Only Woman's Page

BIRTHDAY OF THE P. W. L.

GATHERING OF PROFESSIONAL WOMEN TO CELEBRATE THE EVENT.

MANY NOTED PEOPLE PRESENT, AND OTHERS DETAINED BY ENGAGEMENTS—SYMPATHY EXPRESSED FOR KIPLING.

Members and friends of the Professional Woman's League gathered in large numbers last evening at the league house, No. 139 Broadway. The occasion was a reception, held for the purpose of celebrating the sixth birthday of the organization, and the hospitable rooms were bright with smiles of welcome and warm greetings, as well as with brightness of decoration.

The colors of the organization, blue and yellow, were displayed in the draperies, and a large silk banner was hung back of a dais on which the president, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, stood, with the two or three others who assisted her in receiving the guests.

The corners, mantels and all available places were filled with pots of ferns and palms, loaned by the florist, Wittendorf, and in one corner an orchestra rendered a varied musical programme throughout the evening.

The supper was not served formally, the salads, sandwiches, coffee, etc., being ready for guests to help themselves with at any time.

Among those who accepted the invitation were Patrict-Attorney Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld, Ellen Plympton, Sr. and Mrs. Frank Nugent, the Misses Foss, Mary Kinw, Frederic Paulding, Mrs. Herbert H. Knowles, Grant Stewart, Andrew A. McCoy, Mrs. James Young, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster Fuller, Thomas Walsh, Dr. Church, Mr. Pinkel, Mr. McIntyre, of the Actors' Society of America, Dr. Jessie T. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gerard, H. A. Brinkhardt, H. M. Verner Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hall and Dobson Mitchell, of the Marlowe company.

The Twelfth Night Club attended in a body, only Viola Allen and a few others being unable to attend.

Others who were unable to be present were Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, for whom Mr. Doubleday sent the note of regret.

The festivities were kept up until a late hour. The members took great pride in displaying the curiosities presented by the league, talking of how the "museum" will be extended when the much-talked-of new clubhouse will be an accomplished fact.

There was a universal expression of regret at the illness of Rudyard Kipling, whose presence, with that of Mrs. Kipling, had been counted on. Sympathy with Mrs. Kipling in her anxiety, and earnest hopes for her husband's rapid recovery, were expressed on all sides.

JUGGLING THE FIGURES 1899.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY AN ARITHMETICAL GENIUS.

From The Detroit Free Press.

If we add together the figures contained in 1899 we find they make 27, and these added give us 9. Subtract the first two figures, 18, from 99, and we have 81, which added make 9, and the letters comprising the words eighty-one are nine. Add the first two figures, 18, to 99, and we have 117; these figures, when added, again give us 9. If we add all the principal numbers thus far mentioned, viz., 1899, 18, 81, 117 and 27, the sum is 2142, and these figures added give us 9. If we subtract 27 from 117 we have 90, which divided by 10 again gives us 9. By subtracting 117 from 1899 the remainder is 1782; these figures, when added, give us 18, and these two, when added, give us 9. If we add 99 and 1782, principal numbers not included in first addition, to 2142, obtained above, we have 4023, and these figures, when added, again produce 9. Now, if we add the figures 1899 to the last sum we have 5922, and these added produce 18, which again being added make 9.

The combinations obtained above are very remarkable, but carrying them still further, with strange results, we find that by adding 1899 to the sum thus far obtained, viz., 4023 and 5922, the sum is 11820, and by adding these figures we have 12, which added produce 3. Further, if we add the first figure of the above sum to the last two, viz., 118 to 12, we have 130, and these figures added give 4.

We have now tried the results of addition and of subtraction on these novel figures, and will now see what multiplication will do. If we multiply 18 by 9 the product is 162, these figures when added give 9, and if we add the numerals used in this multiplication we will find the addition to be 45, and by adding these we have 9. Now, we will multiply the first three figures of the year by the last, viz., 189 by 9, we and 1701, and by adding these figures we have 9, or if we add the numerals used in this calculation we find they amount to 36, and these added again produce 9. We will multiply 189 by 27, the two products obtained above, viz., 162 and 1701, and we have 1863, and these figures added produce 18, and these add give us 9.

The curious changes could be rung on these novel figures, but the most remarkable part is that the letters comprising the words eighteen ninety-nine are 18, and these two, when added, produce the leading 9.

