CULTURE'S PRACTICAL SIDE.

HEBREW WOMEN AND THEIR MISSION OF CHARITY.

THEY LEARN WHAT IT MEANS TO MINISTER RATHER THAN TO BE MINISTERED UNTO—

REPORT OF WAR RELIEF WORK.

The annual report of the women's conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, which has just been issued, shows that this movement is rousing the interest of many women, and that the work is developing new phases of thought and research, with the intention of inquiring into present existing social conditions. That it is almost entirely a Hebrew organization is proven by the names of the officers and the members of the Executive Council and committees, and shows the upward and onward movement of women, for the tendency to cling to home and its interests has been ever characteristic of the Jewish matron.

The present membership of the conference is two hundred, and a successful year of work is reported. The Committee on Philanthropy has had six regular meetings, at which thirty-five reports of branch organizations were read. A sub-committee on employment was appointed, and every effort was made to find places for women at sewing, cooking, cleaning, washing by the day, etc. The Entertainment Committee provided "tea and talk" at the close of such lectures as "The Right Way to Do Charity," "Civic Reform and Social Progress," "The Change in the Feminine Ideal" and "Modern Philanthropy and Its Educational Features." These little social relaxations proved to be extremely welcome after the mental strain such erudite questions caused.

The conference became an auxiliary to the Red Cross when that order was called to do its humane work for the soldiers at the front, and as Auxiliary No. 2 it reports a mission of usefulness perhaps second to none of its sister branches. The report tells how the soldiers were helped, and then says in part:

There being many women who could not leave their homes or children, it was decided to give employment both at the homes of these women and at a shop opened for this purpose. This shop was first located at Tuxedo Hall, through the courtesy of the owner, and later on was conducted at No. 669 Madison-ave. The entire work was ably managed by a paid superintendent, who took charge of the women in the shop, and also gave out and received the work done by those working at their homes.

It was also decided to have short hours for shop workers, from 9 to 5 daily, and half a day Saturdays, with three-quarters of an hour for luncheon, for which this auxiliary provided tea, milk, etc. The pay averaged about $3 a week, except when there was a large requisition from the central depot for articles needed at once. For example, we had a hurry call for 500 flannel bands, which we delivered in a few days, and continued our other work besides. At such a time all overtime was paid for, and the outside workers received more work.

The case of each candidate for work was carefully investigated by our own investigating committee, or was sent to us vouched for by a kindred society. Many situations have been found for our workers through the co-operation of the Alliance Employment Bureau. Much help was given by the sewing society in cutting for us and purchasing our materials at reduced rates.

The National Relief Committee formed a supply committee of the presidents of the various auxiliaries, which apportioned work for each auxiliary, thus keeping each one of us in direct touch with the needs of the great work going on all over our country. The weekly demands upon our auxiliary were large, but every effort was made to meet these requirements, and in all instances most successfully.

The expenses have been about $1,200 monthly. The strictest economy was observed throughout. No rent was paid for workshops or machines, and the services of the officers were given without remuneration. Every dollar spent was productive of a twofold good.

The report of the District Nursing Section contained this, from one of the visiting physicians of the Demilt Dispensary School:

We again thank the Society for Ethical Culture for the good work which they have permitted us to do through Miss Dennision. The society pays Miss Dennisto's salary and a number of the members of that society are deeply interested in her work with us, as is shown by their constant and most liberal contributions. By our charter we could not use our funds for this sort of work, and we would, without this aid, be deprived of an opportunity of doing wisely and well a most perfect charity. During the last year Miss Dennision has visited 1,044 patients, has made 3,885 visits and distributed suitable food, milk and clothing to the value of about $1,000, given to aid her in the work of district nursing. These figures show the enormous amount of work which she has done, and those of us who are intimately acquainted with the splendid quality of her work can say most truthfully that the quality is fully equal to the quantity.

Similar words of commendation have been expressed regarding Miss Beaver's work at the Good Samaritan Dispensary.

The Ladies' Section of the United Relief Works gave a concert which netted $9,925 18, and this, minus the expenses, was placed in the treasury of the United Relief Works, and a warm letter of thanks was received from the treasurer of that association.

Mrs. Frances Hellman, chairman of the sewing society, reports 3,751 pieces of clothing given to homes, dispensaries, institutions and individuals, and places obtained for twenty-four needy sewing women, and Mrs. R. Oppenheimer, the president of the Guild for Crippled Children, tells of a number of little sufferers who were sent to the country, and others who were supplied with delicacies in the city and taken out for a day's excursion on the water or an hour's drive in Central Park. An entertainment was given, too, to a large number, among whom were three little girls, who, although hopelessly crippled, are bread-winners and bravely take up their duties without heeding the darkness of the sad heritage, that makes them so unlike the other children of their tenement home.

