A DAINTY HOUSE GOWN OF RED TAFFETA—THE TRIMMING IS SILK AND FINE GUIPURE LACE, OF ECRU TINT.

NURSES OF TWO LANDS.

DRESS AND WORK OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE MISSIONARIES TO THE SICK.

THEY COVER THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THEIR ACTIVITIES—AN EXPERT WRITES ON TRAINED NURSES IN AMERICA.

Queen Victoria's "Jubilee Nurses" have their home in St. Katherine's Royal Hospital, near Regent's Park, London. The building is an old one and occupies three sides of a quadrangle, opening toward the park. The head manager is Miss Peter, who has the work of arranging the details of the nurses' duties throughout England, Ireland and Wales; the Scotch association has a council of its own, presided over by Princess Louise, the Marchioness of Lorne.

The uniform of the Queen's nurses consists of a neat gown of thick blue wash material, showing a tiny white dot; linen aprons and sleeves, and a wrap of blue serge. A small, snugly fitting bonnet completes the costume.

WORK OF THE NURSES.

Each nurse carries a bag containing whatever she may need in her daily rounds in the district to which she has been assigned. She begins her duties at 8 o'clock in the morning, and is through at 8 in the evening, making two rounds a day.

The Jubilee nurses are a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, celebrated ten years ago. At that time Her Majesty accepted a sum of $70,000 as a Jubilee gift from the women of England, and immediately appropriated it for the purpose of training nurses to attend upon the poor in times of illness.

TRAINED NURSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Miss Marion E. Smith, chief nurse of the Philadelphia Hospital, gives some valuable information in "The Philadelphia Times" regarding the work of trained nurses in the United States. She says:

"The duties and privileges of a permanent graduate nurse in charge of a hospital ward or floor are numerous. She must have a sense of duty strong enough to make her hesitate not a moment to report neglect of duty or infringement of rules. She must be unfalteringly honest, sober-minded, never flippant in speech or act. She has charge of

NURSE SAWYER, IN HER EQUIPMENT AS A QUEEN'S NURSE.

both nurses and patients under her care. She must be held responsible for the conduct and discipline of her patients and the general morals of the floor. She will see that the wards are clean, and this includes everything in them—"so clean that they cannot be made cleaner"; orderly, quiet, well ventilated and of the proper temperature; that bathrooms and water-closets are in perfect order, clean, and disinfected daily. She should personally daily inspect ice chests, vessels, cupboards and closets, and see that they are odorless and sweet; should see that dining-room and kitchen are free from roaches and that the food is served hot and punctually; that linen closets and supply cupboards are well stocked and always ready for inspection; that the medicine, treatment and diet lists are corrected daily and are neat and accessible. There are still, strange to say, more hospital positions than there are women of the right sort to fill them, while there is no scarcity of the other kind."

HOUSEHOLD TALKS

WHEN TABLE LINEN BEGINS TO WEAR.

When tablecloths are beginning to wear out in the folds, cut two or three inches of one end and one side, and rehem them. This process will change the places of the folds and will add new life to the cloth. Napkins and towels may be treated in the same way.

PURE CREAM FOR INVALIDS.

Pure cream is an exceedingly valuable food. For invalids and delicate people, it is especially good, for it is at once nutritious and productive of animal heat and strength. Sweet, pure cream is highly recommended for people who are inclined to consumption, who have weak digestive organs, suffer from chilliness and are aged and infirm. One authority says it is better than cod liver oil for the permanent cure of consumption.

MUSTARD PICKLES.

Mustard pickles, when well made, are always an acceptable table accessory. Here is a recipe that is said to be excellent: Take equal quantities of small, green tomatoes, button onions, little cucumbers, one and two inches long, and fresh, firm cauliflower. Peel the onions, cut the cauliflower in small pieces, and slice the tomatoes. Put all in boiling water at night and let them stay until morning, when the pickles should be strained through a colander. Boil enough vinegar to cover the quantity well, allowing a cup of brown sugar, a half-cup of flour, one tablespoonful of tumeric and a quarter of a pound of ground mustard to each quart of vinegar. Put the sugar in the vinegar and boil, dropping in a small lump of alum about the size of a pecan. Pour enough cold vinegar over the mustard, flour and tumeric to make a smooth paste, and then stir it slowly into the boiling vinegar. Place the pickles in a jar and cover with the mustard and vinegar mixture.

KEEPING PEPPERS.

