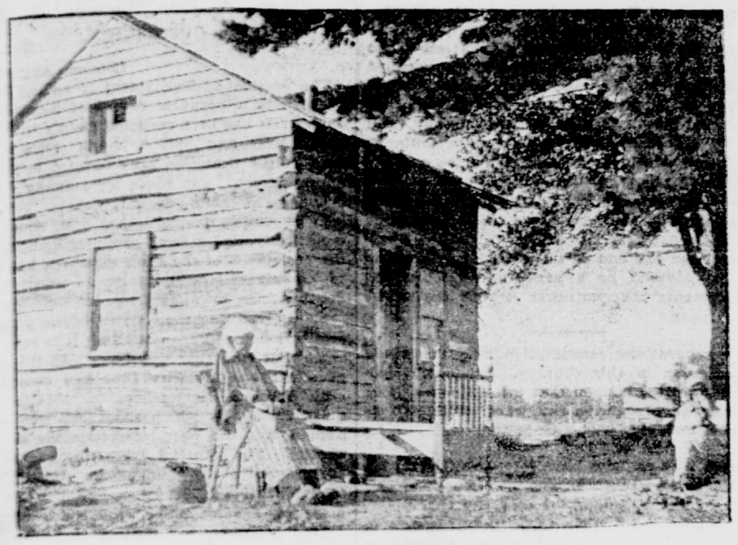
Only Woman's Page



SQUAW NANCY JOHNSON,

Who is said to be 120 years old, in front of her cabin on the Tonawanda Reservation.

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

WHAT THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE OFFERS TO THE WELL TRAINED, PRACTICAL WOMAN.

"That the profession of architecture is eminently suited to women has long been admitted, and they are entering it in constantly increasing numbers, yet the proportion is much smaller than it ought to be," said a successful woman architect yesterday. "There is nothing in architecture that a woman cannot do as well as a man if she will fit herself for the work in the same way. She must learn something of mathematics and mechanics if she would succeed in reaching the highest level, for the architect must know not merely how to make an effective design, but how to carry it out. A special course in these studies should precede the study of design. The widest training in art is not wasted on an architect. Some of the best are those who studied for painting and afterward took up architecture. Women are now admitted to the 'Beaux Arts' in Paris and the Royal Academy School in London. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been open to them for years, and Massachusetts consequently is said to have more women architects than any other State.

"It must be obvious that women have a more intimate knowledge of the requirements of a home than men usually have. They know of necessity why bedrooms should be properly partitioned, not merely divided by portieres, which leave the occupant of each room at the mercy of every trifling noise in the other. Their personal experience teaches them that fully one-half of the comfort of a house or apartment depends upon the closet room. They would never think of building a small apartment house in such a way that 'butcher and baker and candlestick maker' must carry their goods up the front stairs—as I have seen done."

But it is not alone in home building that woman proves herself competent. Miss Josephine W. Chapman, of Boston, the architect of the New-England Building in Buffalo, designed Craigie Hall, the largest dormitory at Harvard University, and its swimming tanks, which are connected with the building by a subway. She has also built a stone church in the little town of Leominster, Mass., and a clubhouse in Worcester, besides several large steel fireproof business houses.

One of the first women in this country to adopt the profession was Mrs. Louise B. Bethune, of Buffalo, who has been practising since 1881, and is the only woman yet admitted to membership in the American Institute of Architects.

Miss Sophia Hayden, whose winning of the prize for the plan of the Woman's Building at the Chicago World's Fair brought her into general notice, had taken the four years' course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was graduated in 1893. Unfortunately, a long illness soon after her entrance upon her profession compelled her to relinquish it. When she recovered she married, becoming Mrs. W. B. Bennett, and did not resume her work.

Miss Lois L. Howe, of Boston, the winner of the second prize of $500 in the same competition, is now a successful architect in that city, her specialty being country houses.

A young woman now studying says that she adopted the profession at the chance suggestion of a friend whose father was going to give her a home as a wedding present.

"My friend told me of her experience," she explains, "and that gave me the idea. When the architect brought the plans for her inspection she thought they were lovely, but asked, 'Where are the closets?' He pointed them out, and she said, 'They will not do at all. I want a hall and closets—big and light—and you may drop the drawing room out if you must.'

