Only-Woman's-Page

DESIGN FOR BRIDESMAID'S COSTUME.

COLLEGE GIRL'S OUTFIT.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SUFFICIENT WARDROBE FOR THE FRESHMAN TO BE—HER PLACE NOT DETERMINED BY WHAT SHE WEARS.

Whether she is going to Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Smith or to any one of the numerous colleges for young women nowadays, the freshman to be and her mother are beginning to think of the college outfit. What she will need to wear is naturally the first consideration. Not so elaborate an outfit is necessary as if the daughter were going to be married or to make her début; but if the college life is to be as busy as the preparatory school life has been, the mother realizes that every stitch would best be taken, every button be in its place, beforehand.

First of all, there must be a conventional, plainly made suit, with jacket and skirt, the skirt preferably well clearing the ground. The college girl is always hurrying from lecture to class room in the busy part of the day—that hurry seems an unfortunately inevitable part of the life—and she cannot afford to be bothered with a long gown, especially as she usually has an armful of books.

Plenty of shirt waists is another requisition; cotton ones, heavier cheviots or piqués for the cooler days, and some lined and unlined flannel waists to put on later—though, indeed, it has become the fashion to wear the heavier cotton shirt waists all winter, save, perhaps, in the severest weather. For a change in the early warm days of the college year there would better be one or two simple thin gowns of percale or colored muslin, and a white duck or a linen skirt. As it will be almost Christmas before the college girl comes home for her first vacation, there should be a heavy everyday suit for winter wear—a coat and skirt alike always form the best combination—and a warm golf cape is indispensable. There would better be also an extra short skirt of medium weight, shorter than that belonging to either suit, as this will often be convenient. This, with a mackintosh for heavy storms, will often tempt the student out to take her needed exercise when she might otherwise stay indoors. So much for the everyday wear on a fairly economical scale. Underclothing there must, of course, be in abundance, with provision for cold weather—and possibly draughty classrooms—and with plenty of comfortable shoes, as another temptation to outdoor life.

Her gymnasium suit will serve for some of the outdoor wear—that is, the possible basket ball and tennis on college grounds. Most colleges send in advance printed directions for the required gymnasium suit. The general needs are union underwear, loose, unboned cotton underwaist—with emphasis on the loose—scant bloomers (the color is usually indicated), buttoned on waist; kilted skirt, reaching to the knee, buttoned on waist; straight sleeved blouse, rolling collar to protect throat, without trimming, gathered into band to button on waist over bloomers and kilt; rubber soled shoes, without heels, and larger than ordinary walking shoes—all this comfortable equipment to give muscles plenty of room for expansion, and to make the required gymnasium work a joy and delight.

Then, as to better gowns for ordinary occasions, such as lectures, afternoon teas and the simpler festivities, here the need depends somewhat on the college, but, as a rule, a foulard or an India silk, prettily made, or a couple of dainty silk waists with a black silk skirt will answer all purposes. Add to these a good looking dark cloth gown for winter best, if this is thought desirable, and the college girl is well equipped for her start.

But probably she will want an evening gown or two, for part of the coming freshman's anticipation includes the evening concerts, the upper class parties and the annual fêtes which take place in most of the larger colleges, when a pretty evening gown is en règle. A light organdie or a thin white gown, made with all the present fashionable, fascinating finish of lace and ruffle, is by far the most popular and the most suitable thing, rather than anything heavier or richer. A second light colored gown, of cashmere or similar material, made dressy enough for evening wear, would complete an outfit of clothing such as would abundantly meet every contingency of college life.

Indeed, the evening gowns could be entirely omitted and the girl suffer no lack of social prestige, for college is a democratic place, and it is what a girl is and does, rather than what she wears, that determines her place in the miniature world of college. Many a girl takes up her student life with her one everyday cloth gown, a few shirt waists, a silk waist and perhaps an extra cloth best dress for her outfit, acquitting herself quite as creditably and gaining quite as much esteem, although probably not having such a good time, as the better dressed classmate. Here, as elsewhere, regarding the individual "a man's a man, for a' that."

Generally, students who are to live in college dormitories are expected to furnish bed linen, towels and table napkins for their own use. Directions are sent, however, in the case of each college. The important item in regard to these articles, as well as underwear and all garments to be laundered, is that they shall be carefully marked with the full name of the owner. Rooms for students are always provided with the necessary furniture. The incoming freshman is apt to burden herself with too many incidentals. Books of reference and standard works as a nucleus for the library which the college girl always acquires are useful. But in the main anything more than a writing desk and an easy lounging chair or two, which she may bring or buy after her entrance, is likely to become an inconvenience as to later storage and disposition. Small personal belongings, photographs and a few favorite pictures are indispensable to most girls, to give the necessary "home feeling," but few, rather than many, of these is the wisest rule. For it is true of room furnishings as well as clothing that too elaborate an outfit makes an unnecessary demand upon the time and strength of the student, and is even an element of danger. This autumn's freshman is presumably going to college to work rather than to play, and in order that the true purpose of college life may be met she must not be hampered by her possessions.

