... ONLY ... WOMAN'S ... PAGE ...

WOMEN PROMINENT IN THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,

Whose international conference, which has been held for a week in Washington, closes to-day.

Mrs. Elenora Babcock, of Dunkirk, N. Y., in charge of press work. — The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, pioneer suffragist. — Elizabeth Cady Stanton, honorary president. — Susan B. Anthony, honorary president. — The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, vice-president at large. — Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery. — Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, second auditor.

MRS. DEERE, REGENT.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ELECT HER ON FIRST BALLOT.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The annual election of a State regent of the Illinois delegation of the Daughters of the American Revolution in its eleventh annual convention resulted to-day in the election of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, Ill., who received 25 votes to 14 for Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, of Chicago. The election was on the first ballot. A number of the delegates voted against their instructions.

About eight hundred delegates and others representing chapters in States throughout the country were present. The congress has before it many matters of importance to the welfare of the Daughters. These include the erection of a continental memorial hall in this city, the adjustment of internal disputes among some of the Western chapters which have caused much trouble, amendments to the constitution of the order and projects for securing pensions for needy Daughters whose fathers were actual fighters in the Colonial struggle with England. The congress will last all of the week, with two sessions a day. The meeting was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Fairbanks delivered her adress of welcome, in which she referred to the pending proposition to reduce the representation of the order, as the congress was becoming too unwieldy. She showed that there were now approximately six hundred chapters, thirty-four chapters having been added in the last year, increasing the membership to over forty thousand.

Two amendments to the constitution were adopted. The first tacked on Section 1 a provision that no one shall be eligible to hold office in the national society until she has been a member thereof two years. The second amendment adopted provided that no person shall hold office more than two years successively. Many of the delegates participated in the bitter fight on this, and President General Fairbanks was still in doubt after a number of viva voce votes. The vote was then taken by tellers, resulting 351 to 61 in favor of the amendment. The congress then adjourned till to-morrow. To-night from 9 to 11 o'clock there was a reception to all the delegates and visitors held in the halls of the National Museum.

Mrs. Harriet Potter Nourse, in a paper on "The Legal, Social, Industrial, Educational, Religious and Political Status of the Women of the Philippine Islands," said that, according to Governor Taft, if any political rights are to be granted to the Filipinos, it would be best to give the ballot only to the women. Women, he says, are the backbone of the people of the islands. They are the active managers in general affairs, and hold the superior position in every respect.

The men, as a rule, spend their time in cockfighting and cigarette smoking, a very few attending to the children, while their wives and daughters are earning the support of the families. This refers to the common people. Of course, some of the higher classes of native Filipinos, and also the Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, English, Americans and others are in trade, and provide for their families properly.

Women are permitted to enter any occupation excepting a professional one, such as the law or medicine.

The laws governing the sexes are the same in regard to property rights. The country is now under the civil law, and the property of the wife may be kept safe from the debts of the husband. But, unless such provision is made, everything goes into a "common pot," and each has to pay the other's debts. The laws governing unmarried women and widows are the same as in the United States.

There is about the same proportionate difference between the wages of women and men as there is in this country. All wages are exceedingly small. Twenty cents a day in Mexican money, which means about 10 cents in American gold, is the average amount earned by women in the cigarette factories or in hand hemp making. Embroidery is one of the best paid industries. This is learned in the convents, and the work is exquisite. Since the advent of the Americans, prices have advanced in every way. This is particularly noticeable in the embroideries. A silk handkerchief which would have sold in 1898 for $3 now commands $25.

Household Talks

SWEET PICKLED RED CABBAGE.

A seasonable dish just now is sweet pickled red cabbage. It can be served either hot or cold, but is best hot as an entree.

Ingredients—One medium sized red cabbage, a pinch of salt, sugar to sweeten, vinegar and powdered clove to flavor and butter the size of an egg.

Cut the cabbage in small pieces and throw out the hard centre. Wash in a colander and pour boiling water over them; then place in boiling water and let cook half an hour. Pour off the water and boil in fresh water. Add a pinch of salt, and cook until the cabbage is thoroughly soft.

Drain off all the water, and pour over the cabbage a mixture of half water and half vinegar; a larger proportion of vinegar may be used if preferred. Sweeten this to suit the taste, and add powdered cloves as a flavor. Some persons like the addition of a variety of spices, but for the average taste the clove flavor is sufficient. Let the cabbage boil in the sweetened vinegar for half an hour, then pour off all but one cupful of the juice and add the butter. After simmering ten minutes the cabbage will be ready to serve.

SPICED PEACHES.

