Only Woman's Page

FASHIONS FOR THE GIRLS.

GLOOM ON CONVENTION.

DEATH OF MRS. DALE SADDENS METHODIST WOMEN'S MEETING.

MRS. POTTER REPORTS WORK AMONG MORMONS —PETITION TO BE SENT TO CONGRESS— STORY BY MRS. BOTTOME.

Tidings of the death of Mrs. James Dale, of Cincinnati, saddened the first part of yesterday morning's meeting of the convention of the Methodist Women's Home Missionary Society now in progress at St. Andrew's Methodist Church, No. 126 West Seventy-sixth-st.

Mrs. Dale had been for ten years national secretary of the Mission Supply Department, and her name is on the programme as one of the speakers for next Monday afternoon. Her report was partially written, and is in the hands of the secretary, who will read it at the appointed time. The reading of the telegram by Mrs. Clinton B. Fiske, the president, who was in the chair, announcing the sad intelligence, was followed by a memorial meeting, which Mrs. Clara L. Roach opened with prayer. Many affectionate testimonials of Mrs. Dale's personal character and work were given by members of the audience.

Announcement was made by Mrs. J. W. Campbell, chairman of the press committee, that The Tribune would contain the official report of the meetings daily, and she recommended it to her hearers as the best morning paper.

A most interesting report on the Bureau for Indian and Frontier Work was presented by the secretary, Mrs. H. C. McCabe, of Delaware, Ohio.

She said in part: "The Indians of to-day have a stronger hold on us than ever before, and the time is fast coming when the government will Americanize every Indian.

"It is a shame that, in the South especially, the dreaded whiskey is sold to the Indians, and it is for this reason that the work there has gone on so slowly.

"We need schools where the American boy and the Indian can attend the same school and receive the same education. Then the Indian will be in a position to go back and minister to his tribe."

Mrs. McCabe referred to the work of Mr. Pratt, of the Carlisle Indian School, and appealed for more teachers of that character.

Mrs. Anna Kent, of East Orange, who gave an account of the work accomplished among the Spaniards and Indians in New-Mexico and Arizona, reported unusual progress during the year, and expressed her belief that there was every reason to look for still greater results in the near future.

In introducing her report of the bureau for Utah Mrs. S. B. Potter, of Bloomington, Ill., said: "The entire Northwest is face to face with the Mormon problem. The policy of that organization is colonization. It is eagerly and successfully pushing its people out into all adjacent territories. Its missionaries are everywhere sowing the seeds of the least objectionable features of their doctrine."

She urged vigilance on the part of the Home Mission Society to meet these influences with contrary arguments.

"We are," said Mrs. Potter, "carrying on our work in ten stations in Utah. In seven of these missions we hold good property, and in another a written lease which entitles us to the use of the property as long as we employ it for mission work. Our society has maintained its day and industrial schools and missions for over twenty years in this field, and the faithful work of these years is beginning to bear fruit. The young people are rapidly approaching the point where they will permit no man to do their thinking. As these people become convinced of the fallacies of their own doctrines we are able to give them a better and a more ennobling faith; but we must utilize every avenue that will worthily appeal to them."

LIBRARIES FOR UTAH.

Mrs. Potter struck a new note when she pleaded for libraries for the mission stations. Regarding this need, she said: "The time is here when we must establish libraries in at least five of our missions in Utah. The young people especially must have access to good books. This they have not outside of Salt Lake City. Our properties furnish fine sites for library buildings."

Mrs. Potter read the following petition, which is to be again presented to Congress for an anti-polygamy constitutional amendment. Fifty yards of names were received last year, she said, but the question was not reached by Congress. This year a new Congress demands a new petition. Eight thousand blanks have been sent out with letters of instructions, and it is confidently expected that the society will present a petition influential in size and quality.

The following is the text of the resolutions:

Whereas, The utter failure of all efforts adequately to punish or prevent the continued and flagrant practice of polygamy within the State of Utah having demonstrated the impossibility of dealing with that crime by local legislation, and a majority of the people of that State having proclaimed their disregard and contempt for both law and morality by the recent election of a confessed polygamist to the highest legislative office within the gift of the American people, and being convinced that the growing numbers and increasing political power of those who hold this abomination a vital part of their religious and social system constitute a serious menace, not only to the purity of the American home, but to the integrity of the nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in convention assembled:

First—That it is the duty of the national Congress, without unnecessary delay, to pass and submit to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the practice of polygamy, and granting Congress and the President power and authority to enforce the same.

Second—That we hereby pledge all our influence and our best efforts to the accomplishment of that end.

