

BOSS MURPHY AT HIS SUMMER HOME NEAR QUOGUE.

Gun and Dog Always Ready to Welcome Photographers.

Charles F. Murphy, the golden mouthed leader of Tammany Hall, is not seeking notoriety this summer. Whoever may be welcome at his recently purchased summer home on the westerly shore of Tiana Bay, between East Quogue and Good Ground, Long Island, newspaper men and photographers will not be. Retainers will see that his lordly hall shall not be entered by the ambassadors of the public. Their visits will be discouraged. Mr. Murphy has a gun and a Great Dane. These facts a daring local photographer discovered two or three days ago when he ventured to set up his camera near the house.

A drive through the rambling village of East Quogue and a scrub oak woods. Only one or two other houses are to be seen from the veranda, which runs around three sides of the house. These are some distance away to the south on the edge of the pretty little triangular bay. From the boundary of the plot containing these houses Mr. Murphy's place extends along the shore front for a distance of three-quarters of a mile. It contains 118 acres. A large proportion of the land is covered with small pines and oaks. In the open space on the south end of the strip Mr. Murphy has planted several acres of corn for the use of his three cows.

returns to the city would be interesting to the public. It will accommodate only two. Mr. Murphy says he understands there is a nice road leading down to Southampton. He probably will enjoy it, for he has an automobile, as well as a driving team. He has recently bought Rose's Grove, a pleasure resort bordering on Peconic Bay, just north of Southampton. It is not known what he intends doing with it, but it will be left undisturbed this summer.

COLORED FACTORY GIRLS.

Experiment in Detroit of Employing Only Negro Workers.

One of the most important experiments in the employment of labor that has ever been made in a Northern State is now being worked out in Detroit, Mich., where one of the largest factories in the city employing female help is filled only with negro workers. The result of years of observation and study by the factory owners, this experiment has now reached a point where it presages the revolutionizing of factory life, and opens to the hundreds of thousands of colored girls in the North the promise of a field of labor, heretofore practically closed against them.

has applied for a place, and to-day it is frankly admitted that if the doors of other Detroit factories were thrown open to colored workers, hundreds of employees could be secured who would work for less than white girls now demand. In view of the fact that the experiment in the Progressive Knitting Mills has proved that colored girls are peculiarly adapted for factory work, Detroit employers and thousands of young women now face a problem which is undoubtedly of national interest at the present moment.

CHARLES F. MURPHY'S PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME NEAR QUOGUE.



MR. MURPHY, BOSS OF TAMMANY HALL, TAKING HIS EASE.

girls were well educated, and a few possessed college educations. Each year the Detroit public schools have been graduating colored girls, but the investigation showed that after leaving school these girls were unable to secure employment where their schooling might be of value to them. They were barred from stores and offices, and in one institution where it was proposed to bring in a colored girl clerk, a dozen white girls threatened to go away. Not only young women of education, but others of considerable talent, which barely provided them with a livelihood, and it was believed by the proprietors of the factory that if such young women could be brought into factory life, the results would be highly gratifying. Soon after this it was advertised that a new factory just completed by the company would employ only colored girls. Immediately hundreds responded, and of these nearly a hundred were chosen and set to work.

STUDIO NOTE.

Grace Larome, who has studios at Carnegie Hall, and at the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn, will sail for Europe on July 6, accompanied by some of her advanced pupils, returning about September 15 to resume her teaching.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Leutenant Thomas C. Wiswall, of Company H, 12th Regiment, has sent in his resignation, after over five years of service. He was married not long ago, and intends to spend considerable time traveling abroad. Leutenant Wiswall joined Company F as a private on October 10, 1887, was promoted corporal January 13, 1892; sergeant, January 5, 1895; first sergeant, October 10, 1898; second lieutenant, March 2, 1899, and first lieutenant, April 21, 1900. He received a handsome fifteen year long service medal from the members of the company on June 24, 1900. Leutenant Louis W. Stuyvesant was promoted to the first lieutenant, Sergeant Moore, of Company B, 12th Regiment, was discharged with the regiment and had a fine record. In the absence of Adjutant C. O. Toussaint, Ensign, Battalion Adjutant C. O. Toussaint is acting as regimental adjutant.

Captain R. A. De Rusty, regimental adjutant of the 12th Regiment, who was thought to have recovered from his illness, which covered a period of several months, has had a relapse, and may have to leave the city for some high altitude and remain there some time. The non-commissioned officers of Company B spent an enjoyable afternoon and evening at the guests of Captain Burr a few days ago at Coney Island. They took in all the shows, looped the loop, rode on the switchback and witnessed "The Fall of Fort Arthur."

