THE ONLY WOMAN'S PAGE

A COOL AND PRETTY OUTING COSTUME OF BLUE AND WHITE.

WOMAN, THE WORLD OVER.

FACTS FROM REPORTS OF UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE AHEAD OF AMERICA IN OPPORTUNITIES FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING—A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

A valuable report prepared by Miss Frances Graham French on the "Status of Woman from the Educational and Industrial Standpoint" has just been issued by the United States Bureau of Education. It begins by tracing the growth of woman's collegiate work in America, quoting from Dr. Leslie Waggener, of the University of Texas. "Twenty-five years ago," he says, "the ability of a woman to master subjects thought necessary for a man's education was disputed. It was seriously questioned at the time whether the 'female' mind could untangle the intricacies of pure mathematics, could appreciate the abstruse speculations of metaphysics, or could follow, step by step, the inductions of a scientific investigation. It was contended in the educational discussions of that day that one of two alternatives was necessary if young women were admitted to colleges and universities manned and equipped to prepare young men for the intellectual conflicts of life. It was asserted that either the standard of scholarship would be lowered or the young women would be left hopelessly behind, and the experiment prove, as far as they were concerned, a dismal failure. This prediction has, on trial, proved absolutely groundless. Whatever may be the distinction between a 'male' and a 'female' mind, it is not of such a character as to prevent young women from holding their own in intellectual competition with young men. The teaching of actual experience is that the scholarship of all of our higher institutions of learning has been raised, and in many cases the presence of young women in the classes has been the stimulus and the inspiration. A woman trained with men learns other things than those found in the textbooks or in the crucibles of the Laboratory. Among these the most important, perhaps, is the knowledge she acquires of men. The fact that a woman has competed with a man in the classroom is a great help to her when it becomes necessary for her to compete with him in the occupations of life. The fact that she has outstripped him, perhaps, in the race for university honors is a reason why she feels no trepidation when she contends with men for the substantial prizes of life, and the reason, too, why she captures them with the assurance of one to whom they rightly belong."

"The general tendencies of the times in the United States," declares Miss French, "are toward the entering of coeducational universities, where men and women may have equal opportunities for higher studies. With this tendency comes a gradual diminution in women's colleges per se, although the same high requirements as in former years are found in such colleges as Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr.

"Large numbers of students seek home or foreign fellowships, and the studies pursued by such students tend more toward higher attainments than was noticeable a decade or more ago. Travelling fellowships are endowed by philanthropic women, and the recipients of such fellowships gravitate to Leipsic, Heidelberg, Berlin, Göttingen, Zurich, Cambridge, Oxford, the Sorbonne and the Collège de France. Special courses are pursued in Greek and Latin, English and the romance languages, political economy, chemistry, biology and mathematics, or possibly in Teutonic philology, history, political science and philosophy."

As a matter of encouragement to women who desire to pursue higher branches, the Collegiate Alumnæ, a few years ago decided to aid those desiring European or American fellowships, the proviso being that the candidates must be graduates of colleges belonging to the association, and that they must give promise of distinction in the subjects to which they devote themselves.

These fellowships are not usually granted to those who are intending to take up the practice of any of the three learned professions, though such are not formally excluded from the competition. It is preferred that they be bestowed upon those looking forward to positions as professors and teachers and to literary and scientific vocations.

"To-day," says Miss French, "eight-tenths of the colleges, universities and professional schools of the United States are open to women students. As is stated by ex-President Alice Freeman Palmer of Wellesley College, '30,000 girls have already graduated from colleges, while 40,000 more are preparing to graduate.' The obtaining of a collegiate education gives the women more ambition to enter a profession, or, if they decide to marry, it is stated that the advanced education they have received has added to their natural endowments wisdom, strength, patience, balance and self-control. . . . and that in addition to a wise discharge of their domestic duties, their homes have become centres of scientific or literary study, or of philanthropy, in the communities where they live."

"The advancement of women in professional life is less rapid than in literature. The training of women for medical practice was long opposed by medical schools and men physicians. Equally tedious was the effort to obtain legal instruction and admission to the legal profession, and even to-day the admission to theological schools and the ministry is seriously contested; yet all these professions are gradually being opened to women.

"The conditions are gradually changing as regards women in the universities of foreign countries; the courses of study in the secondary schools of Germany are being made to correspond with the requirements for university entrance examinations; the constant efforts of women in various countries to have the professions opened to them are all producing a change in the views of even those most opposed to woman's advancement. The general state of mind in regard to the admission of women into the universities of Germany is that of resignation—if it must be, so be it.