"Then she went over the plans with him in detail. Two feet were taken from the dining room to be added to the butler's pantry. Two feet each were taken from the drawing room, which was on one side of the hall, and from the sitting room, on the other, and given to the square hall. On each side of the fireplace a narrow closet was inserted, which was not distinguishable from the remainder of the old oak wainscoting that finished the hall, yet was useful for a variety of things.

"Upstairs two sleeping rooms were robbed relentlessly of unnecessary width to gain space for a large linen closet, with a window, narrow drawers and shelves sufficient to accommodate all the household linen without crowding. In it was placed a large, square chute, through which all soiled linen could be precipitated at once to the laundry, in the basement.

"Several innovations were made in the bathrooms. A brass rod was affixed to the wall back of the tub and extending its full length. This was for towels, and is the best arrangement possible. A cabinet was built in over the basin for all toilet bottles, and had a French plate mirror front. Its shelves were all of glass, so it could not collect germs of any sort.

"The architect had assigned a room of fair size to two servants and a small room to the third, all in the upper story, which left a large apartment that, he suggested, would be a good storeroom. My friend did not agree with him, but asked why the largest room could not be made into two rooms, that each servant might have a separate one. The next in size might be divided into an ample storeroom and a bathroom for the maids, she thought.

"All these alterations were made before the plan was finally put into execution, and the architect said to my friend: 'Really, Miss S——, if you were a young man I would ask you to come into my office to study architecture.'

"She replied: 'If I were a young man I should probably have a man's idea of a house, so could be of no use to you. What you want in your office is a young woman to give you points about the little things that men know nothing about in a practical way.' And when my friend told me that," concluded the student, "I made up my mind that instead of being an artist, as I intended, and painting pictures that nobody wanted, I would be an architect and build lovely houses full of unimaginable comforts that everybody would sigh for!"

WHAT NOT TO WEAR.

White petticoats on muddy days.
Cheap jewelry any time.
Bright red with a florid complexion.
Conspicuous bicycle costumes.
A broad belt on a stout figure.
A plain basque on a slim figure.
Cheap trimmings on a good dress.
Cheap lace on anything.
Diamonds in the daytime.
Linen collars with dressy frocks.
Picture hats with outing costumes.
Theatre bonnets with street suits.
Soiled white gloves on a shopping expedition or any time.
Worn shoes with an elaborate toilet.
Dotted veils with weak eyes.
A linen collar that is not immaculately fresh.
Gloves with holes in, or boots with buttons missing.
Hair dressed high with a snub nose.
Hair in a Psyche knot with a Roman nose.
Pointed shoes when bicycling.
Gaudy colors in cheap materials.
Tan shoes in midwinter.
A long, draggled skirt on a rainy day.
Large frills or chiffon ruches for work or school.
Elaborate toilets for church.
Untidy frocks for breakfast.
Horizontal stripes or tucks on a stout figure.—(Leslie's Weekly.)

COLGATE'S
Violet Water
Refreshing in the Basin and Bath.
Delicately fragrant on the Handkerchief.

CLAIMS SHE IS 120.

AN INTERESTING OLD SQUAW OF THE TURTLE CLAN AT THE EXPOSITION.

Buffalo, Aug. 25 (Special).—Nancy Johnson, a member of the Turtle Clan, Seneca Nation of Indians, has lived in three centuries, and daily at the Pan-American Exposition her blood relatives and fellow pagan worshippers beseech the Great Spirit by dances that her life may be prolonged for many moons to come. It is claimed that she is now one hundred and twenty years old, and the fact that in spite of her age she is able to be at the exposition is a source of great joy to the many Indians who are with the Six Nations' exhibit at the fair.

It was only after months of negotiation that Captain Lawton, who has charge of this exhibit, was able to induce Mrs. Johnson to come to the fair. The old woman's principal objection was that she did not wish to be looked upon in the light of an exhibit. But when she became convinced that her attendance would be a source of profit to her fellow Indians she came with her daughter, Jane Dockstater, who is ninety years old.

She insisted that her original cabin should be brought to the exposition, and this was done. None but her blood relatives were permitted to take it apart, and they marked every log and strip of wood and put it up again so it stands just as it was built about one hundred years ago.

Mrs. Johnson's home is on the Tonawanda Reservation, near Akron, about thirty-two miles from Buffalo. There she lives in a little hut by herself and attends to all her wants, or did until last spring. Up to that time she had enjoyed the best of health and a wonderfully clear memory, considering her years. But as soon as the snow left the ground she began to decline, and now she is feeble and somewhat childish, but still is able to recall incidents that are brought to her attention.

