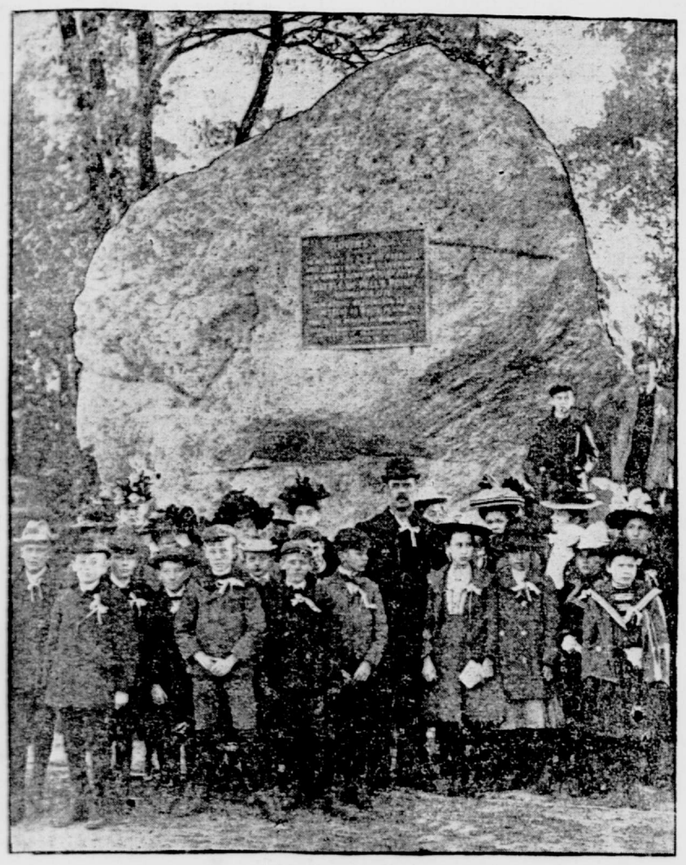
ONLY WOMAN'S PAGE



GLOVER'S ROCK, PELHAM BAY PARK.

Which was marked with a tablet by the D. A. R. last week. Professor Alfred Hallam and chorus of public school children of Mount Vernon, who sang at the exercises.

A PICTURESQUE FAIR.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS BEING MADE BY CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION TO HOLD UNIQUE BAZAAR.

One hundred and seventeen parishes are already organized and busily engaged in preparing for the Midwinter Fête to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music from January 27 to February 1, for the benefit of the Church Charity Foundation of the Diocese of Long Island. The enterprise is headed by the Board of Lady Associate Managers of the Church Charity Foundation, of which Mrs. Edwin Beers is president. Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff is general director.

As planned, the programme promises one of the richest and most varied feasts of good things ever offered by a philanthropy. Among the attractions will be an old fashioned garden, a quilting party, a reproduction of the old Cabillo of New-Orleans, a Sandwich Island hut, a New-England kitchen, a twentieth century dining room, etc. Musical afternoons and evenings will be devoted to a series of tableaus, plays and musical entertainments illustrative of American history from Colonial times to the present form of government, with its protectorates. Among these there will be a Colonial reception, a musical evening, a children's play and tableaus showing Indian, Puritan, Quaker, cavalier, Dutch and plantation scenes, etc. Every State, Territory and colony will be represented in some picturesque manner. The arrangements and decorations are to be under the charge of Charles R. Lamb and John La Farge, who will be assisted by a corps comprising an artist, a sculptor, an architect and a landscape gardener, and a house committee from each parish. The restrictions include no raffling, no chances, no commission goods and no general ticket mailing. The methods of raising money will be limited to sales of contributed articles, admissions, advertisements and subscriptions.

In connection with the fête there will be published twenty thousand copies of "The Long Island Calendar," which will be sold for 25 cents each. The cover of the publication will bear the arms of the United States and the seals of the Diocese of Long Island and of the Church Charity Foundation, all in colors. The book will contain 200 pages of original reading matter by prominent American authors interspersed with illustrations, advertisements, halftone work and a monthly calendar.

