TEA GOWN OF GOLD-EMBROIDERED SILK, FUR TRIMMED.

MORE ABOUT INDIANS.

MOST INTERESTING FACTS TOLD OF NEW-YORK'S "BRAVES OF THE FOREST."

WOMEN MISSIONARIES REPORT FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY—MANY SPEECHES MADE—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Thursday morning session of the Woman's National Indian Association opened promptly at 10 o'clock at the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh-st. After the devotional exercises conducted by the president, Mrs. Quinton, of Philadelphia, Miss Haines, of New-York, presented obituary resolutions in memory of Mrs. Maria T. Richards, of Providence, R. I., and Miss H. A. Blatchford, of Troy.

Mrs. Brooks followed with prayer. "The Promised Land" was next rendered by Mrs. Anderson, of New-York.

Mrs. M. C. Frey, president of the Maine Association, who has never before missed a meeting since the organization of the association, was detained by illness, and her report was read by Mrs. J. L. Crie.

In the absence of Miss Mary E. Dewey, president of the Massachusetts Association, Miss Bahn reported the establishment of a boarding school for the Hualapia, and the caring for the interests of the Apache children still in their charge. Mrs. John L. Bussing, president of the Woman's Executive Committee, Domestic Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church, New-York, supplemented this report by the cheering news that the Reformed Church for the first time in a hundred years had taken up the work for the Indians, and had established a new mission in Colony, Oklahoma, under the charge of the Rev. Frank Wright, an educated Choctaw.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

The report from Rhode Island given by Mrs. W. W. Bliss was most interesting. She said that the progress of this mission was a surprise to all. "The teacher, Miss Clark, although born in Canada, ought to have been a New-England woman," said Mrs. Bliss. "Owing to her versatility or faculty—that Yankee characteristic—she has personally directed the putting up of the buildings, wielding the hammer herself when necessary. She built her own stairway, oversees the cultivation of the land, has invested her own money in fruit trees and given ten trees to each Indian who would fence and cultivate a plot of ground for them."

In all this work Miss Clark is ably seconded by the efforts of the Indians themselves.

Mrs. Kinne, of Connecticut, whose personality in the convention is strongly felt, reported progress in the Connecticut branch. She proudly stated the fact that her State was the first to receive and educate Indian girls as trained nurses.

NEW-YORK'S REPORT.

Mrs. Albert S. Bickmore, of the New-York City Association, reported that their work for the last year has been at the Medical Mission at Agua Caliente, in Southern California. This village is the most important of the twenty-eight small reservations set apart for the Indians, constituting the Mission Indians' Agency, which includes about three thousand Indians. Agua Caliente is within Warner's ranch, which comprises 44,000 acres, and includes five different Indian villages. This great estate is still in litigation, the heirs of ex-Governor Downey not yet having succeeded in ejecting these Indians from the rightful ownership of their small reservations.

At Agua Caliente wooden floors have been introduced into nearly every house in the village, a restaurant opened and profitably managed by an Indian woman; trees have been planted, gardens improved and a mill for grinding acorns is provided. Nearly every house in the village is now whitewashed, and all but one have glass windows. With the coming of the light, disorder disappeared and cleanliness followed.

The secretary of the Brooklyn Society, Mrs. F. Van Iderstein, spoke of the New Desert Mission in California. This was established in response to the appeals of the Indians themselves, who petitioned for a resident missionary.

Mrs. C. C. Hine, of New-Jersey, being ill, Mrs. Brooks, of Morristown, reported a continuation of their work among the Moqui Indians and the opening of a new field of work in a second Mesa. Miss Mabel Collins is to be sent to them in order to begin work by the new year. Mrs. Brooks made a plea for Christmas gifts to be sent to this new Mesa mission.

The California report by Miss E. W. Jones was exceedingly bright and interesting, as was also the report from Florida, read by Miss Sara Taylor.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened with prayer by Mrs. Edward Elliott, of New-York. Mrs. Booth, of Connecticut, exhibited some fine Navajo blankets, which were offered for sale for the benefit of the Indian women. Mrs. Douglas H. Stewart, of New-York, sang Gounod's "Forever with the Lord," after which the second president of the Indian Association, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, was enthusiastically received.