MISSIONARY DIES IN INDIA.

WOMAN PRESIDENT OF LUCKNOW COLLEGE A WORKER FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

S. L. Baldwin, recording secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters at No. 150 Fifth-ave., yesterday received a cable dispatch from Lucknow, India, announcing the death there of Miss Isabella Thoburn, president of the College for Women and Girls at Lucknow, from cholera.

Miss Thoburn was a sister of Bishop J. M. Thoburn, who, with his wife, is now recuperating at Lake Bluff, Ill. He recently returned from India, where he has labored for years as a missionary bishop. Miss Thoburn, who was born in Ohio, was the first missionary sent out by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She went to India in 1869, and had been there practically continuously for thirty-two years since. She was home for a brief period only a short time ago, and returned to her work about a year ago. Under her administration the College for Women and Girls in Lucknow has had much success, and to-day is flourishing.

"It is uncertain just when Miss Thoburn's death occurred," said Secretary Baldwin. "But owing to the great difference in time and the fact that their time in Lucknow is so much faster than ours, we think it took place on the day the cable dispatch was sent, September 1. I do not know what action will be taken by the society, but probably a meeting will soon be called to discuss the matter."

FOR THE CLOTHING BUREAU.

CAST OFF GARMENTS ASKED FOR BY DIRECTORS AT ST. BARNABAS HOUSE.

The clothing bureau started last winter in connection with St. Barnabas House, No. 304 Mulberry-st., is about to reopen for the season. The work of the bureau is to sell half worn as well as new garments at nominal prices to those who wish to purchase, providing that they bring a letter of reference from a clergyman or from some one known to those in charge. This is to prevent the goods being purchased and resold in second hand shops.

The bureau benefits two classes of customers. These are, first, the women who have to dress nicely to keep their places as elocutionists, singers, accompanists or companions, and who receive small salaries. These have to have evening gowns, and gladly purchase all that can be supplied. The others are the thrifty poor, who can sew the odd pieces cut while fitting carpets and make a good rug, a boy's suit out of a shabby man's suit, or cut small stockings out of those hopelessly worn at the feet. Many persons of this latter class prefer to pay some small sum for garments of which they are greatly in need rather than ask alms or receive a gift.

Miss Julia Lathers, the manager of this bureau, was for some years connected with the original clothing bureau started in this city by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, which gave such practical and timely help to many families. She says that all garments or other contributions of wearing apparel which may be sent in will be most gratefully received and will be turned at once to good account. Summer clothing is welcomed in the autumn, since it can be stored for future use.

Faded shirt waists, scratched up shoes or skirts pulled out of shape can all be converted into useful articles. Anything for men, women, boys, girls or babies may come in play, including shabby party gowns, wrinkled ribbons, cravats, gloves, veils, stockings and underwear. The managers also ask for curtains, tidies, discarded cushion covers, table covers, old blankets, sheets or quilts, flowers, feathers, bric-a-brac, pieces of carpet, as well as the odds and ends from the piece bag; buttons, linen and cotton and bits of cloth or muslin for patchwork or patching. These latter are made into bundles that sell at a penny each, and are very popular. Good brown wrapping paper and the string or cord which have been used in putting up parcels will also be useful in wrapping the parcels sold.

All packages are promptly acknowledged if they contain the name and address of the donor, and the directors of the bureau send for clothing to persons' houses if this method is preferred.

The proceeds of the bureau, after paying expenses, go toward enlarging the work at St. Barnabas House, where homeless women find a refuge until they can get work.

INCUBATOR TRIPLETS TO RETURN.

The incubator triplets, daughters of Morris J. Cohen, formerly of Pike-st., who have safely survived the scientific nurturing process at the Pan-American Exposition, did not arrive at their home in this city yesterday, as was expected, owing to the fact that their mother, who is with them, did not feel able to undertake the journey. They will probably come, however, within a few days. The triplets have been in the incubator since July 19, having been taken to Buffalo when they were a little more than two weeks old, and are the first in America who have been nurtured in this way. The first incubator triplets ever known were born in England, in the year of the jubilee, and both their mother and grandmother had been born in a group of triplets. The American babies, however, have no such record behind them, and are the first known in their family.

Take to the Country
COLGATE'S
Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Perfumes, Sachets, Toilet Waters, Dental and Talc Powders

THE SERPENTINE SKIRT.