The Church Charity Foundation was organized more than fifty years ago for the benefit of the aged, orphans, sick, blind and destitute of the Long Island Diocese. It is, in fact, the corporate representative of the Episcopal Church in Long Island, and through it there are operated a home for the aged, an orphan house, St. John's Hospital with its order of trained nurses and the Church Home for the Blind. The Sisters of the Order of St. John the Evangelist devote their lives to the work of these charities. The foundation is slowly accumulating an endowment fund, but as yet the income therefrom is inadequate for the maintenance of its enterprises, and it has been depending upon the support of the churches of the diocese and upon individuals. This, however, has been insufficient for the work undertaken, with the result that a debt of nearly $80,000 has accumulated.

The steadily increasing debt led recently to a reorganization of the plan of management and to a general retrenchment, the latter including the refusal to admit new members to the Home for the Aged, the discharge of about thirty of the orphans and a reduction of about thirty per cent in the hospital work. Under a new legislative charter the affairs of the foundation are now managed by a board of managers, composed of nine clergymen and twelve laymen, with which the auxiliary board of lady managers co-operates in the management of the various institutions.

TO THE MEMORY OF PATRIOTS.

Bronx Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., unveiled on Friday a handsome bronze tablet on Glover's Rock, a huge bowlder located in Pelham Bay Park, on the drive to City Island.

The day was the 125th anniversary of the battle of Pell's Point, an engagement in which Colonel Glover, with 550 Americans, held back a few thousand men of the royal army under General Howe, who were endeavoring to cut off General Washington's retreat to White Plains.

So well did this small body of men do their work that Washington was able to reach White Plains and remove his stores to the north before the battle at that place later in the month occurred. The inscription reads as follows:

GLOVER'S ROCK.

In memory of the 550 patriots who, led by Colonel John Glover, held General Howe's army in check at the
BATTLE OF PELL'S POINT,
October 18, 1776.
Thus aiding General Washington in his retreat to White Plains.
"Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds."
Erected by Bronx Chapter of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Daughters of the American Revolution.
October 18, 1901.

WELLESLEY TEA ROOMS.

The articles of incorporation of the Wellesley Tea Rooms were filed on Tuesday with the County Clerk at Jersey City. The rooms are to be located in Centre-st., Wellesley, Mass., for the use of the faculty, students and graduates of Wellesley College. The capital stock is placed at $2,000, and the corporators are Mary Astor Chase, May Mathews and Caroline Wright Rogers.

A Sachet Powder of Exceptional Strength.
COLGATE'S
New Peau d'Espagne.

THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

The fourth annual breakfast, given last Saturday by the Jersey City Woman's Club, was the opening function of the season, and the club appeared in force. The breakfast was preceded by a reception from 12:30 to 1 p. m., the receiving party consisting of the president, Mrs. A. J. Newbury, assisted by Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn, president of the New-Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the officers of the club.

The function was held in the house of one of the men's clubs, and the rooms were decorated with the club color, pink. Programmes, menu cards and name cards were tied with pink silk cord and bore the club monogram in gold.

The programme that followed the luncheon proper consisted of toasts and music, the general topic for the toasts being, "Vacation Gleanings." Mrs. Edward P. Terhune (Marion Harland) spoke on "Women Workers, Ever Reaping Something New." The quaint toast "You nor I nor nobody knows how oats, peas, beans or barley grows" was given by Dr. Caliste V. Luther, and "In a Field of Blue" was Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn's topic. Others who responded to toasts were Mrs. Mary F. Meeker, Mss. Cecilia G. Holland, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, Mrs. Alice May Scudder, Miss Marie C. Leiotard, Mrs. Mary E. F. Walker, Mrs. Helen M. Case, Dr. Madana F. De Hart and Miss Margaret E. Lucey. The Glee Club and Miss Mary Mitchell furnished the musical part of the programme.

