GRACEFUL GARMENTS FOR WEAR AT THE BREAKFAST AND TEA TABLE.

WOMAN RENT COLLECTOR.

MISS GEARY'S EXPERIENCES AS AGENT FOR MODEL TENEMENTS.

"Difficulties?" said Miss Blanche Geary. She said it musingly and with a rising inflection. Then, seeming to decide, she resumed briskly: "Why, the engineers and the scrubwomen are the chief difficulties."

Miss Geary is rent collector for a model tenement house company. She has charge of 338 tenants for it, and with the completion of contemplated additions to its East Side property this number will be increased by two hundred and fifty. In a total annual rent roll of $50,000, Miss Geary will lose perhaps $50 in a year. For several years some of her buildings have not lost a dollar. Miss Geary was the first and is still almost the only woman to do that sort of thing in this city.

"You see," she said, still contemplating the sins of the engineer, "if the water is not coming up hot enough, or is so hot that your pipes are bursting all over the house, or if the tenants come in a procession and threaten to leave because they are freezing to death, or if the furnace is consuming two or three times as much coal as it did under the last man you had, why, then, you know there's something wrong with the engineer. In the days when these things used to trouble me I didn't understand furnaces well enough to go down and teach the engineer his business. Nowadays I can tell when a man is leaving his damper open and letting all his coal go up the chimney. I didn't know how to choose a good engineer at first, nor what was the matter with him when he was unsatisfactory. Now it takes me just about three days to size an engineer up completely, with all his good and bad points.

TRIALS WITH "SCRUB LADIES."

"So the engineer trouble is long since vanished. It belonged to my salad days. But the 'scrub lady'—bless her heart!—is always with us. One of my greatest difficulties is to get the halls and stairs properly cleaned. We have no desire to save on this point. We are perfectly willing to pay whatever is necessary to have it well done. But there is not a scrubwoman in New-York who will not clean three flights of stairs in one pail of water, thick as hasty pudding with mud. We furnish the soda and soap. All we ask is that they change the water once or twice during the forenoon. But that is absolutely what they refuse to do. If I put an advertisement in the paper I will have a line of women a block long here after the job, and every one of them will have a tale of woe about the exceeding number and poverty of her children. Then if I take her on she will wash down my stairs in liquid mud, leaving long streaks of it wherever her cloth has wiped. I will try a dozen or so in rapid succession, until at last I get a good one, and then she is perfectly sure to get rheumatism after a while, or get married again, or undergo some other calamity which necessitates the same dreary round once more. I wish some philanthropist would found a school for scrubbing. I would co-operate, and give them one of my buildings to practise on with the greatest pleasure.

"Then another trade I have to know," continued Miss Geary, reflectively, "is plumbing. When there is a drain stopped up I must tell the plumber what and where the trouble is. What is the plumber for? Well, he is to fix the trouble when he knows what it is; but half the time he won't know what it is unless you tell him. Of course, if you have a resident plumber in the house, with a helper, you can just order him to attend to the repairing, but if you wish to conduct the house economically you must know a good deal about plumbing yourself.

"An essential thing is to know the wages received by all classes of employes—carpenters, janitors, printers, clerks, mechanics of all kinds—in order to know whether they are capable of paying the rent. Sometimes people will take your rooms when they are quite incapable of paying the rent. When they tell you their occupation you must know what wages they are probably receiving. Then, again, you must know the different sections of the city, and certain streets, and even cerhouses in them; and when you find that an applicant for one of your flats comes from there, you know that you must be very careful indeed."

HER ARDUOUS DUTIES.

Miss Geary's work differs saliently from that of the ordinary agent. She never admits a family without first visiting it in the place in which it is residing when application is made. In pursuance of this policy Miss Geary travels from Jersey City to Brooklyn, and up and down and crisscross the length of Manhattan. "Any one who comes into these tenements," said Miss Geary, "must be both clean and respectable. There are a good many clean people who are not respectable, you know, and some respectable people who are not clean. I find the only way to satisfy myself thoroughly on these points is to visit their homes. The only occasions in which I have admitted undesirable tenants to the buildings have been those when I neglected this precaution. The applicants would say they had just arrived from Philadelphia, or Boston, or some other distant points. They would seem very desirable people, and I would let them in, only to find I had made a grievous mistake."

