BOATING COSTUME OF WHITE SERGE, TRIMMED WITH BLUE BRAID.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

OVER ONE HUNDRED LITTLE ONES WERE OBLIGED TO GIVE UP THEIR VACATION YESTERDAY.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WERE ACCOMMODATED—BITTER TEARS SHED BY THE UNFORTUNATE ONES—THE HEALTH HOME.

The Children's Aid Society took the largest party of the season to its summer home at Bath Beach yesterday morning, though it did not plan to do so. The parties always tend to grow larger as the season advances. Early in the summer it is hard to find as many guests for the Home as it is capable of entertaining, but as the children come back and tell their friends what a glorious time they have had the latter find out what organizations are likely to send parties to the Home, and with commendable prudence they contrive to put themselves in the way of getting a share of such benefits as are going. They even manage to slip in without any excuse at all, and this is how a hundred more children than the place could accommodate happened to arrive at the Home yesterday. Of course they had to go back, and of course tears were the result, though the overflow was allowed to stay till the middle of the afternoon, and was made as happy as possible. Others, particularly the smaller ones, cried because they had to stay, and altogether the situation would have been too much for any nerves less accustomed to such scenes than those of Mr. Schlegel, the agent of transportation.

Four hundred and seventy children were taken to the Home, and one hundred and twenty were sent back. The ordinary capacity of the Home is 320, but it was stretched a little to meet the necessity. The lucky 350 will remain till the end of the week, returning on Saturday afternoon. Special "cases," such as are particularly in need of the benefits of the Home, will be noted by those in charge, and will, if possible, be allowed to return for another week, or perhaps two.

CASH GIRLS IN THE BAND.

Most of the children came from the different schools of the society, but a number were from other sources. Sixteen were cash girls from Hearn's. These were all lodged in the same cottage, and, as they know each other, are looking forward to a glorious time, although one, shortly after her arrival, was heard to complain bitterly because there was no place where she could buy candy and the article was not included in the bill of fare.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

Besides this party, another, consisting of mothers and babies to the number of 125, were taken to the Health Home, at Coney Island. The infants were all sick or ailing, and during their stay of a week or longer will have skilled medical care and good nursing. This Home was established by D. Willis Jones, and different cottages have been erected by Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Haxtun, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Robert Goelet and E. P. Fabbri. Mrs. Brace is the present successful matron.

The Summer Home was established in 1874 through the generosity of Mrs. A. P. Stokes, and was enlarged in 1881, when A. B. Stone presented to the society four acres of ground and various buildings at Bath Beach. There are now more than half a dozen buildings within the society's inclosure. At the entrance is a gateway and library building, built by J. Hooker Hamersley, and containing, besides the library, a prettily furnished room, with a number of little couches for the children to rest on when they are tired with play. Further in is the cottage of the superintendent, Charles R. Fry; a lovely little cottage for boys, built by John Jacob Astor; a cottage for cripple, built by Mrs. Benjamin Haxtun, and a large building containing a kitchen and dining-rooms for the whole colony, a couple of large dormitories and a pavilion, where the children play in rainy weather and dance whenever they feel inclined. The upper part of the boy's cottage contains the bathhouses, and a separate building provides what closet room is needed for the guests during a week's stay. The children are all tagged when they arrive, and a corresponding tag is placed on their baggage.

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE CHILDREN.

In addition to the bathing, a number of artificial amusements are provided for the children, so that there is no danger of their finding time hang heavy on their hands. They have a merry-go-round, forty swings, a pinwheel and a camera-obscura.

The dining-rooms are one of the features of the place, and the tables are different from those used anywhere else. They were invented by Mr. Fry and consist of perfect circles, with a stand in the centre, to be used as a sideboard, and an opening just wide enough to let the children and the waitress get inside. Each one seats about fifty. The meals are managed with the most perfect system, so that 250 are fed with as much apparent ease as if there were only ten. The first meal served yesterday, like the first meal served to each party, was an experiment; for, if the caretakers did not keep their eyes open, some of the little ones would starve to death before the end of the week. This is because of religious scruples against eating certain kinds of food. There are Roman Catholics who won't touch meat on Friday, Hebrews who wont eat pork at any time, and more orthodox Hebrews who reject everything having butter on it. As soon as the Hebrews are identified, they are placed at a separate table, and get no more ham sandwiches or pork and beans. This group is again sub-divided into those who will eat butter and those who won't, and the second group has its sandwiches served without butter.