INGHAM ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION.

The New-York branch of the Ingham Alumnæ Association held its fall reunion at the home of Mrs. Camden C. Dike, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The exercises were essentially patriotic, the topic of the afternoon being "The Relation of Personal Experiences in Relief Work During the Late War." Despite the inclement weather Mrs. Dike's spacious drawing-rooms were well filled.

The programme began with a piano solo by Miss Lathrop, followed by an address by the president, Mrs. Amelia K. Wing. Mrs. Jasper Cairns, corresponding secretary, a delegate from the organization to the recent meeting of the State Federation, gave a résumé of the Federation meetings, both from an educational and social standpoint. Miss Mary Low, who spent the month of September as a worker with the Easthampton Relief Committee at Montauk Point, gave a most interesting detailed account of the same and of the then existing condition of things, as she found them. Miss Louise Foorde sang in a charming manner "She Was So Sweet," and Mrs. Cairns supplemented the outline given by Miss Low with one of the work done by Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth at the place where that young woman contracted the fever which so suddenly cut off her life with all its possibilities. She was spoken of as one who died for country and for others.

During the ensuing half-hour the members exchanged greetings over a social cup of tea, and renewed friendships and memories of happy school-days. They take great pride in the fact that their alma mater was the first to apply for a college charter for a woman's institution, and the first to receive one granted by the State of New-York to a university for women.

Among the members present were Miss Amelia K. Wing, president, Miss Beatrice Reid, recording secretary, Mrs. Sidney V. Lowell, Miss Lowell, Miss Julia Kempshall, Miss Lord, of Biltmore, N. C., Mrs. Hans Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Dalton, Miss Hall, Mrs. Haines, Miss Lathrop, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Lillie Burlegh Reid, Mrs. Staunton and Miss Stearns.

WORK OF THE "DAUGHTERS."

At the meeting of the New-York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held on Saturday afternoon at Sherry's, a record of the war work of the chapter was read. Chief among the many helpful things done for the soldiers were the supplying of all camps in the country with hammocks, furnishing 18,000 volumes to hospitals and camps, and the contributing of $50 for hospital tents. The report concludes:

"Appreciation has been met on every side. The President of the United States, the newly elected Governor of New-York, Colonel Roosevelt; General Miles, Major-General commanding; General Fitzhugh Lee, General Brooke, General Young, General Henry, General Coppinger, General Ames, Colonel Chauncey, Colonel Downs, officers of the United States revenue cutter McCulloch and of the United States steamer Baltimore, have each acknowledged the chapter's work in a gratifying manner."

BENEFIT FOR THE LITTLE MOTHERS.

On Thursday evening, December 1, a concert for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid Association will be given at the home of Mrs. Esther Herrman, No. 39 West Fifty-sixth-st. Among the artists who will appear are Miss Nellie Harben Knight, soprano; Mrs. Ella Jocelyn Horn, contralto; Ross W. David, tenor; Rossi Gisch, violinist, and Miss Ella Nelson, pianist. Tickets may be had of Mrs. Charles L. Sprague, No. 116 West Seventy-fifth-st.

In view of the needs of the Little Mothers for the rapidly approaching winter, the managers are anxious to see the treasury sufficiently supplied to enable them to meet promptly the most urgent necessities as they are presented to notice.

DAINTY NECKWEAR AND BECOMING COIFFURES.

A LIVING IN ANY LIBRARY.

AN INGENIOUS WOMAN SEARCHER FINDS PLENTY OF WORK.

HER STRONGHOLD WILL BE PATENTS AND GENEALOGIES—GOOD RATES PAID BY SEEKERS OF INFORMATION.

Our public libraries are veritable Klondikes of resources for the woman who is quick to discover a chance for a new departure in the money-making line. In the Astor Library is a department of patents, probably the most comprehensive collection of records of patents, designs and trademarks outside of Washington. The collection includes American, English, French, German, Canadian, Swiss and Belgian records, from early years to date. It is easy for a woman to become "Miss Blank, searcher of patents."

A former attendant of this department tells me he has made $50 a week during odd minutes while off duty, searching patents, translating abstracts, copying and enlarging designs, tracing drawings and copying patents for patrons of this department. It strikes me that here is an almost unworked field of usefulness for the ingenious feminine mind. A woman's carefulness of detail, which most men dislike, would especially fit her for this work.

