FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

TWO BEAUTIFUL EVENING TOILETS.
—(The Ladies' Field.

NEGLECT AND GREED.

At Root of Horrible Condition of Poor in N. Y., Says Mr. Veiller.

That there are to-day fifteen or twenty places in New-York that are veritable danger spots, to be cut out, like so many malignant growths, by the surgeon's knife; that there are 350,000 windowless, dark interior rooms here, into which the light never enters, and that the neglect and greed of man, not nature or the laws of nature, are at the root of the miserable conditions in which the poor of this city live, were among the striking points in the lecture which Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the City Club, gave yesterday morning before the School of Philantropy of the Charity Organization Society.

The lecture was the first in a course of ten on the social problems of large cities, and was on "The Life of the Poor in the Large Cities," being intended to form a general introduction to the later lectures.

Speaking, as he did, at first hand, out of his experience as a Settlement worker, then with the Charity Organization Society, the Tenement House Commission and the City Club, Mr. Veiller was listened to with the closest interest.

"Is it necessary," asked Mr. Veiller at the beginning of his lecture, "that nine thousand lives should be lost in New-York annually from tuberculosis, when all that is needed are fresh air and sunlight and good food? Is it necessary that there should be twenty thousand fresh cases of tuberculosis every year? That from 75,000 to 100,000 Jews should be unable to supply themselves with the necessaries of life without assistance? That 35,000 children should be deprived of their parents' love and brought up in institutions as wards of the State? That $25,000,000 should be paid out annually by the State for charitable purposes?

"The city problem is the great social and political problem of our time," he declared. "So grave has it become that many thoughtful men seriously question the adequacy of the democratic form of government and doubt whether it any longer covers the conditions prevailing in large American cities. Certainly it was not in the thought of the framers of the Constitution that within one hundred years we should have cities of several million inhabitants each, drawing their populations from every country of Europe, alien to our life and thought, ignorant of our customs, even of our language. Of the thirty-four thousand children in New-York State institutions twenty-five thousand, or nearly three-fourths, are from the city of New-York, and the population of the jails and reformatories are recruited almost entirely from the large cities of the State."

Referring to that "city of tenement houses that stretches along the shores of both rivers," Mr. Veiller said that New-York might serve as a horrible example of present tendencies in all large American cities—the prototype of what they would all become, unless those tendencies were checked in time. He ridiculed the popular notion that heredity counted for everything. "One who works much among the poor knows that heredity counts for little, environment for everything."

The main evils which go to make up the misery of the poor, Mr. Veiller enumerated as follows: "Lack of sufficient light in the homes, lack of fresh air not only in houses and courts, but even in public streets; unsanitary and filthy conditions in cellars, yards and courts; defective plumbing, inadequate and antiquated sanitary conveniences, overcrowding, excessive rents, congested streets; lack of opportunity for healthful play for children, difficulties for recreation, amusement and ordinary social intercourse; restricted opportunities of education, conditions of labor that seem almost industrial slavery with constant temptations on every side to intemperance and vice as a welcome refuge from intolerable social and industrial conditions."

Then, turning to the consideration of the lower East Side, he continued: "Here, in one small portion of Manhattan Island, south of Fourteenth-st. and east of the Bowery, dwell over five hundred thousand human beings—a population in itself greater than that of any other American city, except Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore—greater, indeed, than the entire population of each of the following States and Territories: Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, New-Hampshire, New-Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming. Were this a city of the native born, it would offer a sufficiently serious problem; but where it is a city of aliens, brought up under other social and political institutions, ignorant of our customs and language, the situation is one fraught with danger.

"For, evil as is the physical effect of the overcrowded old type of tenement house in the congested street, it is no worse than the social and industrial. The prevalence of tuberculosis, which is practically epidemic here, of ricket and of tuberchoma and the weakening vision of the present generation prove how the vitality of the body is undermined. On the other hand are the weakening of the home and parental discipline, the absence of privacy, the loss of faith, the new relations of the sexes, the sweating system. One peculiar result of so many persons living in such close proximity is the creation of social friction, by reason of which the most ordinary processes become causes of strife and discord."

In closing Mr. Veiller noted a few popular misconceptions concerning the poor, among others that they like to be dirty, that they form a totally distinct class from prosperous people. "The finest example I know of a hasty generalization drawn from one instance," he called the idea that poor persons have no other use for their bathtubs than to hold coal.