Ground has been broken at Wellesley for President Hazard's new house, which will be situated on a knoll near Stone Hall, in the college grounds, overlooking Lake Waban and the main highway through Wellesley village. Work will be pushed rapidly on the house with a view to its early completion. Miss Hazard gave a large reception at her present home, Norumbega Cottage, on the evening of October 14, to the trustees and college officers of government and instruction, in honor of the new members of the faculty.

Field Day, appointed by the Athletic Association for November 11, has been postponed until spring owing to the impossibility of the necessary organization among the new students, their number being unusually large. A golf tournament, however, has been arranged for October 28. Golf and tennis are the popular games this autumn, but English field hockey has been taken up by the freshman class, and will be developed under the direction of the department of physical training as a part of the physical education scheme. As in the other sports and pastimes coming under this department, the outfit is provided for those taking part in the game. Miss Constance Applebee, of England, is giving the instruction in hockey.

The Mount Vernon Women's Literary Circle began its sixth year on Friday evening, with a reading and reception at the home of Mrs. Lelia C. Blake, in Second-ave., Mount Vernon. Supper was served at 10 o'clock. Among those present were Miss Lelia C. Brown, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Granger, Dr. and Mrs. Melville S. Page, Mrs. Henry E. Rhoades, the Misses Jane, Esther and Alice Andrews, Professor and Mrs. Jacques W. Redway, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stecker and Professor and Mrs. Coyle.

A permanent organization to be known as the "Fraternity of Thespis" will be formed this week at a meeting to be held in Elmira College. Arrangements have been made to have a hall with a stage, scenery, drop curtain, footlights, etc., for the use of the society, whose object is to produce amateur drama. It is intended to present one of the lighter Shakespeare dramas some time before holiday week. Saturday will be celebrated as Elmira Day at the Pan-American Exposition.

Those present at the meeting of the Colonia Club, of Brooklyn, last Thursday decided by unanimous vote to assist in the work of providing a public library for Phœnicia, N. Y. This work was taken up after reports had been read by the delegates of the club to the Federation of Women's Clubs at Buffalo. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Lewis, No. 111 St. Mark's-ave. The oldest Scandinavian literature was discussed, and papers touching on the subject were given by Mrs. Valentine and Mrs. Hoole. The recent troubles among the Finns were spoken of by Mrs. Bishop, and musical numbers were rendered by Mrs. Day.

A public meeting of the deputy sheriffs appointed by Sheriff Walton to "prevent child vice and crime" will be held this evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson aves., Brooklyn. In addition to their reports several prominent speakers will discuss the work.

There was a good deal of "animated discussion," to put it mildly, at the convention just held by the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs on the well worn topic of reorganizing the General Federation. The secretary of the State Federation, Miss Mary Knox Garvin, presented this report:

"At a meeting of the executive board of the State Federation it was resolved that Pennsylvania reaffirm its action of two years ago in regard to the reorganization of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, still believing it to be the best solution of all sectional difficulties."

The change proposed was mooted at the last meeting of the General Federation, and was defeated. If carried it would make the organization a federation of State federations instead of a federation of individual clubs, as now. At present every club is entitled to be represented by a number of delegates to the national body, proportioned to the size of its membership, but if reorganized as proposed individual clubs would lose the right of proportional representation. For this reason there is a widely spread opposition to the plan, and the prospect of its being broached again at the next general convention is not pleasing to a majority of the clubs.

Mrs. J. R. Darragh protested strongly against any attempt to commit the State Federation to the support of reorganization. "The Federation as it is now constituted," she said, "is a democratic body in which one club has as good a standing as another, and in a convention of such delegates there is less likelihood that a few schemers will acquire control. This change would make the national organization our ruler; we would have nothing to say; the clubs would amount to nothing, and the Federation would rule us. It is a scheme in the interest of a selfish few who want to keep themselves and a few others in office for life. You know what the machine is in politics, and this would give us a machine also. We don't want it."

The report was accepted, notwithstanding the energetic opposition.