"Equality of intellect is conceded to the sexes by some professors; power of mathematical study is accredited to them; but the professors of history are more reserved in their opinion of woman's development. They do not recognize the value of the general ideas, methods or judgment of the women who pursue historical study; they indicate that women deal too much with details, and are often incapable of grasping the whole subject. They are opposed to women studying for professions which are already overfull; the professors also cling to the idea that academic studies may produce doctors, lawyers, engineers and Greek students, but that these studies do not bring out the feminine qualities.

"Another professor views the subject from the opposite side. He considers that the desire on the part of women to follow academic studies is the product of an unnatural hyperculture. From the point of legal studies it is said that women may be helpful to men in solving problems, yet it is not conceded that she possesses the mental endowment for practice before the courts; her nature is too emotional. In medicine the aptitude of women in hospital service, as nurses, and as a help in sudden emergencies, is conceded; but the pursuing of a line of study in clinics for dissection impresses the professions unpleasantly, as does also the carrying on of surgical operations.

"In Prussia there is a marked advance in the woman movement. Higher courses of study for girls, now thoroughly established in Carlsruhe, Leipsic, Berlin and Bremen, are similar in their aim to the curriculum of the gymnasia for boys, and the ministerial authorities in the different principalities see no objection to women acquiring the maturity certificate which leads to university study. The work accomplished by women's organizations in Germany has doubtless aided in the furtherance of the higher education of woman. At least, the educational status is greatly benefited by the establishment of women's gymnasia, with courses of study leading toward breadth of character and higher ambitions than would follow from being merely satisfied with the domestic-economic side of life. The Verein für Förderung der Frauenbildung, in Bonn, established in 1890, aims to keep itself in touch with other women's associations of Germany, and more, in its own immediate vicinity it has established lecture courses, given by university professors, to treat upon subjects of interest to women. The distinguished women who are in charge have also established commercial schools for girls and adults who may desire thorough instruction along such lines as will enable them to keep books, act as housekeepers and be thoroughly versed in exchange, brokerage, etc. The courses are half-year ones, held in the winter, and deemed especially valuable to wives and daughters of small tradespeople and industrialists. The object is not so much to prepare for commercial life as to thoroughly train for places where all such information will be of assistance in keeping accounts, acting as cashiers, as landladies of inns, etc. Places are found for students of the commercial schools. The Frauenbildungsverein zu Breslau has undertaken, in addition to other instruction, to teach cooking, ironing, sewing by hand and machine, to servants, to women engaged in manufactories, and to other persons of a similar class."

In the higher study for women in agriculture, the course is such that the scientific agricultural knowledge obtained will be of value to women who may have the control of estates, or who may wish to be more thoroughly conversant with such specialties as dairying, fruit culture, poultrying, cultivation of vegetables, etc.

In Austria the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs declares that in his opinion there are too many secondary schools for girls. He considers that the educational facilities need not be so extended that all women should have opportunities to study for a special profession, but that the general trend should be toward a thorough education for the position of wife and motherhood, although there were women who were eminently capable of carrying on and completing higher studies.

In Hungary women are admitted to universities in medical, pharmaceutical and philosophical branches, providing the Minister of Worship and Education and the rector of the university decide that the woman candidate has the required qualifications.

In Spain women have the privilege of being "hearers" at the universities. In the Netherlands there is progress in the matter of the education of women, the coeducation of the sexes being recognized and approved. The majority of the schools are open to both sexes. Among these the normal schools of Leyden and Amsterdam, the twenty State intermediate-grade schools, and the most of the gymnasia. The courses of the four universities are open to women as well as men, while the majority of women pursue either medical or literary courses. Previous to the formation of a united Italy (in 1870) girls received their education in convent schools, but now the majority of educational institutions, from elementary school to university, are open to women.

In Bulgaria the large number of women students in gymnasia is noticeable. In Rumania women have been admitted to the courses of the universities at Bucharest and Yassy for the last ten years. Four women physicians practise their professions in Rumania, and there are two women jurists who carry on their legal pursuits, no difficulties being offered by the governing powers.

In Russia there are now no less than 350 gymnasia for girls in the empire, with over eighty thousand pupils. A special medical school for women under the patronage of the Ministry of War was opened for women in 1872 at the Military Medical Academy, St. Petersburg; but in 1886 all high-school courses for women and the Medical Academy were closed. In Norway women are allowed to pass all examinations, to receive all degrees, to be bursars and to have all university privileges that are accorded to the male students.

In Iceland an ordinance of December 4, 1886, accorded to women the right of becoming doctors of literature and of entering the medical and ecclesiastical schools at Reikiavik. To pursue a course in law the woman goes to the university in Copenhagen. A woman cannot become a State functionary or occupy the position of Lutheran pastor.

