OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

FOR AMERICAN GIRLS.

Mrs. Glynes's Scholarship Proposal to Club Women's Federation.

London, July 5.

The Society of American Women had arranged long in advance of the new Ambassador's arrival a reception of unusual heartiness and significance. Not only were Mr. and Mrs. Reid to be welcomed by a representative body of American women at luncheon, but a scheme of higher education for their sex, on the lines of the Rhodes scholarships, was also to be brought forward. The sudden death of Secretary Hay forced the Ambassador to send a letter of regret at the last moment, but the sad tidings from America had come too late to enable the officers of the society to postpone the luncheon at the Hotel Cecil. There was a large attendance, with Miss Dorothea Beale and Mrs. Henry Fawcett in academic robes, with Miss Hughes appropriately wearing the singing robes of a Welsh bard while she was reciting stanzas from an ode of welcome to the Ambassador, and with Lady Hardman as an exponent of the Primrose League to speak on the political education of women.

The most important feature of the entertainment was not omitted, although the most distinguished guests were absent. This was the exposition of an ambitious scheme by which scholarships in English universities might be established through the co-operation and united action of clubwomen in America. Mrs. Glynes, the accomplished chairman of the society, had considered this a supreme opportunity for interesting women in this movement for higher education, and she could not allow it to pass even if the arrangements for the reception had been upset by a national calamity.

Mrs. Glynes was heard with sympathetic interest when she referred to the resources of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America, with its membership of over 100,000 and its systematized organization in forty-two States. The women were deeply in earnest, but what were they doing? Their chief recreation seemed to be the founding of kindergartens and travelling libraries; they were promoting a work described as "the conservation of the beauty and promise of childhood"—the amelioration of the laws governing child labor; and they were interested in domestic science, education, forestry and whatever tended to improve the race and to make the world more beautiful. Evidently Mrs. Glynes wanted something more definite and practical than any of these platitudes as the object of the activities and aspirations of American women; for she announced that the society here had pledged itself to a great work and was seeking to enlist the co-operation of the federated club women of the United States. Mr. Rhodes had founded scholarships in English universities for American as well as Colonial and German students. Why should there not be similar scholarships for American women? The plan proposed by the Society of American Women in London would bring to this country ninety-two young women—two from each State—for postgraduate courses of two years in English universities, where they would absorb in an academic environment the culture and learning which had been the glory of the Anglo-Saxon world for centuries. As several of the federations in America had founded State scholarships, this new departure would only be a step further in the present line of work; and while it was a large scheme, it was something worthy of the united efforts of American women.

As this scheme has not yet been communicated to the general federation in America, it may be premature either to take a serious view of it or to discuss it in detail. Having had practical experience in testing the feeling of the Oxford and Cambridge dons on various educational questions, I cannot help smiling over the dismay and consternation which may be caused in those strongholds of conservatism and scholarship by this forecast of a coming invasion of the seats of the academic muses by organized bands of American girls, each with the resources of a State federation behind her. There is the question of degrees for women. There have been agitations in each of the two great universities over the injustice of allowing women to study and compete for examination honors and then to thrust successful candidates aside with certificates in place of degrees. The dons will ask themselves whether it will be possible to maintain so ungallant an attitude if companies of bright and pretty American girls come trooping into Oxford and Cambridge with the power and charms of organized womanhood in forty-six States lining up with cumulative effect on their side. Moreover, there is the Greek question in those ivy grown, time worn quadrangles, where the dons are agreed that, come what may, it must be Aristotle against the world, and that there must be no relapse into the unlettered barbarism of French, German, Italian and English literature. Unless the American girls are prepared to take their "little go" in Greek and to admit the superiority of classical studies in the finishing processes of a liberal education I am afraid the doors of the universities will be closed against them. Even if the women consent to pick up a smattering of classic philosophy and tragedy with the help of tutors and have the right passwords when they enter the gates the academic authorities may fear the gift bearing Greeks. For they may say with good reason that these American girls will be likely to become the most dangerous missioners of the modern spirit in education, and that there may be no academic resources for resisting their fascinations, so that before anybody knows what has happened Greek may become an optional study, the sexes be placed on a level of absolute equality, and degrees be granted to the prettiest faces from the wild and woolly West.