The State officers elected were: President, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell; vice-presidents, Miss Kate C. MacKnight, Mrs. Richard H. Pratt and Mrs. Taylor Scarlett; secretary, Miss Mary Knox Garvin, Philadelphia; treasurer, Mrs. Sara G. Hamsher, Bradford. Directors—Mrs. Lyman D. Gilbert, Harrisburg; Mrs. Henry J. Bailey, Pittsburg; Mrs. George F. Baer, Reading, and Mrs. A. D. Hoffer, Pottstown.

NEEDLEWORK HINTS.

MATERIALS POPULAR THIS SEASON—HOW TO LAUNDER SILK EMBROIDERIES—THE BEST WAY TO HEMSTITCH.

It is possible to wash and iron embroidered linens so that they look like new, but this requires both knowledge and skill, and is not to be intrusted to the house laundress. Neither is it advisable to take these treasures to the cleaners, for more often than not they are ruined by them.

The colors of the best domestic embroidery silks, as well as of the imported flosses, are generally fast, most of them entirely so, and therefore fully deserving their name, "wash silks." Nevertheless, they are not fast in the sense that the Hungarian cottons are, for the last seem to stand any washing. The Hungarian embroideries, by the way, which are so generally displayed in stores this fall, are well worth attention, both for emulation in one's own work and as worthy purchases in themselves. They are the handiwork of Hungarian peasants, and the linen is of their own spinning. The embroidery is done in bright, fast colored cottons.

Linens embroidered in wash silks should be, one at a time, immersed in a warm suds, not hot, made of pure soap. The quality of the soap is of the utmost importance. It should be castile, or some white unscented kind—not ordinary laundry soap. Add a teaspoonful of powdered borax and rinse the cloth up and down in this suds, but do not rub it. When it is clean rinse it in a series of clear waters until the last one is not clouded. Then, without wringing, squeeze as much water as possible out of the linen. Lay the piece in a clean soft cloth, make it as smooth as possible, and wrap both together. Remove it in a few minutes and dry quickly near a fire or in the air, not in the sun. It is well to change the position of the drying linen constantly so that no running of color will take place. Indeed, if one can toss and shake it over the fire until partially dry it is a great advantage. Let it dry thoroughly before pressing, because the silk should not be ironed wet or even damp.

When perfectly dry lay the embroidery face downward on a smooth, fine sheet—not too soft a pad—and carefully draw the edges into place. Dampen the linen in sections with a fine sponge, taking care not to wet the silk. This can be done with a sponge because the linen will at once take up the moisture, while the silk will not, if the sponge is moved quickly.

Pass a hot iron over the cloth in the direction of the grain of the material, moving the linen on the sheet until the entire surface has been pressed. The iron should be hot, and should move very quickly, so that the silk will not be crushed, as it would be a slow process with an iron of medium heat. Press all hems from the right side, as they do not iron prettily from the wrong side.

Put the fringe in order with a comb and trim it with sharp scissors. An elaborately decorated linen laundered in this way is as fresh as though just from the embroiderer's frame.

BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERY COTTONS.

Beautiful cottons are to be had now for needlework, and their popularity is likely to increase because they are practical. Linens embroidered with them can be sent to the household wash if the laundress is known to be careful. A kind much like filo-selle in texture is especially easy to manage. Like filo-selle, these are dull in finish and are composed of six strands to a thread. This thread should be divided, and three strands carried in the needle in ordinary work.

These cottons can be had in all colors, and can be used in almost any method of embroidery. The blues are particularly good, and one of the prettiest ways to work them on old bleach linen is in the honeycomb stitch. A design suited to this stitch is essential, one presenting considerable surface being best. Oak leaves come out especially well, as the stitch seems to suggest their net veining.

TO FINISH THE EDGES.

The most practical and elegant way to finish the edge of linens is to hemstitch them. Hemstitched fringe is pretty, and buttonholed, scalloped edges are good if the design and coloring are simple, and thus secondary to the rest of the decoration, but in the end nothing is so durable and rich in effect as the deep, hemstitched hem.