She said that when she was a girl in her native New-England, and returning from her first excursion into the outside world, she met her old aunts at the fireside, who responded to her stories of what she had seen by pushing back their glasses on their foreheads and saying: "I want to know!" "Du tell! du tell!"

To-day she was in that same condition. She wanted to know more of this blessed work.

THE NEW-YORK INDIANS.

A paper on the present condition of New-York State Indians, by Miss M. C. Haines, of New-York, gave many facts worthy of consideration. There are at present in New-York five reservations of Indians: Allegheny and Cattaraugus, Oneida, Tonawanda, Tuscarora and St. Regis. At the last census there were resident on these tracts 5,144 persons, among whom are 1,388 children of school age. There are thirty-nine school districts, each with a schoolhouse and teacher, all supported at an expense to the State of $83,000.

There are 80,000 acres of land, but only 25,000 are tilled. There are 1,388 children of school age, but only 325 in attendance. There are fourteen churches, but only 800 members. Not more than 5 per cent speak English. She further said that there was not a single pure-blooded Indian in New-York. They have inherited with the white man's blood all his vices, save the one of covetousness.

Dan Brave, the young Sioux who was graduated at Hampton and is now doing good work among his people in Dakota, reported the formation of a new society among the young Indians yclept "Retired Students and Progressive Indian Association." This departure from Indian custom consists of 100 members, who meet once a month to discuss the welfare of their race.

The reports of the Young People's Department by Miss M. E. Ives, of Connecticut, and of Home Building by Mrs. E. P. Gould, of Pennsylvania, were gratifying in the extreme.

The report on Indian libraries and industries by the chairman of the department, Miss Francis C. Sparhawk, of Massachusetts, emphasized the necessity of distributing literature among the Indians.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, of Maine, chairman of the committee on temperance appeals, dwelt on the necessity of active temperance work among the Indians, whether addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages or not.

RESOLUTIONS.

After a little discussion relative to the meaning of the Curtis bill, the resolutions as adopted stood as follows:

First—That adequate appropriations should be promptly made by Congress for the secular education of all Indian children of school age, and that the plans suggested by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for providing schoolhouses and teachers should also promptly be acted upon, thus rendering it feasible that within the next two years every Indian child of such age may be in school.

Second—That the careful, thorough and business-like methods of the present Superintendent of Indian Education are most commendable, and that we hereby express our hope that he may be retained in office, and that his work may be made more effectual by granting him more power and holding him personally responsible for the efficiency of his department.

Third—That since the Indian falls an easy victim to the rumseller, it is needful that in all States and Territories where Indians reside stringent laws shall be passed for the regulation of the liquor traffic; laws which shall make it practically impossible for spirituous liquors to be sold either to citizen or reservation Indians.

Also, that we earnestly indorse the liquor bill approved by Commissioner Browning, and that it should receive the immediate attention of the National Congress.

Fourth—That adequate legislation should be speedily enacted for the protection of Indians from "land-grabbers" and gamblers, and from the evil influences of "Wild West" shows, and that they should no longer be allowed to leave their homes for the purposes of such "shows."

Fifth—That Congress should speedily pass the Curtis bill, as the surest way to remedy the deplorable conditions now existing in the Indian Territory.

Sixth—Since the work of field matrons has come to be recognized as a most important factor in the general effort to civilize and Christianize Indians—that a larger number of field matrons should be employed, and that they should be supplied with needful and suitable shelter, interpreters, horses, forage, harness and vehicles; also medicines, cloth and other needful appliances for the treatment and care of the sick, with food and fuel for the same, and that, in the above respects, the field matrons should be placed upon the same footing with the agency physician and farmers.