Third—That we strongly urge every auxiliary, by petition, circulation of literature, personal appeal and every other means in their power, to urge this action upon the Representatives in Congress from their respective districts and the Senators from their several States.

Mrs. Lavanda G. Murphy, of West Liberty, Iowa, read the report of the bureau for Texas. William R. Campbell, field secretary of the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Work, brought greetings from that organization, and stated that the first work of the society would be in the interests of anti-polygamy in Utah.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome led the noontide prayer service and introduced it with a short talk. In coming to the convention yesterday morning, she said, the carriage in which she was riding with her sister, Mrs. T. H. Pearne, of Cincinnati, met with a slight accident, and she ejaculated nervously to Mrs. Pearne, "What shall we do?" Mrs. Pearne replied serenely, "Oh, never mind, sit still. Seth Low is elected."

Mrs. Bottome opened her address by saying that her subject was "Election." "The city," she said, "could not be improved at once, because Low was elected yesterday. In the same way, while Christ is elected King of the universe, it takes time to reach the results of progress and Christianity, which we hope to see."

REPORTS FROM MANY SECTIONS.

At the afternoon meeting the reports for the following bureaus were read: For West Southern States, by Mrs. J. H. Bayliss; for Mississippi, by Mrs. A. D. Knapp; for West Central States, by Mrs. Mary Fisk Park; for the Elizabeth Ritter Home and School, at Athens, Tenn., by Mrs. Della Lathrop, of Ohio, and for East Central States, by Mrs. E. L. Albright, of Delaware, Ohio. These reports dealt largely with the condition of industrial schools, homes and orphanages in all parts of the country.

Their aim was summed up in an address by Mrs. Murphy, who said: "The education which trains the hand in connection with the head and the heart will be the cult of the future. Its results may not at once be apparent, but it will in due time develop the skilful and the cunning artisan and the trained intellect and give strength, beauty and nobility of character. This is the high ideal of our industrial homes and schools."

During the afternoon several clergymen came into the meeting. Among them was the Rev. Dr. James Buckley, who was introduced with the Rev. Dr. J. W. Campbell, and both spoke briefly.

Dr. Buckley recalled his remarks at the opening meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society in Brooklyn, when he had said that the society would be sure to benefit the heathen; it would also be of benefit to the Church, but it would be no less so to the women. This, he said, was received at that time, with some scepticism, because it assumed that the women might be improved. "There is nothing more enlarging," he added in a more serious vein, "than the missionary work, either home or foreign."

Others who were introduced by Mrs. Fisk were the Rev. Dr. Bowdish, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Gallagher, president of the Lucy Webb Hayes Training School, in Washington; the Rev. Mr. Little and the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson.

Three new missionaries, who are about to go to the field, were presented. Mrs. Anna Kent, secretary of the bureau of New-Mexico Spanish, introduced Miss Cora Buschmann and Miss Emma Newnom, who will work in the Southwest. Mrs. M. L. Woodruff, chairman of the committee on Porto Rico, introduced Miss McKenzie, who will make her home in that island and work among the natives. Mrs. Park introduced a new worker, Mrs. Charles Bruce. All of these recruits were greeted with the Chautauqua salute by the congregation, who remained standing during the time. This part of the service closed with the singing of "God be with you till we meet again."

The convention poem, dedicated to Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, which was written by the Rev. John H. Willey, is as follows:

With hearts strong and grateful we gather to-day,
Our faith to confirm, and our fears to allay,
The Lord has been with us, His wisdom our guide,
His arm to protect, and His grace to provide.

From ocean to ocean His handmaidens go,
The right to defend, and the wrong to o'erthrow;
To strengthen the weak, and with resolute hand
To throttle the foes of our beautiful land.

The millions are coming, an ominous throng,
Revengeful and sullen from ages of wrong.
The Anarch awaits them—the torches agleam;
The Mormon fulfilling his lecherous dream.

Where fragrant and fadeless the orange tree blows,
And where the broad Yukon in majesty flows;
The city's foul reek, and the isles of the sea—
We bring in the year of the Lord's Jubilee.

Then hail, sisters, hail—let us sing our glad song;
The hand of Jehovah our cause speeds along.
The cross we will plant where the flag is unfurled,
And we follow the flag as it sweeps 'round the world.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE ADJOURNS.

The woman's campaign committee of the Municipal League met Wednesday at the City Club for formal adjournment. The members hold themselves in readiness, however, to meet again when occasion demands, and meanwhile the league will keep a watchful eye on municipal affairs, as is its wont, and woe to the fusion official who turns aside into the "primrose path" of neglect of duty.

