ONLY WOMAN'S PAGE.

PERSIAN LAMB AND CHINCHILLA COAT.

WHERE TO GO TO-DAY.

Reception to the New-York Wellesley Club by Miss Merrill, Mrs. Van Laer and Miss Bushee, at No. 34 East Fifty-seventh-st., 2:30 p. m. Informal sketches on "Historic Corners of New-York," by members.

Reception to the National Society of New-England Women by the president, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, at No. 243 West Ninety-ninth-st., from 4 until 7 p. m.

DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

AN AMICABLE ELECTION OF OFFICERS HELD YESTERDAY—BENEFIT FUND ESTABLISHED.

Four years ago yesterday the Empire State Society of the Daughters of 1812 was organized by Mrs. William Gerry Slade with twenty-eight members, and every year since the annual election has been held on the same date. The election of yesterday, following a luncheon at Delmonico's, carried the straight ticket through, and Mrs. Slade was unanimously re-elected president, to the evident delight of all present.

The Nominating Committee, composed of Mrs. Edmund Luther Butts (chairman), Mrs. Homer Lee and Mrs. Benjamin F. Quackenbush, had prepared a ticket of first and second choice of each officer, but the first choice carried, with the following results: President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William F. Brearley; registrar, Mrs. Malcolm McLean; directors, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. Francis P. Furnald, jr., Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison and Mrs. George B. Woodward.

After the reports of various officers had been disposed of satisfactorily, Mrs. Slade presented her annual address, in which she gave a brief outline of the society's progress and an expression of the general feeling of love and unity which characterizes it.

"Not over three members have ever expressed dissatisfaction in the four years of our existence," said Mrs. Slade, "but there will always be found a few who feel they could do better than another in authority. I enjoin upon you all to study the best interests of the society, even to keeping out your dearest friends from holding office; elect only those who will work for the good of the society, and then trust them. Follow the great railway systems. If each engineer were allowed to run his locomotive at his own sweet will, where would the passengers be?"

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE.

Re-elected yesterday to the presidency of the Empire State Society of the United States Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. Slade appointed as tellers to collect the ballots Mrs. Howard Nesmith, Miss M. Elizabeth Lester and Mrs. Charles Henry Brown. She then looked about for a scrap basket to collect them in, but there being none in evidence, she donated her leather handbag and, holding it up to the audience, said: "Like all magicians, I want to prove to you that it is empty—that we do not stuff our ballot boxes."

The society has established a fund for the benefit of members who may be ill or in trouble, the money to be distributed as a loan, without interest, or as a gift, to be made at the discretion of the officers. "This fund," explained Mrs. Slade, "is for special work, and not a charity, but just casting our bread upon the waters, and no one of us is so secure as to escape all possibility of the need of financial aid."

Mrs. Jacob Hess will be the society's delegate to the State Federation in Albany next month, and she has also been selected to organize a bazaar for the society, to be held at Delmonico's in February. When asked by the Chair to present her plans, she replied with candor: "I haven't any. The palmist who read my hand not long ago told me that I worked entirely from impulse, and that is the way I shall work for the bazaar for the Daughters of 1812."

As a final announcement, Mrs. Slade read an appeal from Mrs Nathaniel Burroughs, of Norfolk, Va., who is endeavoring to preserve the only Huguenot church in America, which is still standing in Virginia. Mrs. Burroughs desires all descendants of the Huguenots to interest themselves and communicate with her in regard to it.

VALUE OF PROPER FOOD.

WHAT THE HOUSE MOTHER SHOULD KNOW—DISEASE LARGELY DUE TO ERRORS IN DIET—SUGAR AS A NUTRIENT.