Seventh—That our thanks are hereby tendered to the present Administration for the extension of Civil Service regulations over all positions in the Indian service below that of agent, and that, as the crowning reform needed, legislation should at once be secured for the appointment of the permanent Commission on Indian Affairs recommended by President Cleveland and the Secretary of the Interior, thus providing for the retention in that service of all competent and faithful Indian officials, but that these should be retained only until Indian citizenship and the operation of common laws are practically adequate for the civilization and protection of native-born Indians.

Eighth—That in declining to accept further financial assistance from the United States Government for mission purposes, the missionary societies and Christian people everywhere have placed themselves under greater obligations than ever before to provide the necessary funds with which to carry on the religious training of the Indian race, and that the officers of the various mission boards would do well to confer together, suggest practicable means and formulate definite plans for increasing the contributions from the churches for this purpose.

The evening programme included an address by the Rev. Dr. Robert MacArthur on "Our Gospel Duty to Indians," an address, "What Christianity Does for Indians," by the Rev. Dr. Harsha, and one by the Rev. Dr. King, on "Our Law Duty to Indians."

GLEANINGS BY THE WAY.

"Jeanne d'Arc" was the subject of a very interesting lecture delivered this week by the Rev. C. P. H. Nason, of Philadelphia, in Association Hall, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Sheltering Arms Nursery. Each prominent epoch in the life of the French heroine was illustrated by beautiful stereopticon views in colors, and the chronological arrangement of dates and facts gathered while the lecturer was in France showed a scholarly familiarity with the subject.

The Hon. Robert Maclay, president of the Board of Education, has just presented 700 silver badges to as many pupils of Grammar School No. 7, all of these children being members of the Anti-Cigarette League. This was in fulfilment of a promise made by the president to present a complete set of badges to the school having the largest Anti-Cigarette League in the city.

The parents of four truants were reprimanded yesterday morning by Magistrate Crane at Yorkville Court for failing to send their children to school. The case was brought into court by Mrs. Mary R. E. Alger, the first female truant officer appointed.

Mrs. Evelyne Hilliard gave the first of a series of four readings yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Samuel Valentine, No. 44 East Sixty-seventh-st. The other readings will be given on January 12, at Mrs. Horace Porter's, No. 277 Madison-ave.; January 27, at Mrs. Paul Cravath's, No. 107 East Thirty-ninth-st., and at Mrs. A. B. Stone's, No. 150 West Fifty-ninth-st.

The Christ Church fair, which has been held at the Knapp Mansion, in Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, ended last night, and has been a very successful one. Last night a musical programme was given by Mrs. E. G. Hoyce, soprano, and Miss Alice Drummond, mandolin. Promenade music was furnished by Schneider and Zott.

DOLLS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

The bazaar of the Professional Woman's League continues its interest for the public and its success for its managers. Last night Laura Bellini sang, and to-night Miss Effie Stewart is to sing and auction off her own doll, Santuzza. John Drew is also expected to be present to sell at auction Carmen, the Nethersole doll. On Saturday night Pauline Hall is expected to sing, and "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge will sell "Miss Columbia" to the highest bidder. She is the patriotically attired dolly who is mounted on the bicycle in the window.

"We are doing splendidly," said Mrs. Ida Jeffries Goodfriend, when she was asked about the success of the bazaar. "Camille D'Arville auctioned her doll on Wednesday night, and it brought $110. The doll is still over there on the booth, and looks more smiling and brilliant than ever."

Mrs. Goodfriend, as music manager for the bazaar, has added much to the pleasure and attractiveness of the evenings. Noted singers have nightly delighted the throngs of visitors.

Tiffany & Co.

will keep their establishment open in the evening from Monday, the 14th inst., until Christmas.

Union Square, New York.

VOTE FOR A COLLEGE TROPHY.

FEATURES OF THE FAIR IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

The ladies' fair which is to be held at Sherry's this afternoon and evening for the benefit of the building fund of the Children's Surgical Hospital of this city is awakening unusual interest among charitably disposed New-York men and women. It is expected that a large number will attend it, and that the fair will be the means of materially strengthening the finances of the hospital. A feature of the occasion will be the voting for the most popular of this year's college football teams, and a handsome cup is to be awarded to the successful contestant. Many of the votes for this trophy have been bought in advance, so that the contest is likely to prove of decided benefit, from a financial point of view. The young women who are to act as spon-

CUP FOR THE MOST POPULAR COLLEGE.

sors for the different colleges competing are trying to have as many of the players as possible present.