EVERY STYLISHLY MADE GOWN WILL HAVE ONE THIS FALL—PERPLEXING QUESTION OF PETTICOATS.

Novelties in fashion, say the leading designers and importers of costumes, are to be looked for not so much in the waist, which, with its manifold tucks, frills and fluffiness, has been the all absorbing object through the summer, but in the skirt; and the knack of securing a perfect fit in this part of the garment will require greater skill than ever before. The new serpentine skirt now making its appearance is fitted closely to the form from the waist to the knees, so closely that no doubt many women will be tempted to dispense with heavy petticoats as far as possible. Below the knees, however, the skirt flares sharply, and shows considerable train.

This style of skirt goes well with the low front corsage already in vogue.

Flounces and ruffles are to be extremely popular as skirt trimming, but in cloth frocks the preferred arrangement for the bottom of the skirt will be a deep flounce, with narrower flounces superposed, since gathered ruffles do not look well in heavy material. Ruffled flounces will nevertheless hold their own in the soft fabrics used for evening gowns.

In preparation for the coming fashion a unique petticoat is shown in several of the larger drygoods houses. It is called the garter skirt. This is more properly a pair of garments, for it is a petticoat enveloping the limbs only below the knees, and fastens on just below each knee with a firm garter. The skirts of this order now to be seen are the most bewitching masses of lace or silk ruffles, standing out with so much fulness that when the dress skirt is lifted one would never dream that anything different from the ordinary flounced petticoat was beneath. A garment of this kind does away with extra thicknesses of cloth about the waist, and enhances the clinging effect of the upper part of the dress skirt, which is to be so essential to a stylishly cut gown this season.

Speaking of skirts, it is surprising how many a woman requires in her wardrobe in these days. Not one walking skirt only, but two or three are frequently found necessary for knockabout, rainy day and ordinary street wear. Reversible skirtings are much in request among materials to be worn, as also semi-rough effects and cheviots. Prunella cloths and lustrous stuffs are nicely adapted for those women who make their house costume do for wear in the street. The fabrics made from cheviot yarns are by all means a good selection, if one wishes a skirt and bolero to wear with summer waists during the early fall.

IN PREPARING OYSTERS.

Oysters are again in season, and are hailed with delight by housekeepers as a welcome addition to the weekly menu. One of the advantages of the oyster, as of most shellfish, is the great variety of forms in which it may be served. However it is to be cooked, one thing should be borne in mind—that, like the egg, the oyster is hardened and rendered indigestible by too high temperature. Persons who regard this fact in stewing overlook it too frequently in devilling, escalloping, frying, etc., and the result is a leathery substance with ruined flavor. Care should be taken in preparing the oyster for cooking to remove all bits of shell from the oyster, as well as from the liquor. The best way to insure this is to take each oyster in the fingers from its liquor, rinse it in fresh cold water and run the thumb and finger over it, to be sure that no foreign substance remains. Drop the oysters into just enough fresh water to cover them, and drain the liquor from which they were taken through a fine sieve. If the oysters are to be stewed, put this liquor over the fire and let it come to a boil. Skim it, put in the oysters, and let it simmer, not boil, until the edges begin to curl and the oysters to plump. Meanwhile have ready a pint of milk to one quart of oysters. As soon as the oysters plump, strain them from the liquor and put them where they will keep hot, but not cook. Cream together a tablespoonful of butter and a level tablespoonful of flour, and add to the milk with the liquor of the oysters. Cook and stir until slightly thickened. Season to taste with salt and pepper, turn in the oysters and serve at once. For oyster soup, some people add a half cupful of cracker crumbs.

Individual oyster soufflés may be baked in the oyster shells, in clam or baking shells of any kind or in paper cases. They are excellent for a luncheon course. Cut into small pieces nine large oysters. Make a cream sauce of one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour and three-fourths of a cupful of milk. As soon as it thickens add a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne pepper, a half cupful of bread crumbs and the oysters. Draw back from the fire and add the well beaten yolks of two eggs, stirring them constantly. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the two eggs and fill the mixture into the well buttered shells or cases. Cover the tops with buttered bread crumbs, place them on a baking pan and bake in a moderate oven for about fifteen minutes. Serve as soon as they are removed from the oven or they will fall.

In frying oysters cover them thoroughly with bread crumbs, rolling them first in the crumbs, then in beaten egg mixed with milk, and again in the crumbs. Let them stand in a cold place an hour before frying. Deep oil is better for frying them than lard or butter. It should be at the boiling point when they are put in. A good test is a small piece of bread. If it browns quickly, the fat is at the right heat. Only five or six oysters should be dropped in the oil at one time, otherwise the fat will be cooled and they will be grease soaked. They should be served at once, not kept hot in a warming oven for a delinquent family.

