ONLY WOMAN'S PAGE.

WALKING SUITS WITH THE NEW SKIRT.

(Sartorial Art Journal.)

REPUBLICAN WOMEN HAPPY.

SETH LOW HAS PROMISED TO SPEAK AT THEIR NEXT MEETING—TAMMANY'S MISRULE.

Seth Low has promised to address the West End Women's Republican Club, by way of opening its campaign, and it was announced at its meeting yesterday that an effort will be made to have him give the address next Thursday, which is the social meeting.

Strong language was the order of the day at the meeting of the club yesterday. The president, Mrs. W. K. Trafton, read a paper on Tammany rule, and began by saying that Tammany misrule would be a more fitting term.

"All respectable people," she said, "are mildly shocked by the openly scandalous maladministration of the city's affairs by Tammany, but few realize the enormity of the rottenness of Tammany officials, who carry out their nefarious schemes by boldly stealing the city's money. Corruption exists from beginning to end, and the depravity and brutality in high places are responsible for the degradation of our police force, of which we were once so proud.

"It is bad enough to know that gambling houses and other places of evil repute exist in spite of the law, but it is more shameful that they exist by sharing their profits with Tammany officials who are sworn to suppress them. It is a fact susceptible of proof that an infamous traffic in young girls is going on in the city; that they are bought and sold like slaves, and that those who carry it on are safe as long as they pay the blackmail demanded by those in power. Are we the same people who abolished black slavery by civil war, that now permit such white slavery to exist?"

Mrs. Trafton said, further, that the public money is being spent on "an army of drones, parasites and leeches." "It is asserted," she continued, "that ten thousand employes might be dismissed in one day without causing a moment's delay in the transaction of the city's business."

The speaker quoted long arrays of figures, comparing the cost of conducting municipal affairs before and during the present administration.

In the discussion that followed many spoke of the impossibility of getting good men on the police force while the mere fact of an officer's doing his duty is sufficient to cause his dismissal, numerous instances being given.

Other business transacted was the election of delegates to the State Federation Convention at Buffalo, Mrs. E. S. Merry and Mrs. Harriet Ostrom being chosen.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. E. S. Merry and Mrs. John F. Williams were appointed to confer with the campaign committee of the State Republican Association on plans for the coming campaign.

FOLIAGE AND FLOWER EXHIBIT.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED CHILDREN ENJOY AUTUMN SPECIMENS FROM THE WOODS.

If Rivington-st. children cannot go to the woods then the woods can be brought to them. In the playground of Public School No. 88, at No. 390 Rivington-st., yesterday afternoon, one might well have fancied himself miles away from New-York and deep in some woody glade, had he not been constantly recalled by the sound of hundreds of little feet shuffling over the stone pavement. It was the occasion of the opening of the public school flower show, the fourth exhibition of the sort held by the natural science committee of the Normal College Alumnæ, and the only one to be given by them this fall. The exhibition continues through three days, closing on Saturday.

"We expect to admit twenty-five hundred children before we close, and fifteen hundred parents," said one of the teachers to a Tribune reporter. "This is the school from which seven hundred little ones were turned away for lack of room," she added, "and for the same reason we are compelled to admit only our scholars to the exhibition, although hundreds of others are only too eager to come."

Yesterday afternoon was the girls' turn, the boys and girls being admitted separately for convenience.

"Oh, see the soup greens!" said one wee, pale faced maid, pointing excitedly at a beautiful rose geranium that stood on the table set apart for cultivated flowers.

"Say, look at them funny little green bananas!" cried a larger girl on the other side of the room, as she spied a cluster of milkweed pods. The pretty ferns shared the fate of the geranium in being designated as soup greens, which appear to be the only green things with which these children are acquainted. Such mistakes are hardly surprising when one considers the statistics obtained by the natural science committee from a typical school in the neighborhood, where 40 per cent of the children, despite all the fresh air societies, had never seen the country, and 25 per cent had never seen Central Park.

The flowers were arranged on long tables, according to their classifications, as far as possible, and all plainly labelled. The golden rod and dark purple asters still held the smell of the open fields, and the sumach and the bright red of the jack-in-the-pulpit gave a touch of glorious color. The children entered in orderly fashion, keeping in line, and remarkably quiet, but one after another of the little heads was continually ducking down to smell of the blossoms, then bobbing up quickly again not to lose any new sight.