Mrs. Glynes and her associates will reason from analogy that the atmosphere and environment of the English universities, if beneficial for American men, will be equally helpful to American women. But the conservative dons of Oxford and Cambridge will insist upon arguing the case before they admit this conclusion. They will emphasize the fact that it is the college family life which is the distinguishing feature of a university education at Oxford or Cambridge, and, that while the Rhodes scholars are admitted to all the traditional privileges of the quadrangles and exposed to the tender discipline of paternal rule, English women do not have these advantages at Lady Margaret Hall or Newnham, and American girls, supported by the State Federations of Clubs, cannot expect to be educated in the same way. The Rhodes scholars have been welcomed at Oxford, and the university regulations have been relaxed with flexibility for their benefit; but it cannot be doubted that a majority of the resident masters of arts regret that poor country parsons in the United Kingdom are not allowed to receive the £300 grants for their sons in place of Americans, Germans and colonials. There is not much sympathy there with Mr. Rhodes's Anglo-Saxon ideals. The dons often say under their breath: "The Americans are rich and abundantly able to educate their promising men at their own colleges. Why should Mr. Rhodes have laid aside his millions for the free education of foreigners and have excluded Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen and Irishmen from the saving grace of Anglo-Saxon civilization? It may not end there, but ought not charity to begin at home?" They may be more tolerant in their views, if the money for the education of American girls at the English universities be supplied by the Federations of Women's Clubs in the States; but they will not be impressed with the necessity for converting bright and vivacious maidens from the West into good Anglo-Saxons, when so many of them already become duchesses and countesses without university study. Possibly many of the dowagers and matchmakers will agree with them and insist upon having the club federation scholarships restricted to plain, and even ugly, young women, who wear green glasses, as well as blue stockings.

I. N. F.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

New Cabbages Cheap and Good—Prices of Fruit, Fish and Meat.

Among the Long Island vegetables which are just now the best in the market are rose cabbages. They are hard and green and incomparable in flavor, and are selling as low as 10 cents a head. Fine young beets and carrots, also of Long Island culture, are selling for 5 cents a bunch. New-Jersey tomatoes are 25 cents a basket large enough to hold about twelve good sized tomatoes.

Cucumbers are as low as 5 cents each, the large ones from hothouses. Fine lettuce, romaine and escarole are 5 cents a head. Potatoes never were cheaper; new ones are only 5 cents a quart. Peas are getting scarce, and are higher in price than last week. Eggplants sell from 10 to 20 cents each. Cauliflower is 20 cents a head. Kalamazoo celery is just in, selling for 75 cents for a bunch of a dozen stalks.

The markets are flooded with fruit. Blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, whortleberries, cherries and currants all sell at 10 cents a basket. Georgia peaches are 35 cents a basket, and large and fine at that. Pineapples bring from 10 to 20 cents each. The best California oranges are 60 cents a dozen. Cherries and plums of all varieties are very low in price.

Good eggs are selling at 23 cents a dozen. Butter is from 25 to 27 cents a pound.

Beef, lamb, pork and mutton are still high. Broiling chickens are from $1.25 to $1.50 a pair; fricasseeing chickens, 16 cents a pound; squab, $4 a dozen.

In sea foods prices have dropped. Weakfish, blackfish, sea bass and flounders are from 10 to 15 cents a pound; soft shell crabs, from 75 to $1 a dozen; lobsters, 20 cents a pound.

FISH FROM BERMUDA.

Large Consignment of Fine Species Arrives at Aquarium.

The Bermuda fish at the Aquarium were very glad to get news from home yesterday afternoon, when 200 fish from their native waters arrived. It was some time, however, before the new fish had strength enough to chat, for they were dreadfully tired after their journey. The ladyfish, who looked extremely smart in a yellow skirt and blue waist, was in a state of complete collapse, and when placed in her new home could only lie on the floor and gasp. The hinds wore an expression of lugubrious woe. It was evident that they didn't know what to make of the changes and chances of this mortal life.

The poor fishes have a pretty hard time on the voyage from Bermuda to New-York, although it is a short one. Their quarters on shipboard must necessarily be cramped, and after passing the Gulf Stream it is impossible to change their water because of the fall in the temperature of the ocean. All that can be done after that is to pump air into their cans. But they revive in a wonderfully short time after being put into the tanks at the Aquarium, even though the water is colder than they are accustomed to, and not so salt, being taken from the bay, and therefore mingled with the fresh water of the river. Inside of an hour most of the angelfishes that arrived yesterday were swimming around as lively as ever. They are called angelfishes because of their long, sweeping fins and their extreme beauty, but they are anything but angelic in character and are much given to fighting. The exquisite little bridefishes also revived quickly and swam about their tank in iridescent loveliness.

The fish were in the usual condition when they arrived. About fifteen or sixteen died on the way and a few others may die in the course of acclimatization. This is not all the result of the voyage and change of air, for there are always some that are injured in the process of capture.

There were twenty-four species in yesterday's consignment, all of them familiar to the Aquarium visitors. As the Aquarium has been getting fish from Bermuda for the last eight years, it would be hard to find anything new for its tanks.

There will be three other consignments arriving at intervals of two weeks during the summer and making about a thousand fish in all.

The species received yesterday were: Angelfish, blue tang, common surgeonfish, hogfish, ladyfish, coney, queen triggerfish, common triggerfish, squirrel triggerfish, spotted moray, black grunt, tiger rockfish, salmon rockfish, mud parrotfish, green parrotfish, red finned parrotfish, blue parrotfish, four eyes or bridefish, yellowtails, amberfish, hinds, yellow grunts, blue grunts and cowfish.