Here is a recipe for keeping peppers during the winter: Cut off the tops, shake out the seed and drop peppers and tops in strong brine for a day and night. Drain the brine off and wash the peppers in fresh, cold water, after which put a layer of them in a large-mouthed earthenware jar and almost cover them with salt. Put on another layer, with salt to separate it from still another, and keep this up until the jar is filled or the peppers give out. Cover the top layer of peppers with cabbage leaves, placing on them a heavy saucer to press the peppers into the brine. Cover the jar and keep in a cool place. Soak the peppers for a night in cold water before using.

DOUGHNUTS AND COOKIES.

Here is an excellent recipe for doughnuts or cookies: Beat up two eggs with a cupful of sugar; cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, and add to the eggs and sugar, stirring in a pinch of salt. Put two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in a pint of flour, mixing well. Pour a cup of water into the eggs, sugar and butter, stirring briskly; add vanilla flavoring to taste. Shake in the flour lightly and have the dough as soft as possible. Cover the moulding board with flour and mould the soft dough in the flour. Cut or shape with the fingers and fry quickly in boiling lard. Sift powdered sugar over them when done.

TOMATO AND RICE SOUP.

Mrs. Frances S. S. sends the following recipe for tomato soup, with rice in it:

Two level tablespoonfuls of rice; pick clean, wash and put in a saucepan. Pour over it one quart of boiling water; let it boil ten minutes. Pour through a soup strainer and drain, then put the rice in a double boiler with one cup of water and two cups of milk. Continue cooking until it is done (about fifteen or twenty minutes), then salt to taste. While the rice is cooking put in a frying kettle two level tablespoonfuls of butter and two level tablespoonfuls of onion, cut fine; cook five minutes and do not brown. Then add two level tablespoonfuls of flour and cook one minute, stirring. Add one quart can or one quart of freshly cut tomatoes; cook until soft enough to strain. While cooking stir in one teaspoonful of sugar; salt and pepper to taste. If tomatoes are sour, add a bit of soda the size of a pea, dissolved in one-half cup of hot water. Strain into the double boiler with the rice, and it is ready to serve. If too thick it can be thinned with hot water.

THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

The evening high school for women will open tonight in the building chosen for its operation, Public School No. 59, at No. 211 East Twentieth-st. So many students are enrolled that the classes promise to be filled up at once. Mayor Strong, President Hubbell and Dr. Thomas Hunter will make addresses. The object of the school being to offer advantages and opportunities to young women who can give only their evenings to self-culture, it is expected that the class of students thus brought together will be earnest workers and give such strict attention to the object in view as will show most satisfactory results in a short time. As no pupil under sixteen will be received, the average mind will be mature enough to offer great interest in its immediate development. Miss Katherine Blake, the principal, and her corps of teachers have an interesting work before them. There are also to be special classes not laid down in the regular curriculum which may be joined by girls who have only time for certain work. If this experiment succeeds the Board of Education expects to establish other schools of the same order.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn will begin class work to-day. There will be special attention given to the classes for nurses who are to be prepared to take charge of convalescents or sick persons who may not need the attention of a trained nurse. Drawing has been put on the free list in the schedule of studies, which comprises penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, English literature and current events; also plain sewing and dressmakers' training. The reading and writing rooms are free to all women.

The Dames of the Revolution are settled in their new quarters, at No. 64 Madison-ave., and intend to be at home every Tuesday throughout the winter. Meetings will be held in the morning and receptions given in the afternoon.

The first half-year at the Teachers' College begins to-day. Examinations for admission will continue on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The September social of the Professional Woman's League will be held at the League Building, No. 1,269 Broadway, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Julia Antonishin, a resident of Braddock, Penn., speaks, reads and writes eleven different languages, yet she earns her living by taking in washing.

There are several of the best libraries in the country that have had for some time past a children's room, set apart for the youngest readers, and are well equipped with books, magazines and papers, both English and American. Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, has had for a year a children's room. Detroit has one in the free library; many small, modest libraries are furnished with children's books of the best sort, among which is the library of Greenwich, Conn., the handsome building for which was given to the town by one of its wealthy citizens. The Cambridge Library and the Boston Library each have finely appointed rooms for the use of children, with an attendant in waiting to assist them, while the lesser towns and villages so provided are too numerous to mention.

The children crowded out of the public schools may be accommodated, it is thought, by being distributed among schools that have vacancies. It is further claimed that there is an abundance of room in the buildings now in use, if the pupils are evenly divided, and by compelling each child to attend the school nearest his or her home. Mr. Jasper expects to arrange a place for all.