To go about it, she would need to familiarize herself with the various records and indices. A few visits to the library would make a beginning in this and the rest could be done in connection with the work. A knowledge of French and German would be of great value, as translations of copies of patents are often asked for. A translation is worth from $1 to $10, according to the amount of copy, and occasionally the price reaches the $25 mark. Copies of American patents are never asked for, as they can be obtained from Washington for five cents. The price for an English copy is 10 cents a hundred words.

Copying requires much less carefulness and attention to detail than searching, but the principal qualifications for the searcher are faithful attention and patient grubbing through many volumes of technicalities. Another important division of this work is the tracing and enlarging of drawings, and one is sometimes asked to make drawings from a sample of the article patented. The tracing is, of course, simple, but the enlarging of drawings would require a knowledge of mechanical drawing—some women are born with ability in this direction, but any woman can acquire it. The searcher of patents must have a good deal of common-sense and patience, and must do a little judicious advertising and call on a few patent lawyers before she can hope to begin making money.

To those women without "patent" intellects there is left the solace of the ever fruitful "family tree." Now that ancestors are "the proper caper," a most remunerative and congenial employment has been opened to women. Libraries furnish the material, and you do the rest. Lineage traced, coats of arms discovered—or invented—and forefathers furnished at so much a column. Dadley-Tector, of genealogy fame, says that he knows of no woman specialist in this line, and thinks the work presents unlimited opportunities for the gentler sex. These hints may be enlarged upon or worked out to suit individual cases, and the result ought to be a most satisfactory career. GRACE LOUISE PHILLIPS.

THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

Miss Jessie Melvene Davis will lecture this evening at Public School No. 125, First-ave. and Fifty-seventh-st., on "The Growth of Union."

The dramatic meeting of the Professional Woman's League will be held this afternoon at the League house, No. 1,509 Broadway.

The alumnæ literature class of the Normal College will listen to Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh's fifth lecture on "Shakespeare and Euripides" this afternoon, in the library of the college, Park-ave. and Sixty-eighth-st.

The regular business meeting of Sorosis will take place this morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A conference of the Consumers' League will be held this afternoon at Calvary Chapel, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-first-st., at 3 o'clock. The topic of the day will be, "Who pays the workman—the employer or the consumer?" The speakers will be Miles M. Dawson and Charles B. Spahr. Edmond Kelley will make an address on "Co-operation." The league members are urged "to begin their Christmas shopping as early as possible, in order to lessen the pressure on employes, who are overworked during the holiday season."

The West Side Fruit and Flower Mission, at No. 312 West Fifty-fourth-st., will begin its Thanksgiving distribution at the mission-rooms on Wednesday, November 23, and will carry on the work from 10 to 4 o'clock. It is requested that donations be sent in to-morrow. All gifts should be accompanied by name and address of donor and the list of contents of box or package. Money is much needed, but contributions of turkeys, jellies, condensed milk, fruit and delicacies for the sick are especially requested.

The Free Lecture Course to the People will give for this evening the following topics at the schools named: "Among the Balkans," by Mrs. Emma Paddock Seiford, at Public School No. 14, No. 225 East Twenty-seventh-st.; "Making the Greater City, the Better City," by John B. Devins, at School No. 51, No. 552 West Forty-fourth-st.; "Life in the South," by Mrs. H. J. Gielow, School No. 69, Kingsbridge; "First Aid to the Injured," by Dr. Theron W. Kilmer, School No. 28, Albany and Carlisle sts.; "History and Evolution of the Modern Bridge," by Charles Barnard, School No. 59, One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st. and St. Nicholas-ave.; "Battle-fields of the Revolution," by Francis W. Halsey, School No. 5, One-hundred-and-forty-first-st. and Edgecombe-ave.

The English Literary Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., will be entertained this evening by Mrs. C. H. Bill. The subject of discussion will be "Christian Spain to Abdication of Charles I." Mrs. Sterling Will be the leader and Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Ives the speakers.

Mrs. Izora C. Chandler will be at home this afternoon from 5 until 7 o'clock, at No. 43 West Twelfth-st.

Mrs. Frank Nugent has invited a number of friends to a recital of "Selections de l'Opera and Shakespeare Readings," to be given at her home, Eighty-eighth-st. and Riverside Drive, this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

A parlor reading by Mrs. Sargent Haskell will be given this evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. P. D. Hackstaff, No. 232 Jefferson-ave., near Marcy-ave., Brooklyn. The proceeds of the evening are to be devoted to suffrage work.

The annual meeting of the New-York City Indian Association will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the Broadway Tabernacle, Sixth-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st. Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Woman's National Indian Association, will speak on "New Work for the Coming Year."