"In twelve years I never saw one case of that," he said, "but perhaps my failure was due to the fact that few of the poor have bathtubs, and that they buy their coal by the pail. If anything were needed to prove that the rich and the poor are very much alike, it is the reluctance of both to accept the advice of other people." Constructive social work, he said, must begin with the home.

Simpson's—London.
IN-THE-STRAND.
The Historic OLD ENGLISH TAVERN
Real Old English Fare.
The cut off the joint. The open roasting fires. Travelling joint wagons. Prime Sirloins of Beef. Saddles of Southdown Mutton. Scotch Salmon. Fine Stiltons. Old Ports and Burgundies, and all the famous features of the OLD SIMPSON'S will be revived in the new SIMPSON'S.

HINTS FOR THANKSGIVING.

"Muslin Toast" a Delicate Dish—Brightening Up Parsley—Pretty Centrepiece.

An inexpensive yet pretty and suitable centrepiece for a Thanksgiving dinner table is a rich yellow pumpkin whose interior has been taken for pie. It should be filled with dark and light grapes and other fruit, arranged with an eye to color.

For a family feast day, such as Thanksgiving, some little surprise served at dinner adds much to the holiday spirit. For instance, if children dine with their elders they are usually (and properly) denied the cheese course. But they may partake freely of cream or cottage cheese, as it is as easy to digest as ordinary cheese is difficult. The five cent rolls of this cheese, if fresh, may be made as smooth and nice as the more expensive kind by working over with a little cream or sweet butter. If two rolls are worked together in this way, and the shape changed to square, it will be equal to a cheese of double the cost.

"Muslin toast" and small individual rolls of butter should be passed with whatever kind of cheese is served. Unless the butter is above reproach, it should be worked in a little bicarbonate of soda and water to sweeten it before making it into pats. For Thanksgiving it is even worth while to churn a 10 cent jarful of cream with an egg beater into fresh butter.

For "muslin toast" have ready a thoroughly stale loaf of bread the shape to yield nice slices. Cut these literally "as thin as a wafer," spread them out on a flat pan and allow them to dry on the shelf over the fire, or put them in a cool oven for a few moments. Keep the oven hot after removing the turkey, and about five minutes before the cheese course take the bread from the pan, place the pan on the top shelf of the oven, and when it is very hot put in the slices of bread. They will curl up and become a delicate brown in a minute.

If instead of the time honored turkey ducklings are chosen, the epicurean dressing for them is white onions peeled, boiled and chopped with sage, pepper and salt. Fill the ducklings with this and never fail to baste them often. At first a bit of butter or a little sweet oil may be put in the pan, but they will soon be found to give out enough fat for basting. Apple sauce and peas should always be served with ducks.

The bright green parsley that is so much more decorative than that generally seen, is made so by blanching, that is, by first dipping it in boiling water, then in cold water. The successful cook also remembers this little method when she serves boiled celery with a white sauce. After the celery has boiled tender and is still whole, it is drained in the colander, thrown into cold water for a moment, then back into the hot water and boiled up before the last draining.

If hot gingerbread is desired for Thanksgiving, try the addition to your recipe of a little carefully grated lemon peel. It greatly improves the cake. To obtain a dark and crisp crust to gingerbread, use milk sparingly. Never beat the batter, as it lightens the color just as pulling molasses candy lightens it. Turn the shortening boiling hot into the New-Orleans molasses.

A THANKSGIVING APPEAL.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless makes a special plea at this season for the maintenance of the two hundred children in its home at No. 936 Woodycrest-ave., at One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st., and for the large number of day pupils in its twelve industrial schools, where the poorest children of the city, a large proportion of them foreigners or children of foreigners, are being carried through the six primary grades of the public school course and given, in addition, manual training in basketry, cobbling, chair caning, carpentry, cooking and sewing.

The advanced cost of provisions and the many demands made on the society during the last few months impel the managers to ask for generous contributions to enable them to carry on their work the coming winter without incurring debt. The society has no endowment, and is largely dependent on the gifts of the charitable for its support.

The Thanksgiving dinner for the two hundred home children will be given at the home, in Woodycrest-ave., on Thursday, at 12:30 o'clock, and at 2:30 o'clock the children will entertain visitors in the chapel with songs and recitations, and the Rev. Charles J. Young, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, will make an address. Those who can spend this afternoon at the home will find it a delightful one.