Mrs. Helen Campbell, speaking of the general condition of women in the industrial world, says: "The history of women as wage-earners, though actually comprised within the limits of a few centuries, would, if given in full, mean a summary of the whole history of working humanity. Up to the time of the Civil War, aside from factory employments, the trades open to women were limited, and the majority of their occupations were still carried on at home, or with but few in numbers, as in dressmaking establishments, millinery and the like. With the new conditions brought about at this time and the vast number of women thrown upon their own resources came the flocking into trades for which there had been no training, and which had been considered as the exclusive property of men. A surplus of untrained workers at once appeared, and this and general financial depression brought the wage to its lowest terms, but when this had in part ended, the trades still remained open. At the close of the war some hundred were regarded as practicable. Ten years later the number had more than doubled, and today we find over four hundred occupations, while, as new inventions arise, the number of possibilities in this direction steadily increase.

"So far as opportunity is concerned, it is the United States only that offers a practically unlimited field to women workers, to whom some four hundred trades and occupations are now open. Comparison with other countries is, however, essential if we would judge fairly of conditions as a whole.

"In England, outside of the cities, where the needle is almost the sole refuge of the unskilled worker, every industry is invaded. A recent report as to English nail and chain workers shows hours and general conditions to be almost intolerable, while the wage averages eightpence a day. In the mines, despite steady action concerning them, women are working by hundreds for the same rate. In short, from every quarter comes in repeated testimony that the majority of working English women are struggling for a livelihood; that twenty shillings a week is a fortune, and that the majority live on a wage below subsistence point.

"In France there are 4,415,000 women who receive in wages or dividends nearly $500,000,000 a year. Their wage is much less in proportion to the work they do than that of men, yet they draw 35 per cent of the entire sum spent in wages. In Paris alone over 8,000 women are doing business on an independent footing, and of 3,858 suits judged in 1892 by the Workingman's Council, 1,674 concerned women.

"Passing to Germany, a good two-thirds of the women are at work in field or shop or home, the proportion of women in agriculture being larger than in any other country of Europe.

"It may be said that till recently legislation in Prussia has been in behalf of child workers, and women have been practically ignored; but factory legislation is minute and extended, and the questions involved in the labor of women, and its bearing on health, longevity, etc., are now coming under consideration. In Silesia, as early as 1868, women were excluded from the salt mines, and the Labor Congress of 1889 brought about many changes of the laws on this point for Belgium and Germany. In Italy, in which country industrial education is now receiving much attention, the labor of women, continuous, severe and underpaid as it is known to be, finds small mention save among special students of social questions. Russia has practically no data from which judgment can be formed."

Marion Mulhall, speaking of the technical and industrial schools for girls on the Continent, says: "There are two kinds of schools in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary—the head schools and the hand schools. They are both under the same roof, and the pupils attend for three hours at one of the schools and three hours at the other; in other words, half the day is given to ordinary education and half to whatever trade or profession the girl has chosen in which to earn her bread. When a girl leaves these schools she is able to command a fair salary, thus avoiding the dangers of apprenticeship in the ateliers. These schools are found so useful that in most cities and towns two-thirds of the expenditure is defrayed out of municipal funds and one-third by the national treasury, the fees charged being only nominal. First come Les Ecoles Ménagères, or housekeeping schools; second, Ecoles Professionnelles des Jeunes Filles, or handwork schools for girls.

"The handwork school for girls at Amsterdam is not only the oldest, but also one of the finest of the kind in Europe. It was founded by private subscription in 1865, and is lodged in a fine building close to the botanical garden. It is intended for the daughters of the bourgeoisie, or shopkeepers, but any girl over twelve years old is admitted if she can pass the preliminary examination in reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing. A small fee is charged, and the course is one of three years, the principal classes being for drawing, leather work, wood carving, dressmaking, millinery, plain needlework, artificial flowers and lace. New occupations, such as typewriting, telegraphy, etc., are constantly added. There are more than two hundred girls, all externes, and the proceeds of their work pay about one-third of the annual cost, the rest of the burden being shared equally between the Dutch Government and the municipality of Amsterdam.