Teachers were at hand to explain the curious parts of the plants. The "home of the chestnut" was a favorite subject, and several little fingers got sadly pricked through the curiosity of their owners, who wondered what those big burrs felt like. The caterpillars were the centre of attraction at this exhibition, a distinction which they have never enjoyed before, since this is the first flower show at which they have been welcomed. The committee discovered last year that hardly a child knew a caterpillar at sight, although nearly all could tell you about the history of one of these creatures from its larva to its butterfly state. Hence they have been introduced this season. The children took to smelling of them, too, as well as the flowers. And it did not take long for the little ones to spy the peanut plant, with its fruit. That at least was an old friend.

The great boughs of oak and sweet gum, which covered the walls, had been sent in wagon loads from Central Park, and the cannas from the same source converted two large ash barrels into things of beauty. The Public Education Association also assisted in procuring the flowers.

"One interesting feature about our exhibit," said Mrs. John I. Northrup, chairman of the committee, "is the part played by the children in the country. Many of the wild flowers were picked by the members of the Junior Naturalists' League in Elmira, Plattsburg and other places."

At the close of the show the flowers will be distributed to the children, and the fruits given out to the teachers to use in nature study during the winter.

BUSINESS WOMEN ARRAIGNED

THEY ARE PRONOUNCED "MONEY WARPED," UNTIDY AND INACCURATE.

Business women as a class, and stenographers and typewriters in particular, were arraigned on a variety of charges at the New-York City Legislative League, which met at the Tuxedo yesterday afternoon. Miss Edith Griswold was the speaker of the day, and her address upon "What Constitutes Success in Business from a Woman's Standpoint," was followed by a heated debate.

Inaccuracy was the leading complaint. The tendency of the woman breadwinner to marry was deplored, as was also her propensity to shed tears. Miss Griswold ascribed much of the failure of business women to the fact that most of them who are in business are there from necessity and for the weekly wage. This situation establishes a standard among them in which success is measured by money, and the result is a condition which she described as "money warped." In her opinion, the average woman does not know what absolute accuracy means, and her disposition is always to lean upon somebody. Her tendency to incorrectness Miss Griswold believed to be the reason that the business woman is found so seldom in positions of trust.

One speaker said that the office boy has an advantage over the woman stenographer in that his employer would not hesitate to "blow him up" on occasion; while, dreading the inevitable hysterics and weeping of the girl, he would refrain from offering her a correction. She had seen many an office boy pass the woman stenographer on his way to a higher place because of this fact.

Mrs. John F. Trow thought that getting positions through friendships is one of the most important stumbling blocks, and cited a number of instances to support her theory. "Friendship is the last thing in the world to depend upon in such an extremity," she said. "If a woman cannot obtain work on her own merits, she had better go without it." In a downtown luncheon room, which Mrs. Trow frequents, she meets large numbers of young girl breadwinners of the better salaried class. Among them she finds faded and soiled shirt waists conspicuous, instead of neat wash waists; she sees badly kept nails, and hears audible conversation about "Tom" and "Jim."

Another woman said poor health and bad spelling distinguished nine out of ten of the candidates for positions. She said the average girl stenographer is unpopular because she dangles her bracelets, shrugs her shoulders, writes personal letters in her employer's time, has visitors, etc., ad infinitum. She thought that when women are willing to enter the ranks on the same terms as men their success will be assured.

Upon this Dr. Phœbe Waite arose for the defence and introduced herself as a "spared monument of the business class." She had been surprised, she said, at the success that so many women of her acquaintance had attained, and stated that if the men and women were picked out at random from among those whom she had known, in business, professional, scientific and educational spheres, the women who had attained success would outnumber the men. She had found women more accurate than men, and said that, as teachers, they are known to be superior, because they attend better to detail. As to the charge that they shrug their shoulders, she herself had seen it, and noticed that they did it very prettily. She spoke, she said, as a mother of sons and of grandsons, and stated it as her opinion that the girls seemed to enjoy flirting no more than the boys. She had also noticed that the men showed an equal predilection for marriage. She knew men who refused to employ men typewriters because of their inaccuracy.

Miss Teresa Barcalow numbered as many men as women numskulls among her acquaintances. "If she has brains, energy, determination, ambition and honor, any business woman will get along as well as any man," she said, "and if she has not these qualities she will fail."