The Syracuse Woman's Republican League held a reception and mass-meeting on Thursday night in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Syracuse. Mrs. Sarah S. Frost, president of the League, presided. Mrs. Jane Pierce, of New-York City, addressed the audience on "Women's Work in Politics."

At a meeting in June last of the Music Teachers' National Association a plan for the development of a National Federation of Women's Musical Clubs was agreed upon, and temporary officers appointed to work up the movement preparatory to a first National meeting for electing permanent officers and formulating a constitution and by-laws. It is expected that the club will offer great advantages by an interchange of ideas, study topics, programmes and music scores at meetings and through correspondence. Work has been going on through the summer, and a circular will be forwarded to any club that has not received one, if address is sent to the assistant secretary, Mrs. Charles Virgie, Elmhurst, Long Island.

WOMEN RIDING "CROSS-SADDLE."

A CLUB OF WESTERN HORSEWOMEN PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO THIS STYLE.

It appears that California women believe in riding astride, and Miss Kittridge, a noted horsewoman, has almost succeeded in putting the side-saddle out of Alameda County. The fair riders in this county have decided to organize a club of "cross-saddle" members, each one pledging herself to no other style of riding. Berkeley, Oakland and Fruitvale have joined Alameda with a large number of women "cross-saddle" riders, who are enthusiastic over what they declare is the most sensible, comfortable and only rational position by which a horse may be properly and gracefully ridden.

Mrs. Walter Magee, wife of the professor of athletics in the California State University, has this to say of the custom:

"I have ridden this way more or less all my life, and the last few years altogether abandoned the use of the side-saddle. It is the only safe and healthy way to ride, as the position gives equal exercise to the whole body, whereas in the use of the side-saddle the spine is thrown out of line, one leg is cramped and useless, delicate internal organs are crowded and in danger of permanent injury, and one accustomed to being much on horseback is sure to find her right hip higher than her left. The saddle should be fitted to the person—that is, it should not be too large nor too small. For city riding, the best habit is the divided skirt, but for country trips I unhesitatingly recommend bloomers for horseback, which are equally comfortable and convenient when one is a-foot. I always wear them myself in all my mountain riding. Women would be much healthier if they took to cross-saddle riding as a daily exercise. The bicycle is at the best but a poor excuse for a horse, though it has done good service in getting women out of doors who would not otherwise exercise in the open air. When riding a wheel the eyes and mind are ever on the alert to avoid mishap, the posture is stooping, and but one set of muscles is called into action. On horseback one sits upright, and commands the whole horizon, which is in itself an exhilaration to both mind and body."

Perhaps it may not be generally known that Queen Anne instituted the fashion of riding on a side-saddle. She did this because of a deformity brought about by chronic hip disease. In riding horseback the only way in which she could conceal the defect was by bunching herself up on a side-saddle. Of course, whatever the Queen did was at once adopted. Many physicians say that it is positively and permanently injurious for women to ride regularly and for long distances in the cramped and unnatural position they are necessarily compelled to assume when using the side-saddle. The California women say they have neither wish nor intention to be mannish, but simply desire to show they can ride comfortably and be feminine at the same time. Mrs. Dawes and Mrs. Bull, of Alameda, were the first two women to introduce "cross-saddle" riding in their city, and in a few weeks a dozen or more young women and girls joined them and gave up the side-saddle.

Miss Mabel Beebe, of Oakland, has been riding astride for three years or more, and is a superb horsewoman. The divided skirt is worn by the majority of the women, but in long-distance and country riding bloomers are preferred, and are made up in the smartest possible way.

Miss Hanna, daughter of Senator Mark A. Hanna, is one of the converts to cross-saddle riding, and when she first appeared on a man's saddle Cleveland almost had convulsions.

A HABIT FOR RIDING "CROSS-SADDLE."

THE D. A. R. SCHOLARSHIP.

MANY DAUGHTERS PREPARING TO TAKE THE EXAMINATION ON WEDNESDAY AT BARNARD COLLEGE.

The competitive examination for the scholarship awarded by the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will take place on Wednesday at Barnard College, and will be under the direction of Professor Osgood, of Columbia College. All through the summer the Daughters of the American Revolution in New-York City have been preparing for this examination, and on the day mentioned, at 11 a. m., they will appear before Professor Osgood with all the timidity and eagerness of schoolgirls, although the majority of them have gray hairs.