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.

THOU AND I.

By George Macdonald.

Not in my fancy now I search to find Thee;
Not in its loftiest forms would shape or bind Thee.
I cry to one whom I can never know,
Filling me with an infinite overflow;
Not to a shape that dwells within my heart,
Clothed in perfection love and truth assigned Thee,
But to the God Thou knowest that Thou art.

Not, Lord, because I have done well or ill;
Not that my mind looks up to Thee clear-eyed;
Not that it struggles in fast cerements tied;
Not that I need Thee daily sorer still:
Not that I, wretched, wander from Thy will;
Not now for any cause to Thee I cry,
But this, that Thou are Thou, and here am I.
—(From "The Diary of an Old Soul."

MONEY RECEIVED.

M. R., of New-Jersey, sends $10; Mrs. Frances E. Miles, of Brooklyn, $10; Mrs. J. H. Lester, of Long Island, $5 for the afflicted Manhattan family where children have scarlet fever, and Mrs. F. C. Nesbitt, of Connecticut, $3 for the same family. The Adams Express Company has refunded $1.10 paid on boxes from Pittsburg. Miss Seabury, of New-Jersey, called at the office and left $10 for the outing fund.

TROLLEY PARTY.

The first large sunshine trolley party of the season was taken out on Thursday, under the care of Mrs. Clarence Burns, the T. S. S. president, assisted by Mrs. Frick, of No. 10 branch, and Mrs. Mendez, president of Excelsior branch. A trolley car was chartered and seventy-five enjoyed the ride. There were mothers with babies and a whole lot of boys as well as girls. One mother of eight children took five with her, and she said it was the first outing she had had in three years. Another sick mother had six children with her.

All the young folks had rides on the merry-go-round, and refreshments were served. The boys and girls sang all along the way, and were as happy as a crowd could be. At first it was not thought that the boys would go with the party, but they were clamorous for a good time, and really felt aggrieved at what they felt was an unjust discrimination in favor of the girls.

"Nobody cares very much for us," they said, "'tis the girls gets all the good sunshine times. I guess we like trolley rides and ice cream as well as them."

It is hoped that some day a whole carload of boys may be sent out to have a happy day. It must be remembered that the children selected for this special summer sunshine are those who, for one reason or another, are not able to enjoy the privilege of going with the children who have two weeks in the country. The sum of $10 makes fifty children happy for a day.

WILL REMEMBER NORAH.

Miss F. B. Walker, president of the Glen City branch, of New-Haven, Conn., writes that two little Sunshine children, W. Bradford Walker and Dorothy J. Finkey, will both remember Norah Madden, the little consumptive girl now at the Seton Hospital, with sunshine greetings during the summer.

REQUEST.

Will Miss Isabel Brink, of Middletown, N. Y., please send her street address, that some wools may be sent her by express?

CONTRIBUTIONS.

A box of hats, Eton jacket, ties, etc., has come from Mrs. J. B. Lane; undervests, from Danielson, Conn.; a contribution of outer clothing, underwear, hosiery, fancy collars, etc., from Yonkers, N. Y.; a box of books, from M. T. F., "a Staten Island friend"; a fine coat for a girl, waists, pieces, etc., from Mrs. Alcott, of Brooklyn; an express package of children's clothes from the College Hill (Schenectady) branch; a gift of ribbons, wristlets, rubber balls, etc., for the Labrador box, from "A Friend."

Each act of humble service is that divine touching of the ground which enables one to get the spring whereby he leaps to greater heights.—(R. W. Trine.

NOVELTIES FOR MEN.

Among attractive goods for men, "The Clothier and Men's Furnisher" gives the following list:

"Washable" neckwear, particularly the dainty silk and linen fabrics of light blue, tan and reseda shades, with fine hairline plaids and stripes.

Bath wrappers of white terry, with large all over colored flowery designs, are shown for early fall. The figures are in blue, heliotrope, rose and red.

The same texture is shown with large Japanese designs, the sunflower being the most prominent. These figures come in reseda, blue, red and orange.

Another style in these garments is blue, heliotrope, red and tan grounds, having large diamond figures, with small diamonds of two toned effects in the large one.

Double faced vicuna dressing gowns are new for fall. These garments are tan on the outside, and the inside colors are dark green, red, wine and brown.

Dressing gowns made from Persian silk, lined throughout with canary and scarlet surah silk, are very handsome, and are even now ordered for the Christmas trade.

Silk handkerchiefs are now in style for golf. The large English cornh silk are worn about the waist and are tied in front. The smaller sizes are worn about the neck in place of the uncomfortable stocks. The colors are brown, purple, maroon and green.