When Captain Lawton began his negotiations with her last fall he went to her house one cold day late in October and found her coming down the road with a half bushel of potatoes on her back. She had carried them from the field a half mile away, but did not seem weary. While the visitor talked to her she prepared her evening meal in the open as she had done all her life.

In recent years it has been almost impossible to get any information from the old woman, because she is exceedingly reticent in conversation about herself. Captain Lawton, however, has been able to get statements from her regarding the sacking of Buffalo in the War of 1812-'13, when Riall's regulars and savages laid Buffalo and Black Rock in ashes and put to death most of the inhabitants who had not fled.

She has outlived six husbands, and her descendants are so numerous that it is difficult to learn the exact number.

INTERESTING FACTS.

An interesting little story is being told in England about Russia, apropos of a recent trip on the Bosporus taken by the Grand Duke Michaelovitch. As the gunboat on which he was a passenger was passing a large house on the shores of the Bosporus the captain asked the grand duke's permission to whistle. He explained that the house had been occupied for many years by an English family whose children used to wave a salute to a Russian officer whom they knew whenever his ship passed. Gradually other Russian ships took up the custom, until every naval vessel that passed made a point of whistling until some one came out and waved. The children grew up and the custom dropped for a time, but the Russian Ambassador to Turkey sent a message asking that it might be continued, as the Russian sailors thought the welcome brought them good luck, and looked for it as they arrived at or left the Bosporus. It was resumed, therefore, and still continues. The grand duke was so pleased with the story that, finding that none of the officers knew the family, he told them they ought to call and thank them. Two or three days afterward a deputation of officers in uniform arrived at the house and begged the women of the family to spend a day on the gunboat. When they went they had a most enjoyable time, and were entertained by the officers and their wives in the wardroom, the captain and his wife being guests also. After dinner the captain made a speech and referred to the friendly salutes which, he declared, had cheered many a sailor's heart when going out into the Black Sea, and helped to generate a kindly feeling toward the whole English nation.

The Prinz General of Holland has delighted his wife, the Queen, by giving orders that bearing reins shall be entirely dispensed with in the royal stables.

Mme. Patti, the Baroness Cederström, has taken a villa for the season on the banks of a river about two miles from Stockholm, and is consequently a near neighbor of his Swedish majesty, as well as of the flower of Swedish nobility.

A party of Bedouin Arabs, with camels, horses and donkeys, which camped for some weeks at the Zoological Gardens in Vienna, took with them, when they left for Trieste, seven Viennese brides, to whom they will be married with Arabian rites upon reaching their destination. All the women had property. Thirty others who wanted to take up a desert life were rejected because of their poverty.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to receive a medical degree, is a charter member of the Alpha Chapter of Zeta Phi, the first Greek letter society for women formed in a medical school.

A French entomologist has found several species of insects that are edible and is trying to break down the prejudice against them as articles of diet.

"Are Woman's Clubs Beneficial Factors in Home Life?" was the subject of a discussion at the fourth biennial of the Iowa Federation of Woman's Clubs, and Mrs. Julia Clark Hallam, of Sioux City, in a paper on the subject, presented the following arguments: "First, the direct practical and scientific knowledge which study in the clubs brings to women in the following lines: (a) The chemistry of cookery; (b) home sanitation; (c) child culture. Second, through the knowledge of the facts of history, art, literature and travel which comes with the club study, the atmosphere and the outlook of the home is broadened and uplifted. Third, by this broader outlook the perspective of life is changed. Some things in the home become more important; many things become less important. Fourth, through bringing the individual woman into touch with other women upon a basis not personal she becomes a more reasonable being, and thus better fitted to regulate her home. Fifth, some clubs are devoted exclusively to the bringing together of parents and teachers, which results in the harmonious adjustment of these two influences in the formation of the child's character. Sixth, through the philanthropic, humanitarian, ethical and political phases of woman's clubs there has been laid upon women a knowledge of and a responsibility for conditions outside of her home."