WEDDINGS.

A pretty wedding took place on Sunday morning at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement, when George E. Gaumer, a well-known carriage builder of Urbana, Ohio, and Miss Agnes Martha Kunath, of Neustadt, Saxony, Germany, were married. The bride arrived at this port on Friday on the Columbia, of the Hamburg-American Line, and was met by the bridegroom and his friends. The pastor of the church, the Rev. F. H. Knubel, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Gaumer left here on Monday morning for an extended wedding trip through various parts of the United States, and will make their home at Urbana.

Mrs. Sue Phillips Brown, of Owensboro, Ky., was married yesterday afternoon to John Tweedy, of Danbury, Conn., at Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh-st. The Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, the associate pastor, officiated. Only a few intimate friends were present. The witnesses were C. Chandler Bailey and Mrs. A. Margaret Willson, of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Bailey and Miss Price, the latter a niece of the bride, were also present. The bridegroom is a well-known manufacturer in Danbury. The bride was one of the women commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago. She also took an active part in the Commercial Travellers' Fair, held not long ago in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy will go to Saratoga and then to Nantucket. They will make their home in Danbury.

HOUSE-HOLD TALKS

HOW TO SAVE THE FIRE BY USING THE GAS STOVE.

In the damp, depressing days of sultry August any contrivance which lessens the amount of heat within doors is welcome. Wise housekeepers do not attempt to keep up the rigid routine of work in these days of the Dog Star. They manage to do the baking of the week on ironing day, when it is necessary to have a hot fire in the range or laundry stove, and on Saturday, when such a fire is a necessity to insure a supply of hot water for the regular weekly cleaning of the house. These two days of range heat should be enough. On the other days, a small gasoline, kerosene, or gas stove should be used, and will be found sufficient for all the cooking for an ordinary family.

A semi-weekly supply of soup stock should be made on baking days and stored in the refrigerator, to be used as needed. Many varieties of soups may be prepared in half an hour with stock on hand. Heavy roasts are unsuitable for hot weather.

A chicken, fricasseed or cooked with rice, or a lamb potpie, with the lightest, most delicious of dumplings, and many other excellent meat dishes may be cooked on a single cover of a gasoline or oil stove. Two covers are sufficient to cook the vegetables and make the soup, for two or even three, vegetables may be cooked over one cover with a succession of closely fitting steamers.

The salad for dinner requires no heat. The dessert for a summer dinner should be something cold, which can be prepared in the cool hours of the early morning and left in a refrigerator or packed in ice until ready to serve. Thus, it may be seen that an intelligent worker may prepare quite an elaborate and delicious summer dinner with a certain degree of comfort on the hottest of August days.

With our new-fangled ideas we have come to believe that we must pose in state even in our kitchen, and the old-fashioned summer kitchen is not fine enough for us; so it has gone out of use. It was an excellent institution, however, and it will save time, heat and labor to have the summer stove in such a room, adjacent to the kitchen, rather than in it, and therefore contiguous to the living rooms of the house.

The best room for a summer kitchen is a one-story addition, built without lath or plaster, and "ceiled" with boards finished in oil. Such a room is all the better for its purpose, in the country, if it has a "penthouse" roof. The chimney may be located on the highest side, and need not be placed on a stone or brick foundation, as in the rest of the house. Such a kitchen as this does not require the same fastidious care as the indoor kitchen. It is cooler, because it is not lathed and plastered, and it is altogether better for the purpose of summer cooking. In the country, where there is sufficient ground room, such a kitchen would not cost over $50 or $75. In many houses there is a room which may be made to answer the purpose of a cooking-room in summer and of a storeroom for wood in winter.

In a simple summer kitchen of this kind, one does not fear to use an oil stove. In spite of the greatest care, even the best oil stove is a somewhat disagreeable article, with a predisposition to smoke and become odorous.