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell had recovered from her fatigue sufficiently to be present, and warmly congratulated her coadjutors on the success attending their earnest efforts. Everybody was radiant, for many assurances have come to the league that the "glorious victory" was largely due to the splendid work of the members. "It is a triumph of decency, and shows that the city may be trusted to redeem itself when once it realizes where the wrong is," was the general sentiment.

The league was entertained on the eve of Election Day at the City Club, and joined heartily in the demonstrations of delight as the gains were reported from one district and another.

TO FORM A SOCIETY OF OHIO WOMEN.

A number of prominent Ohio women, resident in this city and vicinity, met in the rooms of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday afternoon to consider the advisability of forming a social organization of Ohio women and the wives of Ohio men living here.

The subject was enthusiastically discussed, with the result that another meeting, of a public nature, will be held at the same place on Monday afternoon, November 11, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps toward organization.

A Sachet Powder that will last.

COLGATE'S

Peau d' Espagne.

In Envelopes and by the Ounce.

TO GIVE MEN THEIR RIGHTS.

CITY LEGISLATIVE LEAGUE THINKS THAT SOME OF THE LAWS ARE UNJUST TO THEM.

Men in New-York may be at peace in their minds, for their rights are to be protected! The women of the City Legislative League have so decided. The meeting yesterday was largely attended, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake presiding, in a lovely new gown and bonnet. The subject of the paper read by Mrs. Helen M. Bent was "Some Laws of New-York and Other States, and How They Affect Women and Children," and when it was shown that by a woman's dying intestate her husband may lose the very house he has given her—as real estate goes to the next of kin when there is no child—there was an outcry of indignation. Mrs. Trow said that men and women must have equal rights, and she believed that the league should endeavor to have the intestate laws amended. She related a pathetic instance of a man who was immensely rich and deeded all his property to his wife to assure her against trouble after his death. She was so indiscreet as to die without having made a will. Her property all went to her heartless heirs, and the generous husband ended his days in a home for aged men.

Some attention was given to the laws as they affect women, and the provision that a man shall become owner of his wife's personal property immediately on her death, if she dies intestate, without process of law, was regarded as particularly obnoxious in view of the fact that a wife is entitled to only one-third of her husband's personal estate if there is a child and one-half if there is no child. In the latter case the other half goes to the next of kin.

An illustration of the workings of this law was given, wherein a bride died soon after her marriage and her many wedding presents from her family were retained by her husband. A piano, valuable jewelry and much silver were included in them, and in a year after her death a second wife was enjoying them. This almost elicited groans, so manifestly unfair was it.

A committee was appointed to suggest any amendments that may be deemed desirable and to bring them before the Assembly at Albany.

In conclusion, it was said that New-York has more advanced and just laws in relation to women than any other State in the Union, and that the women of the State ought to know it and be proud of it.

MRS. PUTNAM THE PRESIDENT.

SHE SUCCEEDS MRS. SANDERS, WHO HAS HELD THAT OFFICE IN LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION.

The League for Political Education opens its season with a new president, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, formerly dean of Barnard College. Mrs. Henry M. Sanders has become honorary president, but will continue in active work.

Robert Erskine Ely, of Cambridge, Mass., who has been interested in the league for some years, has decided to remain in New-York permanently, and will have charge of the practical work of the league. Mr. Ely was for ten years the president of Prospect Union, in Cambridge, founded by him as a college for workingmen, and has long been identified with the University Extension work.

The first lecture of the season will be given at the league's rooms, in Berkeley Lyceum, No. 23 West Forty-fourth-st., to-morrow at 11 a. m. Professor Frank J. Goodnow, of the Charter Revision Committee, will speak on the work of that committee. On November 16 George L. Rives will lecture on the revised charter of New-York City.

Mr. Ely said yesterday that there has been a large increase of membership, many men having joined lately. It now numbers more than seven hundred. The league is a non-partisan, non-sectarian association of men and women, whose object is to promote the study of social and political science and to carry on practical work for civic betterment. Among the members of the advisory board are:

Dr. Felix Adler.
Mrs. A. A. Anderson.
William H. Baldwin, jr.
Miss L. A. Bangs.
Arthur von Briesen.
John Graham Brooks.
Edward Cary.
John Milton Cornell.
Ernest Crosby.
Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin.
George McAneny.
Miss Helen McDowell.
Walter H. Page.
The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter.
James W. Pryor.
James B. Reynolds.
Jacob A. Riis.
Professor E. R. A. Seligman.
Albert Shaw.
Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch.

