NEWS AND VIEWS OF WOMEN

KING EDWARD'S NURSES.

NURSE TARR.

NURSE FLETCHER.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND GUESTS

TEN BARGES AND A STEAMER CONVEY CAPTAIN GODDARD'S EXCURSIONISTS ON AN OUTING.

"Look out for the baby!"
"Mind that step!"
"Take it easy; there's plenty of room!"
"Have your ticket ready!"
"Look out for that baby!"

Twenty pairs of lungs howled forth this flood of warning, advice and command yesterday morning at the foot of Thirty-first-st. and East River, where the guests at the sixth annual excursion given by Captain Norton Goddard were boarding the barges. Twenty pairs of brawny arms worked up and down like pump handles or the governors of steam engines, hauling women, children and babes in arms to on the gangplanks. Rows of imperturbable policemen kept bad little boys from taking a short cut over the rails. Two big barges lay at the dock, into which poured an unceasing flood of humanity.

Down the river lay a group of empty ones, awaiting their turn, and to the right impatiently waited those already loaded.

The excursion was given under the auspices of the Civic Club, and apparently every member of the club had several hundred women relatives, and each woman had several hundred children. They were all there, from the typical tenement house mother, with the figure of a flour barrel and the children of a patriarch, to the slim, up to date young woman, product of the public schools, with her chin up, back erect, straight front waist and green veil.

It was a day of Erin; not old Erin, but young Erin. Here and there was an Italian or a German face, but they were as drops in the rolling tide of Irish-Americans. Ten barges, a steamer and four tugs were necessary to carry Captain Goddard's 15,000 guests. Eight thousand quarts of sterilized milk, 4,000 quarts of ice cream, twenty tons of ice and a big band to each barge were among the provisions for the comfort and pleasure of the excursionists.

Every one who went aboard tightly grasped her ice cream and sterilized milk tickets. The bands played—sometimes one at a time, sometimes all at once—sending their inspiring strains up the dock to hurry the feet of the belated. Far up Thirty-first-st. one could see a steady stream, kept in line by policemen, a line in which ten marched abreast. It was distinctly a family occasion. The mother of the tenement had with her a creeper, a crawler, a toddler and a tumbler, besides the youngster for whom the sterilized milk was provided. And she had dressed them all in their best, besides getting the family breakfast, putting up the picnic luncheon and dressing herself, all before 9:30 o'clock that morning. And now she was keeping track of them all in the crowd—Johnny, in his polished shoes; Mary, with the luncheon box; Katie, with her tight braided pigtails, and tiny Tim, in kilts—besides the one in her arms.

It was a quiet, well behaved, peaceful occasion. The day was marked by no startling events. The boats got away not much past the appointed time and had a pleasant trip to and from Forest View Grove, spending two hours at the grove.

The enormous attendance at the picnic shows that the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward appreciate the value of the Civic Club more and more. The sanitary committee of the club has during the last twelve months made a systematic examination of the tenement houses of the ward and has had a great many defects remedied. The club has agitated persistently for the park between First and Second aves. and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts., until its five years of work is about to bear fruit, and grass and trees will soon take the place of the dilapidated tenements on that site. The club will in the same manner continue its agitation for the transformation of Blackwell's Island into a park, which now seems possible.

Over five hundred and forty different complaints of defective streets and sidewalks have been brought to the attention of the city authorities by the club, and in most cases remedied. Material aid has been given in many cases of eviction and destitution. Legal assistance has been furnished to many unable to secure it otherwise. The picnic was a pleasant recognition of the necessity for amusement as well as for civic improvement.

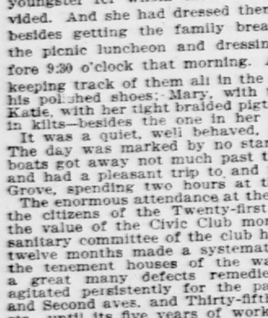
NURSES OF KING EDWARD.