A new silk for shirts and pajamas is the Tussore. The raw material is gathered from the cocoons of the wild silkworm. It comes only in its natural color, a soft tan, and is very dainty. It is shown in plain as well as with fine hair lines, checks and figures.

In Scotch zephyrs new plain shades are shown, such as cadet blue, pink, tan, heliotrope and reseda. These colors are relieved by single hair lines spaced from one-quarter to one and one-half inches. This character of shirting is quite new.

A curiosity in men's apparel is a knitted silk four-in-hand, made tubular. It is shown in a two inch width, but can be knitted any size. The colors are all the most popular ones, and are plain as well as figured.

Another novelty is a knitted silk muffler, very elastic. The size is 6½ by 48 inches, but it can also be made any size desired. The weave is a fancy one, and the article is made only in black and white.

China silk handkerchiefs for overcoat use are seen in new ideas. The one-half inch hems are plain colors. The centres are filled with large diamond designs, relieved by smaller diamonds in contrasting colors.

GLEANINGS

"What of the American heir?" questions an English magazine. "It is only the American heiress of whom we hear, who selects for her partner in life the British heir whose escutcheon needs the reviving touch of auriferous varnish." The American youth of wealth marries one of his own countrywomen, suggests the journal, and stays at home until he becomes the mature millionaire. Then he seems to catch the fever for the other side, where he dispenses beneficence with a lavish hand.

To cut branches off fruit trees and make them blossom in the house is a pretty device that, of course, comes easier to the dweller in the suburbs than to the inhabitant of Manhattan. Florists know how to work it to a "T." The branches must be placed in deep vases of warm (not hot) water and left to stand. Twice a week thereafter they must have fresh warm water fed to them. Then in their own good time the branches will bloom out into leaf and flower and make delightful posies to reward their caretakers. Crabapple branches give satisfactory results, but pussy willows are also worth growing, and cherry branches and apple boughs work very well under this forcing process.

Who has not exclaimed in disgust, "How under the sun did those patent medicine people get my name?" when she has received a circular properly addressed and accompanied by a letter offering to cure her of some particular malady "from which," the writer says, "a mutual friend has told us that you are suffering"? An English magazine which took the trouble to discover these "mutual friends" found out that there are great numbers of men and women who make cigarette and pin money by selling addresses. Some of those who follow this novel calling, declares the magazine, occasionally go so far as to inform the firms how long the persons named have suffered and how many doctors they have consulted. "These particulars are studied by the recipients as carefully as they have been compiled by the senders," is the report, "and the resultant circular is prepared with special regard to the temperament and ills of the patient."

They were homely and middle-aged, and they had come all the way from Detroit to Stratford. For twenty years they had saved up for this little pilgrimage, and their deep satisfaction at every step of the way was beautiful to see.

"Say, Amelia Banes, wouldn't you just like to die in that lovely little English home?" exclaimed one, fondly, flourishing her seedy umbrella in the direction of a cheap, gingerbread semi-detached villa on the outskirts of Warwick. At Kenilworth the other sister protested against hearing the painful truth. "Don't tell us Amy Robsart is a myth. We couldn't hear it." For these hardworking spinsters from mid-America it was an hour of enchantment. "I envy them," murmured a New-Yorker, who had had been over twenty times and seen everything. "Enthusiasm is one of the most beautiful things in life."

Commercial schools for girls are popular in Germany, according to official reports. The lovely old city of Nuremberg has such a school, which offers to girls who have passed through the elementary schools a three years' course in religion, commercial knowledge, languages, shorthand and typewriting. The fees are only $9 a year, payable quarterly.

"As far as I have had opportunity of judging, it appears to me that the usual style of letter writing among women is faultless, except in three particulars—a general deficiency of subject, a total inattention to stops, and a very frequent ignorance of grammar." Such is the brief summing up of woman as a correspondent, given some hundred years ago by Henry Tilney.

"My Paris kitchen on a cold, damp day is full of more different kinds of misery and destruction than one would believe could possibly be assembled in so small a space," says a writer in a recent number of "Harper's Bazar." "From the point of view of economy, it is a marvel; I could entrance any American Woman's Domestic Science Club with a story of its merits, and it is not without honorable and glittering associations with art, for, besides being wonderfully arranged with respect to the labor to be done there, the innate, indispensable coquetry of the French woman's nature is able to invest this Darkest Africa of the domestic sphere with positive, if superficial, charm. There are chic window curtains, gay, dazzling tiles, and the cooking utensils of copper, polished to the highest degree, are so distributed over the walls that, behold! under the magic touch of the Parisian bonne, saucepans and frying pans embody a certain cachet. Nevertheless, there exist here conditions and effects which nearly kill the American housewife. For one thing, the kitchen is absolutely cut off from out of doors. Everything which in the United States occupies commonly a large back yard is stowed away within its four snug walls; coal, wood, ashcan, boîte aux ordures, and all food supplies are disposed here on terms of intimacy revolting to the American domestic conscience.