The members of the 1st Battery have decided to hold their annual picnic at Fort Wendell on Wednesday evening, July 12.

Company G, of the 12th Regiment, has elected Second Lieutenant Henry Clinton Wilson first lieutenant. In the war with Spain he served as a first lieutenant and captain in the 1st Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers. His first military service was in the 1st Regiment of the District of Columbia, in which he enlisted as a private on September 3, 1864, and was discharged as a second lieutenant on March 25, 1865. He was elected a second lieutenant in the 1st Regiment on January 2, 1867. First Lieutenant Hopkins, of Company I, received a handsome award from the members of the company. Corporal Ellis, of Company G, has been promoted to sergeant.

The 9th Regiment has decided to subscribe \$500 toward the proposed monument to General Thomas Meagher to be erected in Helena, Mont. This money is being raised by subscriptions from the companies, as well as from the officers, and Companies F and I have already paid in their share. The following officers and men have been selected to compose the regimental rifle team to shoot at Creedmoor: Colonel E. Duffy, Captain P. J. Maguire, Captain M. P. Greathall, Lieutenant W. J. Costigan, Lieutenant E. M. Dillon, Sergeant Major William Boyle, Sergeants James J. O'Connell, M. J. Murphy and J. Bell, Corporal J. Conroy, and Privates J. Casey, J. T. Mullins and H. McWhirter. During the illness of Captain Farrelly the rifle shooting is in charge of Captain Martin P. Greathall, of Company K, who has been doing good work. First Sergeant Scanlon, of Company A, has been elected second lieutenant. Lieutenant William Costigan is in command of the company. Corporal K. V. Greathall, detailed as assistant inspector of small arms practice.

Much satisfaction is expressed by members of the 12th Regiment over the fact that the contract for extending the drill floor of the armory 100 feet has been awarded. The estimated cost will be close on to \$100,000, and work will begin at an early date. When the regiment goes into camp at Fisher's Island it will find many improvements there since its visit two years ago. The grounds have been properly drained and otherwise improved. Colonel Adams has already arranged for the purchase of a ferry company to run a boat from the island to the landing at New-London for the convenience of the regiment while it is in camp.

SHOULD MARRIED WOMEN TEACH IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Practical Educators Discuss This Topic from Many Points of View.

Ought a woman who has committed matrimony to be allowed to teach in our public schools? That is a point which the pedagogical circles of greater New-York have discussed vigorously for a good while, off and on, without getting any nearer a really satisfactory and harmonious conclusion. It is true that last year's battle has apparently subsided, with the defendant in possession of the field. The Board of Education has revoked the bylaw which it vainly tried to settle the matter, and the woman with a husband is now supposedly as welcome to a teacher's license, if she can meet the intellectual requirements, as in the woman who writes "Miss" before her name. The bill which was introduced at Albany, and which was designed to embody in a more legal and effective form the aforesaid local edict, was killed—killed, some of its supporters say, because too many of the legislators had relatives who would have been hit by its provisions, but, at any rate, it is dead. It would be a great mistake, however, to imagine that the feeling which inspired that bill is dead.

that staff in life. The fact is that the standard of requirements for our teachers is so high that there isn't any fear of an oversupply. No applicant who can meet them remains long on the waiting list. As for the charge that men marry teachers to be supported by them, why, it may happen; but the American man isn't of that fibre. As a rule, he resents the thought of his wife's having a hand in the breadwinning, except as she does so indirectly by caring for the home. There's no fear of creating a pauper class of husbands in this country.

who has the school at Madison-ave. and 83th-st. "The woman teachers of New-York, and you know there are a great many of them, nearly ten thousand, are a fine body of women," Miss Blake observed. "I think it would be a great pity and very wrong to keep such women as these out of marriage, and I certainly cannot see how the schools would be benefited by such an act. No, indeed, I do not feel that motherhood is an objection in a teacher, but, on the contrary, it seems to me that when a woman has known the happiness of having her own babies around her she must always be a better teacher because of that. Naturally a mother loves her own most, and if she had her child in her class at school she might show a little partiality, but all the same, that love makes her a more comprehending teacher. The plea that the married teacher is taking the bread out of the mouth of her unmarried sister is a trifle illogical and beside the point. A man doesn't give up the work he wants to do because somebody else may need the place, and no one would dream of expecting it of him. We'd think rather poorly of a man who, upon inheriting a little money, should drop his occupation and proceed to live on his income, and it seems one-sided to say that a woman ought to drop hers, whether she wishes to or not, because she has a husband to support her, as the phrase goes.