A supply of fine, clean sand from the seashore may be utilized for preserving flowers in their natural shapes. Sift the sand through a fine sieve and put a part of it into a deep pan. When it is deep enough to hold the flowers upright fill the sand around them carefully with a teaspoon, without breaking or bending leaves or petals and leaving no spaces in the flowers unfilled. When the flowers are completely covered the pan should be left undisturbed in a dry place for several weeks. Ferns, pansies and flat flowers respond most readily to the treatment. Bell and cup shaped ones should be placed lengthwise on a bed of sand and all their spaces filled carefully. Upon removing the flowers and foliage from the sand great care will be needed to avoid breaking their dry, crisp petals, leaves and stems.

A curious example of Greek "squeersism" recently occurred in Kalavryta, Greece, where a young girl attended the boys' high school by special permission of the Minister of Education, as there is no such school for girls. One day she reported to the master that some unknown boy had put oil in her ink, thus preventing her from writing. No one would confess, so the master decided to expel two boys on general principles, and drew lots to settle who should be the sufferers. It chanced that the lots fell upon two boys who had been away from school that day, but they were expelled just the same. The other students, however, protested against this, and became so uproarious that the teacher expelled three of the ringleaders in hopes of restoring order. The result was that all the boys left the school, and for some days the teaching staff were left in the possession of the institution. Ultimately the director was compelled to cancel his orders for the expulsions, and the school was reopened.

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.

The poem given below, the only one ever written by the late Empress Frederick, was composed on Christmas Eve, 1856, when she was fifteen years old. As it was an invocation to the new year, Queen Victoria suggested that an illuminated copy be sent to the Empress Eugenie as a New Year's greeting. The original poem, in the Princess Royal's handwriting, never left England, and the following copy is from a facsimile reproduced in "The London Daily Express":

The old year gently glides away,
Like a phantom strange, a vap'ry dream;
From Earth she speeds forever now
And in her shadowy mantle wrapt
All joys and pains she with her brought;
But at the Past's still dark abode
She turns and throws a ling'ring glance
On Earth below she rules no more,
Before Oblivion's gates are closed,
Before she adds another link
To the mighty chain of ages gone.
Angels now turn o'er the page—
At midnight dark and strangely still.

Bright spirits draw the mystic veil
Between Futurity and us,
And gladly hail with joyous shout
The New Year's bright unclouded dawn,
That forth from dark uncertainty
Shines brightly through the opening clouds;
Herald of joy to mortal Hearts,
Dispelling fears, despoiling gloom;
Trust and Hope to awaken now,
Sorrow and Grief to still and calm,
To our well beloved Land again
Advance, New Year!

Send Hearts as true and Hands as strong
To bear the darkest of thy days,
And gratitude as warm as erst
To Him who sends to us by thee
Blessings and Joys, Plenty and Peace!

V. A. M. L.

For New Year's Day, 1857.
Written Xmas Eve, 1856.

MONEY RECEIVED.

The following sums of money were received on Saturday for Sunshine work: "I. H. L.," $5; "Theodora," $2, and "A friend" in Cazenovia, N. Y., $5, to be added to $5 previously contributed and given "to a young Englishman in memory of many kindnesses and much love received in long years spent in England." The young Englishman referred to is a member of the T. S. S., living in Manhattan and without relatives. He is ill with consumption, and recently he has been obliged to go through a painful operation. This $10 will be used toward paying the surgeon's bill. The young man is fortunate in having as a friend another T. S. S. member, who gives him a home and the kindliest attention, but who is unable to do more.

DEATH OF MRS. CARR.

On Friday afternoon, August 23, at the age of seventy-seven years, Mrs. Laura Carr, wife of Humphrey Carr, of No. 78 Magnolia-ave., Jersey City, entered into rest, after a lingering illness from paralysis. Mrs. Carr possessed the true sunshine spirit, being ever ready with helpful ministrations to those who needed comfort and cheer. By her ready sympathy, her kindly manner and gracious hospitality this Sunshine member endeared herself to a large circle of friends. Her husband and an only daughter survive her. The funeral service will be held this evening at her home at 8 o'clock.

BESIDE THE DEAD.

It must be sweet, Oh, thou, my dead, to lie
With hands that folded are from every task;
Sealed with the seal of the great mystery,
The lips that nothing answer, nothing ask.
The lifelong struggle ended; ended quite
The weariness of patience, and of pain,
And the eyes closed to open not again
On desolate dawn or dreariness of night.
It must be sweet to slumber and forget;
To have the poor, tired heart so still at last;
Done with all yearning, done with all regret,
Doubt, fear, hope, sorrow, all forever past;
Past all the hours, or slow of wing or fleet—
It must be sweet, it must be very sweet!