DEACONESSES ORGANIZED.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 28.—The second day's meeting of the First District Deaconesses' Association held this morning at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. A permanent organization was formed, and the following officers were elected for a year: President, Miss Zalda Terrell, New-York; vice-president, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Clark, Brooklyn; secretary, Margaret E. Todd, Providence; treasurer, Josie S. Fisk, Boston; Executive Committee—Mrs. J. W. Cushing, Boston, Mary N. Adams, Fall River, Miss E. M. F. Miller, New-York; Jessie E. Arbuckle, Brooklyn, and the Rev. A. J. Coultas, Providence. Papers were read by Miss M. Eva Gregg, Chicago; Martha Byers, New-York; Simeone L. Baker, Providence; Mrs. Mary F. Ferguson, Brooklyn, and Josie S. Fisk.

MRS. BELDEN AT THE MANHATTAN.

Mrs. James N. Belden, New-York State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been staying at the Hotel Manhattan during the last few days. She came from Washington on Sunday, and has been hustly engaged on behalf of the Daughters ever since. Yesterday was spent at Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Belden returned to her hotel late last night, and will return home to-day. Many Daughters and other personal friends took occasion on Monday to call at the hotel and welcome her to Manhattan.

"Y'S" TO SAVE THE TEMPLE.

It is possible that the Temple may be saved, after all, and that Mrs. Carse's long-cherished hopes of having it a memorial to the late Frances E. Willard may be realized. The scheme for saving the Temple was scarcely launched in Chicago on Friday when several hundred people signed their names in the blank places in the "saving chart," many giving large sums.

Charts containing eighty thousand squares will be hung up in Woman's Christian Temperance Union halls all over the country, and the "Y's" propose to secure eighty thousand subscriptions of $5 each to raise the $400,000 necessary to wipe out the debt. The Young People's Temperance Association formulated the plan.

TO PREVENT TIGHT LACING.

It is not only in Wisconsin, but in many of the other States of the Union, that the women have expressed their indignation at the arbitrary manner in which Mr. Dazzett, of Bear Creek, attempts to regulate their dress and prevent tight lacing by legal means. Mr. Dazzett has introduced a joint resolution in the Assembly at Madison "for the protection of the health of the women of Wisconsin." The question now is, How will such a law be enforced if it is ever passed?

1900 NOT A LEAP YEAR.

From The Denver Times.

The Julian calendar fixes the length of the solar year as 365 days. The point of fact, it is eleven minutes and a few seconds less than the old time. This annual error, trifling in the individual case, but serious as it accumulated, finally occasioned confusion of the calendar about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Various attempts were made to rectify it, and with the result reported to about his days Gregory XIII., in 1582, published a bull, dated March 1 of that year, annulling ten days and ordering that October 5 should be called October 15. In order also that this error might not recur, it was further provided that three of the leap years which occur in a period of 400 years should be regarded not as leap years, but as common years. The three which were selected to be considered common years were those which close the centuries and are not divisible by 400. Thus while the year 1600 was a leap year, 1700 and 1800 were ordinary years. The year 1900 will be a common year, while the year 2000 will be a leap year. This method of adjusting the days to the year has been given the name of the Gregorian calendar, or new style.

VIOLETS BY THE 100,000 lbs. Cashmere Bouquet.

Used each year for COLGATE'S Toilet Soaps and Perfumes. The favorite is

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

"DEVELOPMENT OF FACTORY WORK" THE PAPER OF THE DAY.

SOCIETY FOR POLITICAL STUDY DISCUSSES THE CONDITIONS OF CHILD LABOR IN ENGLAND AND THIS COUNTRY.

At the Society for Political Study, which met yesterday afternoon at Geneological Hall, No. 225 West Fifty-eighth-st., the paper given was prepared by Miss America Phillips. The subject was "Development of the Factory System." Miss Phillips showed what had been the state of things in England, when the weavers could do work in their own homes, and how the introduction of machinery compelled the workers to submit to factory restraints. Bills introduced from time to time, gradually shortening the hours, were described; also the state of things in the English factories at the present time.

In the discussion of the paper which followed, Mrs. Trow, of Yonkers, said that, in spite of the American law which forbids the employment in factories of children under thirteen years of age, the managers of factories in Yonkers are often besieged with applications from parents who try to get their children taken as "hands," and swear their ages are beyond the prohibitory limit, although it is most evident that the little ones are many years under it.

Mrs. Trow further said that statistics have shown that below Canal-st. 33 per cent of the fathers of families entirely shirk all responsibility of providing for their children, and try to force them to earn for them (the fathers) to spend, since the law gives the parents the right to take every cent of a child's wages.

Miss Stephens thought the trouble might be remedied by paying the adults so well that they would have no need to resort to help furnished by their children.

The Rev. Phebe Hanaford spoke of the factories at Lowell, Mass., as they were fifty years ago, when women, who later became noted as social, political and literary leaders, worked in the factories, and did not find the life so irksome.

The way in which the girls were cared for and guarded was explained by another speaker, who showed that such ideal factory life is not to be found twice in a century in any country.