Canned peaches may be used for this purpose, and are excellent to serve with a cold luncheon.

Ingredients—One can of peaches, and sugar and any preferred spices in the quantity liked. Enough vinegar to cover the peaches.

Mix the vinegar and sugar and let them boil for five minutes. Tie the spices into a small muslin bag, and boil with the mixture. Drain the liquor from the peaches and put them into the vinegar mixture. Let simmer for at least two hours. Remove the spice bag and put the peaches aside to cool. Any canned fruits of the kinds adapted to pickling can be prepared in this manner for immediate use, and for this purpose it is best to select the brands that are found to contain the firmest fruits. In ordinary pickling the fruit is kept whole and the canned materials which are cut at least in halves lose their form by the extra cooking.

STONY WOLD STORMBOUND.

Owing to the severity of the storm, the Stony Wold meeting which was to have been held at Miss Leary's yesterday was postponed. The date of another meeting will be announced.

Colgate's
MONAD VIOLET
PERFUME
Delightfully Fragrant

Pretty Things to Wear

Handsewed kid gloves are among the latest importations from England, and are worn with walking suits.

Little turnover lace or embroidered collars are popular for wear over satin or silk neck ribbons. Those with the pointed front effect are the most favored.

The woman who skates saves her best footwear from being wrenched out of shape by having a pair of skates permanently fastened to a strong pair of neat shoes especially adapted to that purpose.

Separate skirts of all over lace with an underskirt of silk to match or contrast in color are used for evening wear. Those of black lace with designs of ruffilings, flounces, scrolls, etc., made of narrow black satin ribbon are particularly effective.

Ties of white or black satin finished with lace ends are tied at the front, and worn with black or colored silk shirt waists.

The increasing use of sashes with the most elaborate gowns has led to the making of many beautiful sash pins. The most popular of these are in the form of oval miniatures.

A new idea in the form of back comb is one that has a slight curve in the centre of each tooth, giving it a firmer hold on the hair than the ordinary comb.

An effective touch is given to many ready made silk waists by the addition of a few ornaments in silk appliqué. Small floral designs are especially well adapted to this purpose.

The latest styles in cloth garments show postilion backs and balloon sleeves or long flowing sleeve effects.

Many of the lightest muslin costumes are finished at the waist with a ribbon which has the flowing ends at the back knotted at short intervals. The waists of these costumes have short sleeves trimmed with ribbon, and the same finish is used at the neck.

Holders by which the muff is suspended around the neck are of silver or gold link chain, with, at short intervals, jewels set in. Satin ribbons of black or dark brown are also used, and some are decorated with fancy silver slides.

EXCHANGE AT P. W. L.

The Women's Exchange of the Professional Woman's League was opened yesterday in the basement of the League House, at No. 108 West Forty-fifth-st., and, despite the snow, was well attended. This new branch of work is intended to be of special benefit to members, who put on sale cake, preserves, fancy work, etc., placing their own prices on the articles. The league treasury receives 10 per cent of the amount of each sale and the remainder goes to the member. There are no special entrance fees, and the members of the committee in charge of the work, headed by Mrs. Susanne Westford, contribute their services in half-day relays to conduct the exchange.

Some of the members on the committee are Mrs. A. T. Harms and Mrs. Tugnot. The exchange will be open from 10:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily.

A VALENTINE KETTLEDRUM.

The Ladies' Friday Night Literary Circle, of Mount Vernon, suspended its rules which make their meetings an Adamless Eden, and had a St. Valentine's kettledrum, at which the men were invited, the condition being that each should write a valentine "to his best girl." The affair was held on Friday night at the home of Mrs. Robert McVickar, who had arranged for several features that made it a "fun night." The conditions were generously responded to, and the valentines were original and humorous productions. Professor Jaques M. Redway's was a parody on the nursery rhymes, Joseph S. Wood's was a burlesque on the "Iliad," represented by eight kangaroos; Mr. McLaurin's was one in negro dialect, after "Br'er Rabbit"; Lieutenant Rhoades's was from Emerson and Shakespeare; Dr. Melville S. Page prepared one on molars and mollusks. Supper was served later, and the favors were St. Valentine's hearts, with quotations.

TRAINING FOR MISSION WORKERS.

The Bible work department of the Chicago Bible Society offers opportunities for practical training to young women who desire to be doing good while securing the necessary education for city, home or foreign mission work. The society is planning to increase greatly its city mission work, and a large force of workers is wanted. All inquiries regarding the subject addressed to the Rev. R. D. Scott, Room 818, No. 153 La Salle-st., Chicago, will receive prompt reply.