Fried oysters dipped in mayonnaise dressing, instead of the egg, and rolled in bread crumbs, are delicious. For this purpose it is best to parboil them for a minute or two and drain them before rolling them first in the crumbs. By this means some of the water of the oysters is removed, and they spatter the fat less while frying.

Another way is to marinate the drained oysters in melted butter, lemon juice and pepper sauce. Have the liquid warm, not hot, and turn the oysters occasionally, leaving them in the bath for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then remove the oysters one by one, roll them in bread crumbs, egg and crumbs, and fry as usual.

Escalloped oysters may be baked in individual shells or in a large baking pan. Cover the bottom of the dish with oysters; strew over them a layer of cracker crumbs; add a seasoning of salt and pepper, and continue in this way until all are used. The last layer should be of well buttered crumbs. Turn into the dish a half cupful of milk and the same of the oyster liquor. Bake until nicely browned, and serve hot in the dish in which they are baked. Worcestershire sauce or lemon juice may be sprinkled over the various layers if either is wanted. Some people use mace for flavoring.

Oyster rolls are another excellent dish for the luncheon. For the purpose, a Parker House roll dough is best. This should be baked in round biscuit shapes. When they are cold, parboil a cupful of oysters. Strain, cut them in small pieces and mix with half as many canned mushrooms. Mix the mushroom and oyster liquor and add enough cream to make two cupfuls in all. Make a sauce of the liquid, with three tablespoonfuls of flour and one of butter, seasoning it with a dash of cayenne, lemon juice and salt. Add the oysters, let them simmer for two or three minutes and fill them into the rolls, from which the soft inside has been removed, using a slice taken from the top of the roll for the cover.

CONCERNING DAINTY BEDSTEADS.

A new style of bedstead that is exciting some interest among manufacturers just now is full of possibilities in the line of dainty and fanciful home decoration. This bedstead has, instead of solid head and foot boards, merely an open framework, upon which can be hung panels or draperies of some chosen fabric. It is decidedly a novel idea, and allows great scope for originality in furnishing the boudoir. The bedstead could be of Colonial enamel, brass or wood. If of brass almost any variety of delicate stuffs, harmonizing with the decorations of the room, may be introduced at the head and foot. Cretonnes will fit in nicely on white wood, or olive colored velours against mahogany would be handsome indeed.

Among the recent displays of spreads and other bed trimmings, bobbinet ruffled spreads, with shams to match, figure quite prominently. Plain white, ivory and Arabian colored bobbinet are most popular, and the spreads are usually made with a wide valance falling over the sides and foot of the bed. An edge of Renaissance lace is always most effective. A satin lining of red, blue or pink to match the prevailing color of the room is frequently preferred. Real lace bed sets, of Arabe, and Marie Antoinette and Arabe combinations, are among the most desirable of all in point of richness and beauty. But while so much attention is lavished on the externals of a bed the careful housewife seeks genuine comfort as the first requisite. Beds especially adapted for nervous people are now at command, if one takes pains to secure a mattress of so-called "live hair," cut from the living animal. It is claimed that the person sleeping upon it gets more rest than on the ordinary mattress.

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.

ONCE IN A WHILE.

Once in a while the sun shines out,
And the arching skies are a perfect blue;
Once in a while, 'mid clouds of doubt
Hope's brightest stars come peeping through.
Our paths lead down by the meadows fair,
Where the sweetest blossoms nod and smile,
And we lay aside our cross of care
Once in a while.

Once in a while within our own
We clasp the hand of a steadfast friend;
Once in a while we hear a tone
Of love with the heart's own voice to blend;
And the dearest of all our dreams come true,
And on life's way is a golden mile,
Each thirsting flower is kissed with dew,
Once in a while.

Once in a while in the desert sand
We find a spot of the fairest green;
Once in a while from where we stand
The hills of paradise are seen;
And a perfect joy in our hearts we hold,
A joy that the world cannot defile;
We trade earth's dross for the purest gold
Once in a while.

—(Nixon Waterman.

NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the T. S. S. should be addressed to the Tribune Sunshine Society, Tribune Building, New-York City.

If the above address is carefully observed, communications intended for the T. S. S. will be less likely to go astray.

FOR WINTER WINDOW GARDENS.

Mrs. Anderson, of New-Jersey, asks if any of the mission branches would like cuttings of tradescantia for their winter window gardens. This plant grows so rapidly that it is well adapted to this purpose, and as it can be grown in a glass or jar of water, so that the roots can be seen, it will be particularly interesting for children who care for such things. Mrs. Anderson has been asked to send the cuttings to Miss Anna C. Ruddy, president of the Home Garden branch, at No. 322 Pleasant-ave., to be distributed. The children of the tenement houses who belong to this branch showed their love of flowers by the care taken of their summer window gardens.