The opportunity and responsibility of the house mother occupied much of Mrs. John Kendall Dunn's recent address on "The Composition and Value of Foods" before the domestic science department of the Brooklyn Institute. The housewife, she said, provides not simply meat, flour, vegetables, etc., but in reality supplies the personal fuel, energy and ability of each member of her family. Notwithstanding Mrs. Ellen H. Richards's statement that "it is not nearly so difficult to acquire a working knowledge of food value as of whist or golf," the speaker declared that the amount of knowledge required of the housekeeper of to-day was discouraging. She believed that the housewives two generations hence would have learned in their childhood the physiological values of foods as generally as the children of to-day acquire the principles of arithmetic. Mrs. Dunn further stated:

The supply of food in the household is governed principally by the likes and dislikes of its members, by the material which may for the moment attract the attention of the buyer, or by an established family routine, which is adhered to because it is the least troublesome rather than because it is the best. Sir Henry Thompson declares that more than half the diseases which embitter the middle and latter part of life are due to avoidable errors in diet, and that more mischief in the form of avoidable disease, of impaired vigor and shortened life accrues to civilized man from erroneous habits of eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic drinks. What foods will best secure health, happiness and finest energy? In the light of present knowledge, we may well feel that as housekeepers we have heretofore been attempting to pry up stones with cambric needles for levers, or trying to set stitches with crowbars, little have we realized how and with what material to do the work fitted to give sound minds in scund bodies.

The speaker then considered the classifications of food in reference to its use in forming the materials of the body and repairing its waste, and in the building, repairing and energizing principles.

"In an ordinarily healthy person," she said, "the demands of appetite seem to correspond closely with the necessities of the system. A tawny, tropical child in the Philippines would scarcely consider a tallow candle a dietetic luxury, while the Arctic babe of Iceland would welcome it with avidity. A midwinter breakfast may comprise fat bacon, but a heat producing food of the kind in midsummer would be unpalatable.

"A certain amount of fat in the daily dietary seems to be necessary to proper digestion, and it is asserted that the faulty nutrition which results in tuberculosis is caused by a deficiency of oily substances in the diet. For that reason cod liver oil and similar remedies are prescribed for the disease. In proof of this theory it is stated that although in Iceland every circumstance favors scrofulous conditions, the people are remarkably free from them. This is probably due to their fatty diet.

"A physician reports that nine-tenths of the people who die of consumption between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years have never used fat meats."

Regarding the nutritive value of sugar, Mrs. Dunn thought that, since sugar is practically the same substance as that which results from the digestion of starch before it is utilized in the system, its substitution for starch would lessen the burden of the digestive organs. The speaker added:

The value of sugar is evident in cold climates, where foods containing starch are not produced, and sugar is now given an important place in the outfit of polar expeditions.

Sugar, however, becomes most important in warm countries, where very little fat is used. In India, it is said, an employer must furnish food well seasoned with sugar or lose his workmen. Certain rowing clubs in Holland use large amounts of sugar while training, with the result that they have superior endurance. Charles E. Courtney, trainer of the Cornell University boat crew, states that the men in training seem to crave sugar, and are allowed all that they want in tea or coffee or on cereals. The Swiss guide considers sugar and highly sweetened chocolate an indispensable part of his outfit. The amount of sugar to be given to children and the best form in which to provide it are important questions. Sugar seems to be a food especially adapted to them because of their great activity and proportionately greater need of heat and energy. Those who have studied the food habits of children agree that sugar from the first should be withheld from the staple food of the child in milk and on cereals, and should be furnished in lumps or in homemade candies.

We live not simply by what we eat, but upon what we digest. Many a family would be healthier, and consequently better mentally and morally, if this truth could be inscribed on its dining room wall, for Americans as a rule eat too much.

The staple articles of food are few, and their proportions are easily learned. If we understand in general food values and food ratios it will serve to provide a well balanced diet; that is, one which has the right ratio of proteine to the fats and carbohydrates. In this country, where commerce brings so large a variety of food material to every market, the provider of the family has no excuse for giving an imperfect or unbalanced dietary. The scores upon thousands of patent medicines on the market bear witness to the eagerness with which we try to mend health, when we should rather preserve it. If the wise house mother will properly cater to the health of her family she may, like Macbeth, "throw physic to the dogs."

FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH IN BOHEMIA.

The Richards-Quelle Springs, which are situated in the northwest of Bohemia, arising from the ground at an altitude of 728 metres above the sea level, are termed by many travellers a pure fountain of health. At the Hotel Bristol, of Vienna, this water is served at the tables, making this hostlery a popular one with many Americans.

BRILLIANT GLASS BEDSTEAD.