USED AT JUDITH'S CORONATION.

A part of the service used in the coronation of Judith, wife of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, the first Queen Consort to be crowned Queen in England, will be used, it is said, in the coronation service of Queen Alexandra.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S MORNING JACKET, NO. 4,061, FOR 10 CENTS.

Tasteful morning jackets are essential to every woman's comfort, and become an economy, inasmuch as they take the place of waists that can be reserved for the latter part of the day. This pretty model is well suited to dimity, lawn, batiste and all the familiar washable fabrics, but in the original is made of old blue challis dotted with black, the trimming being stitching with black Corticelli silk, and narrow ribbon frills. Closing the front and holding the cuffs are carved gold buttons, with a tracing of black, and at the waist is black Louisine ribbon, bowed at the centre front. To cut this jacket in the medium size, three and three-eighths yards of material 27 inches wide, three yards 32 inches wide or two and one-half yards 44 inches wide will be required.

NO. 4,061—WOMAN'S MORNING JACKET.

The pattern, No. 4,061, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

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

HOW SOME CHEESE IS MADE.

THE BEST QUALITY OF GORGONZOLA TAKES TWO OR THREE YEARS TO RIPEN.

"Roquefort cheese, like many other unique food productions, has its legend of accidental origin," says Mary J. Lincoln in "The American Kitchen Magazine." "A shepherd lad, having for once more luncheon than he could eat, while tending his flock of sheep, laid a large portion of his bread and cheese upon a natural shelf in one of the caverns near by. Boylike, he forgot all about it, until several months later, on returning to that cavern, he found his luncheon. The cheese, instead of being dried up or rotten, was rich, moist and creamy, and streaked with greenish blue veins of mould, the remains of the bread which had lain on or under it. He probably told his mother of his discovery, and shared his piece of cheese with others. The villagers were quick to recognize the improved texture and quality of the cheese, and henceforth all their cheeses were taken to these caves to ripen. The caves are ownd by a joint stock company, who employ about six hundred women to tend the cheese. Oak shelves on which the cheeses are placed and so arranged that each cheese may have one side next the cold wall of the cave, give over sixty-five thousand square yards of storing room.

"The women wear upon their chest a small oil lamp, like a miner's, to enable them to see their work, and the temperature is so cold that they wear thick woollen clothing even in the summer. The value of these caves to this little hamlet is inestimable.

"Gorgonzola, or Strachino, is an Italian cheese resembling Roquefort both in manufacture and quality.

"The hot and cold curds from two milkings are used, and the imperfect union of the two causes minute interstices, into which mouldy breadcrumbs are introduced, making a green mould, called 'parsley.' The curd is hung in hempen clothes to ferment, and is slowly cured in caves near Lake Lecco, where the temperature never exceeds 10 degrees, even in summer. After six months it is ready for market, but the finer qualities are hung there for two or even three years. It has the piquancy of the Roquefort, but is not so strong, and costs about 10 cents less.

"From the little town of Limburg, in Belgium, the odoriferous cheese known all over the world as Limburger originated, but it is now made in many other parts of Europe and the United States. It is a rich cheese, made with but little heat, and allowed to ripen until actual putrefaction has set in. It is wrapped in tinfoil to hide the offensive odor, which is so unmistakable that this cheese should never appear at table unless you are sure all the company can tolerate it. The American Limburger is made with rennet in the usual way; the curd is drained in a perforated box, then salt, parsley, tarragon and onions all mashed to a pulp are mixed with it. It is then put into moulds, drained, and after two days taken to a well aired room, laid on an osier hurdle covered with wheat straw, and left for six or eight days. It is then salted and placed in a cellar on shelves covered with fresh straw. The salting is repeated and the cheese turned frequently, and at the end of three months the cheese is ripe.

"When in its best condition Limburger is soft and waxy, and to those familiar with its merits it is considered one of the most nourishing and appetizing of the cheese products., and has no stronger nor more decided odor than a properly ripened Brie or Camembert. All of these strong cheeses should be kept at a very low temperature.

"The natural repugnance to these highly odoriferous cheeses may be overcome, as is proved by the popularity of Roquefort and Gorgonzola at the present time, as compared with twenty years ago. Some one who has evidently not yet acquired a liking for all of them, says the "Gorgonzola is a good cheese to swear by and the Limburger a cheese to swear at."

"Holland sends us some of our most valuable and satisfactory varieties, the Edam and Gouda. Occasionally we find the Dutch spice cheeses, which are flavored with cloves and caraway seeds.