Among the 5,155 children in the industrial schools there is a crying need of shoes. A thousand pairs are needed now to supply those who cannot afford to buy them. Provisions and clothing are also needed, and may be sent direct to the schools, which are located as follows:

Home School, No. 935 Woodycrest-ave.; No. 1, No. 303 East One-hundred-and-ninth-st.; No. 2, Rose Memorial Chapel, No. 418 West Forty-first-st.; No. 3, No. 29 Rutgers-st.; No. 4, No. 4 Willett-st.; No. 5, No. 363 East Eighth-st., near Avenue C; No. 6, No. 259 East Fourth-st.; No. 7, Nos. 225 and 227 East Eightieth-st.; No. 8, No. 523 Morris-ave.; No. 9, No. 421 East Sixtieth-st.; No. 10, No. 12 Columbia-st.; No. 11, No. 245 East One-hundred-and-third-st.; No. 12, No. 2,247 Second-ave., near One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st.

Dinners will be given in each of these schools on Wednesday, and visitors are cordially invited. Gifts of money, clothing and shoes for the home and the schools should be sent to the home, No. 936 Woodycrest-ave.

TALK WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

New-Jersey Association Convention—Protest Against Statehood Bill.

The New-Jersey Womah Suffrage Association held its annual convention in Jersey City yesterday. The meeting was in the lecture hall of the Free Public Library and men were excluded. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. M. F. De Hart, M. D., president of the Jersey City Political Study Club, who explained that her club had been doing its utmost to interest women and enlighten them in affairs political. Mrs. Minola Graham Sexton, president of the State Association, responded for her organization. She commended the Political Study Club for its efforts. She said the club was one of the daughters of the mother association and one of the youngest of its branches.

Mrs. Sexton referred to the injustice in discriminating between the sexes, and cited the decisions of the courts in the damage suits arising from the running down of a trolley car by a train in Newark, when about twenty boys and girls on their way to high school were killed, and the decision of the court allowed only one-half for the life of a girl that it allowed for that of a boy because the boy's services would be worth double that of a girl in maturity.

Mrs. Andrew J. Newberry, president of the New-Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, agreed with Mrs. Sexton, and said in her address that there was not a club or society in the State Federation of Women's Clubs that was afraid of woman suffrage. She applauded the clubs for their stand for woman suffrage.

Mrs. Spencer Weart, president of the Jersey City Woman's Club, spoke on the topic, "The True Club Spirit," and said that it was shown, when officers were chosen because of their fitness, and not for their standing socially or financially. This spirit had been one of the predominating characteristics of the Jersey C..y Woman's Club. Dr. Mary D. Hussey told of a visit to the George Junior Republic and of the strides the cause of woman suffrage was making there.

Mrs. Emma L. Blackwell, president of the Orange Political Study Club, and a member of the Reformatory Commission, described her visits to the reformatories of New-Jersey and other States. Miss Cornelia Bradford explained Settlement work for women at Whittier House, Jersey City. Mrs. Stewart Hartshorne, of Jersey City, president of the New-Jersey Legal Aid Association, told of the "Need of Legal Protection for the Poor" and Mrs. Althea Bedle, president of the Woman's Equal Taxation League, told of the unsuccessful efforts made to elect Mr. Black as Governor of New-Jersey. She complimented the members for their campaign work. She did not agree with the statement that the women had advocated a cause they knew nothing about, for the reason that "women are always in the right."

The evening session was devoted to an address by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who spoke on "Woman Suffrage Essential to a True Republic." The convention adopted a resolution objecting to the wording of the bill now before the lower House of Congress relative to the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, because the clause concerning the suffrage might prevent women from ever enjoying the right to vote when the Territories are enrolled among the States of the Union.

Mrs. Mary V. Grace, corresponding secretary of the National Congress of Mothers, gave an address on "Power." Miss Mary H. Watson, of Essex County, talked on "Teachers' Salaries." Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, assistant probation officer of Hudson County, talked on "Probation Work," and Miss Elizabeth Allen on "Women of Norway and Denmark." The officers were re-elected, except the auditor, Mrs. Anna Rice Powell, who was succeeded by Mrs. Louise L. Riley. The officers are: President, Mrs. M. G. Sexton, Orange; first vice-president, Mrs. Catherine B. Lippincott, Moorestown; second vice-president, Miss Mary Willetts, Sea Girt; recording secretary, Miss Helen Lippincott, Riverton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fanny B. Dewns, Orange; treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Jeffrey, South Orange; press superintendent, Dr. Mary D. Hussey, East Orange; historian, Mrs. Emma L. Blackwell, East Orange.

W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS.

Permanent Place Here Partly for Convenience of "Out of Towners."