"At Brussels the housekeeping school is in the workmen's quarter, near the Allée Verte. It is in connection with a kindergarten and the communal or national girls' school that is in adjoining premises. It is limited to ten girls at a time, who must be over twelve years old and must have finished the ordinary course in the primary school of reading, writing, drawing and arithmetic. The girls are taught in batches of ten for a week, each class coming back four times in the year; thus each girl receives nearly thirty days' instruction per annum, and at the end of their term, which lasts usually about three years, she is quite able to manage a small or even a good-sized establishment. The corporation allows sixpence a day for each person, and the girls must limit their expenditure to this sum. They go to market themselves, and out of this modest sum all necessaries—bread, butter, meat, vegetables, fruit, beer and sundries, but not fuel—for two meals must be provided.

"The Munich school has also its cooking classes, and attached to it is the best-arranged laundry that I have met with in my travels. This school owes its origin to the generosity of a number of benevolent persons called the Society for Improving the Working Classes. It was started in 1873, and occupies a large building which was formerly a convent, and counts five hundred pupils, all externes, who pay a fee of three shillings a month. There is a special department for training schoolmistresses, from which twenty or thirty young girls receive certificates every year.

"Some of the Swiss cantons have evening classes for girls, where they are taught drawing, needlework and singing. The most remarkable girls' school is the Gewerbeschule, near Zurich. The glory of Vienna is the Government Art School of Embroidery, the classes of which are under the direction of Mme. St. George, perhaps the most accomplished designer and needlewoman in the world. The entire course of instruction, which is quite free, lasts five years, but many pupils leave after two or three years, especially women who do not intend to make art work their profession, and are satisfied with knowing the rudiments of either lacework or art embroidery, for every year has its special course. Every year's course has its special room and instructress, and the pupils cannot go from one to the other until the year expires.

"A movement is on foot in Denmark, corresponding with the needlework industries of England and Ireland, to advance the farming and dairy interests for the benefit of women. Little girls are being trained to raise poultry, make cheese and butter and brand them with the badge of excellence. The agricultural, industrial and scientific worlds are levied upon for improved machinery and appliances. By the use of special methods 10 per cent more butter is extracted from a gallon of milk than has heretofore been the custom. These fancy products are put in the highest markets, and yield a much greater revenue than by the old system of woman's work.

"The German industrial schools for women are divided into four departments: (1) The review course, including certain school studies; (2) the commercial department; (3) the professional department, including fine arts, and (4) the domestic department, which is subdivided into household service, washing and cooking.

"The household service includes, in home schools suited for the purpose, the training of house servants or chambermaids, the care of beds, rooms, furniture, etc., along with plain sewing, washing and cooking. Besides this—and especially in day schools not adapted for this purpose—are found two minor courses, one for training of ladies' maids, another for the training of housekeepers. These, besides lighter household service, include only fine washing and cooking, with plain sewing, tailoring and millinery, such as may be needed in families. These courses are intended for young women who desire only select or temporary employment as upper servants, or more permanently as housekeepers in their own or other houses.

"Washing is taught and performed in a business-like way. It includes the actual washing, drying, folding, ironing of household wash—sheets, tablecloths, napkins, etc.—and of personal clothing of all kinds; afterward fine washing, including pleating, fluting, etc., of shirt bosoms, collars, laces, etc. This latter may be taken also as a minor course by those who do not wish to learn ordinary washing. Washing is done as work, not as play. Besides the actual wash of the house and of the girls thus employed, washing is taken in from outside, and it is done so well and so cheaply that the orders would far exceed the capacity of execution. With the improved machinery employed for washing, rinsing, drying, folding, ironing, etc., the labor is not severe, and may be performed by delicate women. Especially the course of fine washing is a valuable accomplishment for the proudest lady. These courses are taken by successive sections of girls, each serving for a certain number of weeks and for so many hours a day. Practical skill in the service of washerwoman is aimed at.

"The business course, or kitchen economy, includes going to market, under guidance of the teacher; the examination, selection and purchase of provisions; the weighing out of supplies and ingredients from the storeroom, and, therewith, the preparation of a businesslike account of expenses, by the day or week, which must then be engrossed into account books. The pupils are also taught to prepare in advance bills of fare for a day or for a week, or adapted to different seasons of the year, with estimates of cost, including all the ingredients, which estimates are then criticised, corrected and experimentally tested.

"In the actual cooking and kitchen work are included the dishing and serving of food, the setting and serving of the table, and cleaning up. All this work is done thoroughly, under the supervision of a teacher, as work, not as play, nor a mere practice of a theory. The best machinery (cooking stoves, tables, dressers, utensils, hot and cold water, etc.) is used, to rob the work of its drudgery and dirt, but then the work is done thoroughly and in the best style. It is taught in sections, to each for a certain period, and a given section, after a certain time devoted to plain cooking, passes to a smaller kitchen, where fine cooking, preserving, pickling, etc., as above described, are taught. I went into the kitchen at Hamburg, where eight young women were getting dinner. Their outer skirts were neatly tucked up, their arms were bare to the elbow, on their heads were little white caps, and they wore clean white aprons. One was stringing beans, another peeling potatoes, another skimming the soup, another basting the roast, another making pastry, etc. All were busy. They had themselves bought those provisions at market, and from that until the dishes were finally washed and put away, the whole work was done by these young girls under the eye of the teacher.