At Miss Annie Brown's School, No. 712 Fifth-ave., Frank Hunter Potter will give a recital this afternoon.

In the alumnæ literary course of the New-York Collegiate Institute, No. 241 Lenox-ave., Miss Marion E. Coppernoll will give her second lecture to-day at 2 o'clock on "Our Country: the Architects of Its History and Story."

The fourth meeting of the Minerva Club will take place this afternoon at the Majestic. After the selections of music have been given, a "book discussion" will be opened. Mrs. Fiske will speak on "Windows" and Mrs. Hanney on "Astrology."

The industrial school of the Church of the Holy Communion has sent invitations to adults and the older pupils of the school to be present this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the parish-house, No. 49 West Twentieth-st., to listen to addresses on "Domestic Art and Science in the Home." The Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of the Hampton Institute, Mrs. Laura Titus, of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Annie Darlington, Indian field matron of the Arickaree Indians of North Dakota, will be present and will speak.

A "Twilight Social" will be given by the National Society of New-England Women, on Monday, November 28, from 4 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon, at Delmonico's, Fifth-ave. and Forty-fourth-st. Music by string instruments will be furnished. Mrs. Jacob Shrady is chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

The Drawing-room Club had a reception and luncheon in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday afternoon from 4 to 7. Mrs. George Law Babcock (nee Kissam) was chairman of the Reception Committee, and she was assisted by Miss Sue Foote, of Cleveland, Adeline Salisbury and Miss Casey. Many prominent military men were among the guests.

The next biennial of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs will be held at Milwaukee, formal notice to that effect having been made. The invitation extended by the Business Men's League of Milwaukee has been accepted and as that organization will manage the entire business part of the meeting, the local clubs will be able to attend to the social part and general reception.

Charles H. Nithaus will deliver a lecture this afternoon at 4 o'clock before the American Association of Allied Arts, at the Berkeley Lyceum, No. 19 to 21 West Forty-fourth-st. His subject will be "Sculpture."

An effort is being made to buy the block bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts., Madison and Fifth aves., as a public playground. This was formerly occupied by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

A. A. Aguirre, secretary of the Cuban-American League, asks for seeds and agricultural implements to aid the Cubans, as well as any other things that will help to re-establish destroyed industries. President McKinley commends the efforts of the league, which is at No. 45 Perry-st. Contributions and gifts should be sent to that address, to Charles A. Scheren.

WOMEN WHO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN THE VARIOUS LINES OF WORK THEY HAVE CHOSEN.

One of the orchards raising the choicest peaches in California is owned and managed by Mrs. Ashbury, at Palo Alto. Many years ago Mrs. Ashbury, realizing, owing to the limited amount of land in the vicinity of the unsettled region of those days, that it would at some future time be of great value, purchased a large tract of land and planted it with peaches. Her prophecy has more than been fulfilled, for a college city is growing up about her, and three of the finest homes in Palo Alto have been built at the border of her orchard.

During the season Mrs. Ashbury superintends all of the picking of the fruit and the drying of the choicest of the crop. She has not only built up a valuable property, but an excellent physique as well. Owing to her out-of-door life she has become an active, healthy woman. When she began garden work she was far from being strong.

Mrs. C. J. Martin, of San José, Cal., is one of the busiest women in the "Garden City," for, besides being a business woman, she has many social duties to perform, owing to the fact that her husband is Mayor of the city. Mrs. Martin owns several of the best business blocks in San José, and personally superintends any improvements they may need, as well as the other matters connected with their management. She is one of the most active workers for the Red Cross in her State. A short time ago Mrs. Martin made arrangements with all the street-car lines of her city by which they were to donate all the fares for one day to the Red Cross. When the different companies assented each car was placed in the care of one of the usual officers and two women selected by the promoter of the scheme, and the business was a flourishing one throughout that day.

Mrs. Martin drew the plans for her summer house at Monterey and superintended its construction. In one corner of the drawing-room she had erected a window overlooking the whole of Monterey Bay, the old capital, and the Del Monte gardens.

Two of the best-informed people in the State of Nevada are Miss Clapp and Miss Babcock, well-known school teachers. The latter recently resigned her place owing to ill-health, but Miss Clapp still retains the position in the State University which she has held for the last nine years. Nothing has ever transpired of interest or importance in the silver State that the Misses Clapp and Babcock have not taken part in. Among their friends are numbered those able writers and statesmen who during the early mining days made Virginia City famous. Their lives have been given up to education, and many of the younger generation of prosperous Western men have been educated by them. Several have also been brought up by them in their own home, the two grandsons of Senator Stewart being among the number carefully trained and taught by them.