"The utmost cleanliness is used in the Dutch dairies, and their products are unrivalled in this respect."

"MOTHERS" IN WASHINGTON.

"The Model Nursery," which will be a special feature of the Sixth National Congress of Mothers, to be held at Washington, will be inspected with interest by those who wish to have ideal conditions in this department of their homes. This exhibit will be under the direction of Mrs. Fred T. Dubois.

It is expected that much information of special value to mothers will be imparted by the lectures to be delivered by prominent speakers. Mrs. Mary Boomer Page, of the Chicago Kindergarten Institute, will have as her subjects "The Educational Value of Play" and "The Educational Value of Discipline." Lectures by Dr. Sherman Davis will deal with "Three Determining Factors in the Life of the Child," "The Growth of Personality" and "The Period of Spiritual Awakening."

The congress will open at the First Baptist Church on the evening of Tuesday, February 25, and the sessions will continue through Friday, the 28th. The reception committee and members will meet incoming trains on Monday and Tuesday, and the headquarters for the president, officers, delegates and visitors will be at the Cairo, which is within two blocks of the church. An arrangement that will afford satisfaction to many anxious mothers is "the children's room," where the little ones will be cared for while the sessions are in progress. Skilled kindergartners will be in charge of this room, and keep the children entertained.

The National Congress of Mothers is now classed among the most powerful of the women's organizations in this country. Ten States have formed organizations and hold annual State meetings. In addition to such active membership the congress has correspondents in every State in the Union, and in Canada, England, Germany, France, Hungary, China, Japan, India, Australia, Brazil, Chili, Peru and the Hawaiian Islands.

The programme of entertainments provided for the visitors and delegates includes a reception by Mrs. Roosevelt and a reception and banquet on the evening of their arrival. There will also be a visit to the Congressional Library, a reception by Mrs. J. B. Henderson and a trip to Mount Vernon.

FOR SHIPWRECKED ONES.

Supplies of clothing, cordials and delicate foods have been sent in generous quantities to the stations of the Life Saving Service along the coasts in the last year by the Woman's National Relief Association. The New-York branch of the work is the Blue Anchor Society, of which Mrs. Henry J. Newton is the president. This work for shipwrecked persons has been under way since 1880. Men and women who are rescued from shipwrecks are almost invariably thoroughly drenched when they reach the shore, and the materials sent by the asssociation are used to provide these people with dry clothing and comforts of which they stand in need. Steamship lines take an interest in the work of the association and contribute liberally.

NEWS OF THE W. C. T. U.

The feeble condition of the mother of Lady Henry Somerset will not permit the latter to leave home this year, and it is probable that the world's convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be postponed until next year.

The annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Portland, Me., from October 17 to 22, inclusive.

Mrs. E. M. Burgess, national lecturer of the department for peace and arbitration, sailed for Bermuda on February 15. She will work for the organization during her stay there.

FUNERAL OF MISS ELLA STARR.

The funeral of Miss Ella Starr, who died last Friday, will take place at the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first-st., between Columbus and Amsterdam aves., to-day at 12 o'clock.

IN WEDDING STATIONERY.

FASHION'S LATEST DECREES AS TO THE PROPER THING.

With the recent but growing fancy for Lenten marriages and the marked predilection for short engagements, engravers and stationers find themselves specially busy this spring supplying the demand that formerly antedated the chiming of June wedding bells.

All the larger engraving houses urge having at least two weeks' notice when an order is to be filled, but in case of an emergency exceptions are made, and some of the more modest firms are willing to "rush" invitations or announcements through in two or three days' time. The large department stores have made serious inroads in the last few years on the business that used to belong exclusively to the high class engravers. Active competition in this way has served to lessen the average prices, though many still prefer to pay a little more and have the prestige that attaches to old established firm names.

While the change of fashion in wedding stationery is never radical, there is always a little difference from season to season, and not to conform to the latest dictates of the arbitrary Dame argues one's self behind the times. The proper size for invitations or announcements now is about seven inches long by six inches wide—though half an inch more or less does not matter. The sheet folds once to fit the envelope. The fashionable shades are plain white or gray white, and the paper a heavy, rough linen. The engraving is in script, Roman or shaded Old English, the latter most fashionable, and also most expensive, requiring much more skill and time.

While a plate engraved in script for invitations or announcements varies in price from $10 to $15, the charge for a plate in Roman is 20 cents for each letter or numeral, and in the shaded Old English, 30 cents for each letter or numeral. This would bring the price for the plate alone in Old English in the neighborhood of $60. In addition to this, the larger invitations or announcements would range from $2 to $3 a hundred, with the inclosed "at home" or reception cards from $4 to $6 more, and the inner and outer envelopes still extra.