"Most of these schools being mainly day schools, the problem presented itself, how to provide for the consumption of the food cooked, for it was felt that only cooking for actual consumption, and not mere theoretical practice, could give the requisite training. This problem was solved by the opening of a boarding table for women only, who take their meals regularly at the school, or for families living near by, to whom cooked provisions are sent. Thus the food is disposed of, and the cooking school is made to pay for itself. It is to be remarked in every case that such is the reputation of these schools for furnishing good food at low price that the applications for board are more than can be supplied. Pupils may also secure their midday luncheon at the school. It is a question how far the cooking necessary for three hundred to four hundred persons can be done by the pupils of the school.

"In addition to the courses of study already outlined I should add that physical culture, gymnastics and callisthenics are required of all pupils; also vocal culture, the reading of music and choral singing.

"These schools are either municipal (as in Hamburg and Paris) or founded by voluntary association and contribution (as in Berlin and Karlsruhe, etc.). In no case are they founded or directly supported by the State. In Germany tuition seems to be generally charged, with a certain number of free endowed scholarships. In Paris the city pays for a certain number of scholarships, which are conferred by competitive examination. In no case do I find free tuition in our sense of the term. The superintendence, or presidency, and the regular instruction are in all cases in the hands of women. Men in some cases are employed to teach, but only by the hour, for special classes. The governing boards in all cases include women as well as men, and the internal supervision is intrusted mainly to the women of the board.

"All these schools being situated in large cities are mostly day schools, but in most cases provision is made for boarders from abroad. Especially, so far as possible, the students of the household department are required to lodge in the school, or to spend most of their time there, and special establishments exist for this purpose. All these schools are of quite recent origin, mostly fom small beginnings; but their success has been great, and many like schools will doubtless soon be founded."

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL.

At the Girls' High School, at No. 36 East Twelfth-st., an examination for admission to the school was begun yesterday afternoon. Dr. John G. Wight is the principal, and the examination was under his direction. An even hundred girls entered the examination. They were all from private schools, but they are desirous of entering the High School next fall. The subjects yesterday were arithmetic and geography. This afternoon the examination will conclude with the subjects of grammar, spelling and American history.

NO EXPECTORATION IN HOBOKEN.

The women of the New-York and Brooklyn Health Protective Association are rejoicing in the announcement that an anti-expectoration ordinance went into effect yesterday in Hoboken. Even the policemen took hold of the matter, and persons expectorating in the streets were warned not to repeat the offence. To-day there will probably be arrests. The ordinance prohibits spitting in all public places, save into commodious cuspidors, which are to be furnished by the city. The penalty for the first offence is $10. For the second offence the fine is $25.

COLGATE & CO.'S
Violet Water
FOR BABY'S BATH.
A few drops impart both fragrance and refreshment.

TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY

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.

HYMN FOR THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Behold us, Lord, Thy burden'd folk!
Our ploughshares rust, our fallows wait;
Our toil goes up in bitter smoke
To fashion sword and armor-plate.
Our hosts increase, we know not why;
Our terrows grow, we gaze and hark:
The realms are tinder, quick and dry,
That waits the wind and spark.

The gospel of Thy tender Name
Was Peace to fold the happy earth;
Lo! Christians make it sword and flame,
A trail of pestilence and dearth.
It bids the yelping jackals crowd,
The gray wolves gather, fierce and fleet;
The storm of carrion wings is loud
Behind Thy gentle feet.

A cloud is dark upon our eyes;
Our ears are dull, our hearts are weak;
And clanging jealousies arise
To drown the word that Thou dost speak.
We sink our lives in narrow greed;
We lock our souls in sordid care;
Oh, let our dumbness rise and plead,
And make our pain a pray'r.

Unwind, O Lord, the crimson thread
Blind hate has woven through the years;
Let earth forget the armies' tread,
The seas no more be salt with tears.
This council of the weary lands
Enlighten; let Thy star increase,
And lead us till our groping hands
Have touch'd the Father's Peace.

—(Frederick Langbridge.

SUNSHINE.