Nurse Tarr and Nurse Fletcher were the two trained nurses chosen by Sir Frederick Treves to care for Edward VII during his illness. Nurse Tarr, whose home is at Teignmouth, Devonshire, is very well known for her ability in medical circles in England, and won high encomiums for her work in South Africa, where she gained the experience in the care of wounds which gave her this case. Nurse Fletcher, a younger woman, has derived her experience mainly at nursing homes in London.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S FIVE GORED HABIT BACK SKIRT, NO. 4,182, FOR 10 CENTS.

Habit backs are much in vogue, and are promised still greater favor. This smart skirt is one of the latest shown and is admirable for all suit, gown and skirting materials. As shown it is made of voile in soft gobelin blue, the flounces bound with and headed by bands of louisine satin in a slightly deeper shade, but appliqué trimmings of all sorts are in vogue, and nothing is smarter than the fancy black and white braids. To cut this skirt in the medium size twelve and three-fourths yards of material 21 inches wide, ten yards 27 inches wide, ten yards 32 inches wide, seven yards 44 inches wide or six and three-fourths yards 50 inches wide will be required. The pattern, No. 4,182, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.



NO. 4,182—WOMAN'S FIVE GORED HABIT BACK SKIRT.

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

PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR.

Never have the hosiery displays of the shops been so brilliant in coloring and so striking in design as at present. Nor is this riot of color and design confined to women's hose, for those shown in the fashionable haberdashery shops are quite as elaborate and expensive, both in style and tone. The white and black hosiery is easily in the lead, and is shown in every conceivable combination, from stripes to polka dots, with all possible variation of dots and lines between. White hose is dainty and attractive, and takes one back to the days when black hose was unknown. But if one prefers neither of these, there are so many colors and shades to select from that every taste may be gratified. The Persian designs, with palm leaf all-over pattern in subdued varicolor; black, with turquoise blue squares, or a black top, with yellow points on the foot and ankle, are some of the styles that appeal to a rather bizarre taste.

As the season advances, more and more elaborate grow the designs and materials of the separate shirtwaists; for, whatever may be said of the shirtwaist dress all of one material, there is no question about the increasing popularity of the separate waist with women of leisure, as well as of all avocations. India silk waists, made on the lines of the tucked muslins, are greatly in demand, especially in white, pearl and cream shade, but the embroidered muslins and batiste are considered smarter by some, as they show so much beautiful handwork. Combining lace entre deux with embroidery on these finer waists is a fad of the moment, but only in the finest quality of both lace and embroidery, and the accompanying stocks are of every conceivable design and daintiness of effect. Those that are worn with the more elaborate waists are really not stocks, but lace collars, unlined, and finished only with pearl buttons or a small lace bow in front.

The only severe shirtwaists that are in high favor this season are those made of fine madras or linen, with rows of little tucks at the shoulder, the tucks stitched down to below the bust, with small bishop sleeves gathered into a narrow cuff, which is fastened with two pearl buttons, or with sleeve links, as preferred. These waists are very severe, but the weave of the goods somewhat softens the effect, and if well made (and they must be to be smart), they are a comfort and a pleasurable relief at times from all the frills and meshes of lace and mulls. But for harder service and a curtail of laundry bills, especially for wear on damp or humid days, the pretty and even cool waists of black albatross, made unlined and ornamented with rows of small tucks, are a friend and "a joy forever," as they are always ready, always in shape, stylish and up to date, and can, when needed, be as successfully washed as a white lawn.

The fancy sleeve, both for gowns and coats, is having its own way—a royal road to favoritism and success. To-day any waist or gown is made pretty by its sleeves, and one may safely say a gown is "judged by the sleeve it bears." One supreme advantage of this fashion is that even a bodice of the last season may be brought up to the lead of fashion by putting in a new pair of sleeves (and, maybe, a dainty little vest or blouse), all made up of odds and ends, and rare remnants of lace and embroidery, from bits of "left overs" from new gowns, from the remnant counter, or even a "grandmother's bag" or treasure chest upstairs.

A lovely navy blue taffeta coat was worn with a slash at the back of the sleeve, through which came a gleam of chiffon, lace and silk. The silk was puffy, and hung low, and over this fell the chiffon, while a bit of lace outlined the sleeve where it joined the cuff.