Where one has wedding invitations in this style, with admission cards, train cards, reception or wedding breakfast cards, "at home" cards and announcements, the sum total makes an extremely large item to be added to the wedding expenses. Comparatively few people, however, feel inclined to compass this large outlay, and wedding or announcement cards in script with an "at home" or Mr. and Mrs. card inclosed suffices, and it is perfectly good form. For these simpler invitations the price for the first hundred sets complete ranges usually from $12 to $16, with each additional hundred from $3 50 to $4.

If arms or crest are to be embossed it would add a little to the cost, but not more than 20 cents a hundred.

Sometimes the word "honor" in an invitation is substituted for "pleasure," and in case this is in Old English the honor is spelled with a "u," English fashion. The year is conspicuously absent in most of the new invitations, though it is entirely proper to use it if desired. If the wedding is to be in a church or out of town separate cards "Admit to church" or "Admit to train" are usually inclosed.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE GEISHA GIRL.

"The idea so general here in America," said a woman who has just returned from Japan, "that the geisha is a silly, giggling little girl with a fan must really be corrected. The geisha in reality is a little genius, brilliant as a talker and mistress of the art of dancing. But she knows that the Westerner does not understand her classical dancing and singing, and she is so refined and charming that she will not allow you to feel you are ignorant, but will instantly begin to amuse you in some way that she thinks you will enjoy and understand.

"She will, perhaps, unfold paper and draw rapid character sketches of birds and fish, or dance a sort of spirited dance that she feels will entertain you. But if, by good fortune, you can overpersuade a geisha to show you a classical dance, as I have done, the sight is one you will never forget—the slow, dignified movements, the placing of the foot and the hand, the exquisite curves and poses of the body, forming a different picture every second.

"There is no rushing about, no accordion skirts and high kick. Sometimes, if the geisha finds that you appreciate her fine work, she will give you imitations of the dancing done on our Western stage, and, although it is funny and makes you smile, the contrast to the more classical Japanese dancing strikes you forcibly.

"One never dines out or is entertained in Japan," went on the American woman, "without the geisha forming a prominent part of the entertainment. In fact, she herself decorates the room where you dine, just as a flower or a picture would decorate our dining rooms at home.

"And there is nothing more typical of the decorative sense innate in the Japanese than the little garden of geisha girls which almost invariably forms the background of every tea house dinner. The dinner itself, with its pretty doll tables, its curious assortment of dainty viands set in red lacquer bowls, its quaint formalities, and the magnificent ceremonial customs of the hosts, is an artistic scheme, elaborately thought out and prepared.

"But when, at the close, the troupe of geishas and maikos appears—forming, as it were, a pattern of gorgeous tropical flowers—the scene becomes a bit of decoration, as original and whimsically beautiful as one can well think of. The colors of kimonos, obis, fans and head ornaments blend, contrast and produce a carefully arranged harmony."

THREE HUNDREED REAL DAUGHTERS.

According to Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, of Massachusetts, who has been working for years to get Congress to pension the surviving daughters of the Revolution, there are living only about three hundred of the five hundred real daughters who were at one time members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Eighty-six of the number live in Massachusetts; 116 are between ninety and one hundred years old and twenty-two are over one hundred years old. Six of them have been regents of chapters. Some of the daughters had fathers famous for memorable services in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Susan E. P. R. Hyman, regent of Fort Worth Chapter, Texas, is daughter of the Colonel W. Polk who commanded the regiment which removed the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, at the approach of the British, and concealed it until 1778, when it was returned to Philadelphia. One real daughter who has just passed away, Mrs. Eunice Russ Ames Davis, of Dedham, Mass., was the oldest woman abolitionist in the United States, and a member of the Boston Woman's Anti-Slavery Board. She lived to be 101. Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, historian general, reports that twenty-six real daughters have died during the last year.

TO ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

A plea for the encouragement of Indian industries was made by Mrs. C. W. Doubleday, secretary of the Indian Industries League, at an informal meeting of the Indian Association held in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday. "While we have been admiring ancient Egyptian and other art," she said, "the most beautiful baskets of the North American Indians have deteriorated, and among many tribes have become extinct. It is a question whether we shall help the Indian commercially or support him as a pauper."

Owing to the storm only a few members were present, and George H. Pepper, who was to have spoken on the "Navajos of New-Mexico," deferred his address until another occasion. Mrs. Doubleday announced a meeting of the Indian Branch of St. George's Home Missionary Society in the parish house, East Sixteenth-st., on Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m.