Contributions received yesterday were a box of beautiful flowers from Mrs. Frank J. New, which were sent at once to a little sick girl in Brooklyn; two pretty booklets from Mrs. A. T. Wilds; cards and favors from Chester B. Bliss and Edgar M. Williams; a box containing infants' shoes and underclothing from Mrs. William De Nyse Nichols; reading matter from W. E. Ormond, Mrs. A. Newell, Miss S. T. Wehr, Kate P. Douglass, Mrs. Baird and Miss Frank, and glove penwipers from Mrs. A. J. Rayl and Myra Gaines.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MONEY.

Mrs. A. T. Wilds has sent 35 cents for a gold-plated badge, and Mrs. A. Bernrose 35 cents in stamps for the same purpose; Miss E. Shultz 10 cents for the endowment fund, and Mrs. McClary 50 cents in stamps to aid Mrs. D. Jayne in procuring material for sunshine work.

Miss Annie M. Morris, of Charlesville, Bedford County, Penn., an invalid T. S. S. member, would be glad to receive stamps and stationery, as she finds it difficult to answer her sunshine letters.

ANOTHER NEW TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY BRANCH.

Mrs. Fannie J. Hayden, of Floral Park, Long Island, has organized a new Tribune Sunshine Society branch of fourteen members, four of whom are school teachers.

Clifford Baker, of Greenport, Long Island, is a bright little boy ten years old, who raises and sells sweet peas to the people at Shelter Island Heights. Through the interest of a Tribune Sunshine Society member he has been enrolled as a sunshine boy.

The short poem printed June 8, entitled "Evenings with the Stars in June" and credited to Mary Proctor, was written by Amelia B. Welby, and the correct title of the poem is "Twilight." The Tribune is indebted to Miss Mary Proctor for this correction.

Mrs. George E. Lounsbury, wife of Governor Lounsbury, will act as president of the Ridgefield, Conn., Tribune Sunshine Society branch during the summer.

Miss Mattie Gammons, at the Danbury Hospital, Danbury, Conn., wishes to extend her sincere thanks and gratitude to those friends who so graciously remembered her on her birthday. She received twenty-nine letters, booklets, cards and a number of gifts made by "loving friends with willing hands." The day will long be remembered by her as one of real sunshine.

Mrs. Henry C. Ross, of Newark, N. J., will send a periodical to Mrs. May J. Ball, of Mynard, Ala.

THE PORTRAIT.

She lived, they say, a hundred years ago—that's all I know
Save this; that, from the portrait old and rare,
She was most fair.
And underneath this writing from her heart;
"Till death shall part!"

There is no name; yet all we may divine
From that scrawled line,
"Till Death shall part!"—A story from the dust
Of love and trust.
Only that writing, and the face above
Radiant with love!

Death cares not; and her mission sweet is o'er—
She loves no more.
Yet 'twas enough, if with her dying breath
She loved—even down to death!
Read the sweet lesson! Will you love, sweetheart,
Till death shall part?

—(Atlanta Constitution.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE-PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S SINGLE-BREASTED JACKET, NO. 7,699, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

This mode represents one of the most popular of the season's top garments. It is designed to wear over shirt waists, or it may be more snugly fitted and worn only with a chemisette. Nickel-gray homespun that matches the skirt is used in this instance, but the jacket may be made of cloth to contrast with the skirt. The fitting is stylishly accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, with a curving back seam completing the adjustment. The closing is made in centre front, with buttons and buttonholes, or an invisible closing may be accomplished with a fly. Tiny change pockets are inserted on the fronts, the openings to which are covered with rounded laps. Above the closing the fronts are reversed to form small lapels, that meet the rolling coat collar in notches. The lower edges, which are completed with machine stitching in tailor style, may be made straight or scalloped, the perforated outline being given on the pattern for the correct shaping of the scalloped edge.

NO. 7,699—WOMAN'S JACKET.

The sleeves are correctly shaped, with upper and under portions, the slight fulness at the top being stylishly collected in gathers. The wrists are stiffened with canvas and double rows of machine stitching. Jackets in this style are worn with plaid skirts, broadcloth or cheviot being usually chosen to match the predominating tone of the plaid. The mode is also suitable for pique, canvas, duck or other summer suitings, as well as for venetian, covert, broad or armure cloth, tweed and cheviot, in plain or mixed weaves. The collar may be covered with velvet, and braid may be used to trim, in place of the severe tailor finish here shown.

To make this jacket in the medium size will require one and three-quarters yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 7,699, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, OF NO. 7,699.