"I am forbidden, by the terms of my contract with my landlord, to expose so much as a dish towel in the kitchen window, and as for shaking anything out of the window, that is also forbidden, and since the garde-manger containing my food supplies opens outside through a wire screen just under the window, I would naturally scruple about doing it, anyhow. Add to the miseries I have described these others: there is never any heat in a Paris kitchen in the morning—the petit déjeuner all through the winter is prepared on a small gas cooking range; the floor is paved with brick, and over this morguelike surface the wind, blowing in from the garde-manger, whistles merrily around one's shivering frame; furthermore, there is no hot water."

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

That there is an order of women bound together for mutual benefit and protection is not commonly known, but here is the gown which makes their accepted costume, and which gives evidence of the fact. It is made of fine black mohair, with banding of colored silk, on which the carnations, which are the flower of the order, are embroidered. But the model is such a graceful and satisfactory one that it becomes delightful for all women used as a negligee, inasmuch as it can be made from any material that may be preferred. The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven and one-fourth yards 27 inches wide, seven yards 44 inches wide or five and one-fourth yards 32 inches wide, with three and one-fourth yards of silk for banding. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large, corresponding to 34, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

NO. 5,039—TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF MACCABEE'S GOWN, FOR 10 CENTS.

The pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number of pattern and bust measure distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern, send an extra two-cent stamp, and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

OLD FRANCHISES PASS.

Board of Estimate Ends Hold-Up—Delay on New Applications.

The Board of Estimate yesterday considered the franchise applications before it in so far as pending litigation permitted, but a dispute as to how the value of the franchises should be appraised prevented any action. The board voted favorably on the franchises if had inherited from the Board of Aldermen, and ordered the Bridge Department to go ahead with Mr. Ahearn's plan for an underground terminal for the Williamsburg Bridge.

Work on the routes approved cannot begin till the Appellate Division has passed on the law removing the franchise power from the aldermen. The modified order of Justice Gildersleeve permits the board to approve the routes set by the Rapid Transit Commission and to consent to the construction of the roads, but does not permit it to make any contracts or to issue bonds.

When the board first took up the consideration of franchises on the passage of the Elsberg law a formal resolution was drawn referring each franchise application to the Finance Department to fix the value of the privileges. Borough President Littleton held that the president of the borough affected should be included with the Controller, and his opposition, sustained by the other borough presidents, prevented the adoption of the resolution. In the same way Mr. Littleton yesterday stopped action on the applications. Mr. Grout refused to accede in his amendment to the formal motion, and neither side could muster the twelve votes necessary to take action. Mr. Grout declared his office was equipped to do the work. It always had done the work, and there was no need for any assistance. No matter what report the Controller or a committee should make, the board could not act on it until after the litigation has been ended.

All the rapid transit routes sent to the board direct, as well as those it inherited from the Board of Aldermen, were approved with little argument. These include the Fort Lee extension, which was held up for nearly a year by the Board of Aldermen, as well as the Van Cortlandt Park extension of the present subway. The other routes were those approved by the Rapid Transit Board after several public meetings last month.

Borough President Ahearn's plans for an underground terminal at the Delancey-st. end of the Williamsburg Bridge, which were approved, contemplate a terminal into which the elevated and surface cars shall run from the bridge, and the extension of the present plaza 200 feet along the block bounded by Suffolk, Norfolk, Broome and Delancey sts.

WATER BOARDS CONSULT.

City Body Plans to Approve Reservoirs Back of Peekskill.

A meeting of the State and city boards of water commissioners was held yesterday in the office of C. A. Shaw, No. 34 Pine-st. The meeting was an informal conference, and showed clearly that there was a fair understanding as to the pressing needs for better water supply in this city.

Every member of both boards was present, as follows: State board, ex-Senator E. H. Persons, of Buffalo, president; Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, of New-York; Milo Acker, of Hornellsville; ex-Senator Davis, of Saugerties; John A. Sleicher, of New-York. City Board, J. Edward Simmons, president; C. A. Shaw and C. N. Chadwick.

Mr. Persons said that Governor Higgins was anxious that the State board should aid in obtaining a satisfactory water supply for this city, and, speaking for the board, he wished to say that it was ready to carry out the Governor's instructions.

Mr. Simmons, for the city board, said that the organization of his body had not been fully completed, and that office accommodations were just being obtained. He said further that exemptions from the State Civil Service Board for the engineering and confidential office staff of the city board were now being sought, and that as soon as the engineers had been appointed, which would be within the next week or so, the city board would begin a careful preliminary examination of the water situation.