REPORT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. S. Bernstein, State president of Pennsylvania, reports that during the month of August sunshine was distributed to 129 invalid people. This cheer consisted of flowers, jellies, grape juice, plants, books, silk and worsted pieces, lace, candy, plants, cigars, balsam powder, luncheons, stamps, postals, letters, fancy articles and reading matter. No day in the month passes that several invalid members do not receive some message of cheer from or through Mrs. Bernstein.

DEATH OF MR. BUTLER.

On Monday, September 2, R. W. Butler, who has long been ill and suffering from consumption, entered into rest. For more than two years Mr. Butler was an interested member of the T. S. S., and as long as his strength permitted he sent out messages of cheer to many others whose lives needed brightening. During the last months, when he was confined to the bed, his lonely hours were often cheered by visits of Sunshine members and many little remembrances. He was passionately fond of flowers, and again and again he shared in those received at the general office, and his appreciation and delight of these gifts were unbounded. Mr. Butler was an Englishman, without relatives, but his refined and genial manner won him many friends, whose kindly ministrations have continued to the last. The funeral service will be held to-day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 11 West Sixty-third-st.

You few that lov'd me,
Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven.
—(Shakespeare.

REQUESTS.

Miss S. Sophia Newton, of No. 1,207 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn., will be grateful for a copy of July "Book News," 1901, and "Outlook" for August 3; Miss Carrie Finch, Keeseville, N. Y., and Mrs. C. B. McLean, of Florida, will be glad to receive copies of Woman's Pages.

FLOWERS.

On Saturday two boxes of beautiful flowers came from Hannah W. Hicks, of Long Island; a basket from the Lakewood (N. J.) Flower Guild, and a box of roses from Mary McLean, of Florida.

GOOD CHEER.

Mrs. Elihu Phinney has kindly responded to requests of invalids for silk quilt pieces, wools and materials for fancy work, by sending a box of these articles. A large package of clothing, received from Dansville, N. Y., without a name, will serve as helpful cheer to many. The stamps forwarded by Mrs. M. E. Trautman will be "passed on" as requested.

PRIMITIVE WOMEN'S CRAFTS.

Two interesting lectures were given last week at Thompson, Conn., by Mrs. Emma Shaw Colcleugh on "Arts and Crafts of Primitive Women" and "Social Life of Aboriginal Women." Mrs. Colcleugh has visited many out of the way corners in pursuit of material for her lectures, having travelled from the arctic circles, where she was admitted to regions only accessible by courtesy of officials of the Hudson's Bay Company, to the South Sea Islands, these journeys covering some thirty thousand miles. She has also spent much time in Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as along the interior route to the Klondike.

MAKING OLD POTATOES NEW.

It is said that a new fraud is upon us which is being worked with success. Without much trouble "new potatoes" can be made which cannot be told from genuine new ones. By dipping them into water to which enough lye has been added to make the skins curl, and allowing them to dry in the sun afterward, the oldest potatoes take on the appearance of new ones. They can scarcely be distinguished in a basket of new ones, but on cutting them open, a watery yellowish line of flesh may be found near to the skin, which points out the deception generally; also the water in which they have been boiled has a slippery feeling and a faint odor of lye, which any observant housekeeper may detect.—(American Kitchen Magazine.

SECRET OF THE SALOON'S HOLD.

The art of catering to the workingman has been studied to a nicety by the saloon industry, and not until its methods are imitated by saloon substitutes and lightly swung doors opening on bright and easy lounging rooms are found all over our cities can the saloon's hold on the people be broken.—(Everybody's Magazine.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF CHILD'S FROCK, WITH ROUND YOKE, NO. 3,914, FOR 10 CENTS.

The first frocks worn after the long dress of babyhood is discarded require to be cut and made simply. The charming little model shown is dainty as need be, but can be made still more elaborate by tucks at the lower edge, or by entire handwork when desired. The material for the original is fine nainsook, with inserted tucking for the yoke, and a frill of needlework; but Persian lawn, French nainsook and all similar materials are suitable for the fine frocks, while colored chambrays and the like are admirable for those liable to see hard usage.

NO. 3,914—CHILD'S FROCK, WITH ROUND YOKE.

The round yoke fits smoothly. The full skirt portion is gathered and joined to the lower edge, the seam being concealed by the frill. The sleeves are in guimpe style, with tiny frills at the wrist.

To cut the frock for a child one year old 2½ yards of material 32 inches wide will be required, with ⅝ of a yard of inserted tucking for yoke and 1½ yards of edging for frills.

The pattern, No. 3,914, is cut in sizes for children of six months, one, two and four years old.