Every needleworker ought to know how to hemstitch well. After a little practice one prefers to hemstitch rather than to do plain hemming, and, indeed, the former is easier after the work is prepared. Drawing the threads is often pleaded as a difficulty. The fact is, however, that the threads of any linen which is suitable for embroidery are readily drawn. Round weave linens alone should be used as grounds for decorative needlework, and it is perfectly easy to draw the threads of these.

One frequently makes the mistake of drawing too many threads. There are usually enough. A wide open line is not desirable. Only a line of open dots should appear when the work is finished. Turn the hem most accurately, cut out the overlap in each corner, leaving only a quarter of an inch beyond the drawn threads, baste firmly and hemstitch with fine cotton, No. 100 on heavy linens, No. 150 on lawns.

There are several ways of taking the stitch, but only one right way. Hold the edge toward the worker as in ordinary hemming and work from left to right. Take up on the needle a few threads from the drawn line of the linen (it is not necessary to count them), draw the cotton all the way through, then take an ordinary hemming stitch just back of these threads and through the main linen ground and the overlap. Continue these stitches, taking up the threads and thus fastening them. This is most simple; the stitches so made are almost invisible, unlike the knot hemstitch, and the work can be done most rapidly. No one who has tried this will return to the knot or cross hemstitching.

Hemstitching seems most suitable to linens. Like the fabric itself, it is simple and substantial—two qualities which are necessary to art.

PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR.

The lovely little costume herewith illustrated was worn by two young girls, who acted as trainbearers at a recent fashionable wedding. The gown is of white crêpe de chine, tucked vertically and trimmed with upright bands of lace insertion, which are run through with white velvet ribbon. A cluster of frills finishes the skirt. The Empire sash is caught up on the left side by a fragrant bunch of violets, and the whole costume is charmingly set off by the large white picture hat. This is of chiffon, trimmed with a long, sweeping ostrich feather.

COSTUME FOR A BRIDE'S TRAIN BEARER.

A simply decorated cloth coat has a small double cape, with stitched edges, the capes being set on a tiny velvet yoke. The coat is fastened by large hooks underneath, while the horizontal straps of velvet across the front, upon which the handsome buttons are set, are merely for ornament. Buttons and velvet strappings also occur on the broad, upturned cuff.

In contrast to the shaped and tight fitting skirts so fashionable in cloth gowns, some of the best dressmakers in Paris and New-York are making their evening gowns with straight skirts, which have full gatherings about the hips. This is the most artistic treatment for such delicate fabrics as crêpe de chine, louisines and nets.

A tasteful belt is one of the most essential features of the costume nowadays, when the separate waist is so much in vogue. An extremely stylish belt, appropriate with a waist of almost any color, is of white satin, with stripes of narrow black velvet ribbon running lengthwise. The belt may be made broad in the back, and tapering in the front into an ornamental oxydized silver clasp of art nouveau design. A taffeta lining gives body to the satin, and makes the belt fit more neatly.

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.

DISCOURAGEMENT.

Art so discouraged by life's dole
Thou canst not try again?
Nay, never any human soul
Reached forth for good in vain.

Thou growest by the stretch and strain—
The intervals of rest;
Believe thou must at last attain
That which thou lovest best.

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.

FLATBUSH JUNIORS.

Mrs. T. H. Roberts, president of the Flatbush juniors, has so far recovered from her recent illness that she has made a call at the general office to consult about future Sunshine work for her branch. She reports that the boys have been deeply interested in their work of collecting books and magazines for the Long Island College Hospital. They first took things to amuse the little sick ones in the children's ward, and then their good cheer work extended to the adults. So great has been the interest shown in their efforts that the hospital authorities have placed bookcases in the various wards to hold the Sunshine reading matter brought by the T. S. S. boys, and to which the inmates have free access. The weekly visits of the boys are looked forward to with keen delight, especially by two crippled children, who are suffering with spinal disease, and to whom the boys always carry a bright ray of sunshine. One mother came to the president, saying, "I have an only child, and, fearing he may grow up to be selfish, I desire to have him join your happy circle of boys, that he may be interested in doing something for somebody else." This is the primary principle of sunshine—to think and do for others.