The Frances E. Willard Women's Christian Temperance Union took up the subject of advertisements in the subway yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Charles Stanley, No. 448 West Twenty-third-st., and a motion condemning the use of the tunnel for this purpose was unanimously carried.

It was also voted that a letter should be addressed to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company calling attention to the use of the platforms of trolley cars by smokers and the unclean condition of said platforms caused by expectoration.

The president, Mrs. Emelie D. Martin, announced that on behalf of the Frances E. Willard Union she had become responsible for the education of Gladys Thurman, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Thurman, national superintendent of work among the colored people, and herself a colored woman.

The County Woman's Christian Temperance Union has decided to open headquarters in New-York, and the Frances E. Willard Union has contributed $100 toward the expense. This step has been determined upon partly because White Ribbon women coming to New-York often do not know where to find any representative of their organization.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet in Philadelphia from November 29 to December 5. This is the first time since 1885 that the organization has met in the City of Brotherly Love, and the White Ribboners of Pennsylvania, of whom Mrs. Rebecca Chambers is president, are preparing to give the delegates a royal welcome.

DISAGREES WITH DR. RAINSFORD.

A Pastor Finds Italians Make Good Protestants—His Work Among Them.

The Rev. Charles J. Keevil, pastor of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, which does much work among Italians of the lower East Side, does not agree with the statement of the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, recently published in The Tribune, that "Italians make very poor Protestants." "We have forty or forty-five men who attend our Italian preaching service on Sunday," said he recently, "and several have become members of the church. During the last year we received two Italian men by letter direct from Protestant churches in Italy. Italy is not entirely a Catholic country. The earliest of all Protestant churches existed in Italy long before the Reformation. It never died, and in recent years has been growing healthily, largely through the impetus of Italian converts returned from America.

"I cannot see why Italians should not make just as good Protestants as the French, and history shows that the Huguenot strain was one of the finest ever poured into the Protestant Church. The Italian converts in New-York are not Americans, certainly, but they make just as good Protestants as you could expect from the difference in race and training. We have an Italian home missionary in this church, and I have never known a home missionary whom I considered to lead a more consistent Christian life than she.

"I am thoroughly convinced, however, that church work among Italians, as among other foreigners in New-York, can be done only by their own race. 'Italians for Italians' is the key to their evangelization. We have proved that conclusively in our own church. You can have different services in the same building, even different churches meeting in the same building, but you cannot have Italians and Americans in the same church. It will become either all Italian or all American, with chances in favor of the former. The Italian men who have joined our church will not come upstairs and worship with us. They prefer to attend the Italian service. The language may be the reason for this, but that will not hold with the children. The Italian children who come here speak English as well as their own tongue, often better. Yet we have been forced to have different clubs for Italian and American boys. We started a boys' club a year ago with a hundred boys, twenty or thirty of them Americans. At the end of a few months there were only three American boys left. We separated the clubs, and now have two good ones. Even in the gymnasium, where they have the same instructor and exactly the same exercises, we have to have them at different hours, or no American boys would come.

"This does not appear to be the result of race prejudice. I have heard of that in only a few cases, and as often from one side as the other. It seems to be just a general incompatibility. It shows even in singing. Italians like one kind of music, Americans another, and dissatisfaction is sure to arise if they sing together. In the Chatham Square district they tried for a long time to have one church for all, but have recently been forced to organize an Italian church. Italian churches and Italian preachers are the secret of evangelizing the Italians of New-York.

"The Jew very rarely becomes a Christian of any denomination. When he leaves his own Church the Jew becomes a free thinker. But there are good results of Protestant missionary work among the Italians of New-York, and I don't think any one has a right to say they make 'very poor Protestants'."

LITTLE ONES' MISTAKES.

A group of public school teachers were discussing funny happenings of the schoolroom the other day.

"Children make most of their mistakes," said one, "by substituting a word of which they know the meaning for one which sounds like it, but of which they do not know the meaning. That was the basis of the mistake of the little boy who said that 'England is governed by a limited monkey.'"

"That was like one of my boys, who asked me to get him 'The Office Boys of 1812' out of the school library," said another. "Poor little chap! He didn't know anything about 'boy officers,' but he knew a great deal about 'office boys.'"

"Well, that wasn't the basis of a mistake I saw in an examination paper once," said a third. "The peculiar thing about this answer was that it was absolutely true and yet conveyed misinformation in a most ingenious manner. The question was, 'Where are the Rocky Mountains?' and the answer was, 'The Rocky Mountains are west of Philadelphia.'"

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.

THE SHIPWRECKED BUTTERFLY.