A dolls' ward of little cripples in charge of maidens dressed as modern trained nurses and an X-ray exhibition are also to be features of the fair.

The chairmen of the various committees are Mrs. D. N. Nedwill, Mrs. Thomas R. Van Buren, Mrs. Charles W. Colton, Mrs. Ritter, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt De Forest, Mrs. Edward J. Bermingham, Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, Mrs. Frank S. Davis, Mrs. M. L. Hahn, Mrs. J. Shepherd Clark, Mrs. Samuel Milliken and Miss Beatrice Wright.

The Children's Surgical Hospital is the only institution in the city devoted solely to the free treatment of all the surgical diseases of infants and children. It has no endowment fund, but is supported by contributions. The officers and attending physicians give their services free of charge. The Hospital Building is at Kingsbridge Road and Nineteenth-ave., and the Out Door Department at No. 246 East Fifty-ninth-st.

GOING ON TO-DAY.

The fair for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children, which opened yesterday in the new Manhattan Hotel, Madison-ave. and Forty-second-st., will close to-morrow afternoon. The fancy articles are beautiful and the exhibition of miniatures and fans is exceptionally fine.

The Christmas sale being held in the schoolroom of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 108 West Forty-first-st., will close this evening at 10 o'clock.

The second meeting of the Universalist Women's Alliance will be held in the Church of Our Father, Grand-ave. and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, this morning at 11 o'clock. The subject for consideration will be the "Education of Children in the Church, Home and School."

Mrs. W. S. Townsend is chairman of the committee which has chosen this subject for discussion. Mrs. Franklin Hooper will read a paper on "The Religious Education of Children." Mrs. Edwards will read a paper on "The Kindergarten," and Miss Jennie Grimes will present a class in kindergarten.

Mrs. Benjamin Kenyon will speak of "Public School Education," and Mrs. Alvah G. Brown will discuss the interesting subject of "Literature for Children."

This Woman's Alliance is something new in the Universalist Church. It is, however, similar to that which has been held by the Unitarians for many years. The alliance is a large organization, embracing New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and the suburbs of these cities.

It was formed for the purpose of awakening and sustaining an abiding interest in religion and philanthropy and for securing a more united and effective action in the advancement of Universalism. The next meeting will be held on January 8, 1897, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth-ave. and West Forty-fifth-st., New-York.

The Education Committee of Chiropean will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Daniel Simmons, No. 97 Lee-ave., Brooklyn. Mrs. Henry A. Powell, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, is chairman of this committee. Mrs. Harnett will give a paper on "Education in India," a subject upon which she is well informed, as she lived in India for years and made a study of some characteristic features of that country. Other members of the committee will talk upon "Modern Methods in Education."

The Christmas sale being conducted by the ladies of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 108 West Forty-first-st., is proving very successful. One of the most attractive tables is that of the Daughters of St. Luke, and the daughters are little girls and young misses, who have made nearly all of the pretty articles to be found on their table. The 50-cent suppers have proved an especial feature. Other refreshments may be had at all hours. The fair closes to-night.

Ian Maclaren will lecture this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, in the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, on the subject, "The Sentiment of the Scot." He will give extracts from three of his most popular works. This morning he lectures at the Waldorf at 11 o'clock on "Robert Burns."

The Philomel Society will give a tea this afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at No. 126 West Sixty-sixth-st.

The Woman's West End Auxiliary will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at No. 102 West Eighty-second-st.

Mrs. Mercedes Leigh, Miss Elise Lathrop and Miss Helen Lathrop will give a reading and musical this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Waldorf, Fifth-ave. and Thirty-third-st.