It is said that a bedstead of unique and remarkably brilliant design is being made for one of Queen Victoria's princely Indian subjects. The head and foot rails and the pillars of the bedstead are entirely of diamond cut glass, while the crimson velvet hangings are ornamented with crescents and stars of cut glass and bordered with a fringe of the same material.

INTERESTING CLUB NOTES.

NEW-JERSEY FEDERATION MEETING—PRIZES OFFERED BY COLONIAL DAMES.

The women's clubs of New-York and New-Jersey, though belonging to separate State federations, are more intimately associated than would be supposed at a casual glance. In fact, there are few clubs in this city that are not reinforced by a considerable number of New-Jersey members, and the out of town clubs have usually a few members who have moved to the city without severing their club connections. Sorosis and the Women's Press Club, among other metropolitan associations, have each an active trans-ferry contingent.

A New-Jersey Congress of Mothers is to be held to-day at the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Riverton. The call for the congress has been issued by Mrs. E. C. Grice, the New-Jersey organizer of the National Congress of Mothers, and the section of the Porch Club known as the Mothers' Council. The president of the National Congress, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, of Washington, and the vice-president, Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, will be the principal speakers. A permanent State organization will be effected at this congress. An invitation has been extended to every woman's club in New-Jersey to send its president and two delegates to the congress.

The Woman's Club of Orange, with its dignified record of twenty-eight prosperous years and its long roll of able presidents, has never had a "row." Rumors of disturbances there have been, of course; little flurries of feeling, quickly dying out in the prevailing atmosphere of unruffled calm. At its first meeting this year, held recently, a note of change and progress was sounded. The newly elected president, Mrs. George W. Blackwell, voicing the sentiment of many of the members, presented impartially the two problems now lying before the society. The first problem is strictly local—that of a clubhouse; the second is of expansion—whether the club shall enlarge its sphere of responsibilities and undertake some form of public work, thus fulfilling its motto, "The best is yet to be."

The New-Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold three sessions at its semi-annual meeting in Newark on October 26. Officers, delegates and nominees will be entertained at a reception on the previous evening. The morning will be occupied by the election of new officers, the afternoon will be devoted to a literary programme and in the evening there will be an illustrated musical lecture on Wagner. A luncheon will be served to delegates at noon. The meeting will be held in the High Street Presbyterian Church, at Court and High sts.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New-York have offered three prizes to students in the Normal College for the best three papers on Colonial subjects outside their course of study. The organization will continue its encouragement of Colonial study by again co-operating with the City History Club in offering prizes for essays on Colonial subjects in the prison classes carried on by that club.

Van Cortlandt Manor, which for the last three years has cost the Colonial Dames $2,000 a year to support, is now, a recent report of the club states, self-sustaining. The salary of the caretaker and all other yearly expenses are met by the admission fee of 25 cents, which is charged on one day each week. On other days visitors are admitted free. More than fifty thousand people visited the house, it is said, during the last year. The collection of relics in the museum is steadily increasing.

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, of Denver, who retired from the vice-presidency of the General Federation at the Milwaukee biennial meeting last June, is one of several women who are candidates for State Senator in Colorado this fall. Mrs. Decker is an ex-president of the Woman's Club of Denver.

Delegates from the Rochester clubs affiliated with the State Federation met the other day and prepared their ticket for the election to be held at the convention of the Federated Clubs at Albany next month. Mrs. Emil Kulchling was named for the presidency, and Mrs. William Eastwood for the treasury. The up-State clubs think that the central part of the State should furnish the next presiding officer, and regard Mrs. Kulchling as an ideal candidate. The election will be warmly contested, it is thought, as New-York City clubs will make a vigorous struggle to elect their nominee.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Suffrage Association recently Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman, one of the delegates to the State Federation of Women's Clubs, at Albany, in November, was instructed to vote for the admission of colored delegates if the color question should arise. The instruction was the result of Mrs. Chapman's request to know how the club would wish her to vote in such an emergency. Personally she is in favor of the admission of colored clubs, and preferred not to be a delegate unless she could vote in accordance with her convictions.

The association indorsed Mrs. Chapman's opinion without a dissenting vote.

The General Federation of Women's Educational and Study Clubs in Germany is working successfully to bring about the abolition of the restrictions against women in the universities. There are fifteen clubs in the Federation, with a membership of 1,743.