MUSEUM OFFICERS ELECTED.

MANY GIFTS BESIDES ROGERS LEGACY RECEIVED FROM PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

At the regular quarterly meeting yesterday of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Frederick W. Rhinelander presiding, there were also present Salem H. Wales, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, William E. Dodge, Darius O. Mills, John Crosby Brown, Whitelaw Reid, William L. Andrews, L. P. Di Cesnola, Robert W. De Forest and William R. Willcox.

The following officers were re-elected for the year ending February, 1903: President, Henry G. Marquand; first vice-president, F. W. Rhinelander; second vice-president, Daniel Huntington; treasurer, William L. Andrews, and secretary, L. P. Di Cesnola.

John Crosby Brown, F. W. Rhinelander and H. C. Fahnestock were re-elected trustees for the term ending February, 1909. The members of the executive committee re-elected for the ensuing year are William E. Dodge, Salem H. Wales, Darius O. Mills, Samuel P. Avery, Charles Stewart Smith, John S. Kennedy, John L. Cadwalader and J. Pierpont Morgan. The members of the finance committee for the year ending February, 1903, all of whom were re-elected, will be H. C. Fahnestock, Darius O. Mills, John S. Kennedy and William L. Andrews, treasurer, ex officio. The members of the auditing committee, John Crosby Brown, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant and Edward D. Adams, were re-elected for the year ending February, 1903.

The museum received a number of gifts and bequests in the last year from its patrons and friends. In the will of one of its annual members, the late Jacob S. Rogers, it was made the residuary legatee of his large estate, both personal and real, the amount of which is variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $5,500,000. Thus far, however, the executors of the will have not turned over the property to the treasurer of the corporation. The conditions in the will are that the income only of the fund hereby created, or intended so to be, is to be used for the purchase of rare and desirable art objects, and in the purchase of books for the library of the museum, and for such purposes exclusively, the principal of the fund not to be used, diminished or impaired for any purpose whatever.

Four other legacies left to the museum, which have been received, are as follows:

From the estate of Victor Henry Burgy, who died in Paris in 1900, a collection of 175 objects, chiefly of the period of Henry II, Louis XIII, Louis XV and Louis XVI, in silver, bronze, silver plated, iron, lead, wood, etc., representing church candlesticks, Italian faience, reliquaries, etc.; from the estate of the late Miss M. A. Main, ten large plaques, nine porcelain and one glass; from the estate of C. V. Sidell, a portrait of John A. Sidell, by John Vanderlyn, and from the estate of Henry Villard $5,000.

Among the gifts is one from Charles B. Curtis, of ten $1,000 bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company; two oil paintings from Lyman G. Bloomingdale, "A Spanish Girl," by Washington Allston, and "Forging the Shaft," by John F. Weir; 164 musical instruments, from Mrs. John Crosby Brown, added to her collection, with 523 portraits of musicians; from W. F. Havemeyer, an old painting, "In Strange Seas," by George W. Maynard, and from Alfred Duane Pell, 274 specimens of European porcelains.

The number of visitors to the museum last year reached 593,946, and the statements of the treasurer and the finance committee show that the institution continues to grow steadily in financial strength, and is without debt of any kind. The new east extension, facing Fifth-ave., is finished, and ready to be equipped. The making of wall cases has not yet been begun, but as the Board of Estimate on December 18 authorized the sale of bonds for the remaining amount of $100,000, authorized by the State legislature, it is hoped the making of the cases will now proceed without further interruption.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK THEATRES

CHARLES FROHMAN GOING ABROAD—SOME OF HIS PLANS.

Charles Frohman will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse this morning. He is called to London to look after his interests there. When he reaches the other side he will at once begin rehearsals of the new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, which is to be presented at the Duke of York's Theatre. Mr. Frohman intends to secure another London theatre in which to continue Mr. Gillette's run in "Sherlock Holmes," as, after April 1, Sir Henry Irving's own season at the Lyceum begins and Mr. Gillette must go elsewhere. By that time Mr. Gillette will have played for seven months at the Lyceum.

Mr. Frohman will also arrange a new production in London for Miss Edna May, who continues in "Kitty Grey." Her next musical piece will be called "The Three Little Maids." Mr. Frohman will produce in London Augustus Thomas's "On the Quiet" and "Yvette," which is by the author of "Zaza." He will also look after Mr. Hawtrey's interests in the new play which the English comedian is to produce in London in April. There is a likelihood of Mr. Gillette appearing in France and Germany before he returns to America.