Miss Beaston will lecture this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Hess, No. 82 West Sixty-eighth-st. The subject will be "Abigail Adams and Revolutionary Days," and the lecture is the fourth in the series of six that Miss Beaston is giving on "The Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days."

The alumnae of the Normal College will entertain their friends this afternoon from 3 until 5 o'clock at their December reception, in the Alumnae Library, Park-ave. and Sixty-eighth-st.

The Alpha Beta Gamma Society will have a debate this afternoon on the question, "Is a High Tariff Expedient for American Prosperity?" Miss Elinta Straus and Miss Edith Ryttenberg are on the affirmative side, and Miss Evelyn Hughes and Miss Lottie Baxter are on the negative. A general discussion will follow.

The Woman's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn meets this morning at 10:30 o'clock at No. 204 Livingston-st.

LAUGHTER, THEN TEARS.

"DOCTOR OF THE OLD SCHOOL," READ BY IAN MACLAREN YESTERDAY.

HE CONVINCED HIS AUDIENCE THAT NONE OF THE SCENES IN HIS BOOK ARE OVERDRAWN—EVERY STATE CLAIMS DR. McCLURE.

The new ballroom at the Waldorf was crowded yesterday morning with "Bonnie Brier Bush" enthusiasts, who wanted to hear the author of it read one of its most charming tales, "A Doctor of the Old School," and all of them must have gone away with a deeper interest than ever in this "beloved physician." Dr. Watson's manner of reading is perfectly natural and simple, with nothing elocutionary about it; but it was so effective that the audience was either laughing or crying most of the time, while the interest was greatly increased by explanations of the various localisms and remarks in justification of the parts that had been thought overdrawn.

One of these is the crossing of the ford, and Dr. Watson said he had himself crossed a ford at which an incident similar to the one he has described took place. An eminent physician and a country doctor were the actors, and the former used language much plainer than anything he (Dr. Watson) had ventured to put into his book.

Regarding other medical matters in his writings, Dr. Watson said:

"I don't want you to think I am a mere ignorant layman, writing these things from my inner consciousness. You must remember that a clergyman sees a great deal of sickness, but in order to make sure that there should be no inaccuracies in my book I had my book revised by a physician whose name is known both in America and England. By his advice I shortened the time of Annie Mitchel's operation. I had allowed an hour and a half, but he said an hour would be enough, and I was so glad on Tammas's account.

"One reviewer was greatly scandalized at my treating typhoid fever with cold water. I think he was writing from his inner consciousness, and when I read such things I always have five minutes of absolutely sinless enjoyment."

Speaking of Sir George's farewell to Dr. McClure, and his solicitude about the antiseptic dressings, Dr. Watson said that when his countrymen got very near the verge and were in danger of falling over, they always took "antiseptic precautions."

Before beginning the reading the Doctor gave a little introduction, explaining the moral of the story.

"Immediately after the publication of this work of a new and unskilled writer," he said, "I began to receive letters, and am still receiving them, from people who are sure that they know the original Dr. McClure. These letters come from all parts of the world—from New South Wales, New-Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope, from all parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, and from the United States. In fact, it would appear that there is not a State in the Union where Dr. McClure is not alive to-day. I have just had a communication from one of the Western States declaring that all of my other correspondents are wrong, for they have the real, genuine Dr. McClure out there. Surely this unanimous testimony to the heroism and unselfishness of a great profession is a new proof that the goodness of the world is more than we have ever imagined or believed. It establishes our faith in man and in the Eternal, and this is the moral of the story."

Dr. Watson will repeat his lecture on "Robert Burns," by request, this morning at the Waldorf, beginning at 11 o'clock. It will be his last appearance, and he will devote the proceeds to the Scotch poor, under the supervision of the St. Andrews Society.

Many prominent people were present yesterday, among them being Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Professor Fisher and Dr. Wayland Maynard.

Owing to the hour at which the lectures are given, the audiences are made up almost entirely of women.

Stamford, Conn., is looking forward most eagerly to hear Ian Maclaren give readings from "The Annals of Drumtochty" this evening, in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Watson goes there under the auspices of Miss Aiken's school, to speak to the pupils of the school and their friends, including the pupils of several neighboring schools.