LARGE GAINS IN WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Before the Wellesley trustees, yesterday, President Hazard made a general report of the year's progress. The numbers in the college have increased greatly, there being about a hundred more students than last year. Among these are twenty-three students on advanced standing, from eighteen different colleges and universities, chiefly in the Middle West. There are also about twenty graduate students, and a graduates' club is an interesting new feature this year.

Several notable accessions have been made to the faculty. In English literature Miss Josephine Preston Peabody, whose recent volume of verse has been most favorably received, gives a course on modern poetry. During the absence abroad of Professor Mary W. Calkins, arrangements have been made in the philosophy department, Dr. Santayana, of Harvard, giving a course on "The Ethics of Plato"; Dr. Sanford, of Clark University, a course on "The Psychology of Childhood and Old Age," and, in the second half year, Dr. Hugo Münsterberg giving a full course in psychology.

Five new instructors, with the degree of Ph. D., have been added to the faculty—Miss Shackford and Miss Sweeney, the first in English literature, the second in English, both of Yale; Miss Vivian and Miss Thompson, in mathematics and zoology, respectively, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Miss Ferguson, of the botany department, Cornell University. These, with other new instructors in addition to the already large force, make ample provision for the increased student numbers.

In the course of the year, according to Miss Hazard's report, $151,000 has been paid in for permanent endowment, $125,000 of this for professorships, the remainder for scholarships.

Advance pages of the calendar for 1901-'02 show that the present student enrolment is the largest in the history of the college. This showing makes good the theory held by the administration that the falling off in numbers since 1895 was undoubtedly due to two causes—raising the standard of admission requirements and raising the charges for board and tuition. It is felt that the period of adjustment is now successfully passed. The courses of study this year number 135; the teaching force consists of 12 professors, 16 associate professors and 45 instructors. Four scholarships, representing a total amount of $26,750, have been given to the college in the last year. Scholarships without money gift, and open to all who reach a prescribed academic standard, have also been instituted, and the recipients are known respectively as Durant and Wellesley College scholars, according to their rank.

WOMEN VERSUS MEN.

Of the women who recently took competitive examinations in Washington for places in the Civil Service, over 77 per cent passed, as against 62 per cent of the men.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF MISS'S DOUBLE BREASTED COAT—NO. 3,968, FOR 10 CENTS.

The model shown combines the box front with the half fitted back and regulation coat collar. The original is made of tan colored kersey cloth with smoked pearl buttons; but cheviot and plain cloth are equally appropriate, and blue, brown, black and Oxford are all correct colors.

NO. 3,968—MISS'S DOUBLE BREASTED COAT.

To cut this coat for a miss fourteen years old 1½ yards of material 54 inches wide will be required with a quarter of a yard of velvet for collar facing. The pattern, No. 3,968, is cut in sizes for misses twelve, fourteen and sixteen years old.

The pattern 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 sealed envelope.

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,
Til in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

AN OLD LETTER.

To-day I found a letter dim with age,
Yet breathing hope and trust in every line,
And bearing on its blurred and yellow page
A token of thy faith, O friend of mine!
Strong in its deathless love each tender word
Stirred my heart-depths with a mysterious spell,
Vague as the first sweet notes of springtime, heard
In some secluded dell.

And then I walked in dreams, O friend of mine,
Across the grave of long forgotten years—
Once more my longing eyes looked into thine,
Dimmed with the mist of sad, regretful tears;
Then swift from happy summer fields were blown
The mystic songs that love and sorrow knew,
The while thy soft warm fingers clasped my own
In welcome fond and true.

I saw the crimson light of morning shine
Across the valley and the lonesome plain,
As thus at last we stood, O friend of mine,
Then suddenly the world grew dark again;
For old mad dreams by fevered longings wrought,
Swept their strange shadows o'er the dawning day,
And the white meadowlands of peace I sought
Faded in gloom away.

A mournful thought, yet sweet, O friend of mine,
That in a land beyond the ocean wave
The same blue skies that bend above me shine
Upon thy lonely grave!
—(Adelaide D. Rollston, in Collier's Weekly.

NOTICE.

The president requests that no more reading matter in large quantities be sent to the general office until after the holidays, as neither the extra expense nor the time can be given to the distribution until after Christmas.

REPORT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. S. Bernstein has not been well during the past month, and she reports that owing to her indisposition her Sunshine work for October has not been as extensive as usual. Mrs. Bernstein is fortunate in having two sons who act as her secretaries and give her effective aid in distributing cheer. The monthly report shows that seventy-five packages of cheer were distributed to invalid members and twenty-eight communications and contributions received.

NEW BRANCH.