A speaker, in reply to an opponent who had stated that men who employ women in their offices do so in all cases to save expense, said that in an office with which she is familiar from twenty to thirty women have taken the places formerly occupied by men, and that the employer asserts that they are more accurate, more obedient, and never come with "big heads" Monday morning. The highest price that he ever paid a man was $18, and a woman, $30, a week.

One woman believed that the twentieth century woman differs in no particular from the eighteenth century woman, and that she wants a husband, home, children and some one to lean upon as much as the woman of two hundred years ago. Attention was called to the fact that in the Dead Letter Office at Washington women are required to read 200 letters a day, while only 150 are expected from men. But the men receive a third more salary and have twenty days a year in which to go to their homes to vote.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, president of the society, closed the debate. She said that the fact of sex always tells against the business woman. Men as a rule prefer to have men about them in the office, as women prefer to have maids in the house. "Men and women," she said, "are a good deal alike on all great lines of humanity. We both get hungry and sleepy and are tidy or untidy." Mrs. Blake said she could cite men, as well as women, who are slovens.

In place of Mme. Norman, who has resigned her place as tresurer, Mrs. Helen M. Bent was elected.

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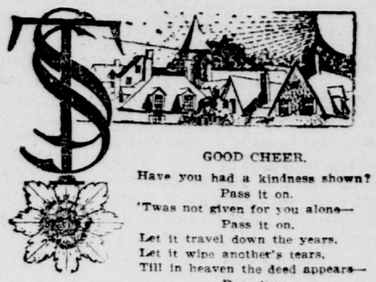

GOOD CHEER.

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 GRAVE OF KEATS.

I have beheld that grave with violets dim
In the great Cæsar's city where he sleeps;
And, over it, a little laurel sweeps,
Fruited and leafed eternally for him;
Not far away, a pine, of sturdier limb
Leaf, flower and grass the mellow sunlight steeps,
And this dear grave! Ah, how the soul upleaps,
The breath comes tremblingly, and the eyes swim!

In dreams that bordered close the sleep of death
He felt the blowing flowers above his breast;
This moment I beheld a wondrous thing—
These blossoms stirring in the wind's light breath,
Do not they feel (above all violets blest)
The ever vital dust from whence they spring!
—(Edith Thomas, in Scribner's.

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.

MONEY RECEIVED.

H. M. Curtis, of Connecticut, has sent $1 to pay for the badges for the Indian girls at the mission school in South Dakota; Miss E. C. Bolles has given $4 50 as Sunshine dues and 50 cents for a new badge; Miss A. E. Bolles, 50 cents for a badge and 50 cents "for the cause of Sunshine."

A NEW BRANCH.

The Ray Williams Sunshine Society, with 852 active members and forty-four well organized branches, asks to be admitted as a branch of The Tribune Sunshine Society. The request is cheerfully granted. Mr. Williams, who is the general president of his extensive Sunshine work, has headquarters at Middletown, N. Y. He says: "We have many reasons for desiring henceforth to be known as a branch of the T. S. S., the mother Sunshine society." "The Young People's Magazine" is the official organ of this new branch, and Mr. Williams is the editor of the Sunshine department. "The Boston Idea" publishes weekly accounts of the work, and "The Youth and Age," of Nashville, Tenn, reports the Southern work.

WILL HELP OTHERS.

An invalid member in Illinois writes that she is not able to do much Sunshine work for the general office, but she is able, while sitting up in her bed, to make many helpful things for those near her home. She would like silk pieces and Shetland or iced wools for Christmas work, for some of her invalid friends. The office has helped this member with wools to complete an Afghan for an invalid boy.

John Krell, of New-Haven, Conn., reports having sent reading through September to Adolf Koch, Minnie Conron, Hattie Mosher, Mary Riker, Dr. Ennis, Mrs. Alice Morris, Mrs. McLean and stamps to Mrs. Bernstein. Mr. Krell will be especially pleased to receive rare United States stamps for his collection.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

A box containing a great variety of useful and fancy articles has been received from A. M. Potter, of Montclair, N. J.; cards for the Armenian children from E. E. P., Helen T. Dutton and "Jersey City"; a game for Charlie Davis from Emily Ranger; a package containing silk and cotton pieces, laces, ribbons, etc., without a name; three large express boxes full of Sunshine from South Manchester, Conn.; Seneca Falls, N. Y., and Branford, Conn.; a package of clothing, one of reading, grapes and tomatoes from Mrs. Max K. Laurent.