—(Ina Coolbrith.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION.

Miss Esther Rupert, of Pennsylvania, has offered to contribute a large number of copies of a Boston magazine for the year. The addresses of many presidents of adult branches have been given to her, that the reading may be sent direct for distribution among the branch members. The copies contributed to the general office will be forwarded to individual members who appreciate this form of cheer. Other contributions received on Saturday were ten paper dolls, daintily gowned in blue and white dresses with baby ribbon bows, from Mrs. Edward D. Jennings, of Yonkers, N. Y.; five pairs of infants' socks from Miss A. B. Springer, of Pennsylvania; reading matter from B. L. Young, of Long Island; Mrs. P. A. Clarke, of Vermont; E. C. Whittlesey, of Connecticut, and Carrie Barnes, of New-Jersey.

FLOWERS.

The flowery sunshine that reached the office on Friday and Saturday came from Carrie Barnes, of Orange, N. J., and two boxes from Minnie and Petrina Burns, of Merrick, Long Island.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF INFANT'S PETTICOAT, NO. 3,912, FOR TEN CENTS.

Long petticoats, worn beneath long dresses, make important parts of the baby's outfit. The pretty model illustrated is suited to cambric, nainsook, Indian linen, long cloth and the like, and can be made as elaborate with tucks and needlework as one may choose. As illustrated the material is cambric with hand run tucks, between which is the fine briar stitching and an embroidered frill. The body portion is shaped with shoulder seams only, and finished at the back edges with hems. The skirt is simply straight and full, gathered at the upper edge and joined to the body which gives the proper support.

NO. 3,912—INFANT'S PETTICOAT.

To cut this petticoat two yards of material 36 inches wide will be required, with 2½ yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

The pattern No. 3,912 is cut in one size only.

Pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern send an extra two-cent stamp and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

PROVING MAN'S VANITY.

They were talking of the vanity of women, and one of the few ladies present undertook a defence.

"Of course," she continued, "I admit that all women are vain. The men are not. But, by the way," she suddenly broke off, "the necktie of the handsomest man in the room is up under his ear."

She had worked it. Every man present put his hand up to his neck.—(Tit-Bits.)

TWELVE CAMP MEETINGS.

THOUSANDS OF METHODISTS AND OTHERS HEAR SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 25 (Special).—This has been a great day for Ocean Grove, but a greater day for Methodism. Twelve distinct meetings were provided for the thousands of Methodists who journeyed here especially to take part in the camp meeting Sunday services and for the thousands of others belonging to various denominations who enjoy the services conducted by the followers of John Wesley. A number of cottagers from the nearby resorts took part in the Auditorium services.

At least fifty thousand worshippers attended the various meetings held in the Auditorium, Young People's Temple, Bishop Janes Memorial Tabernacle, Thornley Chapel and on the beach. The first service was held at sunrise, and from that hour until nearly midnight the camp meeting grounds reverberated with songs and shouts.

The first service, one of consecration, was held in the temple at 5:45 a. m., and was led by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, the venerable vice-president of the Camp Meeting Association. An hour later, in the Auditorium, Dr. Ballard conducted family devotions for the benefit of the residents of the hotels. There were nearly two thousand present at this unique service to-day.

Three meetings were held at 9 a. m. in the Young People's Temple. Charles H. Yatman, the evangelist, the leader of this popular meeting, found an audience of three thousand awaiting him. The Bradford Quartet rendered musical selections, and Miss Blanche Bennett, of Ocean Grove, sang. Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hendrickson, of Mount Holly, a member of the Camp Meeting Association, and Miss Susie Surabji, of India, who wore her native costume, a robe of orange colored silk, spoke.

Across the way, in the Tabernacle, Mrs. Lizzie Smith was in charge. Mrs. J. A. Fitch, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Petersen, evangelists from Sweden, sang.

At the same hour in Thornley Chapel the Helping Hand meeting was conducted by the venerable Dr. William Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Loper, evangelists from Camden, assisted him.