Mr. Chadwick said that probably the city would have to seek its water supply on the basis recommended by the Barr-Freeman-Herring report, and that this would, in all probability, compel the construction of a tunnel to the hills back of Peekskill and of reservoirs in the Esopus watersheds, the tunnel to have a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons a day. These reservoirs, he said, would probably be part of a chain that ultimately would extend to the final and abundant watershed of the Adirondacks.

It was suggested that the board utilize this information and prepare to act promptly in the fall, when the plans of the proposed supply are presented in preliminary form to the State board, as required by the statutes of the City Waterworks Commission. It was thought that this would greatly facilitate the work of the city board.

In view of this suggestion the State board, it is understood, will shortly visit and inspect the Esopus watershed.

ASKED BRIBE, HE SAYS.

Saloonkeeper Declares Detectives Got Drunk in His Place.

That Detectives George A. Bogart and Robert R. McCarthy, of Inspector Walsh's staff, who entered his establishment last Saturday night and tried to get evidence of excise violation and the maintenance of a disorderly house, became grossly intoxicated there, destroyed property, and then demanded $25 from him to repay them for the money they had spent in the house, was the assertion made before Magistrate Moss in the Harlem police court yesterday by Sam Levy, proprietor of the Lenox Hotel, at No. 2,322 3d-ave., and better known as the "Mayor of Harlem."

Bogart and McCarthy arraigned Levy on charges of excise violation and the maintenance of a disorderly house. After listening to his story, Magistrate Moss was so astounded at the charges against the policemen, which were amply corroborated by other witnesses, that he paid no attention to the specific charges, and reserved his decision in the entire case until next Monday afternoon.

Bogart and McCarthy said that they entered the Lenox at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night, and sat in the rear room, drinking ginger ale and smoking, until 1:45 a. m., when they ordered whiskey, to get evidence of excise violation. They said they took women from the back room to the rooms upstairs to get evidence to sustain the charge of maintaining a disorderly house.

Levy told this story to the magistrate: The bar of his hotel, he said, was closed at 1 o'clock. After the bar was closed, he said, he sat out in front, in chairs, with several friends, for a while. About 2 o'clock, he said, a man named Smith introduced him to McCarthy, who was then alone. McCarthy indicated that he wanted a private conversation.

"'What do you want with me?' I asked McCarthy.

"'Me and my partner,' said the detective, 'are on Inspector Walsh's staff. We've got evidence in your house that we can make charges of excise violation and maintaining a disorderly house on, and we've got you good. Now, Smith tell me you're a pretty good fellow. We've spent $20 in your house to-night, and we want it back, at the least. You understand?'

"'I won't have anything to do with you,' I replied."

Then McCarthy whistled for his partner, and Bogart appeared. Levy said that McCarthy repeated his proposition about the repayment of $25 "expenses," "at the least," and Bogart backed him up. Bogart then took Levy to the station house, and arraigned him on a charge of assault.

William Levy, a travelling salesman, brother of Sam, who was sitting in front of the hotel after the bar closed, corroborated his brother's testimony. He said that he heard McCarthy make the proposition about $25.

"What was the condition of the detectives?" asked Magistrate Moss.

"They were too drunk to walk," replied Levy.

HELD FOR TRYING TO ROB GIRL.

Man Attacks Her in Hallway and Tries to Snatch Pocketbook.

Jack Collin, who gave his address as No. 853 West 53d-st., was arraigned in the West Side court yesterday and held for examination in $1,000 bail on a charge of robbery with violence. The complainant was Miss Freda Hartegan, nineteen years old, who lives with her parents at No. 201 West 51st-st.

According to the girl's story, she was returning home, when, just as she had entered the hallway of the house in which she lives, she was attacked from behind, knocked down and kicked. Then her assailant, who she says was Collin, grabbed at her pocketbook, which she carried in her hand, and which contained money, several rings and other jewelry.

The girl pluckily held on to the pocketbook and her screams frightened the would-be robber, who fled. When she recovered from the shock of the attack she reported it to the police of the West 47th-st. station, giving a good description of the man. Policeman Brady recognized Collin from the description. It is said that he has a police record.

CAN ACT ON ROUTES.

Justice Gildersleeve Says Estimate Board May Adopt Them.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the application of William P. Burr, Assistant Corporation Counsel, further modified the ex-parte order granted on June 29 by Justice Truax, which stayed the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from taking any definite action upon the schemes for rapid transit submitted to the board by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, by permitting the Board of Estimate, at its meeting yesterday, to adopt any route of rapid transit it thinks fit.

Justice Gildersleeve in his former order, which to some extent modified that of Justice Truax, allowed the Board of Estimate to consider and approve of plans, but did not permit the board to "consent to the construction of a railway or railways, in accordance therewith, as provided by Chapter 651, of the Laws of 1905."

These words are by Justice Gildersleeve's latest decision incorporated in his order, and give the Board of Estimate full power to act.