As through the sunny fields I went
There fell upon my careless gaze
A small, unlucky butterfly,
Imprisoned in a spider's maze.
So tight his folded wings were held
Within his captor's silver thread,
So still his fragile body lay,
I thought the ethereal creature dead.

Yet, when I tore away the web
And set the tiny captive free,
He stirred and fluttered from my touch,
And steered his course across the lea.
Glad in his unforeseen release,
His hot breast throbbed, I cannot doubt,
And blest, perhaps, the timely hand
That burst his jail and let him out.

I thank the chance that led my path
Where hung the shipwrecked butterfly,
And drew him from his silken reef
Back to the billows of the sky.
I smile to picture him afloat,
Where swallow flits and cricket chants,
Wisest and happiest of all
The meadow's small inhabitants.

—(Written for Sunshine column by Henry Robinson Palmer.

COAL FUND.

A Sunshine friend in Connecticut, in sending her check for the coal fund, writes:

"As the cold weather comes on we naturally think of those who have not our comfortable, warm houses, and I want to do my share toward filling the bins of these needy ones."

THANKSGIVING CHEER.

Mrs. E. O. T. has sent her check for $10 for the Thanksgiving fund; E. C. Whintesey, of Massachusetts, $1, "to make somebody's holiday dinner a little brighter," and Mrs. Leffer $1.

Cast thy bread upon the waters,
Ye who have abundant store—
It may float on many a billow,
It may strand on many a shore.
You may think it lost forever,
But, as sure as God is true,
In this life or in the other
It will yet return to you.

OTHER MONEY.

A member of the T. S. S. advisory board has given $5 for the emergency fund, and "A Friend" $2, to be used where most needed. This member will also furnish a Thanksgiving dinner to a needy woman in her own neighborhood; H. E. H. will contribute a Thanksgiving dinner to a poor family in the Ever Ready branch. A new member in Virginia has kindly offered to send a turkey and preserves to some one as special cheer. The address was furnished at the office.

ELM CITY BRANCH.

The second annual meeting of the Elm City branch of New-Haven, Conn., was held on November 17, and it is a matter of regret that for want of space the full report, as published in "The New-Haven Register," cannot be republished in the T. S. S. column, as it gives a good idea of the amount of Sunshine work done by this enthusiastic branch.

The president, in her report, found it impossible to enumerate the good deeds done by the branch members—rents paid, groceries, coal, garments and flowers "passed on," visits to the nurses for the sick, fresh air work and hundreds of special holiday gifts and greetings.

Mrs. Sophie H. Dawson, corresponding secretary, said in part:

The many letters of thanks which have come to us have been read at our meetings each month. It is often said "the poor are ungrateful." We have yet to find any one ungrateful for our aid.

One part of the year's work which has greatly appealed to us is the sending of nurses to care for the sick. Some we have paid when they have remained with the patient, but most of them have made hourly visits each day, doing this for their Sunshine work.

In some homes it must seem, and almost be, a glimpse of heaven, to receive such loving and tender ministration.

If every ray of golden Sunshine would materialize into golden money, it could all be used for the sick and needy and sorrowful.

No one can count the sun's rays as they fall about us, nor do we busy mortals count the good deeds done by our Sunshine Society.

A loving tribute was paid to the memory of Marie Sperry Pickett, an active member of this branch.

Mrs. F. H. Benton, the treasurer, reported that the branch had doubled its expenditures for sunshine during the last year, having spent about $1,000 in money, besides its innumerable distributions in other ways.

By a unanimous vote the following officers were re-elected: Mrs. F. B. Walker, president; Mrs. Josephine Fitch and Mrs. G. G. Browning, vice-presidents; Mrs. W. A. Granville, recording secretary; Mrs. S. H. Dawson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. H. Benton, treasurer. One of the women aptly expressed it in saying: "The Sunshine Society in New-Haven was given birth by Mrs. F. B. Walker, and it would be like a child changing mothers to change the Sunshine president."

The work of the junior branch, the Coreopsis, was reported, also that of the Baby branch, or the Jolly Eight, which is now increased to fourteen from eight to twelve years old.

SCRAP PICTURES.

Miss Ella Doughty, president of the Pilgrim junior branch, would like to receive some scrap pictures, to enable her girls to complete the books they are making for others. The pictures should be sent direct to Miss Doughty, No. 201 West One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., Manhattan.

REQUEST.