Mrs. Trow reminded the members that it was a woman who had roused the English people to take stringent measures to stop the work of children in factories, and to bring about a better condition of affairs also for their mothers. That woman was Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who sent forth her celebrated "The Cry of the Children."

GLOUCESTER AND ITS PRECINCTS.

MR. COLLETT DELIVERS AN ADDRESS ON THIS SUBJECT BEFORE THE CHURCH CLUB.

Alfred M. Collett delivered an interesting illustrated address last evening at the rooms of the Church Club, Fifth-ave. and Forty-seventh-st. He said in part:

"Historically, Gloucester ought to be one of the most interesting cities in England. It can be traced well back to British days when Caer Glon, as it was then called, was a fortress of no mean account. According to legend, it was one of the early centres of Christianity; indeed, it is said that some of the names of early Christian converts in Rome mentioned in St. Paul's Epistles can be identified as having been connected with Gloucester. To-day the city, though old and quaint, in parts is not altogether lovely. In striking contrast to its neighbor, Tewkesbury, which carries its weight of years so nobly, Gloucester has a shabby and common look, partly due to the fact of its being always more or less a commercial river town.

"Exception must always be made of the cathedral and its precincts, which are as beautiful as those of any other city. The cathedral is one of the most remarkable buildings in England. Originally a Norman structure of striking character, as seen still from the great pillars of the nave, it was altered in later days in a manner to be seen nowhere else. The Norman shell, so to speak, was taken as the core and covered with rich tracery which gives a lacelike effect to the interior of the choir, rendering it surpassingly beautiful. The tower, which, outside, is one of the grandest in the country, is buttressed inside by remarkable flying arches built into the transept walls, and in one place so daring is the construction that two of the arches seem to hang from the vault.

"The monument of Dr. Jenner, who introduced vaccination, recalls the curious circumstance that a few years ago Gloucester was visited with a severe epidemic of smallpox, which was most obstinate in its resistance to compulsory vaccination.

"Among the pictures shown by Mr. Collett were the ruins of Oswald's priory, the shrine of Edward II., Robert Raikes's house, New Inn, formerly a hostelry for the reception of the pilgrims; tomb of Robert, Duke of Normandy, the so-called 'Saxon Cloisters' and many views of the cathedral.

CLUB WOMEN TALK OF KIPLING.

It was in one of the uptown clubs, yesterday, that a number of women grouped together in a corner were talking in low tones of Kipling.

"I don't believe that it is generally known in this country," said one of the women, "that his first literary venture was nineteen years ago, in 1880, when he was only fifteen years old. It was a little book called 'Quartettes,' and was written at Lahore in collaboration with his mother, brother and sister, while his father illustrated it. Two years ago, when I was going through the Mediterranean, I met on shipboard Dr. James Burgess, an eminent Oriental scholar. He was a native of Edinburgh, but had spent thirty-seven years in India, in charge of the schools of that country, and had received an order from the Queen for his services there. His reminiscences of the siege of Lucknow, the Lawrences and Lord Clive were all most interesting, but I enjoyed still more his description of the family life of the Kiplings. He was a great friend of theirs, and for many years took tea with them every Sunday night at Lahore.

"The father of Kipling, he described as a genial soul, of delightful artistic instincts, and possessed of a most generous sense of humor. He was not a successful business man in any sense of the word, but he was a charming companion. Mrs. Kipling, the mother, he said, was one of the most vivacious and witty of women, and the children partook of the characteristics of their parents. The sister, now Mrs. Fleming, possessed all her mother's vivacity and a rare memory. Young Rudyard was quicker than either his brother or sister. At the table, the conversation was always general, the utmost of camaraderie prevailing among the various members of the family, the young people especially being encouraged to keep the light and airy ball of conversation rolling.

POVERTY DISCUSSED.

The Once-a-Week Club, of the Castle, No. 262 West One-hundred-and-third-st., had on Monday one of the most interesting afternoons it has had this winter, on the occasion of the subject, "Poverty." Miss Anderson gave as an introduction a few points on the seemingly hopeless condition of the poor.

Mrs. Henriette Hovey then offered the single-tax doctrine as a solution of the problem. Mrs. Hovey believes that poverty can be abolished. Her impressive way of presenting the subject carried the audience enthusiastically with her; even tea was not sufficiently alluring to call them from the discussion.

It was moved that "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George, be read by the whole club.

NEW TREATMENT FOR SERVANTS.