MILLIONS OF BABIES.

DR. POTTER, DR. MARKOE AND MR. RIIS TELL WONDERFUL STORIES ABOUT THE NEEDS OF THE CITY'S DAY NURSERIES.

The meeting at the home of Mrs. Parsons, No. 666 Fifth-ave., yesterday afternoon, in the interests of the Bryson Day Nursery, was largely attended by the fashionable people who wish the nursery to continue. Bishop Potter made the opening address, in which he advanced the idea of our being responsible, in a greater or less degree, for the condition of the poor and helpless. There are various ways of killing people besides forcibly and brutally murdering them.

"Kindly care and attention," Dr. Potter said, "fresh air, sunshine, cleanliness and good, wholesome food are necessary for the health and life of babies and small children, and of poor mothers who have to leave their homes all day in order to earn a livelihood.

"Were it not for the day nurseries, where these helpless little ones can be received and cared for, they would scarcely survive the ills and perils of neglected childhood."

The Bryson Nursery will have to move from its present quarters, at No. 125 St. Mark's Place, Tompkins Square and Avenue A, and it is imperative for the nursery to have a home of its own. Twenty-five thousand dollars is needed for a permanent home, and the Bishop seemed to take it as a matter of course that that sum would be secured. He was followed by Dr. James Markoe, who gave some interesting statistics showing the mortality among children and babies of the poor.

Statistics of 1891 developed the fact that in 37,000 tenement-houses there were a million babies and over one hundred thousand children under five years of age. The death-rate is 86 per cent.

The doctor mentioned a case under his own observation of five children sleeping in a closet 4 feet square.

The day nurseries of New-York are a blessing to the babies and little ones of the poor, and he considered no charity more beautiful and helpful than the one that gathers in and cares for these unfortunate little creatures.

Jacob Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives" and a philanthropist, followed Dr. Markoe in a very interesting talk. He urged the need of caring for the poor, and gave graphic pictures, both pathetic and amusing, of his experiences with the waifs and wanderers of all ages and sizes in this great city.

Among those present were Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Benjamin Wells, Mrs. V. G. Hall, Miss Gibbes, B. G. Wells, Dr. Partridge, Mrs. C. L. Ludlow, Mrs. F. G. Swann, Mrs. H. de B. Parsons, Mrs. F. de B. Wissmann, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. Henry Parish, jr., Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Mrs. Thomas Barber, Mrs. R. R. Livingston, Mrs. Harry P. Loomis, Mrs. Francis Delafield and Mrs. P. M. Bryson.

The following circular, issued by the managers of the Bryson Day Nursery, explains the present needs:

After ten years of active service the usefulness of the Bryson Day Nursery is seriously threatened unless prompt aid is rendered, and this at a time when its efficiency is greater than at any previous period, the number of children benefited having more than doubled during the last few years. The facts are these: The Bryson Day Nursery has occupied the ground floor of the Wilson Industrial School (No. 125 St. Mark's Place, corner of Tompkins Square and Avenue A) for ten years, free of rental until last year.

The situation is perfect; for, while in the heart of the tenement district, the open space affords abundant sunlight and air, and in the spring, summer and autumn the children are able to play in the shade of the trees. The accommodations are, however, wholly inadequate. It is impossible to comply with many of the regulations imposed by the Board of Health. The existing permit, which makes the nursery possible, was granted only on condition of removal as soon as the necessary funds could be raised. We must move, but cannot move far. The poor we help are round about us, and the open playground, which means so much for health and recreation, is at our doors. We must own our own home, and own it here. This will cost $25,000. We have raised $5,000 toward this amount, and $20,000 more is needed.

The work is practical. Who so deserving of help as those willing to help themselves? The Bryson Day Nursery, by taking charge of their little ones, renders it possible for poor mothers to go out to work. Then our educational labors begin, and by kindergarten methods the minds of the children are cared for and developed.