The president requests that no more reading matter be sent in large quantities to the general office until after the holidays.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. Feroe has sent a centrepiece and silks as a Christmas gift for some "shut-in"; Mrs. M., of Manhattan, a box of useful articles; some unknown friend left at the office a parcel of nice clothes for children which are greatly needed. Six fine cretonne bags, for "Little Mothers," each containing a filled needle case and a box full of beautiful pin cushions and pin and thimble holders, were made and brought to the office by Miss Weston. An express package of German kindergarten work, articles of infants' wear and reading came from Passaic, N. J.; a box of Christmas cards, etc., from "A Maine Friend"; five new pairs of blue flannel bloomers for little girls, to be worn over cotton drawers, and four pairs of wristlets, from Miss K. Goold, and four pairs of wristlets, from the Misses Nellie and Anne Rogers; reading from Mrs. Berry; a generous box of sunshine, from the Women's Christian Temperance Union members of Milton, N. Y., and a barrel of sunshine from West One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., New-York City.

WELFARE OF THE RED MAN.

The annual meeting of the New-York City Indian Association was held yesterday morning in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, Fifth-ave. and Forty-eighth-st. Miss Helen Thompson, treasurer, reported $109 70 in the treasury, of which $65 will go to the Navejo Mission at Tuba, Ariz., while the remainder will be used for the general work of the New-York City Association.

Mrs. Quinton, chairman of the missionary committee, gave an account of the Indian mission at Tuba, Ariz., of which this association takes entire care. This mission was first considered about two years ago, and the initial steps were taken when a few weeks later the New-York City association voted to pay $300 a year for the services of two women missionaries in that field. The Brooklyn association at that time pledged $300 to build a cottage for the workers. Mrs. Quinton reported that now, after many difficulties, including a question about the title of the land surrounding the mission house, great progress is being made. Mrs. Quinton closed her report with the words: "We must not lag until the thirty thousand Indians who have not yet been reached by the Gospel are taught the way of life."

The nominating committee's report on officers for the coming year, which was accepted unanimously, was as follows: President, Mrs. Robert Harris; first vice-president, Mrs. Philip Taggart; second vice-president, Mrs. Thomas Kimber; corresponding secretary, Miss Louise Howard; recording secretary, Miss F. L. Marshall; treasurer, Miss Helen Thompson.

The president appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the National Indian Association, which is to be held on Thursday, December 8, at 10:30 a. m., in the Presbyterian Building, No. 156 Fifth-ave.

TIFFT TO SUCCEED ROGERS

Strong Opposition to Stern as Head of Board of Education.

Henry N. Tifft, a Republican member of the Board of Education, will probably be elected successor to the late president of the board, Henry A. Rogers, at the regular November meeting Wednesday afternoon. According to many of the best informed officials of the Department of Education and commissioners of the board, Mr. Tifft has not only enough votes to carry him into office, but also enough to give him a "Rooseveltian sweep." Since the last meeting strong opposition has developed to Abraham Stern, heretofore the leading candidate for the presidency. Many of his followers have gone over to the Republicans and independents. At the last meeting the Republicans and independents were divided among six candidates. Since then they have combined on Mr. Tifft.

There have been three attempts to elect a chief executive of the board. Mr. Stern, who is the leader of the anti-Maxwell faction and a Tammany man, held twenty-one votes. Had Mayor McClellan appointed three commissioners to fill the vacancies on the board Mr. Stern would have had enough supporters to place him in office. Mr. Stern then publicly announced that he intended to go to Albany, as soon as he became president, and have a law passed requiring that City Superintendent Maxwell and the board of superintendents obey without question the directions of the Board of Education. He also proposed that all the children in the first two years of the elementary school course be placed on part time, so that the children in the restricted congested districts might be considered full time pupils. Mr. Stern held a caucus of a political nature in his office shortly after his return from Europe this fall and, hence, he is accused of trying to introduce politics into school affairs.

JAIL FOR MILK DEALERS.

That Will Be Next Penalty for Adulteration—Fine of $150 Paid.

By imposing fines as high as $150 and announcing a determination in the future to send offenders to prison, the justices of Special Sessions yesterday greatly alarmed several prominent wholesale milk dealers.

Herman Stiefel, Assistant Corporation Counsel, made this statement in court:

Nearly all of the milk sent to this city is adulterated before it is distributed to the retail dealers.

None of the fines were less than $10, and one fine was $150. There were two of $100 and several of $75.