FLOWERS.

A box of dahlias, pinks and feathery asparagus has come from Mrs. S. M. Keightley, of Pennsylvania, and a large quantity of English ivy from Huntington, Long Island; a basket of dahlias, asters, zinnias, nasturtiums, marigolds and other fall flowers from the National Flower Guild, of Lakewood, N. J.

A mind not to be changed by place or time.
The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.
—(Milton.

NOVELTIES IN FURNITURE.

SOME HANDSOME EXAMPLES OF COLONIAL STYLES AT GEO. C. FLINT CO'S.

A dull finish on all kinds of rare wood is one of this season's novelties at Geo. C. Flint Co's establishment, Nos. 43, 45 and 47 West Twenty-third-st. Colonial styles have been popular for several years, but heretofore the designs have been finished with a high polish, and the dull or "wax finish" gives the furniture an antique effect unattainable in any other way. A Colonial sideboard of Congo wood furnishes an example of this finish, and the dull tone brings out the soft, light brown of the wood. It is adorned with quaint escutcheons and handles of brass, and the severe effect relieved by fine carved work. Any article of furniture in any wood desired may be obtained in this finish.

Wine coolers and ferneries to match the woods used in dining room sets are new. The department of Flemish oak also illustrates Colonial styles, a striking piece being a china closet with leaded glass windows. This wood is considered especially well adapted to dining room and library furnishings, and the dark tone is relieved by upholsterings of vivid red for the chairs, and brightly tinted scenes from the hunt, which adorn the screens.

Drawing room cabinets of tulip wood and satin wood are among the light furnishings, together with a full line of gilt upholstered furniture and some fine odd pieces of white mahogany. The draperies present new styles, and there are many extra large new Oriental rugs.

COLONIA CLUB BEGINS THE SEASON.

The Colonia Club of Brooklyn discussed "Music and Art" yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Ludden, No. 221 Gates-ave. It was the regular monthly meeting of the organization, and the programme offered by the committee in charge included a paper on "Scandinavian Music," and another on "Swedish Song." Five minute talks about famous musicians and artists were a feature of the afternoon, among those discussed being Jenny Lind, Ole Bull, Edward Greig and Neils Wilhelm Gade.

Tomato soup served with egg balls is a favorite. To make the soup, put into a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and cook in it for five minutes a finely chopped onion, being careful not to brown it. Add one quart of stewed tomatoes, a quarter of a cupful of rolled crackers, a half bayleaf, a dozen whole peppers, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar, and paprika, and cook for twenty minutes. Then stir in a cupful of boiling water and strain the tomatoes through a sieve.

For the balls, grate three hard boiled eggs and mix with them a level tablespoonful of butter and the yolk of a raw egg. Season with a little nutmeg and salt and form into small balls. Roll them in flour and boil in salted water for five minutes. Place the balls in the soup tureen and pour the soup over them, and serve at once.

Marrow balls are an easily prepared delicacy which too few cooks try to produce for the American family. For them, rub one heaping tablespoonful of marrow to a cream and mix with it the yolk of one egg, one-fourth of a teaspoonful each of salt and nutmeg and one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Then add to the mixture three tablespoonfuls of grated breadcrumbs and the stiffly beaten white of an egg. Form into small balls and boil for seven minutes in the soup.

A delicious veal soup is made as follows: Simmer a knuckle of veal with one quart of small white onions in four quarts of water for two hours. Then add half of a small baker's loaf of bread cut into slices. Cook slowly for two hours longer. Take out the knuckle and strain the remaining contents of the kettle through a fine sieve and return to the kettle. Rub to a cream two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and stir the mixture into the boiling soup, stirring constantly until it thickens. Add four cupfuls of cream, salt and pepper to taste and serve at once.

Lentil soup made with beef stock is nutritious and especially adapted to the children's luncheon on a cold day. Here is a German way of preparing the dish. Wash and soak a pint of lentils over night in lukewarm water. In the morning drain and bring quickly to a boil. Then drain and rinse off with cold water and put them into a soup kettle with the stock, some finely chopped celery, an onion, salt to taste and a cupful of potatoes cut fine. Boil for an hour and pour over slices of fried sausages or boiled frankfurters.