Miss Geary claims that it is owing to the extreme care in the choice of tenants that the loss from vacancies is phenomenally small. This result has been noted in the work of all the women agents, who, like Miss Geary, were trained under the methods of Miss Octavia Hill. In the London real estate world the superiority of women of this school over the ordinary man agent is formally recognized. This recognition has been compelled by the fact of fewer losses from vacancies and unpaid rent, and smaller expenditure for repairs. Numbers of tenement houses in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other British cities are in charge of women agents, working on the commission basis.

HUMAN INTEREST IN THE WORK.

Aside from Miss Geary there was a woman in charge of the model tenement houses in Brooklyn, who was obliged to give it up because of poor health. There was another woman who did good work for a while in the same line, and then married and went West. A woman might have had her place had there been one fitted to step into it. Miss Ellen Collins, of this city, managed her own property in the lower part of the city before its sale, and there is now a woman managing some high class property in Central Park West and making a great success of it.

"There is no reason," said Miss Geary, "why a woman of good health, strong nerves and proper training should not succeed pre-eminently in this business. I say pre-eminently, because success in it implies great attention to detail, which is the thing, if anything, in which a good business woman excels. Moreover, a good deal of it is housekeeping detail, which ought to come within her special province. But training is necessary, for competence in this, as in any other line.

"I would not for the world," said Miss Geary, "have a business which had no human interest in it. Mere office work would degenerate into drudgery with me. But when you come in contact with nearly two hundred different trades and crafts, and with a dozen or so different nationalities—German, Hungarian, Austrian, French, Swiss, Swede, Norwegian, Cuban, and all the best and highest class of working people—why, that's what I call human interest."

POMPADOUR FURNITURE.

Mmes. du Barry and Pompadour exercised a dominating influence on the decorative trades. Consequently it would not surprise us if the rage for the Pompadour and Du Barry styles in dress should occasion the restoration of their styles in house furnishing, says "The Wall Paper News and Interior Decorator." Pompadour beds and Pompadour chairs had the woodwork extravagantly covered over and tufted. The walls also were tufted, and everything was as profuse and puffy as the gowns. The Pompadour style has been neglected for twelve or fifteen years, but now that every dress silk manufacturer in the United States is running his looms to satisfy an expected Pompadour and Du Barry craze, the overstuffed furniture is likely once more to please. Consistent wall decorations are parlor papers, silks or flocks, in the richer Louis XV patterns.

DISCUSS SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Mrs. Florence Burleigh, of Philadelphia, rather scoffed at the claims of various women's societies to remedy unfortunate social conditions at the meeting of the Women's National Single Tax League yesterday morning.

"I believe in woman suffrage," said she, "as every single taxer must believe in it, because of its inherent justice. But when the suffragists say that woman suffrage will remove injustice, drunkenness and poverty, I demand how women will be able to do this if they know no more about social laws than men do. Men have been voting for nearly one hundred and twenty-five years. Have they learned how to win industrial freedom and abolish poverty? Only comprehension of the laws that govern industrial conditions can do that.

"It is the same with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. When one sees the evils of drunkenness one does not wonder that they wish to sweep every saloon out of existence, by whatever means. But if every man were to-day absolutely sober and industrious, the result would be to lower wages, because it would increase competition in labor, and lower the cost of living.

"Then we come to charity, the one thing in which women have always been free to work without fear of evoking criticism. Perhaps no form of charity is more popular among women than homes for working girls, where certain comforts of life are placed within their means. Yet every such home helps to make and keep wages low, by lowering the cost of living, and in general all forms of charity are merely a supplying by the public, or by the charitably inclined portion of it, of the necessities of life, which every worker ought to be able to earn for himself."

Miss Ida Hibbard, of Roselle, N. J., reviewed the life and teachings of Henry George, speaking from an intimate personal acquaintance with the man.

Mrs. Augustus Lewis was made an honorary member. Election of officers will take place at 10:30 this morning at the Tuxedo, and at 3 p. m. Mrs. Henry George will give a reception to the league at her home, at Fort Hamilton.

Y. W. C. A. AT LAKE GEORGE.

Silver Bay, N. Y., June 27.—The students' section of the Young Women's Conferences, under the auspices of the American committee, opened here to-night, with five hundred and fifty delegates in attendance from Canada and the Eastern States. Dr. A. S. McDowell, of New-York, is the presiding officer. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, of New-York, made the opening address, on "Character and Consecration." Mrs. R. E. Speer Price, of Chicago, and other workers in the Young Women's Christian Association are members of the committee in charge.