"The Duties of Employers to Domestic Help" was the subject upon which Professor Mary Roberts Smith, of Leland Stanford University, spoke at the regular meeting of the woman's conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, held at the Tuxedo on Monday. Mrs. Smith explained how she instructed to her servant, an ordinarily endowed Irish girl, the catering for the household, only requiring her to keep the expenses within a certain sum, and how she granted the freedom of the house to the servants, allowing them to give a party during the absence of her husband and herself.

When questioned as to how this plan worked, Mrs. Smith said she had never found that the privileges were abused. The reason, she said, that girls go into factories rather than take up domestic service is that in the former avocation they have regular hours for their work, and are under but one general overseer, so that their lives are freer when off duty.

ONLY WAY TO STOP "SWEAT" WORK.

The assertion made by State Factory Inspector O'Leary in regard to sweatshops, that "they cannot be stopped so long as there are ignorance, hunger and idleness in abundance for the system to feed on," and that "immigration keeps the supply far above the demand," has increased the desire of mission and socialistic workers to introduce active reforms in the manner of living among the poor. The holding of evening sessions of mothers' meetings and clubs of all sorts is felt by many to be the first step toward lifting the pall of ignorance which is said to be the cause of the other evils.

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.

A LAST PRAYER.

Father, I scarcely dare to pray,
So clear I see, now it's done,
That I have wasted half my day,
And left my work but just begun.

So clear I see that things I thought
Were right or harmless were a sin;
So clear I see that I have sought
Unconscious, selfish aims to win.

So clear I see that I have hurt
The souls I might have helped to save;
That I have slothful been, inert,
Deaf to the calls Thy leaders gave.

In outskirts of Thy kingdoms vast,
Father, the humblest spot give me;
Set me the lowliest task Thou hast,
Let me repentant work for Thee!

—(Written by Helen Jackson, "H. H.," four days before her death.

Selected by Mrs. Sprague.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Reading matter has reached the office from Mrs. E. F., of Brooklyn; music from "Octogenarian," of this city; a box of home-made yeast cakes, made by Mrs. Eloise Lytle, of Stanton, Fla.; a booklet, entitled "Sonnets of the Bahamas," from Miss Virginia McLain, of Nassau, Bahamas; three bound books and a number of magazines from Colonel Dudley Evans, and a roll of worsted work from Mrs. Evans, of Englewood, N. J.; a large box, containing scrapbooks, magazines and leaflets, and papers from Mrs. K. P. Ketcham's T. S. S. branch, at Freeport, Long Island; cancelled stamps from Mrs. Sadie E. Draper, C. C. P. and "A. T. S. S. Member," and a package of Scriptural cards from Waterbury, Conn.

Mrs. Hiram Wiltsie, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is seriously ill. Sunshine greetings are sent to her daily. Her T. S. S. correspondents will understand why they do not hear from her.

SUNSHINE POSTAGE.

Mrs. E. G. Chatfield, of Owego, N. Y., sent 25 cents in stamps for mailing sunshine; Mrs. E. M. Wales, of Wilmington, Del., 50 cents in stamps, and Mrs. Mary Pultz, of Lanesboro, Penn., 10 cents.

The presidents of the Wilmington, Del., and the Freeport, Long Island, T. S. S. branches each sent in the names of twelve new members yesterday.

AN IRISH ROSE.

I will send a rose across the sea
All in a letter smoothly pressed;
She will take the red, red rose from me
And hide it in her breast.

Her smiles will flash, her tears will start,
As if she saw her own loved shore,
And a little thorn will pierce her heart
For the pleasant days of yore;

For the pleasant days and the dear home ways,
Her father's voice, her mother's smile,
And her eyes will turn with a far-off gaze
To the pensive, low green isle.

For the stranger's land is not the land,
However fair it be and bright;
We carry the old home in our hand,
Our eyes reflect its light.

And the rose that grew by the cottage door,
The old home garden's joy and pride,
She will prize it more and love it more
Than all earth's flowers beside.

I will not waste one crimson leaf,
Nor pluck one thorn from the prickly stem;
It shall bloom in an exile's crown of grief
A pure and perfect gem.

—Ida W. Benham in Youth's Companion.

Selected by Alice B.

Mrs. M. C. Hasbrouck, of Newburg, N. Y., has sent reading matter to the soldiers at Greenville, S. C., and bed slippers, silk pieces and other sunshine to Miss Gunthrie, of St. Regis Falls, N. Y., an invalid member.

THANKS FROM HOPE MISSION SCHOOL.

President-General of the T. S. S.: I want to thank you very much for the aid received from your society for our work in Chinatown. Besides the T. S. S. headquarters for the children, individual members have helped. Mrs. P. sent $4 received by her from charitable friends, and a few days ago she sent a box of newly made underclothes and some boxes of jelly. The former we will distribute to Italian working girls of fourteen and fifteen who are the sole support of their families. The jelly is most acceptable, as we have two consumptive women on our visiting list. Mrs. Telford, another T. S. S. member, sent a chicken and some jelly for a sick woman, as well as clothes, to be distributed, and another member of your society who would not have her name mentioned has helped in many ways.