The daily attendance is frequently over fifty, the limit allowed us at present by the Board of Health. Total for the year, 11,559. The ages of the children range from one month to seven years.

In the name of the little ones, whose lives we are trying to shape to higher ends, and of the grateful mothers, whose hardships are lightened by our aid, we ask your liberal assistance.

Checks and money should be sent to the treasurer, Jessie Taylor Phillips, No. 149 West Forty-seventh-st.

THE CLARISSA RADCLIFFE NOT DAMAGED.

The British steamer Clarissa Radcliffe, while making for this port early yesterday morning, lost her bearings and went ashore on Great South Beach, opposite Bellport, Long Island. The men of the Lone Hill Life Saving Station got a line over the vessel, but the crew refused to leave her. Instead they began lightening her by throwing a portion of the cargo of coal overboard. Wrecking tugs went to her aid, and she was pulled off the bottom and proceeded on her way to this city, having sustained no damage. The Radcliffe sailed from Penarthon November 24.

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Silver in the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the HOLIDAYS.

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Everything needed for the table.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER
HARPER'S BAZAR

By MARION HARLAND.
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A Serial Story in Three Parts.

By MARY E. WILKINS.
"An Unlucky Christmas"
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THE CHRISTMAS DINNER PREPARED AND SERVED.
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THE TRYING NEW SLEEVE.

MUSHROOM SHAPES NOT SO BECOMING AS THEY ARE STYLISH—EXQUISITE GOWNS.

Sleeves are a very important consideration just now. Almost every one found the large sleeves becoming, but some of the present shapes are exceedingly trying. The mushroom shape that dressmakers here frequently make use of is hardly ever seen on French dresses, although it has obtained considerable vogue in England.

It is essentially ugly and invariably unbecoming, consisting of one short puff at the top of a long, tight sleeve. A French dressmaker gives it as a rule that sleeves, to be pretty, should either be of the gigot shape or else quite tight to the shoulder, where bows of ribbon, drapery in connection with the waist, or gathered epaulettes or a fichu-like trimming of the bodice, are all pretty. A dress cut low on the shoulders, with deep revers extending over the arms, has a very becoming effect.

A gown of great elegance made in this way is of gray satin; the sleeves are entirely tight-fitting and come only to the elbow, where they are finished with a fold of gray tulle, a "gros noeud" on the side and a half circle of a lace frill at the back. The upper bodice is tight-fitting, cut very low en coeur in the neck, and has large revers, back and front, of rose-colored velvet, which meet on the shoulder, where they flare out over the arms and are then graduated to a point just above the deep-draped corselet belt of black satin. On either side of the point are two disk buttons of Straus diamonds. The black satin belt is only in front, the sides of the gown being cut princess shape. The second dart runs up to the shoulder and is covered—as are also the edges of the belt—with folds of gray tulle. This is fastened just below the belt with a knot, and then, continuing down the skirt on either side of the front breadth, knotted again with a boullée knot about half way down, and then hangs loose to the hem of the skirt.

The high-necked plastron inside the low-cut gray bodice is of rose-colored satin to match the velvet revers, and the neck is finished with a band of rose-colored velvet. A cascade of lace to match that on the sleeves falls over the collar at the back.

A very chic little frock for a young girl is of blue and white check silk. The upper part of the blouse bodice is made with four pleats, the upper one forming a short yoke, and the other three—one under the other—reaching to just below the breast. Across the shoulders are short bands of white satin ribbon, finished with moulinet bows a few inches below the shoulders on the seam of the sleeves. The collar and belt are also of white satin, the latter having a moulinet bow on the left side. The skirt has a pretty trimming at the head of the hem. It consists of white satin ribbon run in and out of the buttonhole-stitched slits—cut for the purpose—the same width as the ribbon. The trimming is finished with a small moulinet bow on each breadth.

TAILOR-MADE GOWNS.

French tailor-made gowns are apt to be more becoming than the English gowns, as the waists are nearly always relieved by a little "imagination," as they fanciffully term it.