A NEW POLISHER
Colgate's
SILVERWARE SOAP
For a 2 ct. Stamp we will send you a sample of this wonderful Soap which is far better than a powder.
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FASHIONS FOR JULY.

LOVELY COMBINATIONS OF BLUE AND GREEN—DESIGNS IN GRENADINES.

A Paris fancy in gowns that is not to be recommended for wear in this climate is the cloth bodice with thin skirt. The bodice is not an extra garment, but a part of the costume, and may be blouse, jacket or vested coat. It must match the skirt exactly in color, and the trimming must be of the same character.

A costume of this description consisted of a skirt of blue etamine, with band of white taffeta showing through a stamped out design in blue cloth, and a blue cloth waist opening over a white taffeta waistcoat partly covered by the stamped out cloth.

The effect may be pleasing to the eye, but it seems to lack something of good sense to wear a corsage in hot weather that is of heavier material than the skirt.

Piqué is being used in Paris this season in an unusual degree, for both walking and dressy toilets. Velvet ribbon, either black or colored, is a highly favored trimming, a popular mode of use being to make long buttonholes vertically in the skirt and pass the ribbon through. Between the spaces of ribbon are appliquéd motifs of lace or embroidery.

Another attractive garniture is of open guipure insertion put on in Vandyke points, with velvet ribbon under and a cluster of narrow velvet ribbon bows and ends at each point.

One of the new summer fabrics is "toile Americaine," which is a transparent cotton in red, dark blue and purple effects, with hairlines in white or yellow. It combines excellently with a black velvet trimming.

Grenadine has never been more fashionable than now. Some lovely styles have white ground, with crossbars of white satin or moire forming large, irregular checks. Over these runs a delicate floral design of the Louis order. Velvet crossbars, dots and detached florets also are shown on grenadines. Mousseline de laine is another dainty summer textile seen at its prettiest in black or white grounds, with colored floral designs. Mayflowers and apple blossoms are immensely popular on these flimy fabrics, and highly artistic.

Some lovely gowns by high class Paris dressmakers are made almost wholly of white lawn, embroidered in the modish "blind" design combined with openwork. This style has not yet reached America, however, except in one or two bought in Paris by returning Americans.

An effective example of the fashionable blue and green idea was a costume of green taffeta almost hidden by dark blue voile. On the skirt there were broad vertical double folds of the voile fastened at one side only, so that the slightest movement showed lines of green. The blouse was built in the same way, and had a tiny ruching of green point d'esprit at throat and sleeves. The green in this costume was so soft, although light in tone, that it blended most harmoniously with the blue.

Another costume was of blue etamine over green taffeta, the skirt having black lace insertions at the seams and heading the three narrow ruffles. The ruffles were lined with green silk and edged with a wee ruching of the same. The bodice consisted of a full blouse of accordioned green chiffon under a blue etamine bolero, with bell shaped sleeves to the elbow. The under sleeves were of the chiffon unlined.

LYNDHURST FETE FOR JACK TARS.

SOCIAL PLEASURES WHICH WILL MINISTER TO THE WELFARE OF THE NAVAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

However indifferent the true Jack Tar may be concerning the weather, even preferring "a wet sheet and a flowing sea," the friends of the navy will wish for to-day bright skies and pleasant airs along the Hudson. For a fine effort will to-day be made to add largely to the endowment of the naval department of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is doing so beneficent a work for that branch of the national service. As hitherto announced, Miss Helen Miller Gould will this afternoon open the gates and the grounds of Lyndhurst, her famous estate at Irvington-on-Hudson, for a lawn fête, in which social pleasures will be made to minister to the promotion of the cause which the mistress of Lyndhurst has so much at heart. Comment has hitherto been made in The Tribune upon the admirable work which is being done by the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and upon the impetus given thereto by Miss Gould in her founding of the fine building adjacent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, with headquarters at No. 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., Manhattan, is doing a noble work in the colleges, among the railroad employes, among the negroes and Indians, and for the soldiers and sailors of the United States. Recognizing the fact that in these days the co-operation of women is essential to the highest success in most such things, the association welcomed, in 1897, the organization of a woman's auxiliary, which has since that time devoted its attention largely to the work among soldiers, sailors and railroad men. The invaluable work done by the association, and by Miss Gould personally, for the navy during the Spanish war in 1898 is gratefully remembered. It is for the perpetuation of such work, through endowment of that department of the association, that the fête is to be held to-day at Lyndhurst. The long list of patronesses indicates a widespread social interest in the occasion, and the fine musical programme which has been arranged, in addition to the innumerable other charms of Lyndhurst, bespeaks an afternoon of much pleasure. Should the weather prove unfavorable to-day the fête will be held on Monday. The officers of the woman's auxiliary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, under whose auspices the work is carried on, are: Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, president; Mrs. Russell Sage, first vice-president; Miss Helen Miller Gould, second vice-president; Miss Letitia Craig O'Neill, secretary and treasurer, and these, with Mrs. Albert S. Barker, Mrs. John P. Munn and Mrs. O. B. Potter, form the executive committee.