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

No. 7,699. Bust.....in.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

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

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Ellen James Hoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, to Dr. Samuel Morley Evans was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the West Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-second-st. No invitations were issued for the ceremony and there was no reception. The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, the pastor of the church, officiated at the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Ruth Hoe, whose costume was of white silk muslin and lace. The bridegroom's brother, Frank Evans, was best man. The ushers were the bride's brothers, Robert Hoe, jr., and Arthur T. Hoe.

There is no foundation for the report of the engagement of Miss Maude Hall, daughter of Mrs. Valentine H. Hall, to Harry K. Vingut. The denial was made yesterday by Miss Hall to a representative of The Tribune.

Mrs. William Astor has arranged to sail from England early in July. On her arrival she will go directly to Newport to occupy her villa, Beechwood, for the summer.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Clara Schumann, niece of Mrs. Joseph Keppler, to James Rubens, on Wednesday, June 28, in the West End Collegiate Church, West End-ave. and Seventy-seventh-st.

The marriage of Miss Theodora Gouraud, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Gouraud, and niece of Mrs. Charles Inslee Pardee, of this city, to Reginald Courtenay Gayer will take place in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London, England, on Thursday, June 29. The reception will be held at Claridge's.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and their family are established for the season at Fairlawn, their villa at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William Daggett, sr., and family, of No. 239 West One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st., will leave town to-day for their cottage at Asbury Park, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. McMillan, whose marriage was celebrated in Washington last week, will spend the summer in Europe and on their return in the autumn will make their home in Detroit, Mich., where Mr. McMillan, who has been for several years a member of the New-York law firm with which ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle is connected, will practise law.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Dickinson have left town for the season. They will spend part of the summer in New-Jersey, in the neighborhood of the Baltusrol Club.

Miss Marion Rumsey, daughter of M. Rumsey, of St. Louis, was married on Wednesday to Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, of this city, in the Church of the Holy Communion, St. Louis, by Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, assisted by the rector of the church, the Rev. R. E. L. Craig.

The marriage of Miss Myrtle Beresford Osborne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Harrison Osborne, to Albert Schenck Cox, a banker of Brooklyn, took place on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock, at the home of her parents, No. 34 West Sixty-fifth-st. The ceremony was performed by the bride's brother, the Rev. C. S. Osborne, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chester, N. J. The parlor where the marriage was performed was handsomely decorated with palms and cut roses. The bride was attired in organdie over white taffeta, trimmed with point d'esprit. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Edna Osborne, wore white organdie over light green silk, and carried a bouquet of roses. Miss Laura Hulburt, gowned in white taffeta and lace, acted as bridesmaid, and Albert Potts, nephew of the bridegroom, as best man. The ceremony was followed by a 6 o'clock wedding dinner, served by Mazzetti. The bride and bridegroom started on an evening train for an extended trip through the West.

A fête champêtre will be held at the Knollwood Country Club, near Elmsford, to-morrow afternoon and evening, beginning at noon and continuing until 11 p. m. Music will be furnished by the 12th Regiment Band, and in the evening there will be a dance. The affair is given under the direction of John D. Archbold, the president of the club, and will be attended by many fashionable people of Westchester County.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eddison gave a pleasant reception last evening at their home, Strawberry Hill, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Guests from Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Manhattan were present.

Englewood, N. J., June 15 (Special).—Miss Marion Stanley Blake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton H. Blake, of Englewood, was married to William Edwards Milne, son of Dr. William J. Milne, president of the State Normal College at Albany, this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamilton, pastor of the Englewood Presbyterian Church. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace and a veil of tulle and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas and orchids. Miss Ruth Parsons Milne, of Albany, sister of the bridegroom, attended the bride as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Emma Holbrook, of Springfield, Mass.; Miss Jean Palmer, of New-York; Miss Mary Russell, of Great Barrington, Mass., and Miss Ellen Chater, of Englewood. Merrill Gates, of New-York, was best man, and the ushers were W. Eugene Kimball, Henry Clews, jr., and Sheppard Homans, of New-York, and Hobart Betts, of Englewood. Mr. and Mrs. Milne will live in Englewood.

Elizabeth, N. J., June 15.—The Rev. Norman Van Pelt Levis, rector of the Episcopal Church at Westerly, R. I., this evening married Miss Grace Royal Tyng, of this city, at St. John's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, the rector, officiating. The bride is a daughter of the late Russel D. Tyng, of New-York, and niece of the late Ward McAllister, of New-York. She wore white organdie trimmed with duchess lace and point lace, the same gown her mother wore when married. Her veil was fastened with a cluster of diamonds, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The best man was Edward Levis, brother of the bridegroom, and the maid of honor was Miss Addie Tyng. The bridesmaids were Miss De Billot, of New-York; Miss Martha McAllister, of Elizabeth; Miss Constance and Miss Fannie Tyng and Miss Daisy Plunkett. A reception followed the wedding at the home of the bride's mother, in Waverly Place.