One of the results of their labors is the recent establishment of a "gymnasium" for girls, at Karlsruhe, Baden. The want of such a preparatory school has debarred women from most of the universities, as a course of five or six years at such a gymnasium is obligatory on those desiring to matriculate.

Another triumph for the Federation is the opening to girls through its efforts of the gymnasium for boys at Pforzheim, Baden.

The club women of Freiburg established a commercial and business school for girls, with little encouragement and money. It became a great success, and now the City Fathers have assumed the burden of its support.

C. A.: To remove mildew from white cotton rub the stain with lemon juice and place in the sunshine. It is a simple and oldtime remedy that will not fail you.

Miss J. J. F.: To make a creamy rice pudding, use one quart of milk, a quarter of a cupful of rice, three-eighths of a cupful of sugar and a half cupful of stoned raisins. Bake very slowly for four and a half hours, or longer, if necessary, stirring occasionally, to keep the rice from settling to the bottom.

Few American cooks realize the value of caramel—burnt sugar, burnt flour or burnt onions—for meat and vegetable sauces. Liaison au roux, which in plain English is fried flour, is a useful adjunct in the store closet. It is simply made. Melt a quarter of a cupful of butter in a saucepan, and stir into it a cupful of flour. When the two have been thoroughly mixed, let it stand where it will cook slowly until it is the color of mahogany. A little butter added to sugar caramel improves it.

There is no vegetable that deserves better or meets with worse treatment than the useful potato. Yet the very cooks who send it to the table soggy, greenish and anything but white and mealy would gasp with amazement were so much as a hint given that they did not know how to cook a potato. Irish housewives, who are past grand masters of the art, always plunge the new or sound potato into boiling salted water, but the old or wilted tuber is soaked in cold water for an hour or more before boiling. Many people always place old potatoes over the fire in cold water, letting them boil for fifteen minutes and then adding a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of water and leaving them to cook ten minutes longer.

As soon as the boiled potatoes are done, all of the water should be drained from them, and the kettle in which they are should be shaken over the fire until all moisture is evaporated. The kettle should then be covered with a towel and left until time to prepare them for the table.

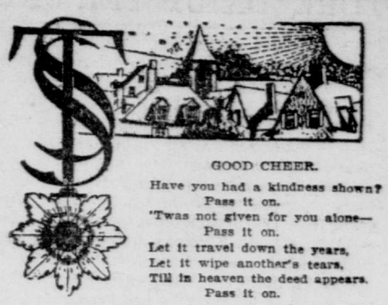
If baked potatoes are pricked with a fork a few minutes before they are done they will be more mealy.

DRESSING DOLLS IN COSTUMES.

A pleasant occupation, and withal a paying one, is carried on by a young woman of Chicago, who dresses bisque dolls in captivating costumes, and is building up a prosperous business thereby. Her greatest success has been with her character dolls. She faithfully reproduces the splendid robes of kings and queens, the sober garb of monks, nuns and Quakers, the gay garments of stage beauties and widows in their weeds, and, in fact, all sorts and conditions of people. Although the making of dolls' dresses may sound simple, it is rather a complicated business, requiring patience and deft fingers when one covers the field thoroughly.

DEDICATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

As has been previously announced, the opening of the classes at Trinity College, Washington, D. C., will take place on November 6, but owing to unforeseen circumstances the dedicatory ceremonies have been postponed until October 22.



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 FIRST FIRE OF THE SEASON.

The first fire of the season warms my hearth;
Like a bright moth that long ensheathed has lain,
Shaking its wings of many an Orient stain,
It leaves the prisoning oak log's sturdy girth.
Fresh with the new old gladness of the earth,
Renascent, it springs forth, and I am fain
(Having beheld the summer droop and wane),
To think that here she has her true rebirth.
Ay—the sweet spirit of the summer flown!
For, when beside the fire I close my eyes,
I hear so many sounds that I have known,
In summer shade, or under summer skies,—
The whir of insects in the fields new mown,
The call of birds and happy leaf drawn sighs!
—(Edith M. Thomas.

PLEASANT FORM OF SUNSHINE.

Miss Archinloss, a new member of the T. S. S., asks for the name of some "shut-in" city member to whom she can carry special cheer either by reading to or playing for the invalid, or by contributing books. The address of one who has to pass her days in a wheel chair has been forwarded.