"We expect great results from this scholarship fund of our society," said Mrs. James H. Fairman, chairman of the Executive Committee. "It is, of course, an innovation, and this is the initiatory examination. It will occur every alternate year.

"It was Mrs. Donald McLean's idea, and she presented the chapter with $50 as a nucleus for a permanent fund for supporting the scholarship. It is called the 'Mrs. Donald McLean Scholarship in American History,' and is limited, of course, to members of the D. A. R. It gives a two years' course in American history at Barnard College, the chapter bearing not only the tuition fees but the expenses incurred for books, papers, etc.

"At the end of two years, upon passing the college examination, the student will receive a form of certificate from Columbia and Barnard setting forth her proficiency in American history, and it will qualify her to teach in any college in the United States.

"I expect to take the examination myself, as will also my daughter," said Mrs. Fairman. "We both were graduated from the woman's law class of the University of the City of New-York last June. I think I am prouder of my law diploma than of anything I ever received, and whoever wins the history scholarship at Columbia will indeed have occasion to feel proud. Do I expect to win it? Indeed, no!

Many of the Daughters have devoted all their summer to study, and, now that the Aster Library is open, several are to be seen there daily, delving among the books of reference.

"The books we are to study in preparing for the examination are four volumes of Green's 'History of the English People'; Longman's 'Epoch' series, three volumes; 'A Short History of the English Colonies in America,' by Lodge; 'The French War and the Revolution,' by W. M. Sloane; 'The Making of the Nation,' by E. A. Walker, and 'The Middle Period—1817 to 1858,' by J. W. Burgess.

"They sound profound and dry, but to the history enthusiast they are most interesting and fascinating."

CARVED BOOK PANEL.

The book for pressing ferns should be made of two panels of wood, but the under one need not be carved. In the design given it is the upper panel only that is decorated. This may be carved or done in poker or burnt work. Patterns can be bought at almost any stationer's shop, and these are traced upon the panel by means of transfer and tracing paper. The best woods for amateur work for interior decoration are of the light colored sorts,

PANEL OF BOOK FOR PRESSING FERNS.

such as sycamore, holly, lime and American white wood. When the design has been traced with pencil and transfer paper it must be carefully burned in with an iron that is not too hot. The outline done, the background can be filled in with criss-cross or stipple work until it is all an even brown shade. The shading of the design needs a rather hot pencil and the deep tones are put in with a hotter one. The decoration finished, two long slits must be made in each side of the border and also in the edge of the under board, which has not been carved, but is properly smoothed, and must have two corresponding slits made in it. Though these straps are passed, which make it possible to draw the corners tight in pressing flowers.

TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY

Communications have been received from Elizabeth A. Fitz Randolph, E. L. C., Mrs. A. Pentecost, Miss M. P. Britt, Mrs. Laura B. Avis, M. W., Sarah A. Kenney, Miss C. L. W., Mrs. McMurtrie, C. C. W., Mrs. E. R. Heen, Mary E. Barnard, B. W. L., Mrs. W. D. Cragin and Mrs. John H. Morgan. Mrs. Morgan's poems and booklets will be sent away to some "shut-ins" who will write to her. Mrs. Pentecost's stories will give great pleasure to some invalid members of the T. S. S. who will let her hear from them, and Miss Whipple's coreopsis seed will be forwarded to a member who has been writing for some.

Miss Florence I. Suydam wishes to express her appreciation of the kind remembrances sent her by different Sunshine members. She writes that she has only recently returned from the country, where she spent her vacation, and that she found numerous letters and packages, which she will answer and acknowledge as soon as possible. In the mean time she wishes to return thanks through the Sunshine column.

Can any member of the Sunshine Society send copies of these poems: "The Sermon" and "There Remaineth a Rest," to Mrs. W. T. Wisner, Brooks Grove, Livingston County, N. Y.? These poems have been sent to some member of the society, but no record was kept of the name.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A STAMP PLATE.

Procure a white plate, with open-pattern border. United States stamps (the two and one cent are the size) are trimmed round, leaving only the head. Paste them on the plate, just inside the open border, the blue and red alternating. The centre is decorated with stamps in any preferred pattern. United States stamps of other denominations are used for cutting into fantastic shapes. Cancelled stamps are also used. A ribbon runs through the open-work border. This plate is pretty enough to be hung on the wall.

Contributed by Mrs. H. M. Neswith.