The gasoline stove is a great improvement on it, because it is as cleanly as a gas stove, but it is so dangerous in the hands of a careless person that insurance companies refuse, except at special rates, to insure buildings where it is used. An electric stove would no doubt be the most desirable for summer, if it could be run by a simple battery in the house, as our doorbells are, but such a stove has yet to be invented.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured has recently established a branch in Philadelphia, which has been full of interest from the start. The work began in a circle of King's Daughters. Then the Boys' Brigade of Philadelphia asked the circle to take charge of their classes. Soon there were four classes formed. One was composed entirely of girls, one of both girls and boys and two of boys. Forty girls and sixty-four boys attended the lectures; fifty-six took the examination, fifty being boys and six being girls. Only two failed to pass. Thirty-two lectures were given, fifty-four diplomas were given and eleven silver pins sold. Active work will be taken up in the fall, and the organization will be called the Pennsylvania Branch.

The society in New-York City will begin work early in September. Any one wishing to join should write to the secretary, Henry H. Truman, United Charities Building, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st.

ICE WATER PERAMBULATORS

CHARITY WORK BEING DONE BY THE MODERATION SOCIETY.

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE DRINK AT ONE FOUNTAIN DURING A HOT DAY.

The Moderation Society made its 272d distribution of wild and cut flowers at Paradise Park (Five Points) on Saturday afternoon. The wagons, with their fragrant loads, reached the park at 2:30 p. m. and created a great sensation amid the missions, tenements and slums of the district. It did not take long to dispose of the posies, but by the time the society's agents had departed Paradise Park began to think that its name was a most suitable one, after all.

The Moderation Society of New-York City is doing a quiet yet far-reaching charity, that blesses and cools and comforts many a worn and weary passer during the long, hot summer days. The society was organized in 1879, and its daily distribution of free ice-water is an especial feature of its relief work. In a talk with Sylvester Lyon, the founder of the society and its present vice-president and manager, a Tribune reporter learned of the broad scope of the work.

"That free ice-water fountain at the Postoffice," said Mr. Lyon, "uses from a ton to a ton and a half of ice every summer day, and it is estimated that thirty thousand people stop there during a hot day and quench their thirst. Temperance people have also estimated that the free ice-water prevents many a man from going to the saloons and buying beer and stronger drinks. According to Alderman Ketcham, these cups of ice-water prevent at least a thousand glasses of rum."

"Have you other fountains?" "We have one at Five Points that is a blessing to that neighborhood. When we first decided to have one there, we were ridiculed. People said the saloons would break it up. We put men to watch the fountain, but no one ever attempted to harm it; its value seemed to be recognized from the first. There ought to be fifty or more of these free ice-water fountains in the city.

WOMEN INTERESTED.

"Last week the women of Brooklyn had a fountain placed in Washington Square. It has ice water for people and city water for horses. The movement is surely spreading in different parts of the country; the Providence women have put up twenty of these fountains this summer, Pawtucket women have put them up, and Baltimore, Atlanta and other cities are investing in them, realizing their need and excellence. The city ought to take the matter in hand and place these fountains throughout the poorer and more crowded districts, where the suffering from heat is frightful in the summer.

"We have one of the fountains at Tompkins Square also, and the free ice-water perambulators distribute the cooling fluid in many thickly settled portions of the city. The Greater New-York Commission has promised us to look into the matter of establishing the free fountains, and acknowledges their excellence."

"What is the cost of a fountain like the one at the Postoffice?"

"About $50. It is a good investment. It is an interesting and pathetic sight to see men, women and children flocking to the perambulators on their daily rounds through the tenement-house districts of Mulberry Bend and Cherry Hill. And sometimes we go through to Chinatown. Crowds wait on the corners, and half-clothed gaunt-looking women and children bring broken pitchers and cups and battered tin cans in which to receive the cold water and take it up to some fever-burned baby or older invalid lying sweltering far up in some hot, airless back room in a crowded tenement-house.

"Little mothers, staggering under the weight of heavy babies, hurry to the free ice-water wagons and eagerly receive a cooling portion, which the fretting, teething, heat-oppressed babies scramble for and crow and coo over, holding out tiny, grimy little fingers toward the tin cups.

