arouse the people by evangelistic meetings in public halls. It wishes to build up the churches and create a strong Christian spirit that will be lasting.

The address was prepared by the Rev. Drs. George T. Purves, E. Walpole Warren, David James Burrell, C. W. Millard and Robert S. MacArthur, and two laymen, James Talcott and William Jay Schieffelin.

DINNER TO CELEBRATE HIS ESCAPES.

A rather singular dinner will be given at the Hotel Victoria on March 24 by Victor Fletcher, a well known travelling man of Cincinnati. Mr. Fletcher has been a traveller for about twenty-two years, and in that time has had several narrow escapes from death in wrecks and accidents. He has decided that it is about time to celebrate his good fortune, and accordingly he will entertain a number of friends at dinner. After the dinner Mr. Fletcher will tell about some of the dangers he has passed through safely.

VERDICT FOR $8,000 AGAINST RAILROAD.

A verdict for $8,000 was obtained yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Garretson, in the suit for damages for personal injuries brought by Marguerite Vanderbilt, seven years old, through her aunt, Mary Weglian, against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. On June 12 last the child was crossing the street in front of her home, at Fifty-seventh-st. and Second-ave., when she was struck by a trolley car and her skull, as alleged, was fractured.

NEW FELLOWSHIP AT YALE.

New-Haven, Conn., March 1.—The current issue of "The Yale University Bulletin" announces the establishment of a fellowship in American history through a gift of $10,000 received from Jonathan Buckley, of New-York City, Yale, '79, in behalf of several members of his family.

The fellowship is established in memory of Mr. Buckley's sister, and is open to graduates of any college who are pursuing courses in Yale graduate schools, the incumbent being expected to carry on work under the direction of the professors of history.

VESSELS OVERDUE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, March 1.—The American ship John McDonald and the British ship Khorasan have been added to the list of vessels overdue at this port. The former is now 166 days out from Baltimore for San Francisco, and 20 per cent is being paid to reinsure her. The Khorasan is 210 days out from Tampa for Yokohama, and 15 per cent is being paid on her. The Bertha and Cape Wrath are still at 90 per cent, while the Ardnamurchan, eighty-eight days out from Fraser River for Liverpool, is held at 75 per cent. The H. Hackfeld, two hundred days out from Philadelphia for Nagaski, is at 15 per cent. The Andrada is uninsurable, having been given up as lost.

PAID 11 CENTS; GOT $3,670.

Chicago, March 1.—The identity of the rag dealer who for 11 cents secured a bundle of old clothes containing $3,670 belonging to aged Mrs. Mary Conley, of No. 4,013 Armour-ave., has apparently been discovered. It is thought he is now on board a steamer bound for Germany, and that recovery of the money is doubtful. The police learned that F. Feldman, a rag dealer, had become possessed of a large sum of money on February 21. The money was in bills of various denominations, and $5, $10 and $20 gold pieces. Being unable to count the money, Feldman is said to have called in a neighbor, who summed up the total amount as $3,670. Feldman then started for Europe, and, although a telegram was sent to New-York to detain him, it is believed he had too great a start and is now on the ocean.

NEXT MEETING OF GENERAL FEDERATION.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has announced in a telegram to friends here that the next biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will take place March 1, 1902, in Los Angeles, Cal.

STUDENT BLEEDS TO DEATH.

OVERWORK AT STUDIES CAUSES HEMORRHAGES FROM NOSE AND GUMS.

Elmer W. Roche, a dental student, twenty-one years old, died at his home, No. 225 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from hemorrhage of the nose and gums. The case was reported yesterday to Coroner Burger. Roche was attacked three months ago with hemorrhages, blood flowing from both the nose and gums, and since then the attacks have occurred at intervals with increasing severity, until on Wednesday one occurred which resulted in his death.

Roche had been studying dentistry in a Pennsylvania school for the last two years, and was ambitious to finish his course. In order to do so he remained in school much longer than his condition warranted, hoping from time to time that he would get relief. He decided about a week ago that his case was hopeless and returned home. As the physicians who attended him were reluctant to give a death certificate in the circumstances, they reported the case to Coroner Burger. He issued a certificate after Dr. Hartung, the coroner's physician, had made an investigation.