Bluefish holds its own as a favorite and always popular fish with those who like it, many of its most ardent admirers classing it above all other fish. Planked or broiled, it is excellent. Baked whole, after an old fashioned recipe, it is most appetizing. For this a medium sized fish is best. It should be drawn from the gills to avoid splitting it, then washed in cold salted water and stuffed with a forcemeat made in this manner: Soak a pint of stale bread in cold water, and squeeze out the water when the bread is soft. Chop fine a small onion, two tablespoonfuls of parsley and a teaspoonful each of fresh thyme, savory or sweet marjoram. Put these ingredients in a frying pan with a tablespoonful of butter and the soaked bread. Stir them over the fire until they are smoking hot. On the bottom of a dripping pan put half a pound of salt pork. On this place the stuffed bluefish, seasoned highly with salt and pepper. Put it in a hot oven to bake. Let it cook until it is nicely brown and the skin begins to crack. A medium sized fish will cook in an hour. Serve the fish on a hot platter with the pork beneath it.

Bluefish in Italian style is a more elaborate method. Score and scale two pounds of bluefish; place it in a buttered pan, with half a glass of white wine, three tablespoonfuls of mushroom liquor, half a finely chopped onion and six chopped mushrooms. Season with salt and pepper. Cover the fish with a buttered paper and cook in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes; take the fish out, lay it on a dish and put the juice in a saucepan, adding a gill of Spanish sauce with a small glass of white wine. Reduce for two minutes, then pour it over the fish with some finely chopped parsley added.

Before baking a bluefish the Creole cooks pour over it a sauce made from fresh or canned tomatoes in which garlic is chopped. It is then baked until the flesh of the fish flakes, admitting the sauce.

Romaine is the king of green salads, its slightly bitter flavor rendering it an excellent accompaniment for cheese. The best method of preparing the salad is to wash and dry its crisp leaves without cutting, merely breaking the head apart. In a large bowl mix the dressing with a wooden spoon and fork, first rubbing the interior of the bowl well with a clove of garlic.

It is much better to combine three vinegars for a salad dressing, the estragon, tarragon and malt being first blended with the pepper and salt and the oil added gradually. Just before serving put the romaine leaves in this dressing and toss them lightly about. Served with a cheese this salad is delicious, and fruit jelly is the only dessert that should follow it.

NEW WOMAN MOVEMENT.

"Yes," smiled the English host, "I assure you that the 'new woman movement,' as you call it in America, has not a few followers in this country."

"Oh," gurgled the young woman from New-York, who had been invited over for the coronation, "that is true, and I think it is just too sweet. Why, yesterday we saw a whole regiment of soldiers with rainy day skirts on."—(Judge.

WINNER OF ISLE OF REFUGE PRIZE

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR BEST DESIGN FOR ELECTROLIER TO BE PLACED AT TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

The winner of the first prize of $500 for designs for an electrolier and island of refuge to divide traffic at Twenty-third-st. and Fifth-ave. was announced yesterday by the secretary of the National Arts

ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR ELECTROLIER TO BE ERECTED BY THE MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY AT FIFTH-AVE. AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

Drawn by Victor A. Cianl.

Club to be Victor A. Cianl, of No. 3 West Fifteenth-st. Henrik Wallin, of No. 32 Liberty-st., took the second prize offered, and Wilkinson & Magonigle the third. Miss Edith Woodman Burroughs, of Flushing, Long Island, submitted a model which received honorable mention.