Through your suggestion, coal and money for food have been procured for several needy families. I received $1 without any name. The children of Hope Mission School are looking forward eagerly to the illustrated lecture to be delivered at the school through your kindness.

I thank you very earnestly for all your interest and help, assuring you that you have given us real sunshine in our dark mission field. Truly yours,

V. CORENA FURRY,
Superintendent Hope Mission School and Star of Hope Club, No. 17 Doyers-st.

President-General of the T. S. S.: Can any of your correspondents or readers, connected with one or more of the societies of the Revolution, inform me through your column where the entire poem, of which I can give but one stanza (and that, I believe, is the first), may be found? It is called "Lady Washington's Lament," and this is the stanza:

When Columbia's brave sons called my hero to lead 'em,
To vanquish their foes and establish their freedom,
I rejoiced in his honors; my fears I dissembled,
At the thought of his danger my heart, how it trembled
Oh, my Washington! Oh, my Washington!

I write for the benefit of an old lady, now in her eighty-ninth year, who can recall only this one verse of a somewhat lengthy poem. She is a granddaughter, on one side, of Captain Ephraim Chase, and on the other of Colonel Benjamin Foster, both of Machias, Me., who took active part in the early struggles and conflicts of the Revolution. Yours truly, H. C. M.

How finely fost Thou times and seasons spin,
And make a twist, checkered with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As bowls go on, but turning all the way.

GEORGE HERBERT.

Sent by E. B.

THE WAITING CITY.

A City throned upon the height, behold
Wherein no foot of man as yet has trod;
The City of Man's Life fulfilled in God,
Robed all in light, with open gates of gold,
Perfect the City is in tower and street,
And there a Place is for each mortal waits,
Complete and perfect, at whose outer gates
An Angel stands its occupant to greet.
Still some O patient City on the height,
The while our race is hot and hovel dwells,
If hearst the music of thy heavenly bells,
And its dull soul is haunted by thy light
Lo, once the Son of Man hath heard thy call,
And He dear Christ hath claimed thee for us all!

—(Bishop Brooks.

Selected by Mrs. A. Otega.

MR. BROWN AND MR. GRAY; OR, HOW A MOUSE FOOLED A CAT.

A Fable by Nine-year-old Beatrice Drachman.

I know a house in which there live a little mouse and a big cat. The mouse's name is Mr. Brown, on account of his smooth brown fur and and the cat is called Mr. Gray because he is all gray from top to bottom. Mr. Brown is in the habit of going to the cupboard and eating the good things in there and Mr. Gray has long tried to catch him but never could. The other day Mr. Brown had a narrow escape. He was just eating something when who should come in but Mr. Gray. Mr. Brown was in a great fright. He looked around for a way to escape but Mr. Gray was just in front of his hole. He thought that he would play a trick on Mr. Gray if he could. So he did not show that he was a bit afraid but said to Mr. Gray as nice as could be, "Good morning, Mr. Gray, are you hungry this morning. I was just going to offer you myself for breakfast but I can give you something better. I have a fat wife and seven fat children and if you don't mind, I will go down in my hole and fetch them for you." The cat thought that a fat mouse wife and seven fat mouse-children were better to eat than one little thin mouse-father and so he let him go.

Mr. Gray is still waiting for the mouse and his fat wife and seven fat children to come but they have not yet appeared.

BEATRICE DRACHMAN.

The author of the above fable is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, of this city, and the little story is printed exactly as she sent it, spelling, punctuation, etc.

FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR.

MANY TRIMMINGS TO BE USED ON ALL COSTUMES FOR HOME AND STREET.

INDIVIDUALITY WILL BE THE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE STYLES WORN—NO ONE MODEL WILL TAKE THE LEAD.

Indications point to the supposition that the distinctive mark of spring fashions will be elaboration and individuality in toilets of all kinds. No one style will prevail. Laces, passementeries, embroideries, ribbons and all kinds of ornamentation will be used, and not only for the bodices but for the skirts as well. In making such dresses the necessity to put upon them much handwork will be readily seen. Delicate ruchings and tuckings cannot be done in a mechanical way, nor can they be put in place and fastened there by machine. There will be much insertion of trimming, by setting on lace and appliques, and cutting away the material, and all this must be done by hand.