The latest of silk gowns have the skirts made of seven gores gracefully flared, but without flounces or trimming of any kind, save that the seams are outlined with little folds of bright plaid, or Persian silk, cut on the bias and stitched in the seams, leaving about one-sixteenth of an inch outside, and pressed flat. These plain skirts are elegant, and a relief from the much flounced and elaborately decorated skirts. The pleats on the waists and the seams of the sleeves are outlined in the same manner, and the effect is remarkably pretty.

A leading tailor says there is to be any amount of silk strappings used on wool gowns in the autumn. A wool veiling just "created" by him has a skirt the lower half of which is trimmed with a heavy pattern, done in narrow stitched bands of taffeta, but in a darker shade than the veiling. The blouse and upper part of the sleeves are trimmed in the same way, and the large collar is also edged with silk bands.

The batiste robe dresses continue to be the rage, and in these days of bargains they are bought up as eagerly as if the season was not more than half spent. Embroidered batistes are lovely, even at 37 cents and upward. Women who have ideas and taste buy a few yards of the embroidered batiste for trimming and the plain for the gown; this makes an inexpensive dress, and if properly made will look as well as a $75 robe dress. The embroidery counters are filled to overflowing with genuine bargains in these batiste embroideries, as well as the handsome white embroideries, at a "mere song." Those for undermuslins are especially cheap, while some rare treasures are to be found in the remnant boxes for a few stray pennies.

It is an easy matter to own outing costumes, as they are all marked down to fascinating figures just now. This reduction by no means indicates that all the best material and smartest styles have been picked out and these are the "left overs" that nobody wants. They are from stock late in getting in, and as there are many who can only spend a few weeks' outing, they can cover the August days in as smart an outfit as the best at about half the cost of an advance season. As these suits are made of all the best outing materials and the latest models, they will "carry over" well for the next season.

The summer girl, and the matron, too, for that matter, has many a touch for her hair just now. Among the latest ornaments is a full blown enamelled rose, that is fastened with a small clasp, much like the barrettes so fashionable last year. There are many artificial roses and small clusters of flowers bespangled with dewy "diamond dust" for the hair. But quite the loveliest are the wreaths of tiny white or pink roses or rosebuds, and the wreaths of small foliage make a most classic finish to a fine head. After the flowers and pretty and modish aigrettes and tufts of tiny plumes in all shades are the ribbon bows of all sizes and colors. The bows of tulle also hold a surprising reign for the hair as well as for the neck, the latest being the tulle with bright velvet polka dots applied all over. There never was a time when tulle was used so profusely and in so many ways, even for "crush belts" and sashes for evening wear.

As the season advances more and more preference is shown for berthas of all sorts of laces, and for the dainty, dressy fichus. And no wonder, as a fichu adds a pretty touch to either a high or low necked waist; fichus of lace, dotted net, chiffon, Liberty silk, mull, mousseline de soie and many other soft fabrics are knotted on the bust, and the ends fall gracefully in jabot effect. These fichus are more adaptable than the fancy boas.

NOT ENOUGH "GREEN GIRLS."

IMMIGRANT HOMES CANNOT SUPPLY DEMANDS OF HOUSEWIVES.

The new rule which allows only officials on the main floor of the Ellis Island station during the registration of immigrants, while not restricting the usefulness of missionaries, somewhat impedes their efforts. The women missionaries—three of whom, at least, have been known many years for their good works among strangers to this coast—deplore the general classification of "missionaries and runners" made by the new administration, and the ban which places hotel representatives (good and bad) and missionaries on a common level and "without the gates." Under the former regime these three missionaries were regarded most favorably, and worked in harmony with the authorities to bring comfort and safety to the foreigners.