Miss Clapp has always taken an active part in all reforms of the day, and it was she who, upon passing down a Virginia City street and encountering a drunken man lying upon the sidewalk, opened the door of the drinking-house near by and, motioning to the proprietor, informed him that his sign had fallen down. The man, hastening to the door to ascertain the damage done to his gilded sign and seeing it still above the door, looked at Miss Clapp in astonishment, and inquired what she meant.

"There," said the undisturbed professor, "is your sign. Pick it up and take it in doors," and she pointed to the intoxicated man.

Although always busy, these two women have continually maintained a beautiful and hospitable home, besides purchasing and superintending the planting of a large orange orchard near Los Angeles.

WORK OF ROENTGEN RAYS.

The interior of a gold-bearing rock was recently inspected in an Oregon town by means of the Röntgen rays, and veins of metal were as plainly visible as if they were on the surface.

BALLOT FOR WOMEN.

MISS FLORENCE KELLEY TELLS WHY THEY OUGHT TO HAVE IT.

THE CASE HAS BEEN WELL PUT FOR THE PROPERTY-OWNER, SHE SAYS, BUT THE WAGE-EARNER HAS NO PLEADER.

Miss Florence Kelley, so well known in the working girls' guilds, speaking of the working-woman's need of the ballot, has this to say:

No one needs all the powers of the fullest citizenship more urgently than the wage-earning woman, and from two different points of view—that of actual money wages and that of her wider needs as a human being and a member of the community.

The wages paid any body of working people are determined by many influences, chief among which stands the position of the particular body of workers in question. Thus, the printers, by their intelligence, their powerful organization, their solidarity and united action, keep up their wages in spite of the invasion of their domain by new and improved machinery. On the other hand, the garment-workers, the sweaters' victims—poor, unorganized, unintelligent, despised—remain forever on the verge of pauperism, irrespective of their endless toil. If now, by some untoward fate, the printers should suddenly find themselves disfranchised, placed in a position in which their members were politically inferior to the members of other trades, no effort of their own short of complete enfranchisement could restore to them that prestige, that good standing in the esteem of their fellow-workmen and the public at large which they now enjoy, and which contributes materially to support their demand for high wages.

In the garment trades, on the other hand, the presence of a body of the disfranchised, of the weak and young, undoubtedly contributes to the economic weakness of these trades. Custom, habit, tradition, the regard of the public, both employing and employed, for the people who do certain kinds of work, contribute to determine the price of that work, and no disfranchised class of workers can permanently hold its own in competition with enfranchised rivals. But this works both ways. It is fatal for any body of workers to have forever hanging from the fringes of its skirts other bodies of workers on a level just below its own, for that means continual pressure downward, continual additional difficulty to be overcome in the struggle to maintain reasonable rates of wages. Hence, within the space of two generations there has been a complete revolution in the attitude of the trades-unions toward the women working in their trades. Whereas forty years ago women might have knocked in vain at the doors of the most enlightened trades-union of those days, to-day the Federation of Labor keeps in the field paid organizers whose duty it is to enlist in the unions as many women as possible, for there cannot be two standards of work and wages without constant menace to the higher standard.

The case has been well put for the woman who holds property, the injustice of taking her property in taxes and giving her no voice in the disposition made of it. It is now widely recognized. But is the property-owner's property half so precious to her as the working-woman's son to his mother? The whole future of thousands of boys depends upon the integrity of the police, the honesty and mercy of the police courts, the enforcement of the compulsory education law, the administration of the local school boards. The health of the working-woman's children depends upon the Board of Health keeping the air pure, the water office keeping the supplies pure, the Council placing fenders on the trolley-cars, to keep her lads from being run over while she is away from home earning their bread.

Many things which for the property-holder are matters of incidental interest are questions of life and death to the mother who is also the bread-winner. Both for herself, for the effect which her disfranchisement has upon her actual income, and for the sake of the Government as it comes into beneficent contact or into ruinous collision with those who are dearer to her than life itself, does the wage-earning woman need the ballot.

RED CROSS IN THE SOUDAN.

EMPHATIC TESTIMONY TO THE VALUE OF THE WORK DONE.

"We have seen in the newspaper a letter from Sir Francis Grenfell to Lord Wantage, the president of the Red Cross, bearing emphatic testimony to the value of the work done by the society in the Soudan campaign," says a writer in the last issue of "The Hospital." "The Red Cross is, in its essential nature, a private charity, but it had its origin in the Geneva Convention, and the first principle of its activity is that it should work in complete subordination to the military requirements of the force to which it is attached, and in strict obedience to the orders of the commanding officer.