The electrolier will be erected by the Municipal Art Society, with the concurrence of the city authorities, in the hope that the system for the protection of pedestrians, which has been found successful in European cities, will be adopted. The jury consisted of Jacob A. Cantor, Frederick Crowninshield, John De Witt Warner, William T. Evans, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Frederick Stymetz, F. Benedict Herzog, Nelson S. Spencer, George E. Bissell, A. D. F. Hamlin, William Laurel Harris, H. A. MacNeil, George B. Post, Bruce Price and Charles M. Shean.

BURNED ON FIRST TRIP.

CHARLES MILLER'S AUTOMOBILE DESTROYED BEFORE FIREMEN ARRIVE.

A steam automobile belonging to Charles Miller burned up yesterday evening in Third-st., near Fifth-ave., Brooklyn. Two alarms of fire were sent in, and six engines and a hook and ladder came in answer, but the machine was practically destroyed before the flames could be put out.

The accident was due, it is believed, to an overcharge of gasolene, which started leaking because of the jolting of the machine over the cobblestones of Third-st. A crowd of six thousand persons watched the fire. The automobile was purchased on last Tuesday, and yesterday was the first time it had been taken out. The machine had a seating capacity for four persons.

EXECUTOR MUST MAKE GOOD INJURY.

LONG ISLAND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY MUST PAY CASH FOR DAMAGES ALLEGED TO BE DUE TO NEGLECT.

The Long Island Loan and Trust Company, as executor of the estate of Daniel W. Northup, must make good in cash the financial injury alleged to have been done to the estate through neglect. Mr. Northup was formerly a prominent Republican lawyer in the Twenty-third Ward. He died in 1893, and William J. Courtney was appointed guardian of his children.

The company, it is said, did not file any accounting until seven years after Northup's death. Then it was objected to by the children's guardian on the ground that it made no mention of a piece of property which had been taken by the company in payment for legal services rendered to the estate of James Stewart by Mr. Northup. The guardian also declared that the executors had failed to collect rents and had not recovered $2,500 due to the estate from W. C. Vosburg.

CITY SETTLES WITH SCULPTOR.

FREDERICK MACMONNIES GETS LAST OF PAY FOR WORK ON STATUES.

It was learned yesterday that the suit brought against the city in January by Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, for $10,000 has been settled, and he has been paid in full. The Controller has certified to the payment. Early in the nineties Mr. MacMonnies was selected to make two bronze groups, one of horses for the Soldiers and Sailors' Arch at the Flatbush-ave. entrance to Prospect Park and the other of eagles at the Plaza. The bronzes were finished in 1894, and were shipped to this country from France. The price for them was $50,000, which was to be paid in $10,000 instalments. The freight and duty charges were $1,800, making a total bill of $51,800. Four instalments were paid and then the city stopped payment.

FERRY COMPANY TO LAY OUT A PARK.

The Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry Company, which operates the ferry from One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. to Fort Lee, has acquired a large tract of land on the line of the trolley road about two miles from Fort Lee, which it intends to transform into a park. Work will be begun immediately. The trolley road will also be extended further into New-Jersey.

THE CITY PAYS AN AGED LAUNDRY BILL.

Celia McDermott has her pay for those city towels at last. Her neighbors were glad last night when they heard of it. Celia several years ago laundered some city towels and began waiting for her pay. It was like locking up money and losing the key. Yesterday her $10 claim raised its plaintive face among a lot of large appropriations that were being considered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mayor Low smiled in an incredulous sort of way as he heard the story of Celia's towels. By formal motion the claim was ordered paid.

DID NOT KNOW IT WAS A POOLROOM.

Mrs. Anna Pause, proprietor of the Herald Square Employment Bureau, at No. 516 Sixth-ave., said yesterday that she had no knowledge of the alleged betting on the races which led the police to make a raid there on Monday afternoon. She had let deskroom to a woman who said she wanted to introduce a patent egg poacher, Mrs. Pause said, and she had no thought of the sub-tenant conducting any other business until the raid was made.

RICHARDSON TO SPEAK HERE.

Congressman James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, the leader of the Democratic minority in the House, is one of those who have been invited by Tammany to speak at its Fourth of July celebration. Probably he will accept.

CORONATION POSTPONED.

Postponement of the coronation of King Edward VII may result in a quick rush for home by many Americans and Canadians now in Europe. We will publish a story on the increased comforts of ocean travel, illustrated by photos. In to-morrow's Tribune.