Miss Harriet Louise Britton, of Staten Island, has organized a junior branch, which will be called the New-Dorp Junior Branch of the T. S. S. The children who compose this branch have paid their initiation fee by making an outfit for some little girl about two years old in need of such garments. The president of the T. S. S. will receive this sunshine gift and select the child who is to be benefited by it. These little workers are welcomed as active Sunshiners and cordially thanked for their practical form of sunshine. The members of the branch are Carrie Smith, Emma Schlueter, Lydia Smith, Ella Hawkshurst, Cora Van Vlack, Ethel Smith, Dorothy Van Vlack and John Smith.

INTELLIGENT REVERENCE.

Earth's crammed with heaven,
And every common bush afire with God;
But only he who sees takes off his shoes.
—(Mrs. Browning.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Two dainty sacks for infants have been received from M. E. B.; unfinished fancy work from M. Stover; a box full of silk quilt pieces, etc., from Pawling, N. Y.; a large collection of miscellaneous articles from Mrs. Crane, of Brooklyn; poems from John Krell; a box full of silk pieces from Springfield, Mass., without a name; a contribution for India from Mrs. S. Bernstein; five books as initiation fee for Mrs. Frank Tilton, of New-Jersey; eight jars of home made jellies from Miss E. L. Dorr; a large box of miscellaneous articles for the children of the Indian Mission, in South Dakota, from Mrs. E. L. Totten, Miss Mamie Flynn, and Wesley and Roger Totten, of Jersey City, and two boxes of autumn flowers from Mrs. John W. Post, of Westbury, Long Island.

A SUNSHINE GIFT.

A fine baby carriage, with cushions all complete for the comfort of a little one, has been sent to Mrs. Clarence Burns, the president of the T. S. S., by Mrs. E. L. Heydecker, to be given where most needed. The heart of some weary mother will be made glad by this thoughtful gift.

CHEER FOR OTHERS.

Mrs. S. W., of Westchester County, has sent a large package of sunshine to Mrs. W. Smith, of Pennsylvania. It consisted of many articles of outside clothing, stockings and underwear for Mrs. Smith and her children. Three new members in three different States have kindly offered to forward cheer in response to one request. Miss Ray Sherwood, of Massachusetts, has asked for the address of some young widow with a baby, who needs clothes for her little one, also the name of a young woman invalid who can sew and read, and will be cheered by receiving sunshine.

For countless wealth
Do lay up lasting treasure
Of perfect service rendered, duties done
In charity, soft speech, and stainless days;
These riches shall not fade away in life,
Nor any death dispraise.
—(Sir Edwin Arnold.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. E. S. H.—To make the black butter sauce put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan over the stove and let it become very dark without actually scorching. Meanwhile put in another saucepan a scant cupful of vinegar, one-half of a bay leaf and a sprinkle of salt and pepper. Cook until the vinegar is reduced one-half and then add it to the browned butter. Remove the bay leaf before serving.

To prepare finnan haddie freshen it for two minutes in boiling water over the fire. Then drain it, spread it with melted butter and serve; or, if a crispiness is wanted, after freshening, put it on a tin, cover it with bits of butter and bake for ten minutes or broil it over the fire until it is a golden brown. In the latter case, spread with melted butter before serving. In any case, the bone should be removed before sending to the table.

An old way to serve finnan haddie and one that is much liked by some people is to put the dry fish in a shallow pan, place it in a moderately hot oven and leave until it is brown and crisp. Then put it on a board and pound with a mallet until it is thoroughly broken. Next put it in a pan of hot water and let it soak for fifteen minutes, after which return, drain and place it in the oven to dry. Just before serving place it on a hot platter and pour over it a cupful of thick cream. Salt codfish is liked by many people prepared in this way.

E. D. H.—To make old fashioned boiled cider apple sauce boil down a quart of new sweet cider to two-thirds of its original quantity. Then peel, quarter and core as many apples as it will cover well and boil slowly until the apples are tender. Remove the apples and put in more and cook in the same way. Turn all together and keep in a stone jar.

An Old Reader.—To rid the house of black ants there is, perhaps, no better rule than the old and long tried one of brushing thoroughly all the cracks and crevices infested by insects, with a hot solution of alum and water. Two pounds of alum should be dissolved in three quarts of water and allowed to stand until the alum is dissolved. It should be boiling hot while it is being used. All household insects will disappear before this treatment.

Another means of discouragement to the industrious creature is a chalk mark drawn around its favorite haunts, such as the sugar box, etc. Still another way is to make a mixture of half a pound of flour of brimstone and four ounces of potash, put it in an iron or earthen pan and leave on the stove until the ingredients are dissolved and united. Then beat the mixture to a powder, mix with a little water and sprinkle around infected places. The ant will leave without further hint.