A REQUEST.

Mrs. William I. Wood asks if some member will furnish directions for knitting or crocheting a child's worsted hood, as she is desirous of making some of the Christmas distribution. Mrs. Wood is one of the busy workers of the T. S. S., whose hands never seem to tire of doing helpful things for others. She has promised Mrs. Perry, of Maine, to help her with the Christmas tree she provides for her poor T. S. S. members. To make hoods and mittens for this purpose Germantown and zephyr wools are needed. Mrs. Wood will please send the babies' socks she has made from the Saxony wool to the general office. They will be useful for the little Sunshine babies at the day nursery in East Eighth-st.

A LITTLE BOY CHEERED.

President of the T. S. S.: My little son Lee was made very happy this afternoon by a package by mail from the T. S. S. The puzzle that came in the package has amused and interested him greatly, and he has asked me to tell you how proud he is to have been especially remembered by the Sunshine Society. He has quite recovered from his severe illness of last summer, and is so glad to be strong and well again and able to enjoy going out of doors these lovely autumn days. He sends you his warmest thanks for your remembrance of him. Cordially yours, Mrs. C. J. CLARK.
Nutley, N. J.

Master Lee is the little boy who, when convalescent, made so many pretty picture cards to "pass on" to other sick children, and although he is in need of nothing, the president is glad to know that the trifling Sunshine greeting carried its own little message of cheer.

Other acknowledgments for cheer received have come from Miss E. L. Dorr, Miss Lizzie Bailey, Miss M. L. Bailey, Mrs. J. Lyle, Mrs. S. Evans, L. E. F., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and M. L. Smith.

DISTRIBUTION.

Cheer of many kinds was sent on Tuesday to invalids at Manchester, N. H.; Morganton, N. C.; Germantown, Penn.; Sodus, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Oswego County, N. Y.; Ardsley, N. Y.; Dawson, Ala.; Keyser, W. Va.; Putnam, Conn., and to several members in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

AS GIRLS' NAMES AVERAGE.

"'What's in a name?' is often asked, as if names did not matter," said a woman. "But there is a great deal in a name, especially to the one who has to carry it all the days of her life, the possible threescore and ten years. It often seems as if children ought to be allowed the naming of themselves, but this would be manifest unwisdom, and the task is naturally relegated to parents or by them to interested relatives or friends, though, indeed, the grown girl is apt to adopt some popular spelling of her name, to use her middle name, perchance, or even to rename herself, if she takes the notion.

"There is in successive years a distinct fashion in names. It is, however, difficult to generalize about the subject without consulting carefully birth lists and baptismal registers, because the field is so wide. But it is interesting to note the prevalent as well as the peculiar names among the more than three hundred students entering the freshman class of a woman's college this autumn. Coming as these girls do from all parts of the country, their names give, perhaps, the average range of choice in this generation.

"Out of the 315 there are twenty-five girls, the greatest number, named Helen; next comes Mary or May, occurring nineteen times, and Ruth eight times, with about as many of Edith and Laura—good names, all of them. Most unusual are Mona, Zillah, Crete, Ela, Murta, Maia and Zella, the Lotta, Berthene, Lynette, Irma and Roby, of which there are also single illustrations, being less common. There are comparatively few girls named Bessie, Jessie, Annie or Nellie, as would hardly have been the case a dozen years ago; few also of the Harriette and Annette and Mabelle class, or of the jewel variety—Pearl, Diamond and Garnet—but there is a goodly proportion of the names known in the days of our grandmothers, such as Polly and Jane, Lucy, Martha and Sally."

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF MISSES' SHIRT WAIST, NO. 3,955, FOR TEN CENTS.