May Shiels, clerk for the Thorndale Farm Dairy, of No. 786 Amsterdam-ave., was escorted to the Tombs Prison. A representative of the firm by which she is employed was in court ready to pay a fine as high as $100, but when he heard $150 he said he did not have that much money with him, and Miss Shiels, who up to that point had shown no apparent interest in the court proceedings, wept as she was led out of the courtroom to go to the prison. The man who was to pay her fine assured her that he would be back in an hour. The adulteration in this case was 6 per cent, but it was said to be the third offence. The alternative to the fine was thirty days in the City Prison.

Samuel Foster, of No. 1,014 Second-ave., was fined $100, as was Alonzo Vosburgh, clerk for A. L. Roy, of No. 203 East Twenty-seventh-st. William Mahler, of No. 269 Elizabeth-st., was fined $75, and Daniel Rogers, clerk for Andrew Davey, of No. 1,522 First-ave., was fined $50.

In one case the adulteration was as high as 30 per cent. "That's an insult to water," was the comment of Mr. Stiefel.

Others who paid fines ranging from $15 to $25 were the following:

Charles Anderson, clerk for John Dubben, No. 260 West Sixty-eighth-st.; Charles Flank, No. 953 Columbus-ave.; Morris Feuerstein, No. 65 Forsyth-st.; Rudolph Girsch, No. 33 Pike-st.; William Haas, No. 1,846 Second-ave., and William Bolte, No. 175 East Seventy-fourth-st. The others who had to pay were: Frank Kerley, No. 577 Tenth-ave., $10; John Soehl, No. 401 Brook-ave. (The Bronx), $10; Charles J. Werner, No. 374 Ninth-ave., $15; Ernest Bolte, No. 213 Ninth-ave., $5; William Hensher, No. 1,314 Second-ave., $35, and Charles Anderson, No. 269 West Sixty-eighth-st., $20.

TEXAS DIVORCE MILLS BUSY.

One to Every Three Weddings in Some Counties—Convention Meets to Protest.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 21.—Several hundred delegates, among them some of the most noted preachers and jurists of Texas, met in a State convention at Dallas to-day to grapple with the divorce evil. Statistics submitted showed that in the last year for every ten marriages over the State at large there has been one divorce, and in the more populous counties, like Dallas, the ratio has been one divorce for every three marriages. More drastic laws covering the granting of divorces will be asked of the legislature. The convention will probably adjourn to-morrow.

CLAY'S GRANDSON WISHED TO FIGHT.

Attacked Friend Who Refused to Salute Him as Brigadier General, C. V.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 21.—General John B. Castleman, of Louisville, and Captain James B. Clay, of this city, came near blows in the lobby of the Phoenix Hotel this morning, and had not friends interfered and ejected the irate grandson of Henry Clay from the place, there might have been serious trouble.

General Castleman was here to attend the funeral of Colonel Breckinridge, and me tCaptain Clay in the hotel. The captain, who was recently appointed a brigadier general by the Confederate Veterans of Kentucky, admonished General Castleman that he had failed to salute him as an officer of superior rank. General Castleman said he recognized no rank in private life, and at the same time smiled sarcastically at Captain Clay, saying that he thought the war was over.

Captain Clay had raised his cane and was in the act of striking General Castleman, when the hotel officer rushed up and took Captain Clay out of the hotel.

MISS GOULD STARTS HOME.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Miss Helen Miller Gould departed for New-York City to-day. Miss Gould has been in St. Louis for two weeks, after an inspection of the Railway Young Men's Christian Association buildings at division points of the Gould lines in the West and the Southwest. She had also been attending the meetings of the World's Fair board of women managers, of which she is a member.

EX-POSTMASTER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 21.—Frederick M. Tibbals, who was dismissed as postmaster in Milford Saturday, on recommendation of Postoffice Inspector Robinson, who declared he had found a shortage in his accounts, was arrested to-day by a federal officer on the charge of embezzlement and taken before United States Commissioner Wright, who held him for a hearing. The complaint against Tibbals is that he embezzled $600 of money order funds.

FAREWELL DINNER TO EARL GREY.

London, Nov. 21.—Lord Strathcona presided at a farewell dinner to-night to Earl Grey, on the eve of his departure to assume the Governor Generalship of Canada. There were two hundred guests, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, and a number of other prominent men. Lord Strathcona proposed the toast, "The Dominion of Canada and the Governor General-elect." Earl Grey, in responding, paid a tribute to the great loyalty of the Canadians, and said he looked forward with the greatest zest to five years' residence in Canada, whose population, he said, there was every reason to expect, "in the lifetime of our sons, and perhaps even some of us here to-night," would equal that of the United Kingdom.