Long before 10 o'clock the vast auditorium was crowded. Professor Tali Esen Morgan, the musical director, conducted a song service while the congregation gathered. There were so many ministers present that a portion of the orchestra of forty musicians was obliged to find seats in the choir gallery. Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, of St. Louis, president of the Camp Meeting Association, presided, and when he arose to announce the first hymn he faced an audience that completely filled the building. Every chair was occupied and hundreds crowded into the chancel and aisles, while thousands, unable to obtain desirable standing room, were turned away. There were fully twelve thousand worshippers present.

The Rev. Benjamin M. Adams, of Bethel, Conn., a member of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, conducted the devotions. The Scripture lessons were read by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Sooy, of Olean, N. Y., a former member of the New-Jersey annual conference. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith, of Redlands, Cal. His theme was "The Wrath of God." Speaking of the progression of righteousness, Dr. Smith said:

Methodism takes the lead in that sanctification follows justification, and justification precedes sanctification. Methodism made the discovery that the second era, the second epoch in religious life, is by faith, and not by work, and we Methodist ministers have need to hurry up and maintain the standard for our people, lest others take it from us. It is by a progression of faith that righteousness in its fulness in you is grapsed by the power of the Holy Ghost! The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against those who despise the Gospel. No man is excused from the wrath of God because of ignorance, no matter whether he be a savage or an enlightened civilized being, but all men are not to be judged by the same standard, but by the standard of light within their reach.

Dr. Smith believes in the doctrine of entire sanctification and is recognized as the successor of the late John S. Inskip in leadership of the holiness movement.

Over three thousand scholars attended the three departments of the Summer Sunday School. The Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, president of Pennington Seminary, had charge of the Bible class. At 3:30 p. m. Mrs. Carrie Thompson conducted a meeting for children in the Temple.

The afternoon service in the auditorium was in charge of Dr. Smith, the preacher of the morning. A score or more ministers took part in the altar service which followed Dr. Smith's exhortation.

At dusk ten thousand persons gathered on the beach at the foot of Ocean Pathway and took part in the surf meeting conducted by Vice-President Ballard. This open air meeting consisted of singing, praying and responsive Bible readings, with brief addresses by Dr. Ballard and Dr. Sooy. Charles H. Yatman had charge of the vesper service in the Temple at 6:30 p. m., which attracted three thousand. The singing of popular Gospel hymns was the feature of this service.

Another mighty audience gathered in the auditorium in the evening at 7:30 o'clock to hear "Jack" Cook, the fifteen-year-old preacher, from England. The lad has been preaching and exhorting here for the last fortnight, and on every occasion has held his auditors spellbound.

On Saturday night the lad preached an impromptu sermon lasting about three-quarters of an hour from a text suggested by one of the congregation. The people came out of curiosity and went home bewildered. His style was that of a trained preacher, and instead of the simple discourse expected he branched out into deep lines that held his hearers and caused the ministers who crowded the platform to marvel at his knowledge and use of the Scriptures.

The boy's full name is Claude Havbury Cook. He made his first bow as a preacher on Tuesday evening, May 16, 1897, in Manchester, England, his home, his older brother, J. Haayn Cook, is known as "The Reciting Evangelist," and together the two boys have been in America, preaching everywhere in the last two years.

The boy preacher did not choose his own text last evening. His brother asked the congregation to select a passage of Scripture. A clergyman in the audience suggested that the lad preach from these words: "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have that I give thee." Other texts were suggested, but a standing vote was taken, and a majority favored the text quoted. Cook will deliver the sermon in the auditorium every evening for the remainder of the camp meeting.

The annual love feast will be held in the auditorium at 9 a. m. on next Sunday.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America addressed a large audience in the morning in the beach auditorium. In the afternoon his wife spoke in the same place, and told of her prison work throughout the country. Mrs. Pattie Watkins-Lindsay made an address to an audience numbering three thousand in the evening.

MEN PROMINENT AT OCEAN GROVE.

PROFESSOR TALI ESEN MORGAN, Musical Director. BISHOP JAMES N. FITZGERALD, President Camp Meeting Association. EVANGELIST CHARLES H. YATMAN, Leader of Young People's Meetings.

THE BRADFORD QUARTET.
Members of the Auditorium Orchestra of forty musicians.

THE NUECES BREAKS DOWN.

MACHINERY, SORELY TRIED BY RECENT TORNADO, COLLAPSES IN SIGHT OF PORT.

Overtaxed by a three days' struggle with a Gulf storm on her last trip to Galveston the machinery of the Mallory liner Nueces broke down yesterday morning when the ship had almost reached this port on her return voyage.