Miss Alma E. Mathews, missionary for the Methodist Woman's Home Missionary Society; Miss Melby, of the Swedish Baptist organization, and Miss Rapp, of the German Baptist, have all been known for many years for their benefactions to immigrant women who arrive in this port. The House for Immigrant Girls, which is supported by the Methodist Home Missionary Society, at No. 9 State-st., was second in point of time in opening its doors to girls arriving here without friends. This and Our Lady of the Rosary (Roman Catholic) are the only homes, it is claimed, exclusively for immigrant girls in this city. Other institutions for new arrivals to this port take in men, women and families. Certain of the latter class are run by individuals without the backing of a society, but purport to be established for missionary purposes. The people heading such enterprises, of necessity, must get their living out of them, and a liberal price is charged for board. At most of the homes, it is said, inmates pay from $1 to $1 25 a day, and persons without means are excluded from their privileges.

To Miss Mathews, who has met incoming steamers daily for fourteen years, are turned over all friendless Protestant Finnish and English speaking girls and not a few of other nationalities, who, for one reason or another, are not eligible for other assistance. During June Miss Mathews saw the immigrants of eighty-six steamers arrive, and from them took to the home eighty-five girls. Seven nationalities were represented among these guests, but the large majority was from Finland. Where it is necessary, clothing is given to the girls. If they have money they are allowed to pay a reasonable sum (not over 50 cents a day) for board; if destitute, they are equally welcome. Not infrequently girls who have been thus befriended and those to whom money has been lent, after they are in positions not only pay their debts but send money to help other girls who shall arrive as forlorn as they were.

"No girls for household service to-day," was the statement in large black letters, which decorated the window of the front door yesterday. It is up more often than it is down. The fact is that the demand for "green girls" greatly exceeds the supply, and for every one that lands there is no end of available positions.

"The Finnish girls," said Miss Mathews yesterday, "make excellent houseworkers, if women will only have patience to train them, but at first they are dull to a degree."

Ludicrous stories of the mischaduventures of Finnish girls in new places are rife in the home. A year or so ago, among the arrivals was a girl so outlandish in appearance and stupid of expression that her case seemed hopeless. Matron after matron, eager for help, called, saw her and passed her by. Occasionally a woman more desperate than the others would take her as a last hope, but the girl was sure to return in a day or two. In one of these places she was set to scrub a floor, and her mistress took the brush and showed her just how to use it. In an hour the mistress returned and found the maid, with perspiration streaming down her face, still scrubbing with all her might the very spot at which she had been set to work. She had not progressed an inch from the original place chosen for the object lesson.

At last, however, the girl was employed by a sweet, gentle faced woman, and was not heard from for six months. Then the woman and an intelligent looking girl, who was not recognized, called. The latter was the hopeless case, who, in the interim, had become a valued servant.

In another household, where a Finnish girl had been employed, it was noticed that a crowd had gathered on the sidewalk in front of the house. Upon investigation it was discovered that the girl was sliding down the balustrade of the front steps, and having great fun regardless of the onlookers.

Another girl had never seen bells and spring locks before, and found great delight in using them. She celebrated her first day of service by letting herself out of the basement entrance and then ringing for admittance at the upper door, until it employed one person's time to wait on her.

Two hundred garments were distributed last month by Miss Mathews at Ellis Island. This work is quite apart from the work of the home. Women with babies and women and girls who are going by railroad to other points are often sadly in need of a change of undergarments or of decent apparel. To meet this want, Miss Mathews is fortified with a generous supply of women's raiment of all sorts, which is kept on Ellis Island. In these distributions no creed is regarded, but Catholics, Hebrews and Protestants fare alike, their need being their only obligation. Little literature is given out by Miss Mathews. That work is attended to by representatives of other organizations.

Miss Mathews's work includes every office that could be demanded by a stranger's need. Wives are aided in their search for husbands, and girls in their quest for lovers. Young girls who are travelling alone are escorted to their trains or are kept safely until friends arrive. To girls who remain at the home for a time before going on many kindnesses are shown, and at the last, as goodbys are said at the railroad stations, substantial luncheons and, if necessary, money are put into their hands. Tired and bewildered women with children are among the frequent sights at Ellis Island. To persons of this class such timely aid is given as changing their money, sending telegrams, buying luncheons, rechecking baggage, etc., and it is worth while to see the dreary faces brighten at such evidences of kindness.

The home, which is the centre of the philanthropy, occupies a five story building, which is filled with light, airy dormitories, ample baths, an attractive sitting room for the girls and a homelike dining room. During the fall and winter entertainments are frequent, and holidays are always celebrated as red letter days.