The pretty model shown is made of corduroy in Napoleon blue, but velveteen, flannel, silk, albatross and all waist cloths are equally appropriate. The original includes the fitted lining, but when preferred the waist can be made unlined.

NO. 3,955—MISSES' SHIRT WAIST.

To cut this waist for a miss fourteen years of age three yards of material 21 inches wide, two and one-fourth yards 27 inches wide, or one and seven-eighths yards 44 inches wide will be required. The pattern, No. 3,955, is cut in sizes for misses 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

The pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number and age 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.

DR. BATTEN WOULD REBEL.

SAYS HE COULD NOT OBEY ONE SECTION OF THE PROPOSED EPISCOPAL DIVORCE CANON.

The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, rector of St. Mark's Church, Tenth-st. and Second-ave., in his sermon at the morning service in the church yesterday reviewed briefly the work of the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in San Francisco. As a whole, the Rev. Dr. Batten said, the result of the convention ought to be gratifying to the Episcopal Church at large, but he took occasion to criticise part of its work, as well as the organization of the convention and the system of representation in it. Dr. Batten said in part:

The constitution of the Episcopal Church in this country was adopted only two years after the Constitution of the United States, and in the main is based on the same principles. In the matter of representation some errors were committed in drawing the Constitution of the United States. These errors were later remedied by compromise. In the constitution of our Church were embodied the same errors, but in this case no remedy was applied.

Thus it happens that to-day the diocese of Fond du Lac, for instance—twenty-two organized parishes and forty-two hundred communicants in all—has as many votes in the lower house at our general conventions as the diocese of New-York, with its 324 parishes and 70,000 communicants. And this diocese of Fond du Lac, where the contributions during the last year amounted to only $42,000, while in this diocese $4,500,000 was raised, has two bishops, and therefore double the power in the upper house that the diocese of New-York has. And there is little possibility that the present system will be changed, for, on the basis of equal representation, the smaller dioceses, being the greater in number, have the power to oppose effectively any change in the system of representation which would curtail their power in the general convention.

Dr. Batten then commented at some length on the proposed change of the name to the "Church of America."

"This has been one of the most hotly contested questions before the general convention," the preacher said. "But we are well aware that the Church, by simply changing its name, cannot change its character, and that is where a change of name might work mischief. If we, by changing our name and calling ourselves the 'Church of America,' could become the catholic church of all America, I think we would gladly have walked to San Francisco and begged on bended knees that the change be made. As it was, the change was not made, but I may safely predict that this same question will be brought up again and probably cause a hot fight at future conventions.

"When we consider the simple beauty of the title of our Church in England, the 'Church of England,' it is not without a fond longing that we might be able to call our Church here the 'Church of America.' But the Church of England had the right to adopt its title; we have not. I hope with fervent heart that some time in the future we may adopt that name, not for what our Church dreams to become, but for what it really is."

In commenting upon the action taken by the convention on the "divorce canons," Dr. Batten focused his attention on Section 1 of the Fourth Canon, which, he said, had it become the law of the Church, he would have refused to obey, even at the risk of a Church trial and dismissal from the ministry of the Church.

The first section of this canon reads as follows:

No person divorced for causes arising after marriage, and marrying again during the lifetime of the other party to the divorce, shall be admitted to baptism or confirmation or received to Holy Communion, except when penitent and separated from the other party of the subsequent marriage, or when penitent and in immediate danger of death; but this canon shall not apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause af adultery.

"I would go before a Church court or lose my office rather than obey a canon like that," said Dr. Batten. "It is clearly my business to bring these sacraments to men. Suppose they are leading lives of shame, has the Church any right to cast them out? If so, then the Church should ferret out all who lead sinful lives and punish them in the same manner, and not single out any special class of offenders. It contradicts the teaching of the New Testament, the teachings of Jesus Christ, and gladly as I would obey my Church and its rulings I will not do so if to do it I have to disobey the command of Jesus Christ, the true head of the Church.