THE JOKE ON BEN.

From The Atchison Globe.

Two men, Tom and Ben, worked side by side for thirty years in a grocery store, where there were a great many unreasonable people to satisfy. Both had grown old, and finally one night Tom became violently ill. A doctor was called who, after his arrival, told Tom that he could not recover. Tom thought about it for a while, and then said: "Won't it be a great joke on Ben! I won't have to go to work to-morrow, but Ben will have to turn out, as usual, and hear the same old unreasonable complaints."

FLOOD TEARS UP BROADWAY.

BLAST CAUSES BREAK IN WATER MAIN AT BROADWAY AND ONE-HUNDRED-AND-THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

Just before noon yesterday workmen for the Consolidated Gas Company, at work in a trench at Broadway and One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st., set off a blast. Flying rock from the blasting fell on the 36-inch high pressure service main, breaking it and allowing the water to pour out in a tremendous flood, which filled the trench in a moment. The workmen in the trench had to scramble for their lives.

The escaping water flooded the street at once. The break in the main was near the top of the hill which leads down to Manhattan-st. Between One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. and Manhattan-st. Broadway is not macadamized. Here the flood ate into the roadway, making washouts in some places ten feet in depth.

At One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. part of the water began to pour into the excavation of the rapid transit tunnel, there about thirty-five feet deep. About ten feet of water covered the bottom of the excavation before the workmen were able to put up temporary barriers and avert the stream.

In its course down Broadway the water caught four horses and carts. So rapidly was the roadway cut away under the vehicles that horses and carts sank down as if they were being driven into the ground. A few minutes after the flood began two of the carts and horses were so badly entangled in the torn up road that any attempt to extricate them was pronounced hopeless. The other carts were got out with great difficulty. One of them was a cart of the Public Works Department, driven by Daniel Hennessey. Hennessey had great difficulty in getting to a place of safety.

The Water Department was informed at once. The gates were closed at One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth and One-hundred-and-eighteenth sts., and this stopped the flood.

After the flood was over workmen got to work on the horse driven by Hennessey. The animal's legs were imbedded in the earth and a derrick had to be rigged up to get it out. In the afternoon the rapid transit trench was pumped out, and it was found that the damage was less than had been expected. The ditch of the gas company, however, was almost entirely filled with dirt, clay and gravel, and it will take nearly a week to dig it out again. The east side of Broadway will be impassable for several days.

In West One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., west of Broadway, there is a large worsted mill, in the cellar of which there are four feet of water. Adjoining this on the west is a large tenement house. The water is five feet deep in the cellar of this house. There is also considerable water in the cellar of the depot of the Forty-second-st. Crosstown Railway in One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. and in the three or four tenement houses west of that.

CHARITY SOCIETY'S REPORT.

MUCH SATISFACTION EXPRESSED OVER RESULTS OF THE LAST YEAR.

The central council of the Charity Organization Society in its annual report, recently submitted to its members and the public, finds reason for much satisfaction in the substantial results accomplished by the society and by other agencies of a remedial and reformative character. Most conspicuous is the work accomplished by the New-York Tenement House Commission in the revision of the law governing the construction and supervision of tenement houses in cities of the first class. Through the direct efforts of the committee on dependent children and through the co-operation of other agencies several hundred children have been kept in their homes, enjoying the advantages of normal American family life.

The annual report of the Penny Provident Fund shows that in the three hundred stations of the fund $94,110 59 was deposited and $93,735 70 withdrawn, with a net accumulation of deposits of $44,909 59. The committee on mendicity reports the total number of arrests for street begging in the year ended June 30, 1901, to be nearly twelve hundred. Attempts at reformation were made whenever there was the least ground to expect favorable results, but such attempts were usually fruitless. The committee recommends as the only adequate remedy that persons of this class be permanently sequestered and kindly cared for.

On January 1 next the children's court will be opened in the building of the Department of Charities in which the Bureau of Dependent Children of that department is conducted. It will prevent the moral contamination resulting from the presence of children in a courtroom in which adult criminals of both sexes are dealt with. Upon the initiative of the Prison Association a law was passed by the last legislature establishing a general probation system throughout the State for persons more than sixteen years old. It was designed for vagrants, inebriates or persons found guilty of disorderly conduct as well as other crimes.

Of the relief obtained by the society for specific cases $5,469 35 came in response to newspaper appeals, $5,437 59 was obtained by personal request from the central office, and $6,188 56 through the district offices, making a total of $17,095 50. Besides this amount the Provident Relief Fund supplied $6,136 33 for emergent and temporary relief.

GAVE HER LIFE TO SAVE HER MOTHER.