H. H. ROGERS CALLED TO COURT.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY TO ANSWER FOR CONTEMPT IN FAILING TO APPEAR.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday issued an order directing Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, to appear before him on next Tuesday to answer for contempt of court in failing to appear before Benjamin Barker, a special examiner appointed by the court to take testimony in a suit of J. Edward Addicks against the Boston Gas Light Company and the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company, now pending in the United States District Court for Massachusetts. The order is based on the affidavit of Oscar Wagner, a lawyer in the office of counsel for the complainant, who makes affidavit that he made seven different efforts to serve the order of the court on Rogers and that on August 28 he saw Rogers embark on the yacht Kanawha. The yacht stopped off the Battery, he declares, and a launch was sent ashore in which were two persons, one of whom he recognized as Mr. Rogers, from a photograph he had in his pocket. The person whom he addressed said, "What do you want?" but when the lawyer attempted to hand him the subpœna he boarded the launch. The affidavit states that Wagner offered the subpœna money to Mr. Rogers, but that it was rejected, and that when Mr. Rogers boarded the launch, Wagner threw the subpœna notice at Rogers's feet.

MEDAL FOR A. S. HEWITT.

IT IS GIVEN BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR HIS SERVICES IN BEHALF OF RAPID TRANSIT.

The presentation of a gold medal by the Chamber of Commerce to ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, in recognition of his services in behalf of rapid transit in this city, was the feature of yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a large attendance at the meeting, and it was noticeable that most of the older and more prominent members were present. Applause greeted Mr. Hewitt when he was led to a seat beside Morris K. Jesup, the president. The ordinary business of the meeting was suspended, and Mr. Jesup began the speech of presentation without delay.

He referred to the action taken by the Chamber on April 5, 1900, in ordering a medal to be struck "in recognition of the eminent services of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt in the cause of civic rapid transit under municipal ownership," the appointment of the committee, and the speeches which were made at the time by members of the Chamber. Then he continued in part:

The medal was designed under the supervision of the committee and executed by O. Roty, of Paris. The inscription reads: "By his genius, benefactor of the city and conservator of the public property. Age, seventy-eight years." On the obverse: "The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York. Rapid Transit."

Mr. Hewitt, in accordance with and in conformity with the resolutions which I have now read before this Chamber, it is a great pleasure to me, sir, as well as the performance of a most agreeable duty, to present this medal to you. It is of pure gold, sir, without allov, like your own character. I present this medal to you, sir, carrying with it the love, affection, esteem and reverence of every member of this Chamber, with the hope, sir, that your life may be long spared to us and to the nation which you adorn. And in closing, sir, I would say, in the language of Mme. de Stael: "When a noble life has prepared old age, it is not the decline that it reveals, but the first days of immortality."

Mr. Hewitt's voice trembled as he began his reply. He evidently was much moved by the demonstration of admiration and kindly feeling. He said at the outset:

I am sure that you and every member of the Chamber will sympathize with me in my inability to find suitable words to express the profound sense of the honor conferred by the presentation of this beautiful medal, the artistic excellence of which greatly enhances the gratitude which I feel, but to which I cannot give adequate utterance. In the course of a long life, devoted largely to the public service, I have been more accustomed to criticism than to commendation, although at the hands of this Chamber I have never lacked the cordial approval which is so grateful to public servants. The present honor would perhaps have been deferred until the completion of the Rapid Transit system, with which this occasion will imperishably link my name. Time, however, moves with relentless tread, and when a man reaches his eightieth year it may be well supposed, as doubtless it was by the Chamber, that whatever recognition it is desired to make in his lifetime should be quickly done. I regard it, and my family will always look upon it, as the seal of your approbation upon my public career

Continuing, Mr. Hewitt said that he was not the author of the idea of rapid transit in this city, but that he had taken a deep interest in the problem, and had been concerned in the manufacture of the first tram rails for street railroads in this country. As to the results of the Rapid Transit Commission's work, Mr. Hewitt said in part:

The great object aimed at was to secure the early completion of the work, its continued ownership by the city, and its reversion at the end of fifty years to the city, free and clear of all incumbrances of every kind and nature. The coming generation can therefore arrange for the operation of the road either at cost or, if it be continued on a profitable basis of fare, for a reduction of general taxation. My own impression is that $60,000 is a very modest estimate for the amount which will be paid into the city treasury at the expiration of this lease, if it is operated on a five cent basis. If on the other hand, the people of that date shall see fit to give the working classes of this city the benefit of the free ownership of this work, the fare can be reduced to at least three cents.