The manager's arrangements for his theatres in New-York have all been perfected to the end of the season. At the Empire, following the run of "The Wilderness," "Twin Sisters" will be produced. Later in the season "The Importance of Being Earnest" will be presented. At the Garrick, when Mr. Hawtrey's engagement ends, "Sky Farm" will be given. At the Garden, the run of the Bostonians has been extended. They will be followed there in the spring by a production of Anson Pond's play called "Life."

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

New wax groups, new moving pictures and new programmes for the concerts gave freshness and variety to the entertainments at the Eden Musée yesterday.

A long and interesting bill offered at Keith's yesterday was made up of Charles E. Grapewin and Annie Chance, "Tom" Lewis and "Sam" J. Ryan, Mlle. Marzella's trained birds, Carroll Johnson, Duke and Harris, the five Nosses, the Parros Brothers, the Rowenas, the Kummins Trio, Plato and Toledo, the Brownings, with their miniature theatricals, and others.

At Tony Pastor's yesterday the audiences were entertained by Nat M. Wills, Andy Lewis and his company, Burton and Brooks, Tenley and Simonds, Miss Norton, Whitelaw and Howard, Vernon, the ventriloquist; the Tanakas, Murtha and Leroy, Roger Dolan and his company, the Brothers Patchin, Russell and Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. "Larry" Shaw and the vitagraph.

Clay M. Greene's latest travesty, "The Gentle Mr. Bellew, of France," was an interesting feature at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The stock company also gave Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell." The Ten-Ichi troupe of Japanese necromancers lead the vaudeville. Willis P. Sweatnam offered his monologue and Bartlett and May were seen in a lively sketch. Lillian Tyce sang Irish songs. The Petching Brothers, "Tom" Brown and Sabine and Mullaney also entertained.

"A Trip to Chinatown" was given at Proctor's One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street Theatre. White and Simmons led the vaudeville, which appeared between acts. Falk and Semon and "Gus" Williams were favorites. "Locked Out" was also played.

Peter F. Dailey entered on his second week at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday. Helene Mora was another leader. The monologues offered by George Evans and John Kernell were appreciated, and Bonnie Thornton's topical songs brought forth applause. The Smedley Sketch Club, Harry La Rose, Barrows and Travers, Belmont and O'Brien, Short and Edwards and Eddie Mack completed the programme.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre Caron and Herbert were the leading feature. Milton and Dolly Nobles were favorites. O'Brien and Havel, in "The Newsboy and the Maid," displayed clever acrobatic feats and entertained with song and dance. Kitamura's ten Japs offered a specialty which was much appreciated. The bill was made complete by the efforts of Mme. Chester and her trained dog; Billy Carter, banjoist; Loney Haskell, Andy Barr and Florence Evans, Monroe and Sinclair and the kalatechnoscope moving pictures.

At Proctor's Theatre, Newark, the Russell Brothers were the leaders. Joseph Maxwell and his company offered a novelty in "The Fire Chief." The bill introduced Mazuz and Mazette, Favor and Sinclair, Bianca Lyons, Nina Collins, Delphino and the kalatechnoscope.

ECONOMY TO PAY FOR WASTE.

SAVING ON "CITY RECORD" EXPENSES EATEN UP BY TAMMANY STATIONERY "ARREARAGES."

Supervisor Philip Cowen of "The City Record," at the meeting of the Board of City Record yesterday, announced that the work of his department would be done for the year 1902 for $155,000 less than the appropriation set aside by the Tammany administration for his department. He said he would be able to save about $76,000 on the printing of "The City Record" alone.

The announcement greatly pleased Mayor Low, Controller Grout and Corporation Counsel Rives, but their pleasure was not unalloyed. The Supervisor dragged out into the light a bill for "arrearages" piled up by the Tammany administration that will eat up all the surplus that Supervisor Cowen is able to save by rigid economy. The "arrearages" are almost wholly due the printing house of Martin B. Brown Company, and extend back to 1899. They take in large sums for "printing, stationery and blankbooks," and amount to $218,768 49, as follows:

New-York County, 1899	$993 84
New-York County, other than Supreme Court, 1901	13,767 58
Kings County, other than Supreme Court, 1901	6,939 63
City departments, 1899	7,276 80
City departments, 1901, estimated	50,000 00
Publication of "City Record," 1900-1901	139,790 64
Total	$218,768 49

Supervisor Cowen says the Brown Company is now doing city contract work for fully 25 per cent less than one year ago.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Supervisor to ask the Commissioner of Accounts to make a report on arrearages in this bureau.