Patterns will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number and years 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 a sealed envelope.

SUICIDE OF A CLUB STEWARD.

ALBERT ZIMMERMAN, THE FRIEND OF MANY PROMINENT MEN, TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

Albert Zimmerman, fifty-six years old, steward of the Theatrical Business Men's Club, at No. 139 West Forty-first-st., was found dead in bed at the club yesterday morning by the porter of the club, who went to call him. Zimmerman's body lay partly dressed across the bed. Beside the bed, on the floor, was a bottle which had contained carbolic acid. The porter informed the manager, and a policeman was summoned. The policeman called in a doctor, who said that the man had been dead for several hours. Zimmerman had relatives in this city.

Zimmerman was made steward when the club was organized last May. He was steward in the Gilsey House for twenty-one years, and was known to many prominent politicians and theatrical men. On account of his resemblance to the German Chancellor he was called Bismarck.

Zimmerman was born in Germany, and it is said that in early life he was employed in the imperial palace in Berlin. He also lived in London for a while before he came to this country. He had a café there, which was frequented by theatrical people. He there served a dinner given by Garibaldi's son on an important occasion. While he was employed at the Gilsey House he became acquainted with many prominent men. He counted among his friends Presidents Grant and Arthur, James G. Blaine, Roscoe Conkling and many other men of fame and position. President Arthur gave him a gold headed cane, which was found near his body yesterday morning.

A year ago last Sunday Zimmerman's wife died. She is buried in Evergreens Cemetery. Last Sunday Zimmerman went to the cemetery and spent the whole day at his wife's grave. When his wife died Zimmerman became despondent. He often said he wished that he might die so that he could rejoin his wife. He was never heard to say that he meant to take his life.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS REGISTERING.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN HAVE OBTAINED CERTIFICATES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE AT ALBANY.

Albany, Sept. 3 (Special).—"I am making $1 for the State every time I sign my name," said John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, to-day, as he grasped a pen and wrote rapidly upon what appeared to be a public document. The document was an official certification from the Secretary of State that such a person, the owner of an automobile, had filed with him a description of the machine "pursuant to Section 166 of the Highway law."

Section 166 says that every owner of an automobile shall file with the Secretary of State his name and address, with a description of the machine, and pay the Secretary of State a registration fee of $1. In return he receives a certificate stating that he has registered his automobile. One of the objects of the law was to put a stop to the harassing of the owners of automobiles with local regulations. The law says that the owners of automobiles "shall not be required to obtain any license or permit pursuant to the provisions of any local or municipal resolution or ordinance." Up to the present time 715 persons have paid the registration fee of $1, and have received the Secretary of State's certificate. The State's income from this direction does not wholly come from its own citizens. Inhabitants of other States about to make a tour with an automobile in this State send to Albany nowadays and procure the Secretary of State's certificate.

John Jacob Astor has registered three automobiles, but is surpassed by Albert C. Bostwick, of Mamaroneck, who has paid the registration fee for seven. Among others who have paid the automobile fee are Edward Coykendall, of Kingston; Henry Clews, Julien T. Davies, jr., Frank Jay Gould and Edwin Gould, of New-York; George J. Gould, of Lakewood, N. J.; J. W. Ide, of Troy; Charles R. Otis, of Yonkers; George Foster Peabody, of New-York; William Rockefeller, of New-York; J. R. Roosevelt, of Hyde Park; Walter C. Stokes, of New-York; Louis Stern, of New-York; Talbot J. Taylor, of New-York; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, of Dobbs Ferry, and Frank Work, jr., of Oyster Bay. The United States Government, through Postmaster Van Cott of New-York, has registered one machine.

WANTED HIS SUPPORT.

YOUNG HEBREW WOMAN CREATES A SCENE IN RAPID TRANSIT EXCAVATION.

Early yesterday afternoon a handsome Hebrew woman went into the excavation for the rapid transit tunnel at Houston and Elm sts. and created a scene by dramatically begging Larry Mastro, a young man who was calking the water pipes, to return to her and support her.

She gave her name as Ida Cohen. Running toward Mastro excitedly she threw herself at his feet and begged him in broken English to return to her and to support her, accusing him of having lured her away from her husband. When he attempted to make her leave him she threw herself on the ground, wrung her hands and screamed hysterically.

At the Mulberry-st. station she told Sergeant Strope that she was twenty-four years old, lived at No. 229 Grand-st., and that Mastro had come to her mother's house and threatened to shoot either her or himself if she did not live with him. She said that her husband's name was Samuel Cohen, and that he worked in one of the station houses.

Mastro said he had met her in a saloon in East New-York, and that she had lived with him for a month. When he found that she was married he left her and went to Boston. She followed him there, he said, and back again to New-York. Both were discharged in the Centre-st. court.