LARGE ADDITION TO COURTHOUSE.

PLANS PREPARED FOR AN IMPORTANT EXTENSION OF THE OLD BUILDING.

Borings were made in the City Hall Park between the City Hall and the courthouse yesterday for a large extension to the courthouse. In fact, the "extension" and renovation of the courthouse are to cost $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, and it is likely that "'Bill' Tweed's monument," as the courthouse is sometimes called, will hardly know itself when the builders get through. Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany architects, have the work in charge, and it is expected that ground will be broken in a few weeks. The work is under the supervision of Justices Truax, Scott and Dugro, of the Supreme Court, with Justice Truax as chairman of the committee. The extension is to be four stories high, and there will be two stories added to the existing structure. The entire interior of the present building is to be remodelled. The new rotunda is to be 90x100 feet, and better light, new furnishings and new plumbing throughout will thoroughly transform the old building. The extension on the south side is to be torn down and the new extension will occupy its place, with an additional ground space of about seventy feet in the park on the City Hall side.

Justice Truax said yesterday that in order to meet the objection to appropriating park room for the new building the architects had provided for an arcade twenty-five feet wide through the ground floor. The new plan, he said, would leave seventy-five feet of space between the courthouse and the City Hall. The extension will contain twelve courtrooms. On the top floor will be the library and justices' chambers. This will give thirty-two courtrooms altogether. Mr. Truax thinks the justices can get along in the old building while the reconstruction work is going on.

Much surprise was manifested yesterday over the announcement that seventy-five feet of extra space would be taken for the new extension. It was not generally known that any such elaborate ideas with reference to reconstructing the old courthouse were entertained.

TEN DOLLARS FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE PAYS THAT AMOUNT TO PURGE HIMSELF BEFORE JUDGE O'DWYER.

John C. Breckinridge, who was directed to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings in the City Court yesterday before Judge O'Dwyer, or else be held in contempt of court and committed to Ludlow Street Jail, made his appearance after a long delay.

Mme. Louise, a milliner, whose firm is known as Louise & Co., obtained a judgment against Breckinridge nearly a year ago for goods supplied him for friends. Breckinridge was examined in supplementary proceedings in June last, and swore he had no money. He declined to answer certain questions with reference to having given his age as twenty-four when seeking employment in an insurance company as agent, he having said that he was a minor when he ordered the goods from Louise & Co. He said when leaving the courtroom at the time that he had intended to pay the judgment, but had been treated so meanly by the plaintiff and her lawyers that he would go into bankruptcy rather than satisfy it. Louise & Co. at last decided to apply for Breckinridge's committal for contempt, and he was granted until yesterday morning to appear and submit to examination.

Breckinridge was well dressed and carried a cane, which he twirled nervously as he was examined. He said that he lived at No. 31 West Thirty-third-st., and had no bank account and no jewelry. His counsel objected to questions as to property acquired by Breckinridge since June 22, 1900, the date on which the order was served on him, and the court sustained the objection. He testified that he had no property, and never had any bonds or stocks. He said that he had no direct income, but that his board and lodging were provided for him by others. When asked as to whether he had any interest in an inheritance from his grandfather, who died in July, 1899, he replied that he did not know whether his grandfather left a will, because he disliked to ask his grandmother, who was ill, about it. The examination was adjourned. Breckinridge was purged of contempt on the payment of $10 in costs.

DISRESPECTFUL TO MOTHER IN COURT.

MAGISTRATE AT ONCE HAS A CHARGE OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT MADE AGAINST YOUNG MAN.

Harry Lighthall, of No. 126 West Twenty-seventh-st., the son of A. H. Lighthall, who died last Tuesday in the Bartholdi Hotel, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct by his mother. The father was formerly a park commissioner, and was also at one time civil engineer of the Third Avenue Railroad.

The son was with his father at the time of his death, and his mother charges that he took a number of papers of considerable value. She caused his arrest and wished to prefer a charge of larceny against him. He spoke disrespectfully to his mother in court, it is alleged, and the magistrate ordered that a charge of disorderly conduct be preferred against him. The magistrate advised the mother to apply to the surrogate to have an administrator appointed. The son was finally paroled on the charge of disorderly conduct until March 10.