CAN BE RID OF ARCHITECTS

CORPORATION COUNSEL SAYS BOARD OF ESTIMATE HAS POWER IN HORGAN & SLATTERY WORK.

Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany architects, came in for more rough handling at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. Corporation Counsel Rives says the city may terminate its engagements with them.

The firm sent a letter saying the granite of the new Hall of Records was being injured by the soft coal smoke from the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company's power plant at Centre and Chambers sts. William Martin Aiken, consulting architect for Manhattan, turned in a report, in which he said that he deemed it advisable that the contractors should be told to discontinue the use of soft coal.

When Corporation Counsel Rives's opinion relative to the power of the board to reject the plans of Horgan & Slattery for the repairs and alterations to the County Court House was read, the board voted to terminate it, Presidents Haffen and Cassidy voting "No." President Cantor thought the firm had a legal right to be heard, but was overruled, and voted with the majority.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel says in part:

I am of the opinion that your board has power, first, to refuse to receive additional or amended plans and specifications for the work upon the County Court House from Horgan & Slattery; second, to reject the plans and specifications heretofore submitted by that corporation for this work, if the approval of the Municipal Art Commission be refused to them; third, in that case to provide under the terms of the statute by proper resolution for the employment of another architect in such manner as shall be approved by your board, notwithstanding the resolution and contract of December last relating to this work, and the employment of Horgan & Slattery as the architects.

The Controller moved that the whole subject of terminating contracts and business relations with Horgan & Slattery be referred to a committee of three. The Mayor, the Controller and President Cantor were appointed.

TAX RATE SAME AS LAST YEAR.

REDUCTION IMPOSSIBLE, OWING TO FRANCHISE LAW OPINION.

The Tax Commissioners announce that the tax books will be balanced up within two or three days, and the rate will then be submitted to the Board of Aldermen for approval. The rate will be the same as last year, 2.31. The administration hoped to reduce the rate for this year by about four points, but the opinion of ex-Judge Earl respecting the special franchise tax reduced the city's prospective revenue by $7,000,000, and tended to prevent a reduction in the tax rate.

FREE COURSES FOR ART STUDENTS

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN ABOLISHES FEES FOR TUITION.

The National Academy of Design has decided to abolish all fees for tuition in the classes of its schools at One-hundred-and-ninth-st. and Amsterdam-ave. When the schools open on October 6 next no tuition fees whatever will be required for admission to the antique, life, painting, still life, illustration and composition classes. Admission to the schools may be obtained through the examinations held on September 29 and January 26 next. Regarding this new policy, Frederick Dielman, president of the National Academy of Design, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter:

The extension of the free school system to cover all the classes of the academy will prove, it is hoped, a benefit to the students, much of our very best material is drawn, not from the leisure classes, but from the ranks of those who are forced to earn a living from their early youth. To these, naturally, the remission of all tuition fees is a boon. Among our students there are some who work at trades in the early morning before coming to study in the day classes; others—and among these are the ablest—who work hard and well in the night life classes until 10 o'clock, after having put in a good day's work; and three hours of steady work from the model, under the electric light, is enough to tax severely the strength of a man coming fresh to his task.

To the institution the abolition of all tuition fees must prove a gain. The efficiency and standing of any educational institution must suffer when financial considerations necessarily affect its management adversely to its highest interests. As the academy does not and can not conduct its schools for the purpose of getting a revenue, it does not make efforts to attract a large number of students, irrespective of their ability or natural talent. On the contrary, our aim is to maintain a high school for professional artists, and rather to discourage amateurs and dilettanteism. An additional endowment of $50,000 would make us independent of financial considerations, and enable us to carry on the academy schools on a rational basis and with the greatest efficiency.

Irving R. Wiles, chairman of the school committee of the National Academy of Design, said there had been a general feeling among the academicians that it would be greatly to the advantage of pupils to abolish tuition fees, and all along there had been a disposition to make the fees as low as possible, and at the same time pay running expenses. It was desired to help art students as much as possible, and let them have the same advantages at the academy as before, at almost no expense.