To many a girl who has long ago become "Americanized" the home is still a real home, and on "days out" is her place of resort. Girls who have once been inmates of the home are always welcome to return for visits or to stay when out of work.

During 1901 eight hundred girls, from twenty different countries, were entertained at the home. Since the work began there have been five thousand inmates.

A plan for a training school which shall give instruction in English and housework as it is done in America has been projected, but the necessary funds are not yet in hand. A recent visit to the place by Miss Helen Gould was followed by a check for $500.

NORTH CAROLINA FEDERATION.

North Carolina club women recently formed a State federation, with seven constituent clubs and the following officers: President, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston-Salem; first vice-president, Mrs. R. R. Cotton, of Bruce; second vice-president, Mrs. William Hallowel, of Goldsboro; recording secretary, Miss Gibson, of Wilmington; corresponding secretary, Miss Candler, of Winston-Salem; treasurer, Mrs. Price, of Salisbury.

It was decided to have departments of library extension, child study, civics and village improvement, the chairmen of these departments to be appointed by the executive committee at its first meeting. It was also decided to hold the first convention in the early fall in Winston-Salem.

A WOMAN SCULPTOR.

Miss Meta Warwick's display of sculpture at the Bing gallery, in Paris, in July excited much attention in American and English artistic circles in that city. A Paris correspondent of an English exchange calls Miss Warwick a "young, charming and clever American girl," and says: "Miss Warwick's work is already known to frequenters of the Salon des Femmes Peintres, where it was, perhaps, hardly seen to the best advantage, but was singled out by sound critics for its power and distinction."

AMERICANS VISITING EUROPE THIS YEAR will find The New-York Tribune for sale at the book stalls of the leading hotels throughout the continent of Europe and Great Britain, as well as on the Reading Room tables. It may also be obtained at the principal railroad stations.

TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

MY GATE IS SHUT.

My gate is shut, my door is fast,
My door, that used to stand so wide—
No sudden restless shadows cast,
On the bright, sunny space, outside—
No faces sweet, no footsteps free,
Cross the still threshold stone to me!

My gate is shut. My garden beds
Lie trim and level in the sun
There, where I watched the flitting heads
And where the young feet used to run,
The slow winds stir, the swift birds pass
With silent wings above the grass.

The door is fast. I move the blind;
What is it that I dumbly seek?
What can my sad eyes hope to find?
Nor dancing curl, nor laughing cheek,
Nor eyes upraised, nor merry cry
Of gladsome greeting, or goodby.

My little children! Mine not long
Yet always mine, heart locked in heart—
Mine, though they move where angels throng.
And so I wait, and watch, apart:
Yea, with sweet faith and patience—but
My door is fast, my gate is shut!
—(Madeline Bridges.

Selected by a Sunshine member.

NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the T. S. S. should be addressed to The Tribune Sunshine Society, Tribune Building, New-York City. If the above address is carefully observed communications intended for the T. S. S. will be less likely to go astray. The Tribune Sunshine Society has no connection with any other organization or publication using the word "Sunshine."

A NEW BRANCH.

Miss Eleanor L. Spencer, an enthusiastic Sunshine member, of New-Brunswick, N. J., has organized a T. S. S. summer branch at Sea Girt, N. J., where she is spending her vacation. She writes: "I could not seem to arrange a branch at home, because high school girls have so little time for outside duties, but my heart has always been in the work. We are now sewing for a sale we are to have in August, and the funds will be used to send sunshine to those whose lives need brightening. If there is any special work you would like to have us do, we will all be pleased to help, and will try to do our best."

President of the T. S. S.: Another large express package was received yesterday for the little injured boy from Mrs. J. J. Reiseluth, of Pennsylvania, and contained fourteen different articles. He has indeed been generously remembered, and I think it advisable to tell the members through the column not to send anything more at present. The child is not able to be moved yet, and it is not known whether he will ever walk again, but there is hope. I wish I could tell you what a cheering effect this attention from T. S. S. members has had on that poor family. The poet's saying, "How far that little candle throws his beams," seems to apply to sunshine, and I feel that wherever a ray from our T. S. S. falls it leaves a blessing—something to brighten another life or an impulse to teach helpfulness to others. This is my creed. Yours in Sunshine, LUCY THOMAS GUILD.