Justice Gildersleeve continues a portion of the order issued by Justice Truax by directing the Board of Estimate and the Rapid Transit Commissioners not to sign any contract or to issue any bonds until the constitutionality of the law transferring the power to grant street railway franchises from the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate shall have been passed upon by the Appellate Division, in October next.

Mr. Burr said after the order had been granted that Justice Gildersleeve's latest modification was a complete victory for the Corporation Counsel, as it would permit the Board of Estimate to do everything necessary to the adoption of plans for the new Rapid Transit lines, and for the construction of the lines specified in those plans.

L. L. Kellogg, counsel for Clermont H. Wilcox, the plaintiff in the proceedings to restrain the Board of Estimate and the Rapid Transit Commissioners from going ahead with the adoption of the plans did not seem cast down by the order. He said that it permitted the Board of Estimate to do nothing that he seriously objected to, as it could not let any contracts until the constitutionality of the new law had been passed upon, and that in the event of the law being declared unconstitutional by the Appellate Division whatever had been done would have to be undone.

CHARGE AGAINST LAWYER

Michael O'Sullivan Accused in Court of Compounding a Felony.

Michael O'Sullivan, a lawyer, with offices at No. 111 West 10th-st., who practises in the Jefferson Market court, appeared before Magistrate Breen, in that court, yesterday to answer a charge of compounding a felony.

The case grew out of the arrest last Tuesday night of Violet Monroe. According to the story, as told in the Jefferson Market court when the woman was arraigned, Miss Monroe, with a friend, entered the saloon of Harry Roberts, at No. 121 University Place, and ordered several drinks. James Farrell, the bartender, ordered the women out, as he says he had seen one of them pick the pockets of a man some time ago. The women and Farrell had trouble, during which the Monroe woman alleges Farrell "beat her brutally about the head and body," and tore a diamond locket, valued at several hundred dollars, from her neck. She caused Farrell's arrest.

O'Sullivan was engaged as counsel by the girl. In his affidavit, on which O'Sullivan was summoned to court, Roberts says that on Thursday he was approached by Detective Davis, of the Mercer-st. station, in the Jefferson Market court, and requested to step out into the lobby. There he was introduced to O'Sullivan, who was a former policeman, and Davis left. Then, according to the affidavit, O'Sullivan told Roberts that he was counsel for Miss Monroe, and that he replied that he had counsel too. "You don't need counsel," the saloonkeeper says O'Sullivan told him. "I can fix this case for $50."

"I'll go you," Roberts says he replied to O'Sullivan, and both men then went over to Deery's saloon. Later in the day Roberts says O'Sullivan made a request for another $50.

Roberts's affidavit is corroborated by an affidavit by D. G. Gay, a lawyer, of No. 78 Washington Place, who appeared as counsel for Roberts.

When O'Sullivan took the witness stand he told of being engaged to look after Miss Monroe's case, getting a $10 retainer. He said he was passing through the courthouse lobby on Thursday when he saw Davis and Roberts standing together. The saloonkeeper said he wanted to talk with him. Davis then went away. Roberts, the lawyer testified, said he wanted to talk over the case with him, but the lawyer replied that he could do nothing for him, as he believed his client had a very good case.

"Now, Roberts," he called out to the complainant, "isn't that so?"

"No," replied the saloonkeeper.

"Did you give me $50?" asked O'Sullivan, from the witness chair.

"Yes."

"You're a liar. You never gave me a cent," declared O'Sullivan.

The court reserved decision.

T. F. WALSH CALLS ON MR. JEROME.

Visit Believed to Concern Plans for Prosecution of D. C. Hansen.

Thomas F. Walsh, of Colorado, accompanied by ex-Assistant District Attorney Lindsay and a friend, called on District Attorney Jerome yesterday for nearly half an hour. Neither would discuss the conference, but it is believed that Mr. Walsh's visit was to carry out his announced intention of proceeding against D. C. Hansen, who recently brought suit against Violette Watson to recover a per centage of $250,000. The woman is said to have settled a suit against Mr. Walsh for that amount. When the latter heard of the proceedings he said:

"I made up my mind when I learned of these suits to punish, if possible, the crowd back of them. I have instructed my attorneys to use every effort toward that end. I fully realized what it meant to my family and my friends to have these accusations made public, but that has not deterred me in the least and will not influence my action in the future."

Mr. Walsh is represented by the firm of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay.

D. C. Hansen said yesterday that he would be at Mr. Jerome's office Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock and hoped to meet Mr. Lindsay there. He said he is sure of his case and only waits for an opportunity to produce his testimony and the evidence he has.

ALLEGED BAD CHECKS FOR $25,000.

Well Connected Young Men Held on Swindling Charges.

Facing nearly a score of complainants, Herbert Melton Klous, twenty years old, of No. 139 West 112th-st., and Don L. Persch, also twenty years old, of No. 63 West 86th-st., were arraigned in the Tombs court yesterday on a charge of getting jewelry worth $940 from Dieges & Clust, of No. 22 John-st., and with giving in payment a worthless check. The men were arraigned a few days ago and held in $1,000 bail each for further examination.