Will H. Low, a member of the school committee of the National Academy of Design, said:

I look upon the total abolition of fees for tuition in our schools as one of the most important of the progressive actions of the National Academy of Design. With all the interest in the study of art evinced by the numerically strong existing schools, New-York has heretofore lacked an art school like that of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, where the success of the work undertaken is not dependent upon the financial return from tuition fees. The expense of maintaining a school with no other income than that received from pupils necessitates the admission of large numbers of scholars, many of whom would be excluded if a high standard of capacity were enforced. The Ecole des Beaux Arts maintains this standard, with the result that its students are drawn from the ranks of those having received preliminary instruction elsewhere, and who have demonstrated their fitness for their vocation.

ATTRACTIVE JULY 4 EXCURSIONS.

Several extremely attractive outings, at popular prices for July 4, are offered by the Erie Railroad. These are to Greenwood Lake, forty-five miles from New-York City, an easy, comfortable and economical trip; to Shohola Glen, a delightful ride of 107 miles each way, through the wildly picturesque Delaware Valley, and to Niagara Falls, tickets going July 3 and 4, returning on or before July 6.

LAST CABLE WIRE STRUNG.

Amid the tooting of numberless whistles and the cheering of a great crowd of people, the last wire, marking the completion of the cable spinning of the new Williamsburg Bridge, was strung yesterday. The work was watched by representatives of the John A. Roebling's Sons' Company. Part of the crowd was at the anchorage on the New-York side of the bridge, while a great crowd stood on the river front at Delancey-st. and watched the little wheel on its journey across.

Two of the great suspension cables are now complete. All that remains to make the other two complete is to band and properly incase the cables. The wheel carrying the last wire was started on its journey from the New-York anchorage. The wheel and the machinery that drove it were gayly decorated with flags and bunting. As it passed on its course the captains of the various river craft blew their whistles and pandemonium reigned for several minutes.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMBOAT SCHEDULE.

The regular summer double service of the New-Haven Line is now in force, the steamers Chester W. Chapin and Richard Peck being in service. Under this schedule steamers will leave New-York on week days at 3 p. m. and 12 midnight; returning from New-Haven at 10:30 a. m., and 12:45 night.

On Sundays the Richard Peck will leave, as usual, at 9:30, from New-Haven at 3:15 p. m., due New-York at 8 p. m., touching at East Twenty-first-st. at 9:45 a. m., and on the homeward trip at 7:45 p. m.

TO ELIMINATE BARREN ISLAND ODORS.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department and Health Commissioner Lederle yesterday morning visited the plant of the New-York Sanitary Utilization Company. In previous summers there have been numerous complaints from summer residents at Far Rockaway, Arverne, Lawrence, Rockaway Beach and other resorts regarding the bad odors that have emanated from Barren Island. It is the intention, if possible, this year, to eliminate this objection.

TWO NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA GIVES IMPETUS TO TRADE WITH THIS PORT.

The prospect of trade between this port and South and East Africa since the war is so good that two new steamship companies have entered the field, and a freight rate war is in progress. The two new lines are the Prince and the Houston. These lines are well known here, as the former operates lines from this port to the Mediterranean and Brazil and the River Plate, and the latter to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Rosario. It is the intention of these lines to maintain a semi-monthly service to Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay, Port Natal and Delagoa Bay. The first steamer of this new service, the Norman Prince, sailed on June 14. The Tartar Prince on July 16 and the Hyanthes on July 31 will begin the alternate bi-weekly service.

The carrying business between this port and South Africa up to the present time has been in the hands of three lines—the Hansa, the Union-Clan and the American and African. These lines have a rate agreement, and in consequence have been styled the "combination." In order to meet the new competition the "combination" has offered to give at the end of six months to those shippers who have shipped all their goods by its lines a rebate of 10 per cent on their freight bills. The new lines say that they are not quoting rates, but if any one has cargo to offer they will make a bid for it. It is easy for the new lines to underbid the combined lines, as the rates of the latter are known. This condition of affairs has added an interesting element to the rapidly increasing trade with South Africa.

"There is room for all," said Mr. Seager, of the John C. Seager Company, agents for the Prince Line, yesterday. "The combination does not own all of South Africa. We think there will be trade enough for all the lines. We have gone into this because we think so. We are not playing marbles for fun. If the business grows we shall build larger vessels for the service."

Some idea of the business being done with South Africa may be imagined from the statement that the "combination" is sending out six ships a month. Last Tuesday the York Castle sailed for Algoa Bay and Port Natal with about seven thousand tons on board. On Sunday two more vessels, the Neuenfels, of the Hansa Line, and the Hilltarn, will sail for East London and Port Natal, respectively, with cargoes of the same size.