THREE CLAIM HIM AS HUSBAND.

MAN HELD ON CHARGE OF ONE WOMAN; ANOTHER GOES AFTER A WARRANT.

Abraham Reuben, of No. 318 East One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., was held in default of bail under an order to contribute $5 a week toward the support of his wife, Malke, and his two children, who live at No. 23 Forsyth-st., by Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market court, yesterday. Two other women were in court who said Reuben was their husband. Annie Reuben, of No. 35 Allen-st., said that she desired to make a charge of bigamy against him. As her marriage took place in Port Chester, Magistrate Flammer advised her to go there to apply for a warrant.

The defendant denied that he was a bigamist, although he admitted that he had lived with the two other women as a boarder. Wife No. 2 went to Port Chester immediately to apply for a warrant for his arrest.

TRANSFERS TO SEA GATE ASSOCIATION.

The Norton Point Land Company yesterday transferred, for the consideration of $50,000, about three blocks of ground at Sea Gate, together with the beach, about five thousand feet long, and sixty-seven acres of land under water, to the Sea Gate Association, which is composed of all the land owners within the property. The object of the transfer is to place the control and administration of Sea Gate in the hands of the individual property owners.

The Sea Gate Association, which has just been incorporated, has elected E. Dwight, jr., president; John L. Baker, vice-president; William P. Rae, secretary; S. E. Vernon, treasurer, and Allan W. Godwin, Robert Maxwell, Calvin Tomkins, J. F. Ackerman and S. Swain, directors.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AT CORNELL

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN SAYS THEIR INCREASE NECESSITATES EXPENSE WHICH THE STATE SHOULD BEAR.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 1 (Special).—President Jacob Gould Schurman to-day broke the silence which the authorities of Cornell University have preserved ever since the plan of increasing the number of free State scholarships at Cornell from 512 to 600 was made public by Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction for New-York State. The State Superintendent said that, as the number of Assembly districts had increased from 128 to 150, and as eligible candidates had presented themselves in all of these districts, the number of scholarships should be increased. In his official reply President Schurman said in part:

So far as Cornell University is concerned there are certain rights and equities which in this connection I must call to your attention. The original charter of the university provided that the university should annually receive students, one from each Assembly district of the State, free of any tuition fee. Suggested by the regulations for the appointment of cadets to West Point from each of the Congressional districts of the United States, the obvious intent of this clause was to secure the free instruction of one student at a time, but not more, from each of the 128 Assembly districts of New-York. Subsequently the State authorities insisted that the university should keep the free scholars four years. This would make 512 free scholars; yet the university in its loyal desire to serve the State, consented to receive them without any stipulation for a compensation or grant in aid which might fairly have been demanded.

The cost to the university of educating students is about $300 each, and the free education of 512 State students is somewhat over $150,000 a year. You now propose that the university give free instruction to 88 more State scholars annually, making in all 600 a year, instead of 512, as heretofore. These 88 additional scholars will cost the university over $25,000 a year for their education, or the income on an endowment of $1,000,000 at 2½ per cent—a burden none too low when it is considered that that additional burden you propose to put upon the university is without limits as to its duration.

The entire income of the institution is needed and pledged for the work it has already undertaken. Had the university a surplus income, we should look with less anxiety upon the increase of our annual expenditures which your proposal necessitates. But you are aware it is only with the utmost economy that we can make both ends meet. And we are naturally alarmed at the compulsory addition to our expenditures which your proposal involves.

The university will not close its doors to the holders of the 150 free scholarships whom you send here this year. But in accepting them the university waives none of its rights or equities in the premises. On the contrary, it enters upon this new and costly undertaking in the hope and belief that the State, in some form, will make a just and equitable compensation for the services demanded.

PERMITS GIRL TO STAY AWAY FROM HOME.

MAGISTRATE CRANE SAYS IF SHE CAN'T GET ALONG WITH PARENTS SHE HAS A RIGHT TO LEAVE THEM.