Miss Laura Berry acknowledges the receipt of pretty ribbons and a dress yoke sent from the office; also a lot of crewels from Mrs. E. E. Young, of Connecticut. Margie Purgit says the jacket sent to her was too large, but her mother could use it. It is hoped that the later articles sent to this Sunshine girl will be just the fit.

IN NEED OF CHEER.

A. T. S. S. member in Bath, N. Y., has made a Sunshine call on Mrs. S. E. Vanscoter, and finds her an invalid who suffers agonies from spinal trouble. She has been greatly troubled because unable to write and thank the society for sunshine received. A warm shoulder shawl and some cherry reading is needed by this member.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

A box containing magazines, music, scrap pictures, etc., has come from Mrs. A. Shaler; a box of ribbons, silks, embroidery materials, leaflets and flannel pieces, from Miss C. Helen Craver; a box, which will delight the heart of some little Sunshine girl, from Marjorie A. Mills. There were silk, lawn and cotton dresses for little dolls, ribbons, laces and materials for new gowns; also a number of paper dolls, with costumes for every occasion. Mrs. S., of Orange, N. J., asked that her contribution should not be published in the column, as it was so little, but the box contained many Sunshine greetings for others.

The five odd numbers of a magazine asked for by Miss Shay have been supplied.

LETTER FROM AN INVALID.

President of the T. S. S.: Many thanks for sending me such nice Sunshine rays in the form of flannel pieces, ribbon and embroidery silks, to be used in the making of needle books, which are to be "passed on" for Christmas cheer to other shut-ins. I desire to thank my good old friend, Mr. Smith, who made my wants known to you. Such Sunshine is very welcome to me. I love to look at the bright colors of the ribbons and silks. Again thanking you for the very acceptable Sunshine, I am, yours in Sunshine, IDA M'GONAGLE.
No. 445 West North-ave., Chicago, Ill.

MORE FLOWERS.

The Junior T. S. S. branch of Merrick, Long Island, sent, as a sunshine gift, two boxes of beautiful blossoms. All the brilliant autumn flowers were represented, and the quantity was sufficient to give pleasure to many. One of the boxes was sent to cheer the inmates of the public ward in St. Vincent's Hospital, the others were distributed individually.

Lucilla Richter, in sending a collection of good reading matter, writes:

I send you these magazines in the hope that you will be able to use them in some way, and while they are not of very recent date they contain good reading matter, which is often beyond the reach of many poor but refined people. I have been saving them for just such a purpose. I myself have found pleasure and benefit by reading them, and hope others will, also.

NEW MEMBERS.

The names of the following new members have been added to the roll book of the T. S. S.: Mrs. C. J. Farnsworth, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Mary C. Lurned, of New-Jersey; Mrs. O. M. Benedict, of Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. William G. Burrett, of Katonah, N. Y.; Mrs. H. P. Manson, Miss Lucilla Richter, Miss Mary D. Auchincloss, Miss Evelyn C. Dewey and W. H. Oliver, of Manhattan; Mrs. Louis Bossert and Miss E. L. Ditmas, of Brooklyn.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S MORNING JACKET, NO. 3,657, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

The tasteful model shown is suited to flannel of various weights and qualities, from the fine French to the simple outing, and all washable stuffs. As illustrated, it is made of the Scotch sort that contains just enough cotton to allow of washing without harm, in cream white, with stripes of blue, and is trimmed with fancy blue braid about the scallops.

NO. 3,657—WOMAN'S MORNING JACKET.

The jacket is fitted loosely at the front, but is snug enough for neatness and style. The backs are cut in French style with a curved seam at the centre, and are joined to the fronts by broad underarm gores that are shaped to give a graceful outline to the figure. At the neck is a deep turnover collar that can be worn with a simple ribbon tie. The sleeves are two seamed, snug without being tight, and flare becomingly over the hands.

To make this jacket for a woman of medium size three and five-eighths yards 27 inches wide or two and three-quarters yards 32 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, No. 3,657, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, OF NO. 3,657.