"It is after midnight when the last ice melts and the perambulators go away."

DISTRIBUTION OF FLOWERS.

"What about your distribution of flowers at Paradise Park?"

"Every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock our Moderation people go down there with a wagon piled with boxes and baskets of beautiful flowers, which are sent in to us every week by the kind and thoughtful women and young people of Coxsackie, Stuyvesant, Newburg, Nyack, Scarborough, Yonkers, Glen Cove, Islip, Orange, Great Barrington, Mass., and other places.

"The children and grown people gather there at the bandstand, and there are hundreds of the poor little tots. Many of them have never been out of the city, and have never seen a flower growing on its native heath. They go almost wild over the lovely, fragrant blossoms, and the women who go down to distribute them stand inside the railing, so as to be able to manage the crowd. At the first distribution two big policemen had to assist in keeping the little mob within bounds. The distributors told the children that the flowers would keep fresh longer if they would receive them in clean hands, and now a great improvement is seen in the color of the little fingers reaching out so eagerly for the only bright and beautiful things that drop into their grasp."

"Do you give out clothing and food to these poor little waifs?"

"Yes, and to their mothers and families. In the winter we give out many a box and barrel of good, warm clothing to old and young—men, women, children and babies. We also give food and coal. So much is needed in this great, overcrowded city, and so many are half-clothed and less than half-fed. Wherever we hear of a case of need, wherever we find one ourselves, we immediately set to work to relieve the pressing want. There is no red tape in our society. Necessity gets whatever we may have for its alleviation."

"Is your society supported by voluntary contributions?"

"Yes. We are always thankful to receive aid. Many of our best and most tireless helpers we have never seen.

WOMEN WHO SEND FLOWERS.

"Here are the names of a few of the good women who send every week flowers, clothes and other needed articles; we have never seen them, and do not know them personally."

Among the names in the flower directory are Mrs. J. M. Mead, of Norwalk, Conn.; Miss Frances Hopkins, of Great Barrington, Mass.; Mrs. O. Dewey and the W. C. T. U., of Great Barrington; Miss Vinah Edwards and Mrs. E. B. Plass, of Coxsackie, N. Y., and Mrs. John Mason and the King's Daughters, of Islip. Great Barrington has sent over six thousand bouquets, besides coal and clothing for the winter.

A little girl of Coxsackie—Berna Edwards, not quite fourteen years old—went around among the neighbors and church members and collected a box of clothes and quilts and sent it herself. The society used to have its rooms at No. 21 Park Row, but it is now located at No. 34 Park Row, where Mr. Lyon is in daily charge.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just noticed in an article on city playgrounds for the children a short description of the playground at Thirty-seventh-st. and Seventh-ave. In this my name is mentioned as the founder and supporter, and I would much like to say through your columns who the real founder is.

I have from its inception been much interested in the playground, and have been privileged in being allowed to share in its interests. The woman, however, who originated the plan, and who has met almost the entire expense, and who has been deeply interested in the work, is Mrs. A. A. Anderson. She has done so much for hundreds of children in giving to them this corner for play and fun, that I want her to be thanked and known in connection with the ground. I have, as I said, been allowed to co-operate with Mrs. Anderson, and have been privileged, indeed, in any small share that I have had in this practical way of giving recreation and help to some of those children of our great city who have so little space and opportunity for life's development. May I also add that the success of the playground has been owing to the earnest, untiring efforts of the superintendent, Miss M. A. Bolye. Believe me, truly yours, GRACE H. DODGE.

No. 282 Madison-ave., New-York City, July 29, 1897.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue for July 30 I saw an item, signed "Anti Amos Quito," on which I should like space to comment.