Through the kindness of a "letter friend," we have some lovely flowers to cheer and comfort us, vines, etc., to brighten our poor old house. We can and do appreciate as very few can these tokens of loving thought toward the widowed and fatherless in their affliction. Inclosed is a bit of mica, a small specimen from mines in North Groton, N. H. A sample 20 inches square was sent from these mines to the World's Fair at Chicago, taking a prize. I thank you for magazines received last week. E. M. KIMBALL.

East Hebron, N. H.

SEA VENTURES.

I stood and watched my ships go out,
Each, one by one, unmooring free,
What time the quiet harbor filled
With flood tide from the sea.

The first that sailed, her name was Joy.
She spread a smooth, white, shining sail,
And eastward drove with bending spars
Before the sighing gale.

Another sailed, her name was Hope,
No cargo in her hold she bore;
Thinking to find in western lands
Of merchandise a store.

The next that sailed, her name was Love,
She showed a red flag at her mast,
A flag as red as blood she showed,
And she sped south right fast.

The last that sailed, her name was Faith;
Slowly she took her passage forth,
Tacked and lay to; at last she steered
A straight course for the north.

My gallant ships, they sailed away,
Over the shimmering summer sea;
I stood at watch for many a day—
But one came back to me.

For Joy was caught by Pirate Pain;
Hope ran upon a hidden reef;
And Love took fire and foundered fast
In whelming seas of grief.

Faith came at last, storm-beat and torn;
She recompensed me all my loss,
For, as a cargo safe she brought
A crown linked to a cross.

—Boston Cultivator.

Sent by Miss E. B. Totten, No. 153 West Twelfth-st., New-York City.

Mrs. Whitbeck, of Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y., is making scrapbooks for the East Twentieth-st. Fruit and Flower Mission, the books to be given to poor children at Christmas. She would like to receive pictures for these books. She wishes to thank Mrs. Holmes for picture cards, and would have sent a letter to her, but lost her address. Mrs. Tracy's name has been enrolled. Send a two-cent stamp for a pin.

HOME-MADE SUNSHINE.

What care I, as the days go by,
Whether gloomy or bright the sky?
What care I what the weather may be?
Cold or warm, 'tis the same to me.
For my dear home skies they are always blue,
And my dear home weather the glad days through
Is beautiful summer from morn till night,
And my feet walk ever in love's true light.
And why? Well, here is my baby sweet,
Following me 'round on his restless feet,
Smiling on me through his soft, blue eyes,
And gladdening and brightening my indoor skies;
And baby's father, with fond, true heart
(To baby and me, home's better part),
His face is sunshine, and we rejoice
In the music heard in his loving voice.
So, why should we heed, as the days go by,
The gloom or the light of the weather and sky
Of the outside world, when we're busy all day
Manufacturing sunshine which fades not away?
With smiles, with kisses, with peace and with joy,
Father, and mother, and baby boy,
We are living each day in the sunshine we make,
And God keep us and guide us for love's dear sake!

MARY D. BRINE.

Contributed by Mrs. Whitbeck.

Mrs. Mary Darby, of Ohio City, Col., sends many thanks for the package of woolen stuffs that she has received.

Mrs. M. S. Curtis wishes to express her thanks for the kind letters sent her from members of the society, and for the volume of Thomas A Kempis, which she had long desired to possess. She also sends some verses, which will be passed on to a member who particularly wants them.

WOMAN'S PAGE APPRECIATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I think the Sunshine Society is doing a good work. I wish to help all I can in working for its interests and making its mission known. Sincerely yours, MARY E. BARNARD.

No. 201 West One-hundred-and-first-st., New-York City, Sept. 23, 1897.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: God bless you for the great comfort your Sunshine Society is giving to so many. Sincerely yours, MRS. A. PENTECOST.

The Manse, No. 111 Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1897.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: When you started your Sunshine column you builded better than you knew. The thoughts sent out through your column reach and cheer many weary hearts. Truly yours, B. W. L.

New-York City.

TRIM SKIRTS UP AND DOWN.

THEN YOU WILL BE IN LINE WITH A FASHION THAT SUITS SHORT WOMEN.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME RECENTLY IMPORTED PARIS CREATIONS—RAINY-DAY COSTUMES THAT ARE REALLY GOOD THINGS TO PROTECT ONE FROM BAD WEATHER.

"Milly C—— has just returned from Paris," said one of her friends, "and has shown us her clothes. She brought over only a few things, on account of the tariff. She has a couple of good-looking jackets, Russian blouse effects both of them, and an

IMPORTED EVENING GOWN OF CREAM SILK.

evening gown with a pair of long, tight chiffon sleeves that can be basted in so that it will do either for a ball or a dinner dress. The trimmings on the skirts, I noticed, were all running up and down, which is a welcome bit of news for short women, as it helps to lengthen them out. But there really is not much change, and Milly says, as far as she can see, there is no prospect of any particularly new developments this winter.