Cut this out, fill in with inches, name and address, and mail it to THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

No. 3,657. Bust..... in.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

IMPORTANT VERDICT FOR CITY.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO IT BY STATEN ISLAND DRAINAGE TEST CASE.

The test case as to the validity of the old drainage claims on Staten Island has been before Justice Keogh and a jury at Richmond, Staten Island, for a week. Justice Keogh directed a favorable verdict yesterday. The city was involved in the case to the extent of $500,000. The claims amounted to that sum, with interest, and grew out of an attempt to drain certain property which comprises a part of the old town of Southfield, and is principally within the old village of Edgewater. The Corporation Counsel forced these cases to trial after they had been hanging fire for thirty years.

In 1869 George M. Root, Samuel Barton and William McLean were appointed Commissioners of Drainage in the town of Southfield. Subsequently Isaac M. Marsh, Daniel I. Clausen and Richard Christopher were Commissioners at various times. They proceeded to lay out a drainage district, and in 1872 and 1873 borrowed $165,000 and issued 7 per cent bonds to that amount, payable upon the completion of the work and the collection of the assessment. The Commissioners laid the drains and disbursed the money without first obtaining the easements to the lands. When they finally attempted to acquire the easements the Court of Appeals held their actions invalid. No interest was paid on the bonds after 1877. The drains were worthless and the bonds became discredited. The savings banks which held the bonds failed. The bonds were sold at public auction at about three cents on the dollar. In the litigation that followed the city was finally made a party to the suit. The verdict holds the claims invalid and relieves the city.

WOMAN CUTS OFF HER FATHER.

BROOKLYN LAWYER THE PRINCIPAL BENEFICIARY—WILL CONTESTED.

The trial of the contest over the will of Miss Ellen Hamilton, who died some months ago at No. 42 Stuyvesant-st., was taken up yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald. When Miss Hamilton executed her will, on November 2, 1889, she left Charles H. Bailey, a Brooklyn lawyer, everything, except a few trifling legacies.

"And, as my father has neglected for many years to provide for or contribute to the support of my mother or me," she said, "I do not consider him entitled to any part or portion of my estate. My intention is as shown and expressed, and in no event shall he derive any benefit from my estate."

It was said that Miss Hamilton had a number of aunts and cousins, but that she had always represented herself as having no relatives, with the exception of her father. The will is contested by William Hamilton, a relative, who alleges that undue influence and fraud were exercised by Bailey, or other unknown parties who were in conjunction with him. Miss Hamilton, besides Government bonds and other securities, owned the house in which she lived in this city and a cottage at Saratoga Springs, where she spent her summers. She possessed a large number of cats and dogs, on which she lavished much care and attention.

William Hamilton, the contestant, was mentioned among the list of relatives and next of kin specified in the petition for probate presented by Bailey. The case went over to Monday next.

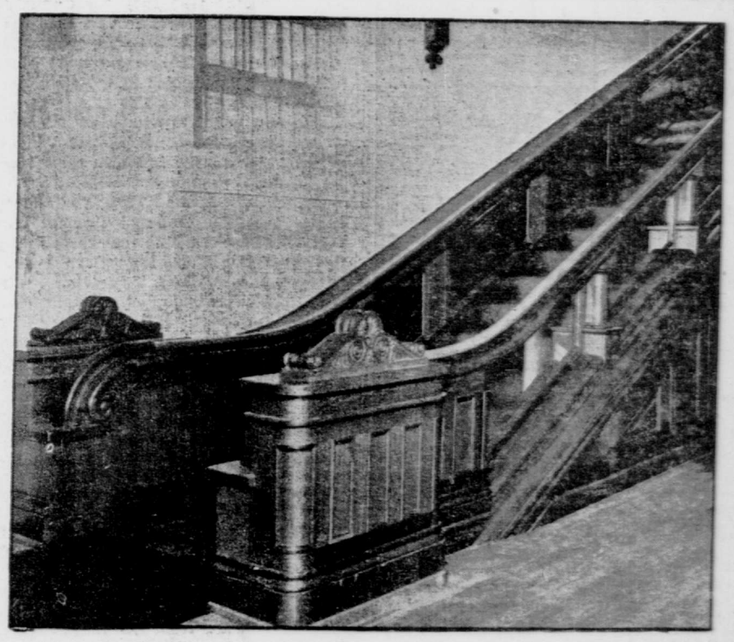
ESCALATOR IN A DRYGOODS STORE.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON PUT IN A MOVING STAIRWAY.