Cuba, N. Y., July 28, 1902.

NEEDED FOOD.

When some of the money contributed for "poor gentlewomen" was "passed on" to one of these neglected ones who is in great need of cheer, she said: "I would like to use some of this for dinners, if you please." It was felt that if her need of food was so great, it was better that she use the gift for this purpose. She will enjoy some trolley rides, too, thanks to the generous contributors to this special outing fund.

WANTED.

Several members are without the Woman's Pages and would be pleased to receive them. An invalid asks if some one will be kind enough to pass on to him "McClure's," after reading. The magazine sent by some unknown friend has been enjoyed by several invalids for two years, and now that it is stopped they miss it.

Miss Charity Winegard, of Richmondville, N. Y., an invalid, will be pleased to receive sunshine greetings on her birthday, August 5.

PREPAID SUNSHINE.

On several occasions the contributors of sunshine have been asked to prepay express or freight on all packages sent to the office, but more especially to invalid members, whose financial condition does not warrant any extra expenditure. Adolph Koch, at the Home for Incurables in Chicago, desires to say in the column that he has no further use for one and two cent cancelled stamps, and does not care for any more. He writes: "About a month ago an express package came from New-York City without a name, and, not knowing the contents, I paid 45 cents charges. Imagine my surprise on opening the package to find only stamps of no value to me. Last Saturday I received a note from a railroad company, saying that a box of books sent to me was held for 95 cents charges. I have written the agent that it is impossible for me to pay that amount. Even if the freight charges were prepaid, it is necessary to pay the express from depot to residence, and that is not always possible to people situated as I am, without a dollar, except what kind friends give me."

Sunshine is supposed to be a full, free gift, but if it entails expense on those unable to bear it much of its cheer as well as its true purpose, is lost.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS

DAINTY FRENCH DISHES.

When a French cook can satisfy the conservative demands of the most orthodox of New-England palates, her formulas will be sure to find favor in any quarter. Cabbage soup has no American traditions to recommend it, but it has come to be a standby in one "down East" home as the result of a Parisian woman's skill.

To make it there are required half a pound of salt pork; half a large head of cabbage, shredded; four or five potatoes, half a teaspoonful of caraway seed and two quarts of water. The fat is tried from half of the pork, and the cabbage is cooked in it for a few minutes, without browning. Then the water is turned into a kettle with the cabbage, and the remaining pork, diced potatoes and the caraway seed are added. The mixture is seasoned with white pepper, and the whole is allowed to cook slowly until all the vegetables are tender.

Chicken fricassee, with rice, is another product of the French cook's art. The chicken is cut in the ordinary way, and into the pot with it are put a sliced onion, two slices of lemon, and just water enough to boil it slowly. When the meat is nearly done, half a cupful of rice that has been thoroughly washed and rinsed is put into the kettle and allowed to cook. There are people who prefer the fat of the chicken, to give richness, but most Americans like butter best. If the chicken fat is wanted, it should not be removed from the meat. If, however, butter is preferred, the fat should all be taken off and butter added just before serving. Another way to incorporate the butter is to fry the uncooked meat in it, without browning, before the meat is boiled. When the fricassee is served, rice and meat are heaped together with the gravy on a platter. If liked, curry may be added to the rice when it is served.

Many cooks insist that a slice of lemon cooked with boiling lamb "cuts the greasy taste." A fricassee of lamb, cooked the same as the fricassee of chicken described above, is delicious. Boil tender the shoulder and neck of lamb, which have been cut into pieces, with a sliced onion and a couple of slices of lemon. Let it get cold in the water in which it cooked, and take off all the hardened grease and remove the bones. Then put in the rice, a seasoning of salt and white pepper, and cook until the rice is done. Serve the same as the chicken.