"Its distinguishing badge, the red or Geneva Cross, has in time of peace been cruelly vulgarized by advertisers and amateurs, but can only be worn in actual warfare by persons who are authorized to assume it by military authority. Without regulations of this kind, strictly enforced under the sanctions of martial law, the Cross would be liable to be used as a passport by tourists, and as a disguise by spies.

"The society does not engage in any independent operations, but brings its help to the place where the medical officers of the army can render that help most useful to the force for which it is provided.

"In the recent campaign the society furnished a hospital-ship, the Mayflower, fully equipped with nurses, cots, food, medicines and comforts, and placed her under the direction of Colonel Young, as local agent, to be rendered available wherever she might be required. To this ship the medical officers of the army brought their patients, and took medical charge of them on the voyage down the Nile, the nurses of the society working under their direction, and the responsibility remaining with those upon whom it properly devolved.

"Similar arrangements might, it is true, have been made by the Government, but when English soldiers are fighting the battles of their country the nation at large would not be satisfied unless it could extend to them help and comfort in somewhat more liberal measure than the strict lines of official duty would allow, and hence, we think, there is more than an excuse, there is a justification, for supplementing mere duty by voluntary effort. In this case, at least, the combination of the two has been eminently harmonious, and according to the unyielding testimony of Sir Francis Grenfell, eminently satisfactory and beneficial to all concerned, and an organization which has done so much is entitled to the grateful appreciation of all Englishmen, and no small share of this appreciation will fall to the Red Cross nurses, whose good discipline, excellent conduct and valuable services have on all sides been admitted and extolled."

WHERE MEN MUST BE WORSHIPPED.

Woman's present position in India is realistically set forth in the following extract from a Government prize book for the girls' schools in the Bombay Presidency:

If the husband of a virtuous woman be ugly, of good or bad disposition, diseased, fiendish, irascible, a drunkard, old, stupid, dumb, blind, deaf, hot-tempered, poor, extremely covetous, a slanderer, cowardly, perfidious and immoral, nevertheless she ought to worship him as a god, with mind, speech and person. The wife who gives an angry answer to her husband will become a village pariah dog; she will also become a female jackal and live in an uninhabited desert. The woman who eats sweetmeats without sharing them with her husband will become a hen-owl, living in a hollow tree. The woman who walks alone without her husband will become a flirting village sow. The woman who speaks disrespectfully to her husband will be dumb in the next incarnation. The woman who hates her husband's relatives will become, from birth to birth, a muskrat, living in filth.

SMITH COLLEGE STUDENTS.

THE KANSAS CITY CONTINGENT A LARGE ONE THIS YEAR.

GOOD TIMES ENJOYED IN CLUBS AND AT PARTIES, BUT EARNEST WORK DONE BY THESE KNOWLEDGE-SEEKERS.

At Smith College, Northampton, Mass., the names of seventeen Kansas City girls are on the roll, which gives to the Western town the largest representation of any city in the Union. The names of the young women from the Central State and the "Smoky Water" who are being educated in far New-England are:

Seniors, Georgiana Brackett, Ethel Ridenour, Marie Mohr, Roberta Keith and Georgia Hollinger; juniors, Marie Jones, Stella Barse; sophomores, Ona Winants, Martha Criley, Julia Wood, Bessie Burt and Edith Hanna; freshmen, Theo Mastin, Mary Thacher, Virginia Moore, Marie Pugsley and Daisy Burt.

A club of Kansas girls was started last year at Smith, and the seventeen of this year's students are naturally members of it now.

The initiation into the club is an interesting feature. The members meet in the moonlight, on a chosen night, the rendezvous being beneath the college clock. They wear short gowns or bicycle costumes, and a big wagon having been engaged they climb into it and are driven away over the hills and round about for some hours. Reminiscences of home are shared, and feasts are made on the barrel of apples that has been stowed away in the wagon.

The club holds meetings once a month at the house of one of its members. The girls live in twos and threes in any one of the ten dormitory buildings belonging to the college. They purposely separate in this way to avoid being clannish, although it is said that the Kansas girls are more friendly with and attentive to their fellow State's women than are the students from any other of the States. All the girls, too, take an active part in the college life, and belong to many of the other student clubs.

It has been observed that while at a boy's college a newcomer, and especially a freshman, is made most uncomfortable by his comrades, in a girl's college the reverse is the case, all trying to make up to the inexperienced for what she may miss of home life.

There has been a limit put upon the social life at Smith, for the reason that at one time it was carried to excess, and the health of many students was thereby impaired. "Parties" now are held from 4 to 8 o'clock in the evening, and there is a play or dance at each of the college houses once a fortnight. There are also "fudge," candy and rarebit parties, which are most informal and enjoyable.