When arraigned yesterday there were between fifteen and twenty additional complainants in court, all of whom said they had received worthless checks from the prisoners. Detective Peabody said he knew of complainants whose worthless checks amount to nearly $25,000. The complainants in court yesterday had cashed checks amounting to about $6,000.

Detective Peabody also had in his possession three warrants issued in Pittsburg and three from Philadelphia, to serve in case Klous and Persch were discharged. Their bail was increased to $2,000 each and another examination will be held on July 19.

Persch is the son of a wealthy Pittsburg brewer. Klous is the son of the senior member of the silk firm of Klous & Byron, of No. 478 Broome-st. Both men were married a few months ago.

Housewives' Exchange.

WHAT IS CULTURE?

Culture, from the Latin "cultia," means (in its broadest sense) growth—development. A highly cultured person, therefore, is one who has attained the highest development, not only intellectual, but æsthetic.

One may be educated and intellectual without being cultured. One may also have refinement without culture. But one cannot be cultured without these two, which include all other attributes.

Nor is this a thing which can be attained in a short time. It is generally the result of generations of education and refinement, of a knowledge and appreciation of the fine arts and of travel.

When I say an appreciation of the fine arts, I mean an appreciation with an understanding—an appreciation not superficial, but comprehensive.

Occasionally we find culture the result (partly) of association. But this is an exception. The person is innately, a gentleman or a lady—a highly refined spirit—one yearning for knowledge with a love for the beautiful.

Culture of persons is like that of plants. If the soil is good it will bring results; if poor the growth will be slow or not at all.

This is a thing almost indefinable. It is, you might say, intangible. You recognize it, you appreciate it, yet you cannot define it.

Mrs. M. A. LAFFERTY.

470 8d-st., Brooklyn.

SOME HAVE A VENEER.

Culture is defined as "the act or practice of cultivation," also "the state of being cultivated, result of cultivation, physical improvement, enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental training, civilization, refinement."

There is sometimes a veneer of culture that wears off on close contact and after long acquaintance. No one is deceived by this veneer. Real culture is readily distinguished from assumed culture. It manifests itself in every act and is natural to the possessor, while those who try to imitate the manners and appearance of cultured people have a strained and ungraceful bearing. In travel we observe the difference between the cultured and uncouth. The former are mindful of all the little courtesies that make it pleasant for all about them. The latter indicate by their conduct a purpose to gratify their own wishes at the expense of every one else.

Culture and unselfishness are so closely allied that it is hard to conceive of one apart from the other. Those individuals who seem ever on the alert to minister to the comfort and pleasure of others, while apparently unconscious of self, present a life beautiful in the extreme, and worthy to be found in the example and teaching of Christ.

All may not be able to rescue the drowning or snatch a victim from beneath the flying automobile, but there are opportunities galore for the humblest and most obscure to render some slight service to a fellow traveller along the road of life. If our hearts beat kindly toward others we shall find some mode of expression. The social life affords an admirable field for the cultured, but what about the home life? Let us there, above all places, cultivate that which is charming and beautiful.

Gloversville, N. Y. Mrs. C. M. C.

DOES NOT ADMIT OF PRETENCE.

We have cultivated our garden, hoping for valuable results. It has been ploughed, fertilized, weeded, but still it is not in a state of culture. It will require much time to eradicate weeds and allow only such things to grow as are best adapted to a perfect state of culture.

Is it not so with the mind? Learning of various kinds may be acquired. The mind may be stored with knowledge, and yet that person may not be cultured. A person who houses his knowledge only to satisfy an intellectual pride is not, I think, a cultured person. But he must unite his knowledge with a desire to better those with whom he associates, and communicate it in a spirit of love, in gentleness, sweetness of manner, courtesy and humility.

In order to do this, it seems to me, first he must have virtue, strength and courage; then temperance in dispensing knowledge. Culture does not admit of pretence. It must be honest, true and bring out of good feeling toward every one.

Glen Ridge, N. J. L.

IVY POISONING.

I have been interested in the various remedies which have appeared in your columns for the cure of ivy poisoning, and I am surprised that so far as I have seen the simplest and most efficient remedy has not been named. I refer to hot water. Having been a sufferer all my life from poison ivy, I have used nearly every remedy named without finding a cure, until an old veterinary surgeon suggested trying hot water. Since then I have had no trouble, as it invariably cured it inside of twenty-four hours. It can be used on the eruption, almost boiling, and will allay the burning, itching sensation at once and a speedy cure follows.

D.

Morristown, N. J.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

I had an excellent recipe for raspberry vinegar, but have mislaid it. Will some housewife be kind enough to send me her favorite formula?

Mrs