The estimate of expenses of the Board of City Record for the year 1902 is as follows:

PUBLICATION OF "THE CITY RECORD."

	Appropriation Oct. 30, 1901.	Now proposed.
Publication of "The City Record"	$190,000	$120,000
Salaries	19,000	18,000
Contingencies	1,200	1,100
Total for "The City Record"	$210,200	$139,100

FOR PRINTING, STATIONERY AND BLANKBOOKS.

	Ap'priation Oct. 30, '01.	Ap'priation proposed Feb. 17, '02.
City departments and offices	$428,000	$360,000
New-York County, offices and courts (other than Supreme Court)	46,000	35,000
Supreme Court, First Department	15,000	18,000
Kings County offices and courts (other than Supreme Court)	20,000	21,000
Supreme Court, Second Department	5,500	4,000
Queens County, offices and courts	3,000	1,500
Richmond County, offices and courts	3,500	2,000
Totals	$731,200	$575,500

At the meeting yesterday the resignation of Nathaniel S. Leipziger, advertising expert and examiner, was accepted.

In commenting on the extravagant management of the last Board of City Record, Mr. Cowen said:

I find that the city paid $8 a thousand for 70,000 envelopes for the board of aldermen last year. Lithographed envelopes are good enough for the Supreme Court. They cost $3 a thousand, and will be used hereafter. A box file that cost the city last year $1 05 each, is being furnished now for 60 cents. Thousands of dollars worth of blankbooks were made to order at exorbitant prices that should have been selected from ordinary stationers' stocks.

CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT DEAD.

A COUSIN OF THE PRESIDENT PASSES AWAY AT THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

Cornelius Roosevelt, a cousin of President Roosevelt, who died on Sunday in the Presbyterian Hospital, had been suffering with fatty degeneration of the heart for many months. He went to the hospital on January 13, when his condition seemed to be serious, and left it on January 27, when he was apparently much improved. On February 3 he suffered a relapse and returned to the hospital. His funeral will take place at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-ave. and Twentieth-st., at 9:30 a. m. to-day.

Mr. Roosevelt was fifty-five years old and was a son of S. Wier Roosevelt, the elder brother of the President's father. After leaving the Troy Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Roosevelt devoted some years to athletic sports, and was well known among the yachtsmen of the city. Later, for many years, he lived in Paris. His wife, who was a Frenchwoman, died a few years ago, leaving three children. Mr. Roosevelt regarded France as the garden spot of the earth. In Paris he belonged to several clubs and was a popular member of the American colony. He came to this city several months ago, when he was ill, and made his home at the Calumet Club, of which he was a charter member. He had been a member of other clubs in this city, including the Union Club and the New-York Yacht Club.

SUBWAY STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

ALTHOUGH IN EXISTENCE FOR SIX MONTHS, IT WAS NOT KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC.

One of the quietest building trades strikes New-York has ever seen, involving the bricklayers in nearly all the sections of the rapid transit tunnel, was declared off yesterday. Though the strike, in which one hundred bricklayers were concerned, had been in progress about six months, it was agreed on both sides that the matter should be kept quiet, and so well was this agreement kept that the fact that there was a strike was not made public until it was over.

The strike was caused over a dispute as to the price for laying multiple duct tiles for electric wires in the tunnel. The bricklayers demanded a higher price than for ordinary bricklaying, contending that the tiles were harder to handle than the brick. This demand was refused, and they struck.

The settlement of the strike was reached at a conference between representatives of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association and the Bricklayers' unions, held late last week, when a compromise was agreed on. Non-union men who were at work in some of the sections in place of the strikers will be discharged. The strikers will return to work as soon as the weather permits outdoor labor.

COLONEL PORTER GOES TO BELLEVUE.

HE SAYS WIFE'S REQUEST FOR HIS EXAMINATION IS DUE TO SISTER'S HUSBAND.

Colonel Henry Martyn Porter was arrested yesterday on complaint of his wife, who asked that he be committed to Bellevue for examination. When Magistrate Pool asked her what her grounds were for requesting the proceedings, she was unable to respond further than to say the papers in the case explained themselves.

Colonel Porter said that his wife had been induced to take the action by his sister, at the instigation of her husband.

Colonel Porter insisted that he was perfectly sane. When Colonel Porter learned that he would not be obliged to stay in Bellevue for examination for five days, but that it might be over in an hour, he consented to go to the hospital. He was accompanied by Policeman Wagner and his counsel.

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and are well made.
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