A SLEEPWALKER KILLED.

RETIRED SANDY HOOK PILOT FOUND DEAD IN THE YARD—PROBABLY FELL FROM A WINDOW.

Michael Lyons, a retired Sandy Hook pilot, was found dead yesterday morning in the courtyard of his home, at No. 122 Bond-st., Brooklyn. He was addicted to somnambulism, and his friends believe that he fell out of the window while walking in his sleep. In fact, Captain Lyons's propensities for walking while he slept were so well known in his household that it was usual for some male member of the family to stay in the room with him at night. On Monday night a nephew, a boy ten years old, was detailed to care for his uncle. The lad heard nothing and did not know that Captain Lyons had left the room until he was waked up in the morning. Captain Lyons was sixty-six years old, and had been retired for some years.

TO LAY STOCK EXCHANGE CORNERSTONE.

Formal invitations were issued yesterday for the laying of the cornerstone of the new Stock Exchange building next Monday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. Because of the limited space only members of the Exchange have been invited. The building committee consists of President Rudolph Keppler, Vice-President R. H. Thomas, J. T. Atterbury, R. P. Doremus, Ernest Groesbeck, H. G. S. Noble and Joseph S. Stout.

GOLD COMING FROM AUSTRALIA.

Lazard Frères, the agent of the London, Paris and American Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, have been advised that the bank would receive from Australia $750,000 in gold by the steamer arriving yesterday, and $1,250,000 by the steamer due on September 23.

SUGAR DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The directors of the American Sugar Refining Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock and the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common stock. Although yesterday was the regular quarterly meeting day of the directors, the announcement of the declaration of the dividend was rather a surprise, as it was thought the meeting might be postponed because of President Havemeyer's illness. This is said to be the first dividend meeting missed by Mr. Havemeyer since the formation of the company ten years ago.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS MEET.

Lakewood, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The New-York State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents opened its forty-seventh meeting here to-day with an attendance of sixty. Judge Jerome B. Fisher welcomed the association, and Commissioner James M. Yeager, of Putnam County, responded. The committee on legislation reported in favor of continued concentrated effort in behalf of the bill stipulating educational qualifications for commissioners. Commissioner Sylvanus A. Peavy, of Cattaraugus County, analyzed the grade examination, discussion of which occupied the morning session.

NEARLY DIED IN A SEWER.

AN EXPLOSION IMPERILLED THE LIVES OF THREE WORKMEN.

Caught like rats in a trap, three men fought for their lives after an explosion in the sewer on Nineteenth-st. between Fifth and Sixth aves. yesterday, one hundred feet from a manhole. With all means of escape cut off, three workmen who were digging in the sewer made a rush for safety. Flames swept over them, and they were compelled to lie on their faces in the thick mud to escape being burned to death.

They were John McFall, of No. 2,129 Third-ave., overcome by naphtha gas and burned about the head and hands; James Smith, of No. 453 East Seventy-eighth-st., overcome by gas and slight burns, and Patrick Dwyer, of No. 301 East Sixty-fourth-st., overcome by gas and severely burned about the head, face and body. The last named was removed to the New-York Hospital.

A gang of men has been at work repairing the sewers for several days. Yesterday three men went down through a manhole, Dwyer carrying a lighted candle. The men had been at work for a few minutes when there was a terrific report. Flames shot up through the manhole near Sixth-ave.

Policeman William File, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, found the foreman of the gang, T. F. Lantry, and ordered him to have all the manhole covers taken off the sewer for two blocks. As each cover was removed flames shot high into the air. File was lowered into the sewer. Wading through the mud, he came upon the three forms lying on the bottom of the sewer. The men were unconscious. They were hauled to the street, where McFall and Smith were soon revived. A hurry call had been sent to the New-York Hospital, and an ambulance surgeon attended the men.

A quantity of naphtha had been thrown into the sewer from a building on Fifth-ave., and when the lighted candle was carried through the passage the explosion followed.

FIRST TRAIN ON LITTLE ROAD WRECKED.

LINE, TIED UP FOR A WEEK, OPERATED AGAIN DISASTROUSLY.

Altoona, Penn., Sept. 3.—Traffic was resumed to-day on the Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg and Eastern Railroad, after having been suspended for a week on account of a strike of all the employes. Sufficient money arrived here from Philadelphia to pay all back wages, and the regular train schedule was observed to-day for the first time since last Tuesday. The tieup inconvenienced summer residents along the line of the little railroad.

At noon a telephone message was received from Wopsononock that the first train from here to-day left the track near Dougherty as a result of spreading rails, and that six cars were ditched. J. O. Reed, the newly appointed manager of the road, was a passenger, and is said to have been seriously hurt. The crew escaped without injury. No engine is available to send a wrecking crew to the scene of the accident.