Shopgoers visiting the store of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson yesterday found that it was as easy to get from the ground to the second floor as to stand still. The new Otis escalator, or moving stairway, with which the store has been equipped, was in operation for the first time, and an attendant standing at the bottom was calling out to every one, "Step on—take a ride." Many took advantage of the mechanism who would otherwise have remained on a level with the street.

The Otis escalator is constructed on the principle of an endless chain. It has the form of a moving platform at the bottom, but breaks into stairs on reaching the incline. At the top the steps merge again into a moving platform. On either side rubber stair rails also ascend with the same rapidity as the steps. Hence danger is practically eliminated. It is run by an electric motor.

This escalator is the first of its kind to be operated in this city. A second is now being built for the Twenty-third-st. elevated station of the Manhattan Railroad. It is estimated that such a stairway can lift ten thousand people an hour.



MOVING STAIRWAY AT SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON'S, SIXTH-AVE.

SAYS ICE TRUST RULES DOCK BOARD.

MANHATTAN ICE COMPANY'S PRESIDENT THREATENS MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS.

James Jackson, president of the Manhattan Ice Company, appeared before the Dock Board at the regular meeting yesterday afternoon and submitted the report of the consulting engineer of the company, R. D. Chase, who has made an examination of the docks which the Manhattan Ice Company desires to lease.

Mr. Jackson was indignant yesterday at the action of the Board in putting the matter back again.

"The docks are not in use now," he said, "and I can think of no reason why the Board should defer action on this matter unless the officials of the American Ice Company have used their influence, fearing strong competition. There are members of this Board, I believe, who are stockholders in the American Ice Company, and for no other reason can I account for the Board's action in not granting our company the leases of the docks.

"We will take prompt steps if the Board does not grant us the leases. If the Commissioners don't come to time by next week we will institute mandamus proceedings to have them show cause why the Manhattan Ice Company should not obtain the leases of the docks. We will undoubtedly mandamus the Board next week in the event of its deferring action again."

The secretary of the Board says that the docks desired by the Manhattan Ice Company are now being used for open wharfage. Mr. Jackson says that he will immediately prepare papers in the mandamus proceedings.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS DEPART.

The concluding session of the School Superintendents of the State took place yesterday in the Board of Education Building. There was a discussion for a short time on school questions pertaining to this State, and then the officers were elected for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, George Griffith, of Utica; vice-president, J. C. Norris, of Canandaigua; secretary and treasurer, E. S. Harris, of Poughkeepsie. The meeting next year will be held in Auburn.

DOCTOR ACQUITTED OF WOMAN'S CHARGE.

The action brought by Mrs. Antonio Flizkow against Dr. Julius Hoffman, of No. 111 Second-ave., to recover $50,000 damages for assault, which she alleged he committed on February 16, 1896, was continued yesterday before Justice Gildersleeve and a jury in the Supreme Court. The jury after an absence of five minutes returned a verdict in favor of Dr. Hoffman.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS IT HAS GROWN WITH PHENOMENAL RAPIDITY.

Washington, Oct. 19 (Special).—American trade with China shows a more rapid growth than that of any of the European countries. The official reports of the Chinese Government for 1899, the details of which have just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show that the imports into China from the United States in that year amounted to 22,288,745 Haikwan taels (a Haikwan tael is equal to 72 cents), against 17,163,312 taels in 1898, 12,440,302 in 1897, 11,929,853 in 1896 and 5,093,182 taels in 1895. Thus in the four years from 1895 to 1899 the imports into China from the United States have more than quadrupled. In the same period the imports into China from Great Britain increased from 33,960,060 Haikwan taels in 1895 to 40,161,115 in 1899, and from the Continent of Europe (Russia excepted) they increased from 7,552,099 Haikwan taels in 1895 to 10,172,398 in 1899. Thus, while the imports from Great Britain show an increase of 18 per cent from 1895 to 1899, and those from Europe show an increase of 35 per cent, those from the United States show an increase of 337 per cent. Taking the imports from all parts of the world the figures for 1895 show a total of 171,696,715 Haikwan taels, and in 1899 264,748,456, or an increase in the entire importation of 54 per cent, as compared with an increase of 337 per cent in the imports from the United States.