Not long since "The Washington Star" stated that there are two natural enemies of the mosquito—the dragon-fly and the spider. This leaves one to infer that all other enemies of the mosquito are "unnatural" ones, yet, notwithstanding this (or on account of it), I feel it my duty to suggest that undoubtedly the bacteriological investigators who conduct experimental researches could do much to assist in what is called "hunting one kind of insect with another." The manifest impossibilities of which we hear, such as keeping the dragon-fly where mosquitoes abound, would be as nothing to the bacteriological investigator. An experimenter, trained in the laboratories for experiment research, where bacteria spend the lightsome hours in tripping the light fantastic toe (does a bacterium have a toe?) or disporting themselves in the many dances peculiar to their kind, is a person who is never at a loss for an expedient. Give him animals—plenty of them—and what problem can long defy solution?

If some one could but induce the experimental researchers to put their mighty brains on this subject, there might come a time when, as one entered a first-class, up-to-date hotel, the clerk would step forward with a pleasant smile and ask: "Shall I furnish you with a dozen dragon-flies, prepared by the most noted experimental researchers, warranted to kill all mosquitoes in your apartments inside of two minutes?" Truly yours,

ANNA SARGENT TURNER.

Secretary New-York State Anti-Vivisection Society.
Sangerties, N. Y., July 31, 1897.

FOR THE COOKBOOK.

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

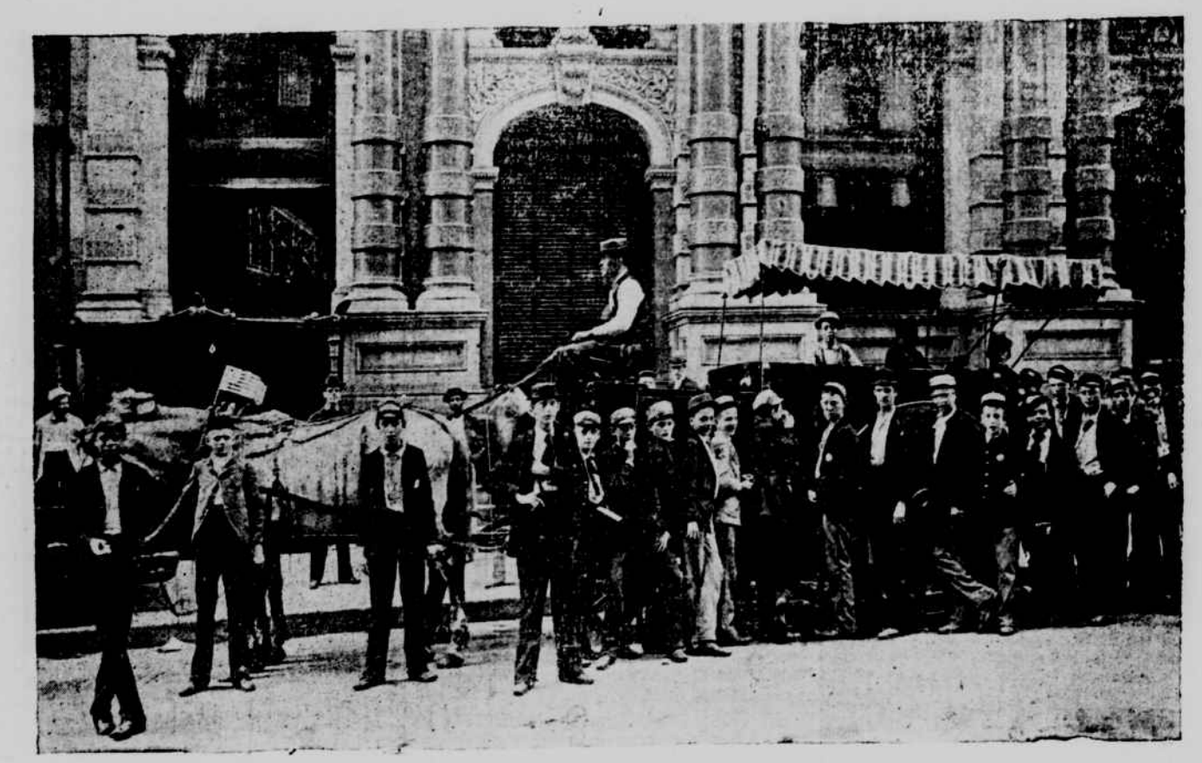
This delightfully refreshing summer drink may be made for about three or four cents a quart bottle. Pick over the grapes, rejecting all unsound ones, almost cover with cold water in a porcelain-lined kettle, heat slowly (mashing), and cook until all the juice is freed. Drain in jelly-bag. Measure the juice, add one-third of a cupful of granulated sugar for each quart, boil for four minutes, bottle and seal. So wholesome is this drink that the unfermented "grape-juice cure" for dyspepsia has become a popular fad in Germany, and there is no doubt of its beneficial quality.—(Woman's Home Companion.