But the tailor-made gown is still to be high in favor, and will also be more trimmed than formerly. Some of the new designs even show two parts to the suit, each of a different material. For instance, a tan broadcloth skirt is made in the new equestrienne style, with the drapery at the back held down below the waist by a strap and buckle of steel. The seam on the left front of the skirt is similarly fastened in two places. The skirt is small, rather long, and is lined with pink taffeta. The waist to wear with it is of shaded pink silk, having a polka dot of terra cotta, and the jacket is of terra cotta velvet, with square revers and collar of the pink silk. A white chiffon bow is worn at the neck.

Many of the tailor gowns have the look of driving suits. Some coats are small, with the shoulders much extended by supporters, and have a square effect.

Other costumes for street wear are combinations of wool and velvet. A gown of cloth in a parma violet shade has taffeta pleated as the vest and sleeves, and a gathered trimming of narrow violet velvet ribbon. A gray bengaline is effective, with white satin laid in fine pleats for the vest and revers, and the sleeves are made of lace insertions, which are also used on the waist. The front of the skirt parts over an underskirt trimmed with the lace insertion.

Silks of all kinds except the heavy brocades are to be popular. "Porcelain" effects are to be found in profusion in stripes and figures on light grounds like decorations on porcelain. Small checks are being shown, too.

A particularly pretty design in white silk has a small raised cord, which forms a tiny check in honeycomb way. Still another style is of parallel lines of cords, with a herring-bone effect on each side.

White and black, dots, stripes, plaids and checks will be as much in favor as ever, and the demand for silk waists has not diminished.

BOOK COVERS AND DESIGNS.

HOW WOMEN HAVE MADE THE ART A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

It may not be "the coat that makes the man," but more often than not it is the cover that makes the book, according to the opinion expressed by an observing woman, who is fond of haunting old book shops. Not that the binding is of the first consideration; but when it is possible to combine the excellence of text with a fine finish in paper, printing and binding, the bookworm has found something that is thoroughly satisfactory.

There are now constant competitions in book cover designing, and many of the most skilful workers are women.

Information as to how the profession of book-cover designing may be pursued, and what the profit accruing therefrom will be, can be found in The Tribune's new book, "Occupations for Women and Their Compensation." In this volume articles from the pen of Florence Elizabeth Cory, Lois Knight and the late Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff will be found exceedingly helpful.

The book is on sale at The Tribune business office for 25 cents a copy.

MRS. BEARDSLEY'S LENTEN AFTERNOON.

A large and appreciative audience gathered at the Knapp Mansion, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the occasion being one of the popular Lenten afternoons given by Mrs. William E. Beardsley.

The programme was a brilliant one, every number receiving hearty applause. It began with a trio, D major (op. 59), piano, violin and 'cello, G. de Beriot, by Mrs. Beardsley, Mr. Knapp and Mr. Freeman, and was followed by songs, "Musica Proibita" and "A Dream," by Mathilde Hallam McLewee.

Miss Susie P. Du Bois gave two piano selections, MacDowell's "Water Lily" and Heller's "L'Avalanche." Robert H. Hatch recited Alfred Evelyn's description of his life, from Bulwer's play of "Money." Louis Kapp gave a violin solo, fantaisie "Rigoletto," and Mathilde Hallam McLewee sang again with marked acceptance Donizetti's "Fatal Goilfredo" and Neidlinger's "The Robin."

The piano solos by Little Constance Beardsley, Grieg's "An den Frühling" and "Schmetterling," were also warmly applauded. Constance is only nine years old.

Another reading, "Sackcloth and Ashes," by Mr. Hatch, showed the reader's great versatility. It represented a Lenten dialogue at Mrs. Washington Swarger's afternoon tea, and was written especially for Mr. Hatch by Henry Baldwin.

Chopin's Polonaise, op. 3, piano and 'cello, by Mrs. Beardsley and Mr. Freeman, completed the programme.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE-PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S BLOUSE WAIST, NO. 7,616, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

Fine lawn all-over tucking is the material for this stylish blouse waist, embroidered insertion, with edging to match, providing appropriate trimming. The heart-shaped plastron and sleeves are cut with the tucks running crosswise of the goods, and the fancy collar may be cut on a double fold with the tucks crosswise in back or on the bias, with tucks forming a V-shape at the centre seam, as shown. The waist is simply adjusted with under-arm and shoulder seams, the neck being cut low in V-shape to disclose the plastron between the revers of the broad fancy collar. The closing is accomplished by buttons and buttonholes through wide hems in centre front, which is rendered invisible by a strip of insertion edged by narrow frills of embroidery that is applied over the right front edge. The stock collar is joined to the neck edge of plastron, and closes in centre back. The plastron is sewed to the right front, and closes under the collar on left, with buttons and buttonholes.