DAUGHTER, LIKE HER PARENT, FATALLY BURNED.

Mrs. Helen Maloney, thirty-two years old, who lived with her husband and mother in One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st. near Eleventh-ave., died yesterday at her home from burns received on Tuesday night in trying to extinguish fire in the clothing of her mother, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, seventy-five years old.

Mrs. Sullivan was regulating an oil stove, when the oil exploded and set fire to her clothing. She ran into the yard of the house, and Mrs. Maloney, who followed her, succeeded in putting out the fire which enveloped her mother, but not until she had been severely burned about the hands, face and chest, and, as it appeared later, had inhaled the flames. Mrs. Sullivan died at the J. Hood Wright Hospital on Wednesday night.

THE BAPTIST CONGRESS TO MEET.

HEALTHFUL DISCUSSIONS ENCOURAGED, BUT NO ATTEMPTS TO "SETTLE" ANYTHING.

The Baptist Congress, which was organized in this city in November, 1881, "to promote a healthful sentiment among Baptists through free and courteous discussion of current questions by suitable persons," will hold sessions in the Central Baptist Church, in Forty-second-st., west of Broadway, on November 12, 13 and 14. The congress holds a unique position, because the discussions are never accompanied by attempts to "settle" anything. No resolution to such an end will be entertained or allowed in the congress.

As usual, each topic will first be presented in a carefully prepared essay; then discussed by two appointed speakers of different views; then opened to general discussion by the members of the congress, under regulations that secure proper limits as to time and order. The chief subjects this year are the following: "The Consolidation of Our National Societies," "Modern Evangelism, or the Proper Substitutes for the Old Fashioned Revival"; "The Functions of Penalty in the Christian Religion," "The Ethics of Gambling," "Cosmopolitanism vs. Patriotism" and "The Keswick Movement." The appointed writers and speakers include L. A. Crandall, J. F. Elder, H. F. Colby, D. B. Jutten, W. M. Lawrence, J. H. Randall, Daniel Shepardson, B. L. Whitman, Jesse B. Thomas, S. C. Mitchell, Harold Pattison, E. F. Merriam, Benjamin Terry, E. Benjamin Andrews, H. C. Mabie, E. E. Chivers and W. G. Partridge.

Affairs are managed by a large general committee, composed of all who pay $5 or more for the annual expenses of the congress, and by an executive committee of fifteen, who must live in or near the city. Any member of a Baptist congregation who pays $2 a year may be a member of the congress, and will receive a copy of the proceedings, which gives all papers and discussions in full.

USED TRUST FUNDS.

SUPREME FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES CONFESSES DEFICIT OF $57,000—ORDER PROTECTED.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 7.—By his own written confession, Charles B. Thompson, Supreme Financo Keeper of the Supreme Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, and a prominent vessel and tug man of this city, is a defaulter in the sum of $57,000. Mr. Thompson, however, was heavily bonded in the National Surety Company of New-York, and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, and the order, therefore, is protected from loss. Thompson made no effort to escape after his defalcation was discovered. He is now at his home awaiting the action of the bonding companies. His embezzlement is confessed in the following letter to Supreme Commander D. P. Markey:

Dear Sir: It is with a feeling of distress and shame that I tender herewith my resignation as supreme finance keeper of the order of which you are the head. And this step is taken with a bitter realization that I am no longer worthy the companionship and association of my fellow officers. I have held the position since the order was founded, have during most of that time been officially associated with the present supreme officers and never until now did I in any way betray my trust. I was engaged in a legitimate business venture in which I had made a large investment and found myself in a position when further money was necessary to save myself from bankruptcy and ruin. There was apparently no chance for loss. I then betrayed my trust and used the funds of the order, at the time believing there was no question of my ability to replace them within a short time. The amount I used was $57,000. I have no hope of being able to repay this amount. I know the order is protected from loss by the surety bond of nearly twice the amount in a perfectly responsible company, but this does not lessen my mental suffering nor relieve me from the disgrace of having betrayed the confidence reposed in me. Nothing that may occur can increase the tortures which I have suffered and am still suffering. I can only await such action as may be taken and abide the consequences. No punishment can be greater than and no suffering so intense as, that resulting from the loss of the respect and esteem of the membership of the order and the suffering necessarily caused to my family.

CHARLES B. THOMPSON.