FRUIT ICES FOR SUMMER.

Make a syrup of a pint of water, skim and cool. When cold, add three cupfuls of berry juice, the juice of a lemon, and freeze. Do not use the whites of eggs or gelatine.

Resented the Imputation.—She was at the mirror putting more color on her eyebrows, when her girl chum asked her why she snubbed Mr. Wingly.

"Because he told some of my friends that I was a self-made woman."—(Detroit Free Press.



THE FREE ICE-WATER PERAMBULATOR.

FOUNTAIN FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FREE ICE-WATER.

YACHTING SUITS AND CAPS.

RED ADMIRALTY SERGE A FAVORITE COLOR THIS SUMMER.

BOATING COSTUMES, TRIMMED WITH WHITE BRAID AND WIDE SAILOR COLLARS—THE BLAZER AND BOLERO.

Of the summer stuffs that tempt us this year none can take the place of the old favorite—serge—when it comes to yachting gowns. Jack Tar was not only a sensible tailor for himself and for our boys, but one also owes him thanks for showing us what costumes were best for life upon the briny wave.

To be sure, one does not confine herself closely to the correct navy serge in dark blue, but follows its lead as closely as possible in decoration, hats and blouses.

A most charming model is a gown in red admiralty serge, with perfectly plain skirt, and jaunty blouse, finished with roll collar of white cloth, cut low and fastened at the front with a large silk tie of white.

Another pretty suit is fashioned of serge in bright blue, the skirt simple, but its blouse, that alert-looking affair with its nautical touch, is fronted with a long white shield, striped with silver braid, and is finished with a navy blue velvet collar and revers, round both of which a little rope braid of navy and white cleverly winds. Correct in spirit and perfect in form, on this costume the eye of the yachtswoman will love to "linger longer."

RED ADMIRALTY SERGE, TRIMMED WITH BLACK BRAID.

A yachting gown for a young girl that is becoming, smart and withal simple, is developed from red serge, with shield, narrow revers and rounded collar of white serge, all garnitured with gilt braid. The brighter blues and red serges are this season much in demand for yachting suits, but the white collar or facing is still patronized, and usually trimmed with narrow braid, in which appears an infinitesimal amount of gold tinsel.

Several boating gowns made for Newport belles are in bright blue and red serge, the latter with white double-breasted piqué vest and small gilt buttons, the coat in jacket fashion, with black and gold braidings. Another suit, a black serge, had elaborate braidings in gold and black on the skirt, a blouse in Russian style, without basque, and worn with a broad white belt. The neck opened over a singlet of black and white drill, and large revers of white silk had a narrow conventional design in black and gold braid.

SERGE YACHTING SUIT TRIMMED WITH GILT BRAID.

With this costume the extremely short sack coat of black serge, lined with white silk, had braiding in black and gold, and loose wing sleeves of serge, lined with silk, to match.

Large sailor collars in white linon are seen on many gowns. They are cut much in the shape of the children's collars, reaching well over the shoulders, and are finished with a two-inch border of black and white striped batiste, the stripes placed vertically. The interior of the collar in front is filled in with a chemisette of Valenciennes lace, fastened at the throat with a band of the black and white stripes. The sailor knot is of cerise silk. It will be understood that these collars can be worn only over a blouse bodice to have the required effect, and when the dress is colored and in a plain material they look really charming.

Gowns with blazer or bolero jackets are also popular, one pretty style having straps extending over the shoulders in lieu of the solid piece of cloth and through which the silk blouse shows to advantage.

Skirts of soft white or cream washing silk, fastening on one side and trimmed with an amplitude of frills, are being sent home with serge gowns on the coat and skirt order, and these will be charming on hot days with the serge skirt, particularly if worn with smart belt, gloves and veil, topped off with either a white drill yachting cap or a white sailor hat.