Shippers declare that South African trade has already shown the effect of the cessation of war. While no mails have been received since peace was declared, there have been many orders sent by cable dispatch. Building materials, such as lumber, doors, window sashes, etc., agricultural machinery, mining machinery and grain are taking the place of canned goods. One steamer within the last few days took ten carloads of ploughs. Other lots of ploughs are to be shipped in a short time. Owing to the inefficient means of transportation, the movement of goods from the ports of South and East Africa into the interior is somewhat clogged.

WOODBURY AND MAYOR VISIT PIER.

FORMER WISHES TO USE IT FOR THE DUMPING OF STREET REFUSE.

Mayor Low late yesterday accompanied Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department to Jackson-st. and East River, to inspect a covered pier, with a view of using it for dumping purposes. Commissioner Woodbury has had considerable difficulty in finding suitable piers. The piers at Forty-seventh-st. and One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st. and North River are used as dumps, and it was the Commissioner's intention to take one of the piers midway between these points, the haul from one to the other being too long. The West Side Association made strenuous objections, however, and the Commissioner was compelled to look elsewhere for accommodations. He likes the Jackson-st. pier, and hopes to interest Mayor Low in it.

A PARK FOR BRIDGES'S DISTRICT.

LABOR LAW MAY MAKE AQUEDUCT COST $500,000 MORE.

Alderman James Bridges was before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday asking for funds for his proposed Jay-st. park, in Brooklyn. Nelson P. Lewis, city engineer, reported that Mr. Bridges's contention that the new bridge would not take in part of the property was correct. He said the property would have to be taken at a cost to the city at large.

Controller Grout made strong objections, as he doubted the method advocated by Engineer Lewis for acquiring the property. Two resolutions to acquire the property were adopted. The property is to be a cost on the city, and the streets to be closed are to be assessed on the adjoining property benefited. Alderman Bridges will thus get his park.

Controller Grout presented a communication from the Aqueduct Commissioners inclosing a letter from the Central Federated Union relative to the eight hour labor law as applied to the work on the new aqueduct. The Controller said the public did not seem to appreciate the importance of this law. If the assertions of the Federated Union were correct, that the law was not being lived up to, it was estimated that it would cost the city at least $500,000 more to construct the aqueduct, he declared. It was decided to have a public hearing on the subject on July 8, at 10:30 a. m.

The board unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating $12,400 for street signs in The Bronx.

DENIAL OF EXPRESS RUMORS.

Managers of the large express companies in this city have contradicted several reports that the companies were about to combine or to form working agreements by which there could be a fair division of profits and a stoppage of ruinous competition in business. Yesterday there was a denial of a report that the Adams and United States companies were buying up some of the local express companies and had secured options on them.

Combined with the report that was contradicted yesterday was a statement that the rival companies were preparing to get rid of horses and were about to adopt automobile services. It was learned that there had been trials of express wagons propelled by steam power by one company, but there had been no decision to dispense with horses in the deliveries of express packages in the city.

ELECTRIC LAUNCHES FIND FAVOR.

The Electric Launch Company, of Bayonne City, N. J., has just completed for Otto H. Kahn, of New-York, a 36-foot electric cabin launch. The works at Bayonne are now extremely busy filling orders for these electric launches. Shipments are being made to all parts of the United States. The electric power launch is acquiring greater favor each year among the yachting public. The many advantages embodied in this type of craft, such as absolute safety, cleanliness and ease of operation, make the electric launches most popular wherever they are in operation.

CONFEDERATES TO VISIT WEST POINT.

The Confederate Veteran Camp of New-York, under command of Major Edward Owen, go on an excursion to West Point to-day. For this purpose it has chartered the steamer Magenta, which will leave at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. New-York Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. James H. Parker, president, together with its families and friends, will accompany the camp. The party will number from 500 to 600. The trip will be enlivened by music, and a caterer on board will distribute refreshments. Colonel Mills, superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, has granted the party permission to land, and will throw the Point "wide open" to the visitors. This will be the first time a party of Conferedate veterans has visited West Point.

LEGENDS OF LITCHFIELD, CONN.

"An escape from the Indians," "How a Tory was punished," "A romance of an archbishop." In to-morrow's Tribune.

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