"A pretty gown which she has brought to wear this month is a red foulard (red, they say, by the way, will be in great favor in every material this year), with small white polka dots, the bodice with a blouse effect extending a little over the belt of black velvet. An empiecement of heavy Irish guipure forms a sort of yoke, with long points running down to the waist, the edges defined with black velvet ribbon, and the sleeves covered with the same ribbon, put on in a corkscrew pattern from the wrist to the small puff at the shoulder. A rough-straw hat of the same red color, trimmed with black parrots, goes with this costume."

ECRU LINEN OVER TAFFETAS.

A pretty imported gown intended for this season is an ecru linen over an underdress of rose-colored taffetas. The skirt is slightly draped, and is trimmed at the bottom with losanges of Valenciennes. The corsage is covered with the same losanges, and the belt is of rose-colored Liberty silk. The tight sleeves are moulded to the arms, and are finished at the top with three "jockeys" of Valenciennes, each one separated from the other by a pleating of rose-colored silk. As a contrast to this rosy aurora effect a black tulle boa is worn with this costume. This reaches to the hem of the gown, the whole effect being extremely chic.

Some pretty outing costumes, or, as the French call them, "costumes de chasse," have also come over, modified, however, to suit American ideas, for the French women wear their clothes much shorter than the fair Anglo-Saxons on both sides of the Atlantic deem convenable.

ENGLISH HOMESPUN, PRETTILY TRIMMED.

One is of English homespun cloth, the skirt made with two rows of stitching above the hem, and opening, as usual, on the sides, the slits being trimmed with black mohair braid. The bodice is a blouse opening in a zig-zag which commences on the right shoulder, goes down the depth of a yoke, and then, crossing over horizontally to the left side, continues straight to the waist. This also is trimmed with two rows of the black mohair braid. A black patent-leather belt with a harness buckle defines the waist.

The hat to wear this year with such costumes is a very wide felt, with a straight or slightly curved brim and soft crown.

Another very good-looking frock of this gendre is of chestnut colored rough camel's-hair cloth, the skirt finished with the usual stitching, which is repeated on the side openings. The front of the

A CHARMING WALKING COSTUME OF CLOTH TRIMMED WITH BANDS OF BLACK VELVET RIBBON AND LINED WITH BLACK GLACE.

blouse bodice is cut open over a plastron of fawn-colored leather passing through the darts of the blouse which hangs over it. The sleeves, which are only slightly full at the top, have epaulets of fawn-colored cloth, and a high fawn-colored collar finishes the neck. A fawn-colored felt hat completes this costume.

A RAINY-DAY COSTUME.

But the most charming of all is the rainy-day costume, clad in which a fair Amazon may completely defy wind and weather. The skirt, cape and leggings are all made of covert water-proof cloth, the first quite short, as is befitting. The cape is cut with shoulder-caps and straight fronts, the sides being gathered in under the caps like loose sleeves; and is made of reversible cloth, the under side being of a bright Gordon tartan. A Gordon tartan silk waist is worn with the skirt, and a felt sailor hat protects what the high storm collar leaves exposed. The boots are of oiled calfskin, and are well protected by the leggings.

THE FLOWER SHOW TO-DAY.

Much of the ultimate success of the American Institute Fair, now running at Madison Square Garden, depends to a very great degree on the efforts of the women now connected with it in various capacities. The great flower show that opens today at the fair will be, in fact, under the direction of Mrs. James W. Withers. Among other prizes one will be given for the best display of sweet pease and one for the best and largest collection of hardy cut flowers, not to include roses and carnations. Prizes will also be given for the best and largest collection of wild flowers, correctly labelled with their botanical and English names.

Among the most beautiful works of art now on exhibition in the art department of the American Institute Fair are paintings in oil by the following women: Mary E. Hart, Marie Brooks, Mary E. King, Clara Burd, Eleanor B. Caldwell, Maria Becket and Sally M. Corey. These works of art are attracting great attention, and are eliciting unbounded praise and enthusiasm from all the visitors to the assembly rooms of the Garden, where the pictures are hung.

A WEDDING ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

John Fisher, of Detroit, and Miss Emily Fisher, a patient in Ward C, were married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan. A wedding on Blackwell's Island is very unusual, and this one attracted much attention among the convalescent patients and others in the hospital. As soon as the bride's health will permit she will start for Detroit with her husband.

GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTES.

New-York comrades who took part in the National Encampment at Buffalo continue to recall the gathering with the most pleasurable emotions. At the last meeting of Lafayette Post No. 140 a committee which had been appointed for the purpose, composed of Comrades John A. Kampling, Henry H. Holly and E. G. Tucker, presented a statement giving expression to the post's appreciation of the lavish hospitality extended to the Grand Army of the Republic by the citizens of Buffalo while the old soldiers were their guests. The paper, which was adopted unanimously, was addressed to Augustus F. Scheir, chairman of the Executive Board of the Citizens' Committee, Thirty-first Encampment, G. A. R., at Buffalo, N. Y., and among other things said: "We recall to mind that you were instrumental in bringing to our encampment, to distinguish and ennoble it by their conspicuous presence, the President of the United States, the Governor of our own Empire State, and prominent personages among the chiefs of the Army and of the Navy of our country. You made subservient to our requirements your machinery of government; you proclaimed through your officials the freedom of your city, and you intelligently applied all your natural advantages for our comfort and enjoyment. You erected triumphal arches over our pathways, you built for us a grand camp, a new White City, at once a comfort and a shield, providing for both the well and the sick. Your care made easy for us the visitation to Niagara's mighty rush of waters, a sight of whose power leaves deepest impressions of the Supreme Power. You marched us upon smooth, shaded and palace-lined avenues. You presented us to views of the truest types of homes, the fruit of your virtues as good citizens and the abode of domestic happiness. You not only provided for us the necessaries, comforts and substantial pleasures to make our encampment a success, but you touched the heartstrings by lending us your youths and children to grace our path; and we carry with us the flowers taken from the hands of your lovely maidens—precious souvenirs of your love and affection—and that crowning mark of your loving kindness, the living shield, composed of your children in the colors of our flag, has swelled your hearts with a reciprocal affection for you and yours, whose picture shall last as long as our lives. Truly, you called us your guests; your acts constituted you our hosts, and you modestly called it an honor that we should partake of the royal welcome which your labors, care and love prepared for us. . . . No American could look upon the sea of upturned, smiling faces, shadowed by the resplendent colors of Old Glory floating all around, whose enrapt attention was directed to the marching columns, without experiencing a livelier sense of love for his country and of confidence in the security of its future. It is well for that nation whose children shall receive the lessons of patriotism from patriot fathers. You performed with unsparing labor the work which made us happy; your loving hearts felt not the labor and questioned not the cost; you have well performed what you professed when you greeted us by saying 'Buffalo opens home and heart.' Lafayette Post, therefore, as a component part of the Grand Army of the Republic, expresses its individual appreciation of these acts of love and patriotism; and,

"Resolves, That the heartfelt thanks of the post be and are hereby tendered to the officials and citizens of the city of Buffalo for the same; and,

"That a copy hereof, signed by the commander and adjutant, be forwarded to the Mayor and the chairman of the Citizens' Committee of Buffalo."

The violent death which overtook Department Commander Emanuel Sands, of New-Jersey, is deeply mourned not only by his comrades on the other side of the Hudson, but the war veterans of New-York and Brooklyn, to whom he was almost as well known, join his immediate comrades in their expressions of grief. Comrade Sands had been paying an official visit to Sheridan Post of Newark and had made an effective address to the large assemblage, in which he urged strongly the upbuilding of the order and the gathering in of those still out. A campfire followed, and about midnight he took a trolley-car for his home in Jersey City. He was in the highest spirits and was busily conversing with a comrade, when he suddenly discovered that the car was passing the street nearest his residence. So anxious was he to reach his home as early as possible that he gave little heed to the rate of speed at which the car was going, and, running to the platform, jumped off. In doing so his feet slipped and he fell upon the back of his head, crushing his skull upon the pavement. His death was almost instantaneous. He was elected department commander in June last. At the time of his election he was serving as a Grand Juror and was unable to be present to be installed. Special permission to defer the installation was given by the commander-in-chief, and he was installed a few days later at the headquarters of Abraham Lincoln Post No. 11, in Newark, N. J. Since his election it had been his constant labor to fill up the ranks of the order and gather in the thousands still "outside the breastworks," and it was really in the discharge of this self-imposed labor of love that he met his untimely and lamented death. Commander Sands had worked his way from the lowest to the highest round of the official ladder, and honored every place he held. His funeral on Monday was one of the largest known in the State and was attended by the posts of Jersey City, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth and Bergen County, and by numerous comrades from New-York and Connecticut. The burial was in New-York Bay Cemetery, with the rites of the Grand Army, under the direction of Chaplain Knoller, of Van Houten Post.