Leek and potato soup is another of the same French woman's dishes. Cut several leeks, or if they cannot be had, an onion or two, into pieces, and fry them without browning in butter. Add potatoes cut into dice and a seasoning of salt and pepper, and boil. When they are soft push them through a colander, and thicken with a tablespoonful of flour and a tablespoonful of butter. For two small onions four potatoes and a quart of water will be wanted.

Instead of using the water in which the potatoes have boiled, milk may be used.

TO ENTERTAIN MISS ROOSEVELT.

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER WILL BE GUEST OF MR. AND MRS. R. FULTON CUTTING AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 31 (Special).—The Ledges, the cottage of R. M. Cushing, of Boston, which this season is being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, of New-York, with whom Miss Roosevelt will stay during her Newport visit, is one of the older summer home here, and, while not pretentious in appearance, is homelike and convenient. It stands in Ocean-ave., and occupies a bluff overlooking the ocean, of which it commands an extensive view. Unlike many of the other Newport villas, it has a fine but small private beach in a sheltered cove, which gives the place an advantage possessed by few villas here.

R. M. CUSHING VILLA, THE LEDGES, NEWPORT, R. I.

Occupied this season by Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, of New-York, with whom Miss Alice Roosevelt will stay during her Newport visit.

The Ledges is situated near the summer homes of Henry Clews and Whitney Warren, and from the piazzas a fine view may be obtained of Brenton's Reef Lightship, the starting point of all the large yacht races, Narragansett Pier and, on clear days, Block Island may be seen. During Miss Roosevelt's stay in Newport she will be flooded with invitations to social gatherings, and in addition to those being arranged by Mrs. Cutting for her guest Miss Roosevelt will be the guest of honor at numerous entertainments which are now being arranged.

NO WATER TILL HE PAYS HIS BILL.

DEPARTMENT CUTS OFF SUPPLY OF A HARLEM RESTAURANT.

The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity cut off the water supply of the large saloon and restaurant conducted by A. Krumenaker, at No. 512 West One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, immediately after receiving notice that a stay of proceedings issued by Justice Dugro had been vacated. Last week the Appellate Division decided that the Water Commission had absolute power to cut off the water supply of any consumer. Immediately upon receiving notice of the vacation of Justice Dugro's stay, Deputy Commissioner De Long communicated with a repair gang, and Mr. Krumenaker will be without his supply until he pays the bill which the department holds against him.

BORDEN MILK COMPANY EXPANDS.

BY PURCHASE OF ANGLO-SWISS CONCERN IT ADDS ANOTHER IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENT TO ITS ORGANIZATION.

By the purchase of the American property of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, the Borden Condensed Milk Company, of No. 71 Hudson-st., has added another important establishment to its organization. The Anglo-Swiss company is a Swiss corporation which early in the history of the dairy business started an export trade in America, sending to this country the product of its European plants. It afterward started the condenseries in this State and Illinois which have been purchased by the Borden concern. On July 1 the Borden people took possession, and are now using the output of these plants.

President W. J. Rogers, of the Borden company, yesterday said that his company had acquired the Swiss concern's plants, and was now running them with operators familiar with Borden methods. He said negotiations had been under way for some time, but would not give the purchase price.

"The Anglo-Swiss company has not been doing well lately, and we have purchased its establishments, and shall run them just like any other of our plants," Mr. Rogers said. "This is part of our policy, to acquire new plants by purchase or building. The Anglo-Swiss company's business in this country was not large, but its business in Europe and England is very large. This will not give us a monopoly by any means, as there are about fifty other condensing companies in the country, but we are the oldest and largest. We are building and buying whenever we can do so to advantage."

MRS. DULLES'S NECKLACE SEIZED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT DECIDES PHILADELPHIA WOMAN TRIED TO EVADE DUTY.

It was announced at the Custom House yesterday that, after consultation with the Treasury Department, Collector Stranahan had seized the pearl necklace of Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles, taken from her on the pier of the Kronprinz Wilhelm recently. Special Employe Theobald learned while abroad of the purchase of the necklace, and crossed on the steamer with Mrs. Dulles. When she did not declare the necklace along with wearing apparel that she did declare, and paid duty on, the detective shadowed her, and a few moments after she had met her husband on the dock he demanded the necklace. It was around Mrs. Dulles's neck, under her dress. She said that she had intended declaring the necklace on the pier after consulting with her husband as to whether to value it at its purchase price of $12,800, or to ask for an appraisement. Collector Stranahan found some conflict of authority as to whether intention to conceal the goods could be proved, as Mrs. Dulles had not started to leave the pier, and he referred the case to the Department for a ruling.