Pretty fulness at the waistline is gathered and stitched to position over a belt at back, front and under-arm seams. The back is drawn snugly to the waistline, and the fronts puff out with fashionable bloused effect. A casing may be applied on the indicated lines, through which tapes are inserted to regulate the fulness, if this manner of adjustment is preferred. The sleeves are shaped with under and upper portions, moderate fulness being gathered at the top. The wrists are completed by bands of insertion, 6 cm under which pointed cuffs in two portions dare stylishly over the hands. This simple waist, made without lining, is designed with special reference to summer wash fabrics, which are shown this season in the most fascinating all-over tucking, with plain, dressed or fancy effects, with or without insertions, incrustations of lace or embroidery. Lawn, percale, lawns, piqué, dimity, nainsook, percale, cambric, gingham, etc., will develop charmingly by the mode.

NO. 7,616. WOMAN'S BLOUSE WAIST.

To make this waist for a woman of medium size will require two and three-quarters yards of thirty-inch material. The pattern, No. 7,616, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, OF NO. 7,616.

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

No. 7,616. Bust.....in.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

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

FOXY FILIPINOS.

THEIR LITTLE GAME TO CAUSE A MUTINY IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

A CIRCULAR OF FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL SPANISH-ENGLISH CALLING ON THE SOLDIERS TO GIVE THEIR ARMS TO THE NATIVES.

A copy of "The American," from Manila, bearing the date of January 15, has been received at this office. It contains an interesting account of the posting and distribution on January 13 and 14 of a circular urging the American soldiers to refuse to serve against the Filipinos, or to assist in holding the islands for the United States. It is probable that the native who composed it congratulated himself warmly upon his clever scheme to stir up mutiny among the Yankees; and the literary production which he evolved is certainly a notable effort, though it must seem to the author to have fallen short of his expectations, as he views it in the light of the happenings of February 4 and 5. Here is the document:

TO MY COUNTRYMEN THE AMERICANS.

We all know that the Philippine people, colony of Spain, has revolted against the latter since 1872, for the sake of gaining her independence, renewing this rebellion in 1896 and continuing it last year in which they succeeded to destroy the Spanish Empire and constituted a Revolutionary Government under the Presidency of General Emilio Aguinaldo, being notorious that all the Philipinos, render to him unhesitating obedience, hommage and respect evident sign that the Philippine people have already sufficient civilization and enough culture, also their unity necessary for governing temselves independently.

Our respected Government has declared the war against Spain, but not against Philippinos, Cubans and other inhabitants of Spanish Colonies. A fleet was sent here to destroy the Spanish Navy, but not for the sake of conquesting the colony, a noble enterprise which was done with a brilliant success.

After this, Admiral Dewey sent for General Aguinaldo in Hong-kong through the cruiser Hugh McCulloch arriving in these islands the 19th of May last. In the conference which the two chief had, Admiral Dewey asked Genera. Aguinaldo if he could continue the revolution in the Philippines, adding that we have come here to liberate the Philipinos from the Spaniards and with the view of being independent, words which Aguinaldo thanked and requested the Admiral to aid him in the prompt arrival of the expedition of arms which he had prepared in Hong-kong, a thing which the Admiral had acceeded to. This expedition there for arrived soon, the "Wingfoo" brought the arms which were used to fight against the Spaniards on the 28th of May last, until succeeding their total surrender here in Luzon and in other islands also.

RICH COMMANDERS; POOR SOLDIERS.

Since the mentioned conference Aguinaldo never ceased to proclaim before the Philipinos that we, the Americans, are very good, and above all our Government is just and worthy of admiration for its liberality and prudence deducted from the words of Admiral Dewey; But I see that our Admiral has changed his conduct, influenced by other commanders who see in the virgen riches of the Philippines mountains of gold; this is the cause why they have asked for more forces as you all know are comings successively.

It seems then, that they intend retaining these islands as a rich colony, know you all dear compatriots that before succeeding such project a great bloodshed will take place, especially of you soldiers, who ignore the shoking depth of the reigning policy.

In other part, although it be ordered by our government the retention of the islands, we ought not obey as it being contrary to justice and unbecoming not to fulfill the frank and noble promises made to General Aguinaldo by our Admiral, besides that our soldiers are who will suffer and die, while our commanders are getting rich, as I see among many of them, who ambition so much that they haggle the small pay of the soldier; this perhaps may be the reason of their intention to prolong the war.

In view of what is above mentioned, we ought to unite, dear comrades, to make a common protest to our commanders against their desire in retaining the Philippine Islands, or at least we should observe an attitude contrary do such wishes so as to let them know of our disgust—in the case they should order us to fight, we ought to obey, but firing in the air so as when the Philipinos see it they would do the same for, think you, that, if we act otherwise it is very sad to die in foreing and that life once lost, it is never again recovered, apart, that we have no reason in this new enterprise of our commanders.