Harry Lilienthal, a clerk, twenty-six years old, of No. 110 East One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st., was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem court yesterday charged by Philip Borbach, of No. 112 Bradhurst-ave., with being responsible for the disappearance of his daughter, Kate, sixteen years old, five weeks ago. The father said that Lilienthal had used hypnotic influences to keep his daughter away from home. The girl said that she had left home to avoid the ill treatment of her mother, and that Lilienthal had had nothing to do with her going. She said that her mother on the day she left home had cut her face with a knife. Mrs. Borbach admitted having cut the girl with a knife while angry.

Kate has been at the home of friends at No. 2,094 Madison-ave. Magistrate Crane said:

"There is an unwritten law and a law of common sense which guides me. This child is old enough to know right from wrong, and if she can't get along with her parents she has a perfect right to live apart from them, if she conducts herself properly."

The Magistrate discharged Lilienthal.

MUCH ARSENIC IN THE HALLE COFFEE.

A MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION DOES NOT SHOW ITS PRESENCE IN THE UNGROUND BEANS.

Commissioner Cosby of the Department of Health announced yesterday that an analysis of the coffee submitted for examination by Jacques S. Halle showed that there was arsenic in it, and arsenic enough to kill any one who had drunk the coffee on an empty stomach.

Mr. Halle is a broker, living at No. 44 West Fifty-first-st., and he and his family were made sick by the coffee served at their table on St. Valentine's Day. An inspector was sent to the house for the remainder of the coffee, which was in the berry, and also to the grocery store where it had been purchased. Commissioner Cosby says he thinks the coffee was poisoned after it left the store. A microscopic examination failed to reveal any arsenic in the whole coffee.

"I will not state what amount of arsenic was found in the coffee brought to us," said Mr. Cosby. "This information may be useful to the police, but the Health Department has no disposition to ventilate the matter."

EXPECTING REPORTS IN RICE CASE.

EVIDENCE AGAINST PATRICK SAID TO BE STRONG.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday morning that he expected to get reports at any hour from Professor Witthaus and Professor Loomis on the results of the analysis of the contents of the stomach of William Marsh Rice, in connection with whose death Albert T. Patrick has been held, and is now awaiting examination. In talking over the statement of Jones, the valet of Rice, he said that since it was made many of the details of the deathbed story of Rice had been corroborated. If on the examination of Patrick, which is set for March 14, a long examination is insisted on by Patrick's attorneys, the people are in a position, it is said, to present a strong case. Jones has many times been taken to the office of Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

BONDSMAN FOR GREEK FRUIT DEALER.

Theodore Folerou, of No. 732 Columbus-ave., the Greek who was ordered to pay his wife $7 a week for her support by Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Court, furnished a bondsman yesterday in the person of Nicholas Dotor Atos, a fruit dealer, of No. 192 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. Folerou is suing his wife for a divorce and alleges that the Rev. A. A. Papageorgopoulos, a Greek priest, has been too intimate with his wife.

GOING TO SEE THE ECLIPSE.

Three expeditions from this country to the East Indies to witness the total eclipse of the sun on May 17 have already sailed, and a fourth leaves today on the steamship Glengary. This includes Professor David P. Todd, of Amherst College, his wife and daughter, and Percy Wilson, who represents the New-York Botanical Gardens. At one time Professor Todd hoped to induce Professor Young, of Princeton, to accompany him, but the effort was not successful.

The other American astronomers plan to operate in Sumatra, but Professor Todd will make his observations and photographs on the little island of Sinkap, south of Singapore. The belt of totality is about one hundred and fifty miles in width, and the Amherst party will be only about twenty miles from its central line. The duration of the eclipse is expected to be about 6 minutes and 15 seconds at that point. Professor Todd takes with him a 12-inch reflector, which is to be used in an unusual manner, and his famous glycerine clock for controlling the movements of his other instruments. He will also make a fresh effort to discover the presence of X rays in the solar corona, of which he obtained dubious indications in Japan at the time of the eclipse of 1896.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR AGED HEBREWS.

An entertainment in the form of a Purim reception and orchestral concert will be given to-morrow afternoon at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New-York, in One-hundred-and-fifth-st., west of Columbus-ave., to which the public is invited. The music will be under the direction of Charles Schwab.

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