DR. VAN DE WATER UPHELD.

MAJORITY OF HIS VESTRY DENOUNCE INSINUATIONS IN WATT CASE.

Several prominent members of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., met in the Lawyers' Club at the luncheon hour yesterday to consult about the advisability of sending a dispatch by cable to the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of the church, who is travelling in Italy, to inform him of some published statements in connection with the suit brought by the wife of Archibald Watt for a separation. Much interest in the Watt case has been aroused among the members of the church, in which Mrs. Watt has been a prominent worker. When the Watts were married some years ago, after Mrs. Watt had secured a divorce from her first husband, the ceremony was performed by Dr. Van De Water. In Mr. Watt's reply to his wife's recent application for alimony he declared that he had found fault with his wife on account of the visits of a clergyman, whose name was not given, on board his yacht, the American.

The case was made more offensive by an affidavit of the stewardess of the yacht, declaring that Mrs. Watt had met the unnamed clergyman many times without the knowledge of her husband, that some of the meetings occurred in the city, and that on one Sunday evening the clergyman and Mrs. Watt met at a restaurant in Broadway, near One-hundredth-st., after service, and drank Scotch whiskey until a late hour. In her reply to the affidavit Mrs. Watt declared that its insinuations against the clergyman and herself were false and wicked, and that they had been introduced in the case to frighten her into withdrawing her suit. She declared that she would produce an affidavit from the clergyman, only he was absent in Europe.

So many members of St. Andrew's Church expressed suspicion that Dr. Van De Water was the clergyman referred to in the affidavit that William H. Sage, junior warden of the church and a lawyer, at No. 156 Broadway, went to David May, of Mrs. Watt's counsel and asked to be informed if Dr. Van De Water's name was the one suppressed. Mr. May refused to tell. All the lawyers in the case had been pledged to secrecy. Several of the wardens and vestrymen of the church expressed confidence in Dr. Van De Water, and some of them thought he should be informed of the suspicions that were being voiced in the congregation.

The meeting yesterday was attended by E. J. Swords, senior warden; William H. Sage, junior warden; John Bottomly, clerk of the vestry; Macomb G. Foster, G. B. Bonney and W. F. Reynolds, vestrymen, who signed the following statement:

As certain statements have appeared in the newspapers seeking to identify the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, with the clergyman (whose name is not mentioned) referred to in an affidavit made by a colored woman and used on the motion for alimony in the suit by Mrs. Watt for separation from her husband, we, a majority of the vestry of said church (it being an impossibility to reach the other members), deem it our duty to say that, from our knowledge of the relations of the rector with Mrs. Watt, we believe such relations to have been simply those that would naturally exist between any rector and one who was a member of an active committee of the Guild of the church. If the statements in said affidavit refer to Dr. Van De Water, we most emphatically do not believe that they are true, wherein they charge or insinuate any wrong conduct on his part. Such an affidavit had, we are advised, no relevance on the motion for alimony, and could have been given little credence by the judge, in view of the unusually large alimony and counsel fee granted. Its public use when the clergyman (whoever he is) was stated to be in Europe, and therefore incapable of defending himself, carries its own condemnation. We see no occasion for requesting Dr. Van De Water to return from his vacation.

Dr. Van De Water is not expected to return to the city until near the end of August. Mrs. Van De Water did not accompany him to Europe, and is at her summer home at Quogue, Long Island.

THE PROPOSED SKYSCRAPER OFFICE BUILDING AND UNION ELEVATED STATION WHICH MAY BE BUILT AT MORRIS AND GREENWICH STS.

The building, as planned, is to have a frontage of more than 200 feet in Broadway and to stand on a plot almost an acre in size. Bruce Price drew the plans.

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