Because of the cracking of a crank coupling the ship came to a standstill at 5:30 a. m. while off Sea Girt, N. J. After temporary repairs the vessel steamed slowly to the Narrows. Thence she was towed to her pier in the East River. The ship is to be overhauled in drydock, and will remain in port for more than a fortnight.

At Quarantine the Nueces landed four steerage passengers. One, whose name is N. Pedro, was suffering from malarial fever. All were Italians bound here from Vera Cruz by way of El Paso. The fever patient was removed to Swinburne Island, and the others to Hoffman Island, for inspection.

The captain of the Nueces is James Risk. He said he had left Galveston on August 19 and had had good weather until Saturday afternoon, when the ship ran into a heavy rainstorm. He thought that it was the tail end of the tornado which had wrought so much damage ashore.

"At 5:30 o'clock in the morning," continued the captain, "a break in a crank coupling was reported. After an examination the break was repaired sufficiently to go ahead slowly. With the assistance of a tug we reached our pier without trouble. The ocean was dotted this morning as I have rarely ever seen it with all kinds of sailing craft, which had doubtless run to shelter from the storm of Saturday.

"On the last trip to Galveston the Nueces was caught off Key West on August 12 in the hurricane which cut off Mobile from communication and devastated the northern Gulf coast. As the wind blew from the south, and we were bound east, the ship was thrown into the trough of the waves. Accordingly we hove to and lay with the ship's nose into the wind for three days. I felt there was little danger, although the sea ran tremendously high, because we were well out from shore. The trip took ten days. We were only two days at Galveston, when we started back with a full cargo for New-York."

Some of the passengers of the Nueces said yesterday that the ship stopped several times before the breaking of the machinery for some reason which could not be learned.

THE REV. DR. MINTON PREACHES HERE.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Collin Minton, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, preached in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. His text was "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever." He said:

The newspapers frequently contain descriptions of Christ. He is pictured as the mediæval Christ and as the modern Christ. There can be but one proper description of Him. If the words of the text mean anything, they mean that He does not change. Men's conceptions of Christ may change, but He changes never.

That Boy who was born in the manger at Nazareth, that was crucified and rose again, is He who is enshrined in the hearts of millions; is He who is the divine Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

A PLEA FOR A NOBLER IDEAL THAN SUCCESSFUL SHOPKEEPING.

Henry B. Blackwell, in Woman's Journal.

Whitelaw Reid, the brilliant Editor of The New-York Tribune, recently made an address at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto, Cal., on "University Tendencies in America." In this address he makes the following significant comments on coeducation:

There are objectors, too, who question the advantage of the present overwhelming tendency, especially at the West, toward collegiate and university coeducation. Certainly in no part of the educational field has greater progress been made than in the facilities for the education of women; and shrivelled must be the soul that would have it otherwise. Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr have long marked a higher standard than similar schools for women in other lands; and now colleges abroad like Girton and Newnham, enjoying high university affiliations, are at last finding their worthy counterparts here in Radcliffe and Barnard and others. It is an inspiring progress, and even if it may have been carried in some institutions to an illogical development the error, if error there be, will cure itself. But certainly it must be admitted that the Western trend to direct coeducation in colleges and universities is plainly at variance with another development we have all regarded as characteristic of progress toward the higher education,—the process of differentiation and specialization. Grant at once, as a thing nobody in this age dreams of questioning, the right of woman, quite as clear as the right of man, to learn everything. But the fact remains that the great majority of women seeking an advanced education will probably in time come to do the same thing the men do,—specialize it with reference to the life they are going to lead; and the girl graduate from one of the great coeducational universities is not, as a rule, going to lead the same life as the bachelor of science or the bachelor of electrical engineering. If the highest progress be in differentiation and specialization of effort, then women are entitled to that progress as well as men; and university coeducation, though perhaps as yet the most economical, is manifestly not the best way of supplying it. On the disadvantages that some think they find in throwing the two sexes into the intimacy of a common college life at the most impressionable period, when their thoughts ought to be on their books and are so easily kindled instead into dreams of love and matrimony, I do not imagine it profitable to dwell. The parents who send their sons and daughters to coeducational institutions know what they are doing. One can only say about the system they are likely to select what Mr. Lincoln said about the book: "If you like this kind of a book, then I reckon this is just about the book you would like."