"Mountain Day" is celebrated early in October, when the whole college goes out in the woods about Mount Holyoke or Mount Tom. They take picnic baskets and have a "woodsy good time." There is always a Hallowe'en party and several fancy dress affairs come off during the year, that of St. Valentine being the most formal.

Once in the year a large party is given in the opera, when each girl may invite a man friend. At the Thanksgiving party, too, this privilege is given. But the parties are, after all, the smallest part of the year's occupation, for Smith girls are conscientious students and go in for work as earnestly as they do for play.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE-PAPER PATTERN OF LADIES' LONG CLOAK, NO. 7,512, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

The cloak, which is at once sufficiently elegant for daytime visiting and of sufficient length to cover and protect the evening gown, is a garment whose worth every woman recognizes at a glance. The model shown is well suited to velvet and cloth of medium weight, and can be made in any color preferred. As illustrated, the fine habit cloth is in warm shade of tan, the lining is violet satin, and the trimming bands of Alaska sable whose black makes a most successful foil for the lighter frills.

NO. 7,512—LADIES' LONG CLOAK WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE.

The adjustment is snug without being tight, the fitting being accomplished by means of a centre back seam, side backs and under-arm darts. The right side laps well over the left, where the closing is invisibly effected. The revers and high Marine collar are both self-faced. The circular flounce, which makes the distinctive feature, is narrowest at the sides, and runs up the front to form a jabot. It is lined with the silk only to insure graceful folds, but the body portion has an interlining of wool wadding, which means all necessary warmth. The sleeves are small, and are finished at the wrists with silk-lined frills.

To make this coat for a woman of medium size will require six yards of material, 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 7,512, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, OF NO. 7,512.

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

No. 7,512. Bust.....in.

Name .....

Address.....

.....

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

PERFUME FOR SACHETS.

An excellent perfume for scenting clothes that are packed away, and which will retain its properties for a long time, can be made in the following way: Pound to a powder one ounce each of cloves, caraway seed, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon and Tonquin beans; also as much orris root as will equal the weight of all the foregoing ingredients. All that is needed is to fill little bags of muslin with the mixture and lay them among the garments.

"ABIGAIL" AND ITS WORK

HOW THE LITTLE PUPILS OF SULLIVAN ST. ARE TRAINED.

AN UNDENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL AND ITS LABOR AMONG THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF LOWER NEW-YORK.

The Abigail Free School and Kindergarten, at No. 104 Sullivan-st., has just sent out a report of its work, from which the following is culled:

The result of our labors is so far-reaching that it is impossible to even surmise at the present moment the possibilities of crowning success. Financially we have, like other institutions, suffered during this year, which has brought so many perplexities to men in all the various branches of business. We find ourselves in debt to the amount of about $300. One satisfaction is that for this debt the superintendent and general manager alone are responsible, and that the institution is not directly loaded with it.

Our cash income from membership fees, donations and voluntary contributions during the year past has been $4,882 90, and our expenditures were $5,198 24, leaving a deficit of $315 34.

The school has been open for 234 days during this year, and the average daily attendance in our kindergarten department for children from three to seven years of age has been 128. On 194 days afternoon sessions have been held for children, who formerly were with us, but who now visit public schools; the average attendance was 65. On ninety evenings praise meetings have been held for older boys and girls, most of whom have also been with us in former years, some of whom are yet attending public school, others being employed. The average attendance was 91.

ONLY CHILDREN ADMITTED.

Let it be said here that we do not admit parents or grown people to the meetings, except they come as visitors. We guarantee our children full freedom, and they get it unobstructed by grown people. It gives us the opportunity to address them as children without the oppressive distinction between them and the men and women of their kin or of the neighborhood. Our Sunday-school is strictly undenominational, in keeping with the spirit of our work. As our kindergarten school is a preparatory one for the public schools, so in the same measure is our Sunday-school a preparatory effort. As soon as our scholars are deemed sufficiently enabled to take care of themselves and to conduct themselves properly, we see that they attend their own respective Sunday-school, no matter what the denomination may be. Our sewing-school has been open for only part of the year, owing to the straitened condition of our finances.

PRACTICAL SEWING SCHOOL.

It takes a good deal of material to supply our sewing school. We do no wasting rag-sewing or paper-stitching. Time is too precious and there is too little of it, and we must make every possible effort to apply it in the most practical manner. Our children learn to make and do make their own garments; they take them home and wear them. The labor and constant attention needed for this plan of work by the teacher cannot be described, and can only be appreciated by such as are familiar with it. Forty-two sessions of the sewing school were held, each lasting one hour and a half, with an attendance of twenty-five at each session.