The new boating and yachting hats are exceedingly chic. A jaunty cap in white drill has a band of embroidered white galon, white anchor buttons, and knotted white cord, and can be taken apart for washing purposes. A drill hat of the sailor shape is beautifully light and cool, and has a tolerably broad brim, a simple band of drill, and a flat bow at the side.

Another novelty in boating hats is of the sailor shape, with brim of yellow straw, but the crown is full and higher on the left side, and of circular stripes in black and gold straw, and the trimming consists of a velvet band and bow and a couple of quills. No doubt the yachting cap worn by the Princess of Wales will have many imitators. It is in the usual midshipman's shape, but of red cloth, with a spreading bow of black velvet ribbon placed across the front, just above the peak.

White boots and shoes are making their appearance once again, but they are so impractical that it will not be surprising if they figure but a short time in the fashionable woman's wardrobe. They certainly look well beneath a white gown, but they have much in common with white gloves: They require to be made by an expert, or they disfigure us to an alarming extent. In truth, only women with really small hands and feet should wear either white gloves or white shoes. But we preach to the winds when it is a question of fashion, and we shall no doubt see as many large-footed women as others in white boots, both on land and aboard yachts.

A novelty in hatpins that will appeal directly to the yachtswoman has a dainty enamelled flag at the end of it that looks especially pretty on a white sailor hat or yachting cap.

YONKERS BOOK CLUB.

The Yonkers Book Club, which was organized by the Misses Walsh, daughters of the late Richard Walsh, of Yonkers, has just entered on the twenty-fourth year of its existence. The society is a unique one, and from the beginning it has been entirely a woman's affair. The library consists of current literature and of such older works as bear on matters of current interest, and the books are passed from one member to another in regular order, as indicated by a printed schedule printed on the flyleaf. When the club was organized there was no library of current literature in Yonkers, and such works could only be obtained by individual purchase. Its success has been largely due to the good judgment and literary taste of the women who have filled the office of librarian. Miss Walsh held it first, and after her came Miss Anna W. Warren, who retired after eighteen years' service, and was succeeded by Mrs. V. P. Humason, the present incumbent.

THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

Miss Willard went by invitation July 24 to what was formerly part of the township of Dublin, N. H., to visit the old home of her great grandfather, the Rev. Elijah Willard, of Harvard, Mass., fifth in descent from Henry, a son of Major Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass. The old home and church are practically intact, and the beautiful valley, nestling at the foot of Willard Mountain, beyond which Monadnock raises its protecting form, is one of the loveliest in New-England. Miss Willard and Miss Gordon participated in the Christian Endeavor meeting in the historic old church, and placed water lilies, the emblem of the World's W. C. T. U., on the grave of the Rev. Elijah Willard, who died at the ripe age of eighty-eight, after serving as pastor for forty years.

The Ocean Grove Summer School begins its third annual session to-day. The dean, Dr. E. J. Price, has announced the following list of lectures in this year's work: "Old Testament," Professor J. C. McCurdy, University of Toronto; "New Testament," Dr. George C. Purves, Princeton University; "Historical Theology," Dr. Charles J. Little, Garrett Biblical Institute; "Physical Science," Dr. William North Rice, Wesleyan University; "Systematic Theology," Dr. Milton S. Terry, Garrett Biblical Institute; "Pastoral Theology," Dr. George K. Morris, Boston University; "English Literature," Professor C. T. Winchester, Wesleyan University. Among the special lecturers are named Bishop C. H. Fowler, Dr. William A. Quayl, United States Senator Fairbanks, Dr. Robert McIntyre, Dr. P. S. Henson and Dr. George F. Pentecost.

There will be a musical festival, and Walter Damrosch will direct his Symphony Orchestra, together with a large chorus. The oratorio of "Elijah" will also be given, and a symphony concert, with a chorus of one thousand children's voices.