Compared with other enterprises in other cities it must be conceded that the arrangement made for the construction of this work is the most favorable that has ever been devised or accomplished.

Mr. Hewitt closed his address with this reference to the medal:

It will be treasured by my children as the most precious possession which will descend to them, and be regarded by them, as it is by me, as the crowning honor of a long career which, by this action of the Chamber of Commerce, is brought to a felicitous ending.

Charles Stewart Smith said an incident in Mr. Hewitt's career as Mayor was recalled by what appeared on the medal. He added:

In a space of about two inches it shows the underground road as it will appear when in operation; it shows the City Hall and the buildings immediately surrounding it; but the incident to which I particularly refer is recalled by the flag which our then Mayor, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, on a memorable occasion, refused to have pulled down.

After the meeting most of the members of the Chamber present shook hands with Mr. Hewitt and congratulated him.

GOLD MEDAL GIVEN TO EX-MAYOR A. S. HEWITT BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TUNNEL OFFICIALS TO SAIL.

GOING ABROAD TO STUDY ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

Having decided on the site for the power house of the underground transit system and determined that electricity shall be the motive power, the best method of applying it is being considered by the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company. William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, sailed for Europe yesterday to begin an examination of electrical railways. On Saturday August Belmont, president of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company; John B. McDonald, the contractor for the underground road; E. P. Bryan, general manager; S. L. F. Deyo, chief engineer; L. B. Stillwell, electrical director, and John Van Vleck, mechanical engineer, will sail on the steamer Campania for the same purpose. They will meet Mr. Parsons in London, and with him will visit the underground railways in operation in London, Glasgow, Paris and Budapest, and also examine other systems of electrical transportation. The party will return on the Oceanic sailing from Liverpool October 30.

POLICEMAN RUN OVER BY "AUTO."

HE WAS LEADING HIS HORSE IN CENTRAL PARK, AND THE RINGING OF THE VEHICLE'S BELL FRIGHTENED THE ANIMAL.

Mounted Policeman James Hoey, attached to the Central Park Squad, was run over by an automobile yesterday in the East Drive in the park, near Eighty-seventh-st. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found that three of his ribs were fractured and his spleen injured. It is thought that he will recover.

The automobile was occupied by Mrs. Annie Griffin Baruch, who gave her address as No. 357 West Eighty-sixth-st., and by John Hitchenbach, the operator. Mrs. Baruch was placed under arrest and Hitchenbach was detained at the station house.

Acording to Policeman Dydera, who arrested the woman, Hoey was leading his horse along the East Drive when the automobile came along. Hitchenbach rang his bell. This frightened Hoey's horse, which started suddenly, throwing Hoey under the wheels of the automobile. Hitchenbach stopped the vehicle at once and carried the policeman to the automobile, in which he was placed, until the arrival of the Park ambulance, which took Hoey to the hospital. The automobile weighs about one ton.

Hoey was appointed to the force in 1890. He is said to have a very good record, and wears a medal for exceptional bravery in 1895, when he stopped a runaway team in the park. He has also received several commendations for bravery. The police do not think that Mrs. Baruch was to blame, as the swerving of the horse was undoubtedly the cause of Hoey's being run down.

C. W. MORSE GETS BROADWAY BANK

MILES M. O'BRIEN ELECTED PRESIDENT TO SUCCEED FRANCIS A. PALMER.

Francis A. Palmer retired from the presidency of the National Broadway Bank yesterday, after a service of more than half a century in that institution. It was announced that Charles W. Morse, the organizer of the Ice Trust, had obtained a controlling interest in the bank, but it was not stated how many shares of the bank's stock Mr. Morse held. Mr. Palmer would not tell how much he had received for his holdings. He said the old stockholders of the bank could sell their stock any time they wanted to do so

Miles M. O'Brien, president of the Board of Education, became president of the bank in place of Mr. Palmer. It was said that Mr. O'Brien would sever his connection with the H. B. Claflin Company. Mr. Morse, it was asserted, would be a director of the bank. He is vice-president and a director of the Garfield National Bank and a director of the Bank of the State of New-York, the Bank of New-Amsterdam, the Twelfth Ward Bank and of Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn. He is said to be one of the largest holders of bank stocks in the city.