"I am glad that this canon was lost by the lay vote in the House of Delegates, and hope this will be the last we hear of it. We recognize the evils of divorce, but should we strive to cure it by going beyond the teachings of our master, Jesus Christ?"

NEW SETTLEMENT BUILDING.

THAT AND THE ARMITAGE CHAPEL, ALSO GIVEN BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., TO BE OPENED NEXT WEEK.

The new buildings for the West Side work of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will be opened on Tuesday evening, October 29. These buildings are the West Side Neighborhood House, at No. 501 West Fiftieth-st., and the Armitage Chapel, at Nos. 743 and 745 Tenth-ave. The money for the sites and buildings was given by John D. Rockefeller, jr. The outlay was more than $100,000. The gift, it is understood, was made in commemoration of his marriage.

At the opening service addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, and the Rev. Dr R. P. Johnston, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

For several years the Fifth Avenue Church conducted the Armitage House, in West Forty-seventh-st. There were at first only Sunday schools and religious services; later a day nursery and a kindergarten were found necessary, and still later clubs and classes for boys, girls, young men and young women. The quarters soon became inadequate for so much work, and a committee of the church was appointed to suggest a plan for relief.

The committee secured the services of settlement workers, who spent several months living in the neighborhood studying conditions and reporting to the committee from time to time as to the character of the work which was needed. It was finally decided to organize the West Side Neighborhood House, a social settlement, and the Armitage chapel. The work of the settlement will be similar to that of other settlements in the city. There is to be no attempt to thrust religion on those desiring other features. The belief of those in charge is that each person has to select his religious connections in the light of his own conscience and conviction.

The buildings have just been completed. The Armitage Chapel is 50 by 65 feet. There is a main auditorium seating 350 people, a primary room seating 150, four individual classrooms and two administration rooms. The settlement house is a five story and basement fireproof building, 50 by 100 feet, of red and black brick, with limestone trimmings. In the basement are bowling alleys, men's clubrooms and baths. The main floor contains the head worker's office, the auditorium, reception room and dining and sitting rooms for those who live at the house. The second floor, given entirely to the uses of little children, provides a kindergarten, day nursery and clubrooms for them. The third floor contains a suite of bedrooms, the library and several club and class rooms. On the fourth floor are a large gymnasium, with locker and bathrooms, and rooms for cooking and manual training classes. On the fifth floor is a special room for educational work. The roof is to be fitted up as a roof garden.

The head of the settlement is A. A. Hill, and the minister in charge of the chapel is the Rev. W. S. Richardson, assistant pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

THE NEW WEST SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD BUILDING.

No. 501 West Fiftieth-st., corner Tenth-ave., which is soon to be opened by the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

A NEW UNION CHURCH DEDICATED.

SERVICES TO BE HELD IN GERMAN, SWEDISH AND ENGLISH.

The dedication of the International Union Church, at No. 153 East Seventy-second-st., took place last evening. The building was formerly the St. James Episcopal Church. Painters have been at work for some time renovating it. The pastor of the Union Church is the Rev. Richard Tjader.

The following clergymen spoke last night: The Rev. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion; the Rev. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church; the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, rector of the Church of the Strangers, and Mr. Tjader. Ira D. Sankey sang.

Services will be held every day in English, German and Swedish.

THE 8TH REGIMENT ATTENDS SERVICE.

The annual religious service for the 8th Regiment was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East Ninetieth-st. The attendance was so large that hundreds who sought admission were turned away. The regiment assembled at the armory at 3 p. m. in full dress uniforms. Only two members of each company and the officers carried arms. The regiment was in command of Colonel Jarvis.

The Rev. James A. Dooley, of Milton, N. Y., chaplain of the 8th Regiment, was celebrant of the mass and preached the sermon to the regiment. Father John Dooley was deacon and Father Murray sub-deacon.

Father Dooley devoted his sermon to explaining the duties of soldiers not only to their commanders but to the Great Commander. At the close the regiment sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

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