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EXAMINATIONS TOO HARD.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULE.

Test for Firemen Cancelled—Commission to Prepare Them.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has decided that the examinations hereafter of applicants for the various places on the civil list will be made under the immediate supervision of the commissioners, and for that reason has cancelled the mental examinations for firemen scheduled for to-day. So many complaints of examinations made unnecessarily difficult, favoritism, etc., have been made that the commission has decided on this innovation. In giving reasons for taking this step yesterday, President Coler said:

It seemed to us that the paper drawn up by the chief examiner on "Government" was entirely beyond he comprehension of the ordinary candidate, who might possess the necessary qualifications to make an excellent fireman. One who could directly answer the questions and yet be willing to accept the position of fireman would be abnormal. A paper to be rated 100 per cent would have to be a treatise on the functions of national, State and municipal government, and in all probability could not be written even by an able lawyer without consulting a law library.

The commission agrees with others interested in the merit system that examinations should adhere more closely to the actual duties that the candidates are expected to perform.

It has not been the custom of the previous commission to see or to any extent to interfere with the preparations of question papers, but this commission thinks differently about the matter. We intend to exert our best endeavors to place all examinations on a common sense basis.

The questions referred to were as follows:

What body has the power to determine whether a law is constitutional or not? Give an example of what you would consider an unconstitutional law.

What is meant by the veto power of the Governor? State what you know as to how the Governor's veto may be overcome.

Is there any check on the Mayor's appointing heads of departments? How about the Governor's power in the matter?

Explain briefly the different duties of the executive, legislative and judicial powers of New-York City.

Who must finally pass upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the State before it becomes a part of the constitution?

COLER ONLY ONE THERE.

Still He Thinks Hard Worked Commissioners Should Get Pay.

Bird S. Coler, president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said yesterday that he had written to the Mayor, suggesting that the other commissioners, who now work for honor, be paid salaries by the city. Under the present rules the only paid commissioner is the president. He gets $6,000 a year.

"What salary would you advise?" Mr. Coler was asked.

"I would leave that entirely to the Mayor," Mr. Coler replied. "If he wants to divide my salary so that each of us gets $2,000, I would make no objection."

Asked why he thought his associates should draw salary when it had always been the custom for the Civil Service Commissioners to serve for honor and glory, Mr. Coler waved his hand majestically and said:

"Look at the work we have to do. This is no cinch, and no place for an idler. We work all the time."

Then Mr. Coler interrupted himself to speak about the weather. The sweep of his hand had attracted his eye to the desks of Commissioners Alfred J. Talley and R. Ross Appleton, his hard-working associates. Both desks were looked. No other commissioner was in sight. It was 11:30 o'clock.

OPPOSE DR. HALL'S VIEW.

Vehemence Over Suggestion of Having Unitarian Professor.

President Hall of the Union Theological Seminary read a paper yesterday before the Presbyterian Ministers' Association, at No. 156 Fifth-ave., on "The Theological Education for the Times." He said the tendency was to devote a longer period to the strictly professional course than formerly. At the Union Seminary it takes three years to get a diploma and four years to get the degree of Doctor of Divinity. This tendency implies also a shorter academic course in college.

Some of Dr. Hall's ideas were vigorously opposed in the general discussion which followed.

Dr. Hall asserted that the best professors who could be secured should make up the faculty, and that they should be untrammelled in the instruction that they should give. According to reports, Dr. Hall went so far as to say that he would not oppose the selection of even a Unitarian for the chair of church history, for instance, if the Unitarian were the greatest authority in that specialty.

This attitude was vehemently opposed. The Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner said that he was graduated from Union Seminary some fifty-five years ago, and he had tried to keep in touch with the institution ever since. But if the sort of teaching were to prevail there which had just been referred to his interest in the institution would be at an end. Dr. Phraner said that at Harvard, under a similar plan, the seminary had ceased to be an orthodox Congregational institution, and had become Unitarian.

The Rev. Dr. Erdman, of Morristown, N. J., suggested that while an institution such as Dr. Hall had outlined might turn out very accomplished scholars, he would like to know what church would accept them in its ministry.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel H. Martin, who was presiding, thought that some of those who were attacking Dr. Hall's view did not really understand his position correctly. This was the keynote of the response which Dr. Hall made himself. He said that he had not undertaken to speak for Union Seminary, but had merely expressed his individual opinion. As a matter of fact, he said, there is not a professor in the faculty nor a director of Union Theological Seminary who is not a believer in evangelical Christianity, and no other person could be put in either position.

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