Reporting upon the foreign trade of Shanghai, the Commissioner of Customs at that port says: "The import trade in piece goods during the year showed great vitality. Almost every item of importance shows improvement, the most remarkable being found in white shirtings, sheetings of all descriptions, chintzes and twills, handkerchiefs, towels and cotton flannel. Notwithstanding the continued increase in the consumption of American domestics, English goods have managed to show satisfactory progress. There are several makes, notably prints and dyed fancy fabrics, which are not interfered with by American competition as yet; and, although they must be looked upon more as luxuries than as actual necessities, the trade in them is growing in importance and value."

The Commissioner of Customs at Canton reports as follows: "The value of our foreign imports exceeded that for 1898 by nearly 2,000,000 taels, being 13,881,995 Haikwan taels. With the exception of cotton yarn, nearly all the staple articles, such as Manchester goods, kerosene oil and American flour, advanced considerably."

Commenting upon the growth in the import trade at Tien-Tsin, which showed a gain of 6,700,000 taels over 1898, the Commissioner at that point says: "The conspicuous gains are in white shirtings, and more especially in American sheetings, this last article having gained 90,000 pieces over the record of 1898. American drills have declined 17 per cent below the import quantity of 1898, although as regards value they show a gain of 6 per cent. American kerosene oil has fallen off greatly, the import (1,883,000 gallons), being only half that of 1898. Machinery, railway materials, munitions of war and Government stores all show an increase over the figures for 1897 and 1898."

A NEW SANITARY LAW WANTED.

The Work Together, which is an organization composed of members of the building trades, architects, builders and influential citizens, who are endeavoring to promote harmonious relations between employers and employes by instituting reforms directly affecting the building trades, announced some time ago that the organization would endeavor to bring about by agitation necessary modifications and alterations of the building code to insure proper light, ventilation, bathrooms and sanitary arrangements in the tenement houses in this city. It further said it would appeal to the labor unions for their indorsement of measures for the protection of the workmen engaged in the construction and alteration of buildings. It is now striving for the enactment of a law providing that in all buildings in course of construction there shall be better sanitary arrangements made for the workmen.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the order of the lower court in the action brought by Elizabeth S. Clark to prevent the city from proceeding with the erection of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, in Riverside Drive. The plaintiff and another owner of the property, near Eighty-ninth-st., applied for an injunction, saying that the site selected for the monument was a "public square or place," and is held by the city upon the trust that the same shall be kept open as a public place forever. The city contended that the only easements acquired by owners of adjacent property were those of light, air and access, and that the erection of the monument was a legitimate park use.

The lower court refused to grant an injunction pending the trial. That order the Appellate Division now affirms. The Court did not hand down an opinion.

AMOUNT OF MAIL ROBBERY UNKNOWN.

The Postoffice inspectors are still working assiduously on the theft of the five pouches of registered mail which mysteriously disappeared from the platform of Station H last Monday evening. While Chief Postoffice Inspector King says that there is nothing new that he can make public, it is known that there is hope of an arrest in the case very soon. Superintendent Elliott of the Money Order Department did not think that the loss of the remittances would amount to more than $1,200. It is admitted by the Postoffice authorities that there is no way of telling at present the amount of money and value of articles contained in the missing pouches.

A full Republican vote in this city can be had only when there is a full registration. Register to-day, any time between 7 a. m. and 10 p. m.

POTATO CROP FOR 1900.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—The potato crop of the United States, according to "The Orange Judd Farmer's" final report in its issue of October 20, at the practical completion of harvest, approximates 239,000,000 bushels, or nearly 5,000,000 bushels less than last year and a fairly good yield compared with the average of the last ten years. Extremes in climatic conditions were responsible for holding the crop within bounds. Otherwise the liberal area seeded last spring and the favorable start given the crop would have brought a phenomenally heavy yield. The total area for this crop is placed at 2,897,000 acres, an average yield of 83 bushels an acre, against 82 bushels in 1899, 73 bushels in 1898 and only 64 bushels in 1897, when the crop was 174,000,000 bushels.