An officer of the National Broadway Bank said yesterday that it had paid more dividends than any bank of its size in the city. It has a capital stock of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,500,000, and it pays annual dividends of 12 per cent. Out of town interests tried to get control of the bank recently, but failed.

MAY CALL IT M'KINLEY NATIONAL BANK

There was a report yesterday that the Seventh National Bank would be reorganized under the name of the McKinley National Bank. The presidency of the bank has been offered to Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, as told in The Tribune, but it was not known yesterday whether Mr. Kilburn would accept the place. It was said that if he accepted the presidency of the bank he would receive a salary in excess of his present one of $7,000. Mr. Kilburn is popular with New-York bankers and has been invited to make addresses before them on several occasions. His home is in Malone, N. Y.

Max Brown, a lawyer, at No. 346 Broadway, yesterday began a suit against the directors of the Seventh National Bank seeking to hold them personally liable for $249 damages which he declares he sustained on account of the bank's failure. That sum, he says, represented expenses in getting a loan equivalent to the amount of his deposit in the bank. If he wins his suit, he says, many other depositors in the bank who had to borrow money after the failure will follow his example.

DEATH OF AN AGED ENGINEER.

HE SAID HE WAS THE FIRST TO RUN ON REGULAR LOCOMOTIVE TRIPS IN AMERICA.

Wood Benson, ninety-five years old, died yesterday in the almshouse. He went to Bellevue Hospital on June 25, suffering with a scalp wound, and asked for treatment. At the hospital it was found that his general health was poor, and, as he had no friends to whom he could refer and no home, he was sent to the almshouse.

At that institution Benson told the keepers that he was the first locomotive engineer to run on regular trips in America. He also related many anecdotes of his experiences in railroading, and gave the names of several prominent men, chiefly in Washington, D. C., who, he said, had been close friends of his. When he died some of the Washington men he mentioned were communicated with, and they sent word that they would bury the body.

John J. Maloney, an undertaker, of No. 40 East Twenty-sixth-st., received a telegram last night from Marcus C. Roessle, of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, telling him to take charge of the body of Wood Benson.

UNIVERSALISTS ELECT OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected yesterday at the last session of the New-York Convention of Universalists, held in the Church of Our Father, Grand-ave. and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn: President, Foster L. Backus, of Brooklyn; vice-president, the Rev. Isaac P. Coddington, of Rochester; secretary, the Rev. H. P. Morrell, of Buffalo; treasurer, C. C. Terry, of Hudson; trustees of State convention, the Rev. J. D. Corby, of Utica; members of the missionary board, the Rev. L. B. Fisher, of Canton, and the Rev. A. S. Yantis, of Fort Plain; trustee of St. Lawrence University, A. Irving Bacheller, of Manhattan; committee of fellowship, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Tomlinson, of Huntington; the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Forbes, of Canton; the Rev. O. M. Hilton, of Auburn; W. J. Scott, of Binghamton, and E. S. Clark, of Dexter; trustees of Clinton Liberal Institute, L. P. Hale, the Rev. J. D. Corby, General E. A. Merritt, E. Milton, Frank A. Cleveland and the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison.

TO REPORT EARNINGS.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY FOLLOWS EXAMPLE OF THE BIG STEEL COMBINATION—SENTIMENT FAVORS REGULAR STATEMENTS.

The Pressed Steel Car Company is the first of the industrial organizations to follow the example of the United States Steel Corporation in making regular quarterly reports of earnings. Hereafter the Pressed Steel Car Company will issue quarterly statements of earnings to its stockholders. The first of these publications was made yesterday, and it will be found on the financial page of The Tribune.

General sentiment in Wall Street is in favor of monthly reports, at least, of industrial companies. It is understood that efforts will be made this year by powerful banking interests to induce the Stock Exchange to compel all industrial companies whose shares are now dealt in, either in the listed or unlisted department of the exchange, to publish regular monthly statements of earnings, and at the end of the year to present to stockholders a report that will tell absolutely the condition of the property. Especial pressure will doubtless be exerted against the American Sugar Refining Company and the Amalgamated Copper Company, two concerns whose affairs are a positive blank to investors and speculators.