when married; for instance, she can manage a second class boarding house; but she can't be a teacher, and do it well. The fact that a wife may teach, and that teaching brings a salary, has been the cause of more than one unworthy marriage. Mrs. Stults-truce went on.

a teacher who is a mother continues to teach, in spite of her not being able to do the work well, and it becomes the duty of her principal, or a supervisor, to remind her of the fact, why it's not a pleasant state of affairs, and it becomes less pleasant if she happens to be desirous of holding onto her position. There were more of such embarrassments in the old times, when there were more married women teaching. But it is always likely to occur so long as there is one in the schools. The board ought not to appoint them.

practical educators discuss this topic from many points of view. "I am red hot against married women teachers," said this principal, emphatically. "Oh, in the case of one whose family cares are a thing of the past it is different, but I want no young wives or mothers in my school. I disapprove entirely of a teacher marrying and going on with the work, as some of them do. When a woman marries it means a great change in the conditions of her life; it is a period of readjustment; she has no mind to spare for arithmetic and the discipline of a class and the capitals of Europe. And even more absorbing is young motherhood.

Albert Shields, who has just retired as president of the Principals' Club, was one of those who were willing to be quoted. Mr. Shields is in charge of Public School No. 40, in 20th-st., near 3d-ave.

When the query was put to Miss Alda Williams, principal of Public School No. 33, in West 25th-st., she replied with a quotation from the Bible. "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also," she said. "It is not possible for a mother, one with little children at home, to bring that undivided attention to the school-room for which good teaching calls. I know there's an accepted theory or tradition that a woman who has babies of her own must love and understand all children better than the woman who has never been a mother—that the experience somehow miraculously puts her in sympathy with all child life. Even if that were so, it isn't the overflowing sympathy that makes the valuable teacher. I want a teacher with a good average amount of heart, but I care especially about the quality of her head.

Miss Margaret Knox, principal of the school in 5th-st., near Avenue D, has several counts in her indictment. Unlike Mr. Shields, she feels that there are altogether too many teachers. "And women with husbands," she said, "have no right to take the work away from the unmarried, to whom it is a question of livelihood, while with them it is for nothing but pin money very often. It is true there are exceptional instances, like that of a teacher I know, one lately reinstated, whose husband had gone to pieces financially, so there was nothing for her to do but put her shoulder to the wheel. But it would be better for the schools if no married women were appointed. They cannot be so free for the work, and there is the fact of motherhood to be remembered, and always the possibility that in such cases the teacher won't have the discretion to resign when she should."

One of the most vivid opponents of married women teachers is Mrs. Belle Smith-Bruce, principal of Public School No. 3, in Yonkers. That does not come under the head of the schools of New-York City, to be sure, but the opinion of one of its principals ought to be of value. "I have no use for married women," Mrs. Smith-Bruce declared. "In this school, and if any of my teachers should take a husband, I would request her to resign. It is true I was married—once; but I didn't mix pedagogy with my marriage. I cannot understand these young women who marry and continue to teach. I cannot understand how their reason—if they reason at all. If there is any time when a woman wants to be attractive to her husband, it is during the first months after the wedding. Now, when a teacher goes home at the end of her day's work, if she has worked as she should, she hasn't a particle of energy left, and think of her charging herself then with the extra task of pleasing a husband!

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QUARTER TROUBLED HIS CONSCIENCE. C. Wilbur Billings, secretary of Ediboro Fair, received a letter yesterday from a man living in Crawford County, who inclosed 25 cents and stated that six years ago, while attending the fair, he beat his way through the gate, and that he sent the quarter to ease his conscience, which he said had been troubled over the matter for a long time.—Ediboro Independent.

Musical. GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 68 West 83d St., bet. Central Park and Columbus Ave. (Thirty-first year). For 13 years 1250 students. Special Course for Teachers and Professionals Through Course for Beginners. SUMMER TERM NOW BEGINNING. Dr. E. EBERHARD, Pres't, 68 West 83d St. JOHN FOLEY, Vice-Principal, Piano and Organ. 118 5th Ave. BROOKLYN VIOLIN SCHOOL.—Class of private terms. Moderate. 296 Washington St. DIANO, VIOLIN.—Private instruction by experienced teacher. 118 5th-st., one flight.