We should give immediatly to the Philipinos our arms for, we know that they have treated their Spanish prisoners very gentlemanly and humanitary.—Being Prisoners, we observe our lives, not for cowardice, but in obedience to the reasons and the justice of the Philipinos, for should we reflect a little, you would find that they are fighting for the same reasons as we did when we fought for independence against England.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Remember, dear comrades and never forget these noted words of our President Monroe. AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS which is the same as to say, THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE PHILIPPINOS. If we so act we would increase the glory of our dear America.

What shall we do in retaining the Philippines when there is more than sufficient territory to inhabit and work in our immense country?

Is it possible to annex these islands so far from the United States, that to arrive in them a month's navigation is necessary? Let us for a moment admit it so, but we should take into consideration that all the other nations would seal, in such a case, our noble history with the black reproach of EXECUTIONERS OF OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

No, we should not oppress more this Pilippino people coming from the Spanish slavery, this would only spot our good and fine constitution, our government and our fame gained long ago, and now exposed to be criticized through the ambition of some of our commanders.

AN APPEAL TO "NATIONAL HONOR."

Let us go, united, my dear comrades, to defend our national honor, being in danger of reproach, let us not obey the orders to fight the Philipinos who are civilized and have sufficient civilization to defend the independence of their territory, a thing notorious to all the foreigners residing here in the Philippines, besides, we see now that there is order and concert in the Government of the Philippinos than here in Manila and suburbs, although we have our troops concentrated here. Let us not guilty of retaining these islands otherwise every hour will be that of killing Americans by the Philippinos or of Philippinos by the Americans, both being brave men who ought to be brothers and not enemies.

Do not believe what foreign newspapers say that the Philippinos are savages; you will see that such a thing is not true; it is only a calumny of those who intend possessing the Philippines on account of her riches the same as what General Weyler did in Paris and what the Spaniards and friars do here, beings of the worst class existing in the world. We can freely state the contrary to our brothers in America, and to the whole world, and further, we can affirm that the Philippines can be counted in the concert of the civilized nations for the good order and justice of the goverament of Aguinaldo, not only here in Luzon, but also in the Visayas island, all united and obeying the government of Malolos.

It is possible that when our commanders know about this present document they would investigate and prosecute me and to prohibit you all to read and distribute it. I warn you that the officer who so shall conduct himself, he may perhaps be one of those above mentioned who wishes to be promoted and be rich at the cost of the life and blood of the poor soldiers, my countrymen, and against the reason; this is, why, I, being opposite to such an unlawful sacrifice, have decided to publish these news so as to reach to your knowledge as well as the remedies to avoid them, though it may cost my life, if they find me out, but I rather die as long as you live and do not commit the injustice which our commanders intend to do to the Philipinos.

Our commanders can also accuse me of attempting to dishonor our nation to the eyes of the other Powers by the publishing of this document; do not believe so, for it is practical in those same nations when their kings or Presidents wish to conduct the soldiers to an unjust and unproper war, without the previous knowledge of the people, men who are lovers of justice and of the lives of the poor soldiers, spring up to raise their voice in opposition to prevent the trampling of the rights and the human bloodshed.

FRIENDLY FILIPINOS DENOUNCED.

In conclusion, I tell you that I fear very much those Philippinos who are pretending to be annexionists and enlist in our lines to make arms against their country and compatriots, I almost have the surity that they deceive us and they only intend to know our projects; more, they want to exploit our money and what is worst they want to get our arms.

Live on the alert, dear comrades, against such Philipinos, so as to prevent their betraying us, as they did to the Spaniards, who also gave them money and arms using those arms afterwards to cause the Spaniards great loss.

Be on the alert against those sordid follows, and at the least movement kill them without mercy and consideration for they are worst than the Philipinos who in front of us nobly defend their just cause.

I pray you to permmit me to conceal my real name, which you will know later, only remember the two letters with which I sign this document as a sign of compatriotship and fraternity. W. F.

ODD FELLOWS' GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Gloversville, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The sixty-first Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York decided to-day to hold the next session in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1900. The Grand Encampment elected the following officers: Grand patriarch, W. H. Mosher; grand high priest, Philip Block; grand senior warden, E. J. Stearns; grand scribe, J. G. Deabert; grand treasurer, Benjamin F. Hamilton; grand junior warden, W. E. Slocum; grand representative, M. C. Lee.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The day in society was not especially active. There were days at home, a meeting of the Badminton Club, and some of the sewing classes got together for work and luncheon. In the evening there were several dinner parties. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White entertained at their home, No. 121 East Twenty-first-st. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Thomas