A very pretty costume designed by a Parisian tailleur des dames is of plum-colored cloth, lined with a yellow-flowered silk. On the skirt about two inches apart are long tabs, made of black mohair braid, about one inch wide. Two of these braids are run up from the hem vertically—side by side—touching each other for about five inches, and then join in a point. A second row of the same trimming is placed just above the first row, each tab coming between the two below.

The bodice consists, first, of a smoothly fitting corsage of the yellow-flowered silk, with a gored collar, apparently all in one piece, without an opening, the latter being on the shoulder. Over this is a bolero of the cloth, cut with a very low round neck. It is very short under the arms, where it is rounded up to meet in front like the lower part of a heart. It is trimmed with tabs like the skirt, put on horizontally, and pointed at both ends. Other tabs come out across from the seam under the arms, and are laid on diagonally across the shoulders of the cloth, with gigot sleeves of the bolero. There is a similar trimming on the lower forearm.

GOWNS A LA MODE.

In the way of evening gowns quite à la mode nothing can give a better idea than a description of two lovely dinner dresses which bear the still magic signature of "Worth."

The first is a rose-colored damask, the front breadth opening on either side on a rose-colored satin petticoat, which is covered at the opening on either side with five moulinet bows of wide satin ribbon. The bows are composed of loops of three different shades of pink. From the top one, which is at least eight inches below the waist, a ribbon is drawn up to the belt. The belt is also the ribbon, slightly draped to mark the round point of the bodice. It fastens on the side in a bow. The low-cut bodice is entirely covered with rare point d'Alençon. The upper line is cut under the arms and slightly curved up in front. This, of course, would make it too low if it were not for the tulle draped above it. The same tulle forms the very short sleeves. Over the left shoulder, above the sleeve, is laid a trail of large purple velvet clematis.

The other gown is for a handsome, middle-aged matron, and is of a heavy, silver-gray broché silk, embossed with ears of silver-gray wheat. The skirt opens in front over a white satin petticoat embroidered with silver. The front of the low-necked bodice is also cut open in a V, with revers of frilled lace, and shows a front of point de Venise. The gray sleeves are short, and the arms are veiled with tightly gathered tulle.

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MISSION GIRLS' WORK.

THE BUTTERFLIES' CARNIVAL GIVEN AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MISSION.

The Girls' Club of St. Bartholomew's Mission, No. 230 East Forty-second-st., gave last night a Titania, or "The Butterflies' Carnival." The money secured goes into the Girls' Club Fund.

The Girls' Club is in three divisions. The senior club, for young women over seventeen years of age; the junior club, for girls over fourteen years of age, and the afternoon club, for schoolgirls. In the afternoon class girls are taught to cook, crochet, embroider, and to sew on the machine. The evening class has taken up typewriting and stenography, bookkeeping, arithmetic, dressmaking, cooking, millinery, embroidery, drawn work and system dressmaking.

GIRLS' CLUBROOM, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

The initiation fee is 25 cents and the monthly dues are 25 cents. A member can join any class and enjoy the use of the clubroom and library; she can also have access to the music drill, attend the lectures, talks and entertainments. But if she wishes to take up other studies she must pay 40 cents a month extra.

The music drill is one of the great attractions of the club. The teacher is constantly introducing some new and attractive feature. After the drill is over the members go down into the hall and dance or play games for half an hour before the club disbands for the evening.

Once a week the girls meet, together with the president, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, and discuss some topic of the day.

Saturday evening the girls of the "Helping Hand Society" devote to helping others in some way. One evening every week a class of girls is taken to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The girls are rejoicing over the return of Miss M. E. Clark, their house mother, who has been away for rest.

INSTRUCTION IN LAW SCHOOLS.

Albany, Dec. 10.—The Board of Regents will meet next Thursday. On that day a hearing will be given by the Institutions Committee on the proposed change in the rules to make 1,000 hours of instruction by lectures the minimum for law schools giving the degree of LL. B. The Buffalo and New-York law schools will be affected by the change. The demand for the change comes from institutions that give at least 1,000 hours of lectures in their courses.