At the twenty-third anniversary of the Chautauqua Assembly, which took place last night, addresses were made by Chautauquans from far and near, and Chancellor Vincent presided. The anniversary is known as "Old First Night" and is always a gala occasion. Among the speakers was John C. Martin, of New-York City, president of the class of 1899, who said in part:

"Those of you who attended the dedicatory services on these grounds in 1874 will recall that the addresses on that occasion were made by Bishop Janes and Mrs. J. Fowler Willing (a sister of Bishop Fowler). After the services were ended Mrs. Willing was called upon to preside over a gathering of women from various parts of the country, but more especially from Ohio, and among them were many 'crusaders' of that noble body of Christian women who, in December, 1873, at Hillsboro, Washington Court House and other Ohio towns were moved to concerted action against the saloons. From their work and conquests they came in 1874 to Chautauqua to confer and consult with other women as to the best methods of suppressing the drink habit. Mrs. Willing was requested to prepare an address, and Emily Huntington Miller was authorized to send out a call for a permanent organization, and it was here, in August, 1874, that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized, and in November, 1874, at Cleveland, Ohio, the National W. C. T. U. was formed. Thus, in the providence of God, the twin movements, the C. L. S. C. and the W. C. T. U., are destined to go hand in hand for the elevation of the people. Two hundred and fifty thousand Christian women, in full membership, wear the white ribbon, and their work is divided into forty departments. I can only briefly refer to two—the department of scientific temperance, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, the national superintendent, and the Department for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art, under the direction of Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, of New-York City, as national superintendent. It aims to elevate the purity of the press, to scrutinize the literature of the news stands, railroads, steamboats, library shelves, in mail matter, bill posters and art galleries. This department is thoroughly organized, and aims to secure protection to the twenty million youths of our country through legislative councils, magistrates' courts and by appeals to Congress for better laws against the impure and indecent."

WOMAN'S PAGE APPRECIATED.

To the Editor of the T. S. S.: Please accept my congratulations upon your choice of a flower and a motto for the T. S. S. They are "like apples of gold in pictures of silver" in their fitness to the spirit and aim of the Sunshine Society. I keep in daily touch with the entire Woman's Page, and my life is broader and richer for the outlook it gives me into the kingdom of woman and her work in the world. The Sunshine Society has my devoted service. It is a power for good in the land, and I believe it will go on growing with the years and be a blessing to generations yet unborn. With best wishes, I am, faithfully yours,

Miss ANNIE ELOISE DOTY.

Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1897.

To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: I congratulate you most earnestly on the continued and unlimited interest in the Woman's Page. To all "shut-ins," as well as to the partial "shut-ins," like myself, the page, on both sides—the editorials and the Woman's side—is a rich and never-ending source of pleasure. May the good work never cease! Respectfully yours,

Mrs. E. P. J.

New-Haven, Conn., July 29, 1897.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE-PAPER PATTERN OF BOY'S MILITARY SUIT, NO. 7,021, FOR COUPON AND TEN CENTS.

This jaunty little suit here pictured is particularly designed to meet the requirements of pupils who attend military academies where uniform is the order of the day. As represented, it is made of navy-blue cloth, with decorations of black braid. The single-breasted coat buttons closely to the neck with buttonholes and brass buttons, and is joined by shoulder and under-arm seams to the wide back, which is seamless. At the neck is a close standing band, and useful pockets are inserted in each front. The sleeves, of comfortable width, are shaped with upper and under portions, and are decorated at the wrists with braid. The knee trousers are shaped by inside and outside leg seams, small hip darts fitting them closely at the top. The closing is at the sides, where pockets are inserted, and a hip pocket can be made on the right hip, if wanted. Buttonholes are made in the waistbands, which are stitched inside, and placed at the top to attach the trousers to the waist, or buttons for suspenders can be sewed on if so preferred. Cloth in the regulation military blue or postman's gray will make natty suits of this description; the decorations depending entirely on the requirements of the school. Flannel or serge is frequently employed.

7,021—BOY'S MILITARY SUIT.

To make this suit for a boy of eight years will require three yards of twenty-seven-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 7,021, is cut in sizes for boys of four, six, eight, ten and twelve years.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, OF NO. 7,021.

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

No. 7,021. Years.....

Name.....

Address.....

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