The first intimation of the shortage came on Tuesday afternoon, when Supreme Commander Markey and Supreme Record Keeper George J. Sigle were checking over the finance keeper's books. An error was discovered, and they called Thompson's attention to it. He said that he would take the books and papers home with him that night and look it up. On Wednesday morning he came to Supreme Commander Markey's office and confessed that his accounts were short $57,000. He then and there signed a written confession of the embezzlement. An examination of the books followed and the shortage was disclosed. Supreme Commander Markey this afternoon gave out the following statement in regard to Mr. Thompson's shortage:

Charles B. Thompson has been supreme financial keeper of the Supreme Tent since it was organized in September, 1883, and has handled and disbursed more than $15,000,000 in that time, and until this defalcation no thought has ever been entertained against his integrity, and this betrayal on his part will be keenly felt by the membership.

The Supreme Tent keeps on deposit large amounts of money in leading banks in several commercial centres, on which warrants are drawn for the payment of death claims, but all collections are made through the Commercial Bank of Port Huron, and it is a part of the duties of the supreme finance keeper to transfer from time to time from the Commercial Bank to these other depositories money for the purpose of keeping the account good at such banks, and the money that was used in this case by Mr. Thompson was on a draft transferring from the Commercial Bank to the First National Bank of New-York. Mr. Thompson's shortage is $57,000, but no loss will be incurred by the Supreme Tent, as every financial officer of the association, including Mr. Thompson, is bonded in surety companies, and the bond held by the order as security for Mr. Thompson's integrity is very much greater than the shortage. But the fact that no pecuniary loss is sustained does not relieve from regret the membership of the association, who have been, up to the present time, able to say that no officer in the association has ever misappropriated a single dollar's worth intrusted to his care. The bond companies have been informed of Mr. Thompson's defalcation, and the Supreme Tent will look to them to make good the amount. Pending an adjustment with the bond companies there will be no delay in the payment of death claims, as the order has on deposit in cash on the first day of this month, in its various depositories throughout the United States, a little more than $500,000, besides having bonds amounting to more than $1,120,000.

The companies on Mr. Thompson's bond were informed of the shortage to-day, and representatives of each are now on their way to Port Huron. It is expected they will arrive either late to-night or to-morrow morning. Thompson is not under arrest, but says that he expects to be arrested and prosecuted, and is prepared to pay the penalty of his breach of trust.

The heavy loss sustained by the Thompson Towing and Wrecking Company, of this city, of which Thompson is a member, on the steamer Harlem, which it raised from the bottom of Lake Superior, is responsible for the defalcation. Thompson said this afternoon that he used the funds of the order in this enterprise, which proved unprofitable, as the expense of raising and refitting the craft was so great that she had to be sold at a loss, it is said, of $75,000, instead of a profit. It is expected an effort will be made by Thompson's friends to effect a settlement with the bonding companies.

HOW TO STOP CATTLE SUPPLY SHORTAGE.

MATTER WILL BE BROUGHT TO ATTENTION OF CONGRESS.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—According to information received at the headquarters of the National Live Stock Association, in this city, Congress will have the Western public land situation brought to its attention this winter in a new and startling manner. A number of prominent cattlemen of the West, who have been quietly investigating, are prepared to show that in the last five years there has been an enormous decrease in the number of cattle in this country, which seriously threatens the beef food supply. The cause of this rapid decline in the number of beef cattle is said to be due solely to the contraction of the Western public grazing lands, and the increase in the consumptive demand. The rapid settlement of the West has caused the ranges left to become crowded; this crowded condition has prevented the reseeding of grasses, and, consequently, millions of acres of once good pasture have been turned into absolute deserts. The stockmen claim that the unfavorable methods of administering the public lands of the West at back of the threatened shortage. It is now proposed to have Congress take charge of the whole matter through a commission, and after investigation, take such action as will tend to stop the waste and destruction now going on, and encourage the establishment of small stock farms. The plan will also recommend government aid in building storage reservoirs on the ranges near headquarters of streams.

WOULD CLOSE ELEVATED STATIONS.

To cut down the running time on the Fulton-st. elevated line the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has applied to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners for permission to close the stations at Clark-st., Boerum Place, Fatbush-ave., Lafayette-ave., Cumberland-st., Vanderbilt-ave. and Grand-ave. A hearing has been set for Tuesday, November 19, at 10 a. m., in the Borough Hall. General Manager Brackenridge said yesterday that if the company could close these stations the running time between the Bridge and the East New-York loop could be cut down from twenty-six to twenty-one minutes. The surface cars, he thinks, will serve the people going out no further than Grand-ave. as well as the elevated lines.

NEW-YORK MAN GETS PRIZE.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 7 (Special).—Announcement was made here to-day by the faculty committee that the $100 prize offered by the Princeton Club of New-York to the student who passed the best entrance examination to the university has been awarded to Charles C. Mierow, of New-York.

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