The most conclusive reply to the above is Whitelaw Reid's own comment on a similar objection made in the case of young men, that the time devoted to college education militates against business success—an objection crystallized by Andrew Carnegie in the aphorism that "the graduate has not the slightest chance as against the boy who swept the office."

The fact remains that, within the general knowledge, the very greatest business successes of the last quarter of a century, the greatest quite up to this present moment, have been more generally won by men who were at work instead of in college before twenty.

What then? Must men who expect to follow business careers abandon the joy and comfort of a liberal education? There are several answers. One is the argumentum ad hominem. The successful self-made man scarcely ever favors that course himself, when it comes to the education of his own sons. Another is that there are specialized courses provided by all the leading colleges now, which partly meet the wants of those who think they must begin life by seventeen or eighteen. But, more conclusive than either, there are better things to aim at than mere money making,—at least for those not pressed by an inexorable necessity,—higher joys than that of simple business success. If there are many who must forego these for the sake of beginning life prematurely,—sweeping out the shop, as Mr. Carnegie puts it, in the hope of coming some day to own the shop,—that is no reason why the institutions of higher learning should not develop along the best lines for the sake of the steadily increasing number in this prosperous land who can take time for the best things. This is no longer a young, poor people on a wild, unexplored continent, struggling desperately with hard circumstances to make a beginning. It is a great nation, rich with unprecedented progress and accumulated prosperity of a hundred years. The average man no longer needs, like the sons of the pioneers, to sacrifice the highest things of which he is capable for the sake of getting into the shop early, so as not to be outstripped in the mere race for a living. Success in American life hereafter will be measured with more characters than merely the dollar mark; and American education must be shaped in the future to fit the man, rather than merely his business. Many, no doubt, who will hold deservedly high places in the twentieth century must be at work by eighteen or earlier; but that is a reason for giving them such an education as they need and can assimilate, not for lowering the college standard to the detriment of all the rest, in order to give them the deceptive decoration of a diploma thus depreciated and undeserved.

Apply the foregoing to women: If "success" in the case of a woman implies not merely marriage, but early marriage, and if marriage demands not so much mental and moral charm as familiarity with the details of housekeeping and of so-called "society," even then Mr. Reid's brave plea for a nobler ideal in the case of men will apply equally to that of women. "If the end of educating a man is only to get him to keep a shop, or run a factory, or an iron mill," says Mr. Reid, "I am not much inclined to dispute that contention." If the material routine of domestic cares and interests is to be the sole end and aim of a woman's existence, then, we say, let her forego the college, and devote herself to Miss Parloa's school of cookery and to the arts and graces of flirtation. But if women prefer to be the lifelong companions of educated men, united by congeniality of tastes and aspirations, then a four years' association with such men in the class rooms of a coeducational college will be preferable to a four years' association with a different class of men in the ballroom or at the opera.

PREACHING IN THE OPEN AIR.

FATHER PAUL J. FRANCIS SAYS AMERICANS PURSUE TOO STRENUOUSLY THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

The Rev. Paul James Francis, minister-general of the Society of the Atonement, preached the second in his series of outdoor sermons at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a vacant lot in Knickerbocker-ave. near Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn. He was attended by a mixed choir of volunteer singers, and spoke for more than an hour to an audience numbering about two hundred men, women and children. Father Francis was dressed in the robe of a monk, such as is worn in the monastery of the society at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson. His subject yesterday was "Righteousness, Joy and Peace." He spoke of righteousness as something opposed to material things and of its necessity to the nation, saying in part:

When our fathers fought for liberty it was in a spirit of righteousness, but now we have taken the pictures of Washington and Lincoln from our postage stamps and substituted the steamship and the locomotive, indicative of commerce and the almighty dollar. Instead of peace, we have a war between capital and labor, which threatens to end in revolution. The labor unions are almost as selfish as capital. My sympathies are, of course, with the laboring man. That I might be a friend of the poor man, I have made myself poor. But the labor unions are actuated by a mercenary spirit as well as the corporations, since some of their delegates will accept paltry bribes of $25 to suppress a strike. The theory of the times seems to be to make many men poor that you may make one rich. Christ's principle was to make yourself poor that you may be on an equality with the masses.

FATHER FRANCIS (EPISCOPAL MONK) PREACHING IN THE STREET IN BROOKLYN.