FREDERIC WARREN, JR., KILLED.

HORSE BOLTS AND THROWS HIM FROM CARRIAGE.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 3.—Frederic Warren, jr., Boston representative and one of the owners of the Warren Steamship Company, died at an early hour this morning from injuries received in a carriage accident near his summer home at Beverly Farms last night. Mr. Warren was a son of the founder of the Warren Line, and was about forty-five years old. He was a native of Liverpool.

The accident occurred at Wenham Neck, while Mr. Warren and his daughter Margaret were returning from the horse show at the Myopia Hunt Club grounds. They were driving in a light runabout, hitched to a spirited horse. The horse shied at the sudden appearance of a team in the rear and then bolted, throwing Mr. Warren over the guards into the road. His head struck a cobblestone wall, causing a fracture of the skull. Miss Warren was not injured. Mr. Warren was picked up unconscious and hastily conveyed to his summer home. The injured man never regained consciousness, and died at about 1 o'clock this morning.

Frederic Warren, jr., was a graduate of Harvard University, and in his college days was prominent in football. He was a member of the Somerset Club, of Boston, and always took an active interest in athletics. He leaves a widow and four children.

BURIED PLUNDER WORTH $6,000 FOUND.

BURGLARS' LOOT, STOLEN FROM A JEWELLER, RECOVERED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Unearthed like buried treasure, in a rusty strong box, a glittering heap of jewelry, consisting of diamonds and other precious stones, watches, rings, pins, brooches and silverware was taken to the police station last evening. It was the $6,000 worth of booty secured by the men who blew open the safe of B. J. Hagamann's jewelry store last Thursday. Locked in a station cell are two men, Thomas Barry and James Clark, who, the police are confident, had a hand in the robbery. Barry's confession disclosed the hiding place of the plunder, which was a vacant lot near the scene of the burglary. Besides the $6,000 worth of jewelry the safe contained $600 in cash. This was not recovered.

When Hagamann was informed of the recovery of his goods he went to the station to give his thanks. The man was scarcely able to speak, being so affected. "I was a ruined man until this morning," he said. "Now I can reopen my business, and will be all right again." The jeweller said the burglars had only left him a few plated articles and 70 cents.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS CONVENE.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Over a thousand delegates and alternates were present when President P. E. Leahy, of New-York City, called the twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers to order in the Council Chamber, City Hall, this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The convention will undoubtedly be one of the most important gatherings in the history of the organization, and may mark an epoch in its career, as matters of grave importance are to come up for discussion. The most important matter will probably be the question of whether the association shall be resolved into a big labor organization or shall maintain independence and freedom from labor union entanglements.

HISTORIC SPOT MARKED.

MONUMENT DEDICATED TO COOCH'S BRIDGE, WHERE FLAG WAS FIRST UNFURLED IN BATTLE.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 3.—At Cooch's Bridge this afternoon the monument marking the battlefield, where it is said the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle, was unveiled. This is the anniversary of the engagement in 1777 between the troops of General Washington and General Howe, which was commemorated in to-day's exercises.

Chief Justice Lore, president of the Historical Society of Delaware, presided. The monument was presented to the State by J. Wilkins Cooch, and was received by Governor John Hunn. Addresses were made by Walter S. Logan, of New-York, president-general of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution; General James H. Wilson, U. S. A., and others. Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Vice-President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Secretary Long, Admiral Dewey and Senator Fairbanks.

The monument, which is of granite, is six feet high. The stone is surrounded by four cannon, presented by the government.

LOVING CUP FOR MR. BORDEN.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 3.—A number of business men here have under serious consideration a proposition to raise by popular subscription an amount of money sufficient to purchase a handsome loving cup for Matthew C. D. Borden, of New-York, as a token of the respect the people of Fall River have for him because of his sagacity in averting on several occasions most disastrous strikes.

The business men who have been consulted think that it would be an easy matter to raise $10,000 for the purpose.

THE SIXTY-NINTH RETURNS.

The 69th Regiment, which went to Boston on Saturday night to be the guest of the 9th Regiment, of that city, arrived home at 7:40 a. m. yesterday. It was greeted by many friends, and as the soldiers turned into Forty-second-st. and marched down Fifth-ave. they were cheered. The line of march was down Fifth-ave. to Ninth-st., through Ninth-st. to Fourth-ave., and then to the armory at Third-ave. and Seventh-st.

MME. JULIAN'S HAIR DESTROYER.
Superfluous hair radically removed. No electricity nor poisonous stuff. Cure guaranteed. Price $5 & $10. 155 W. 22d.