Princeton, N. J., June 15.—Miss Amelia King, of Princeton, and Benjamin Franklin Carter, professor of French in the university, were married at the First Presbyterian Church here to-night. The bride was attired in a tulle satin gown, wearing a white veil and carrying in her hand a bouquet of bridal roses. She was given away by her brother, Dr. William R. King, '89. Many friends from New-York and Philadelphia were present. The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, assisted by the Rev. L. B. Crane, officiated.

IN FAVOR OF MR. MACFARLANE.

JUSTICE ANDREWS ORDERS A VERDICT FOR THE LAWYER IN MRS. SUTTIE'S ACTION.

The action brought by Mrs. Marie E. Suttie against ex-United States District-Attorney Wallace Macfarlane, in which she sought to recover $10,000 for damages sustained by reason of "his unskilful, unprofessional and wilfully negligent acts in advising, as well as failing to carry out her instructions, and by reason of the breach of trust reposed in him as her attorney and counsel," was ended yesterday by order of Justice Andrews, who directed a verdict for Mr. Macfarlane.

HOW TO WASH SILVERWARE.

Silverware after it is washed should be dried immediately and not left to drain, as the evaporation causes it to grow dim. Soft cloths or sponges are the proper things to wash it with, and canton flannel makes a good drying cloth. Silver that is not in use may be kept bright if put in an airtight box in which a piece of camphor the size of an almond has been placed. To make a good polish use one quart of rain water, two ounces of ammonia and three ounces of precipitated chalk. Keep the mixture well corked and apply with a piece of flannel.

HONORS AWARDED TO PUPILS.

The work for the upper forms of the Columbia Grammar School closed this week, and with it the 135th year of the school.

The highest honors in the classical department were awarded to Howard A. Keeler, and Charles L. Constan, jr., carried off the honors in the scientific department. William C. Porter received a gold medal for the best record in the first form, and other honors and prizes were awarded as follows:

In French, to Carroll P. Bradstreet; German, Raymond W. Smith; declamation, Thomas D. O'Brien; English composition, George H. Butler, jr., and Alfred L. Wallace; bookkeeping, R. E. H. Gargan; penmanship, C. W. G. Balter, and drawing, H. N. Maeller.

PRIZE-WINNERS AT NORMAL COLLEGE.

Announcement of the prize-winners in the graduating class at the Normal College has just been made by President Hunter. The list is as follows:

Valerie Chulpsa received the gold medal for proficiency in German, and Lillian Kreisler the silver medal for progress in the same language. The silver medal for methods of teaching was awarded to Hannah Kilner, and a bronze medal for the same to Lillian Kreisler, who also won the medal for Latin. The gold watch for proficiency in French went to Hannah R. Marks, and $40 in gold for progress in French to Katherine A. O'Brien. Miss O'Brien also received a gold watch for proficiency in English literature, while Maria Teresa Foerster received $50 in gold for proficiency in German. Fifty dollars in gold for progress in German was divided between Ethel Marie Scheerin and Mary Elenor Fowler; a gold watch for proficiency in French went to Mary J. Molloy, and $40 in gold for progress in French to Edna L. Michels, who also secured $50 in gold for pedagogics.

Still other prizes awarded were books to the valedictorian, Mary Elenor Fowler; $50 in gold for mathematics, divided between Mary J. Molloy and Ethel Marie Scheerin; $25 in gold for music, Edna L. Michels; $40 in gold for German composition, Sadie Boehm; $25 in gold for best essay on "Patriotism," Aidna Van Orden; $40 in gold for English composition, Elizabeth Mary Price; $25 in gold for history, Mary Elenor Fowler; $50 for essays on "The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" was given to Elsie Skannell, $30 to Aidna Van Orden and $20 to Margaret Shortell.

MOLINEUX CASE APPEAL.

MR. WEEKS WANTS THE APPELLATE DIVISION TO CONSIDER IT.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OSBORNE GETS AN ORDER FROM JUSTICE FURSMAN, INTENDING TO THWART HIM.

Long before the hour set for the examination of Roland B. Molineux on the charge of murder in causing the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams before Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday afternoon, General Molineux, the prisoner's father, appeared. He waited for his son to come in, and when he did appear greeted him effusively. The father and son sat a long time discussing the case, and the prisoner appeared to be in the best of humor. He laughed and chatted with his father.

At 4 o'clock the case was called. Assistant District-Attor