In the dispensary, under the able management of our good and stanch friend, Dr. Messenger, of No. 328 West Nineteenth-st., 252 children have been treated, supplied with medicine and cured.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

Slow as I journey on from day to day,
I come on other wanderers in my path;
Some sad, some singing, some in bitter wrath,
And some who join me for a little way—

Not always very far. Perhaps we see
That one step moves too slow and one too fast;
Some I have overtaken, loved and passed,
And some there are who would not wait for me.

Some cross my march just once—across the lawn
I hear a footstep; we shall almost meet;
Alas! We may not stay too long to greet!
A nod, a pleasant word—and he is gone!

How many million friends there are whose lot
Keeps them outside my path for life's short while!
But through the distance and the dark I smile,
For I can love them, though I see them not.
—Robert Beverly Hale.

Selected by E. B.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

Pleasant letters have reached the office from Mrs. Edward E. Poor, of the Waldorf-Astoria; Christine H. Brown, of Reynoldsville, Penn.; A. A. Keese, of Great Neck, Long Island; M. E. B. Story, of Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. J. E. Sawyer, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Miss M. P. Britt, of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Miss Annette Haynes, of this city; Miss Libbie Como, of Vischers Ferry, N. Y.; Hattie Mae I. Jones, of Saylesville, R. I.; Mrs. Talbot-Perkins, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Illa Bowen, of Yeddo, N. Y.; Mrs. Alzina M. Davis, of Port Jefferson, N. Y.; "Box No. 32," Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. L. A. James, of Evans, Colo.; Edith May Alderman, of Detroit, Mich.; Minnie A. Kreskey, of Huntland, Tenn.; Mrs. E. J. Sanford, of Ferndale, Cal.; Frederick Breuning, of Evergreen, N. Y.; Miss D. Fanning, Miss M. E. Jones and Ella Doughty, of this city, and Grace M. Bowen, of Medina, N. Y.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

A calendar came from Miss Edith May Alderman, of Detroit, Mich.; seven engravings from M. Louise Tussen, of Newark, N. J.; picture cards, pinballs and calendar from F. H.; scrap-pictures from Miss M. P. Britt, of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; a child's book and scrap-pictures from Mrs. C. W. Hedges, of Norwich, Conn.; scrap-pictures from Minnie Kreskey, of Huntland, Tenn.; a large package containing five completed picture scrapbooks, two children's books, three decorated Scriptural cards, a number of calendars for 1899, a child's white cambric bonnet, two children's night dresses, one dress, three pairs of bed slippers, seven pieces of soap and washcloths, six worsted balls, a bank, a pair of play reins, a combination needle-book and work-bag, a child's sack, four penwipers, six thimble-holders, a stamp-book, one handkerchief, two white muslin ties, three cotton-batting dolls, cancelled stamps and other useful articles, from Miss Tuckerman, of Boston, Mass.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were made welcome yesterday: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hamilton, of Cowan, Tenn.; Mrs. Hattie Kreskey and Mrs. Mary S. Keith, of Huntland, Tenn.; Margery Annsley Sawyer, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Grace M. Bowen, of Medina, N. Y.; Edith May Alderman, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Emily A. Davis, of Deep River, Conn.

THE CHILDREN OF EARTH.

Down by the sea on a summer day
I drop and dream while the children play,
Gleefully heaping their hills of sand,
Calling them palaces high and grand.
A clamshell serves for the great front door,
And the walk is a bit of a broken oar.
While plate and platter and bowl and cup
Are polished pebbles the sea brings up.

And king and queen in their royal state
Pass in and out through a golden gate;
And lord and lady ride to and fro
Till a far voice calls, "It is time to go."
To gems and jewels and palaces tall
They bid farewell, and they leave them all;
While the tide comes laughingly up the bay,
And the sand-made palace is washed away.

Deep in the city I see the men
Playing the childish games again;
Building a palace of brick and stone,
And play fully calling it all their own.
The walls are laid with the cares of wealth,
And the roof is patched with their broken health;
And plate and platter and bowl and cup
Are polished trinkets their toil brings up.

And king and queen in their royal state
Pass in and out through a golden gate;
And lord and lady ride to and fro
Till a far voice calls, "It is time to go."
From gems and jewels and palace fall
They turn away, and they leave them all;
And Time looks on through a thousand years
And the man-made palace—it disappears.
—(Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin and Good Roads.

Selected by Mrs. J. Gorham.

KENTUCKY BRANCH WORK