No good reason has yet been presented in favor of no reports from the industrial combinations. Indeed, there is no adequate explanation for the absence of regular monthly statements from the big industrial combinations, and, now that the United States Steel Corporation and the Pressed Steel Car Company have decided to take investors into their confidence, it is likely that other concerns will follow suit. Railroad companies make weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual reports. Why should industrial companies be exempted? The State Railroad Commissioners of the various States compel railroad companies to file detailed quarterly reports of operations and earnings. The railroads appeal to the public for the support of their securities, and they let the public know exactly the intrinsic worth of the investments offered. Industrial concerns also appeal to the public to buy their stocks and bonds, but what assurance comes from the greater number of companies that the investments offered are backed by an earning power sufficient to pay interest charges and dividends?

The chief reason why industrial stocks are not more popular on the Stock Exchange at present may be traced to the absence of positive information regarding the earning power of the companies. So many people have lost money in the blind pool industrial company share speculation in the last few years that there is now a decided indisposition on the part of public investors to touch any of the industrial issues, and this disposition will continue just as long as the companies refuse to tell the public what the results of operations are. There are many valuable industrial shares among the stocks of the recently organized industrial companies, but they, too, are held back in the market because the managers of the companies have the false idea that to publish statements of earnings will give some competing concern an undue advantage. Publicity in the matter of earnings has certainly never injured the railroad companies.

THE MAJESTIC'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN RETURNS ON THE WHITE STAR STEAMSHIP.

Owing to rough weather the steamer Majestic, due here from Liverpool on Wednesday, reached port nearly a day late. She docked early yesterday morning. Part of the time on the voyage it was necessary to run at reduced speed. The passengers did not enjoy the trip, most of them viewing the stirring panorama, when they were able to view anything, from the portholes of their staterooms.

Among the passengers were W. Bourke Cockran, who has been spending several months in Hamburg, Marienbad and London. He left the pier as soon as he landed with General Lloyd Brice. Another passenger was Leslie Stuart, the composer of "Florodora." He was accompanied by his wife.

MUST PRODUCE CHILD IN COURT.

HUSBAND, DIVORCED WIFE DECLARES, IS KEEPING DAUGHTER FROM HER ILLEGALLY IN HOTEL MANHATTAN.

Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday, on petition of Mrs. Florence Pell Waring, issued a writ of habeas corpus directing Nathan Clifford Brown, the former husband of Mrs. Waring, to produce in court to-day their thirteen-year-old daughter, Cornelia Brown, who is, according to the petitioner, wrongfully restrained of her liberty in the Hotel Manhattan. Mrs. Waring says she obtained a divorce from Brown in January, 1897, and in the same year married Pierre Crosby Waring. Brown, subsequent to the divorce, married his present wife, Susan Rice Brown, who is also charged by Mrs. Waring with assisting in keeping her child from her.

Under the terms of the decree of divorce Mrs. Waring was to have her daughter for six months of each year and Brown for the other six months.

NEW CAR LINE FOR SHOPPERS.

THE METROPOLITAN OPENS A NEW ROUTE BETWEEN THE UPPER WEST SIDE AND LOWER SIXTH-AVE.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company opened a new route yesterday, by means of which the journey between the upper West Side and the shopping district is shortened by about twelve minutes, and began the use of electricity on a part of its Seventh-ave. road, between Forty-fourth and Twenty-third sts.

The new line begins at One-hundred-and-sixth-st. and Amsterdam ave., and runs through Amsterdam-ave. to Seventy-second-st., where it turns into Broadway and goes along Broadway to Forty-fourth-st., and from there through Seventh-ave. to Twenty-third-st., and through Twenty-third-st. to Sixth-ave., down which it runs to Fourth-st. For the present there are thirty cars on the route, running on two and a half minutes' headway. This equipment will be increased and the headway diminished as public convenience demands.

Until yesterday the service between these points was generally made by a detour through Fifty-ninth-st. to and from Sixth-ave., and thence along that street.

MUSICAL SERVICES SUNDAY.

In the Church of the Epiphany, McDonough-st. and Tompkins-ave., Brooklyn, the monthly musical services will be held at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, the rector, will preach in the morning on "Help for Your Burden" and in the evening on "Getting and Keeping Character."

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