The numerous friends of Major Wilbur F. Brown, adjutant of Lafayette Post No. 140, are delighted to greet him again after a serious illness of three months, during which his life was despaired of. The Major has become an essential part of the official machinery of Lafayette Post, and he was greatly missed by his comrades, not only of Lafayette Post, which he so faithfully and efficiently serves, but by Grand Army men all over the city. "I am very glad to be in touch again with my old friends and comrades," he said yesterday. "I have resumed my duties as adjutant of the post, and all business pertaining to my office will be promptly attended to if forwarded to my address, No. 139 West One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st."

The grave of Major E. P. Doherty, a former commander of Veteran Post No. 126, and past grand marshal of New-York, at Arlington Cemetery, Alexandria, has been marked by placing over it a handsomely designed sarcophagus. The ceremony took place on the anniversary of the Major's birth, and was attended by many of his New-York and Washington comrades. He was noted as the officer who commanded the detachment of cavalry which pursued and killed the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth. At this time he was attached to the 16th New-York Cavalry. Upon his muster out of the volunteer service he received an appointment in the Regular Army, and served several years in Indian warfare on the plains. He finally resigned from the Army and settled in New-York City, where for many years he was city inspector of pavements. His widow will make her home in Washington for the present. He left an only son, who remains in New-York.

The Vosburgh Veterans of the 71st Regiment, N. Y. S. M., celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of the birth of their old commander, Colonel Abram S. Vosburgh, on the evening of September 20 by a dinner at Treier's Café, in the Jersey Central Railroad Building, at Liberty, West and Washington sts. There were about seventy veterans present, some of whom came long distances to attend the reunion. Speeches were made by Gunther K. Ackerman, of George Washington Post No. 103, G. A. R.; John H. Steaman, George W. Wyckoff, Captain Andrew M. Copeland and Colonel Henry F. Liebenau, president of the Vosburgh Veterans. Letters of regret were received from many prominent persons, including President McKinley, Governor Black, Mayor Strong, General Sickles and Commissioner Louis F. Haffen. Among the guests present were General Daniel Butterfield, who made a fine speech. A toast was drunk, standing and in silence, to the memory of Colonel Abram S. Vosburgh, the father of the 71st Regiment, and other toasts to departed comrades; also to the health of Colonel Henry P. Martin, to the recruits of the 71st Regiment in 1861, to the press of New-York and to the veterans of the 71st Regiment. The tables were beautifully decorated and the menu was excellent. The officers elected at the last meeting of the Vosburgh Veterans were installed.

E. A. Kimball Post No. 100, which, under the lead of Dr. S. G. Cook, its post commander, started the plan in New-York of reading papers and having lectures and recitations on subjects connected with war, has resumed its winter's course of entertainment. Major James B. Horner was the lecturer at the last encampment, and told some of his personal experiences with the 9th New-York Volunteers, Hawkins Zouaves.

Comrades serving in the United States Army are again reminded that the National Encampment of 1896 changed the rules and regulations concerning the non-liability of such comrades for the dues assessed by their G. A. R. posts. All comrades are now required to pay dues without preference or distinction and are subject to the same discipline for default of payment.

Anderson-Williams Post No. 294 at its last encampment passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Department Commander Emanuel Sands of the Department of New-Jersey. A copy was forwarded to the family and another to the Department Headquarters. The Anderson Cadets No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, have elected Dr. Edward Dunle a member of the Advisory Board. They also passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Department Commander Sands.

The death of Comrade George Spencer Wilson of Lafayette Post at Vancouver Barracks is announced in post orders.

TO RESUME SERVICES NEXT SUNDAY.

The Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth-st. and Sixth-ave., will be reopened next Sunday, after having undergone extensive repairs and improvements which are calculated to greatly enhance both the usefulness and the beauty of the church structure. A new feature will be added in a full choir every Sunday at the 4:15 p. m. service. The services will again be, as usual, the Holy Communion, at 7 a. m.; sermon and service, exclusively for children, 9:30 a. m.; full morning prayer, with sermon, at 11 a. m.; Holy Communion, at 12 noon; afternoon choral service, at 4:15, and the evening prayer, with sermon and full choir, at 8 o'clock.