Only-Woman's-Page

WHERE TO GO TO-DAY.

Regular conference of the Comparative Literature Society at Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh-st. and Seventh-ave., 10:30 a. m.

Children's matinee, under the auspices of the Household Economic Association, at the rooms, No. 1,775 Broadway, 3 p. m. Story telling and recitation.

Domino party, given by the Beth Israel Hospital Aid Society in the Café Logeling, Nos. 239 and 241 East Fifty-seventh-st., evening.

Meeting of the New-England Juniors, at the home of Mrs. F. W. Orvis, No. 58 West Eighty-ninth-st., 2:30 p. m. Subject for the day, "Our Flag."

"At home" of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at its new headquarters, Room No. 2,008 American Tract Society Building, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

Matinee euchre by members of the Mount St. Ursula Alumnæ, at the home of Miss Connell, No. 233 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st., afternoon.

Field day of the alumnæ science class of Normal College, under the direction of Miss Emilie O. Long.

Free lectures at 8 p. m.: "Rembrandt and His Influence on Modern Art," illustrated, by Mrs. Clara Ruge, in the hall of the Art Students' League of New-York, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh-st., and "The Proposed American Isthmus Canal," illustrated, by Foster Crowell, in the great hall of Cooper Institute, Eighth-st. and Third-ave.

Afternoon tea of the Woman's Press Club of New-York City, in the chapter room of Carnegie Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Lecture on "Breathing and Personal Magnetism," by Miss Lillie d'Angelo Bergh, at her studio, The Albany, Fifty-second-st. and Broadway, 11 a. m.

Address by George McAneny, before the League for Political Education, No. 23 West Forty-fourth-st., 11 a. m. Subject, "Is Public Office a Public Trust?"

ABOUT COLONIAL NURSING.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT GIVEN BY MRS. CHAMBERLAIN.

SHE CONSIDERS THIS PROFESSION OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE—THE NEED OF EXTENDING ITS BENEFITS.

Mrs. Mary Endicott Chamberlain, wife of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, has an article in the April "North American Review" on "An Obligation of Empire." Mrs. Chamberlain is the daughter of William C. Endicott, Secretary of War in Cleveland's first Cabinet. She was married to Mr. Chamberlain in 1888.

Mrs. Chamberlain states in part:

The profession of nursing is of such importance in modern times, and science and training have done so much to develop and make it efficient, that it has become the duty of all who have it in their power to help to extend its benefits to plead its cause.

It is, therefore, desired to call the attention to an association, which has only been in existence for a few years, and whose work is but little known, but which is of such estimable value that a brief account of it may be of some interest, not only in Great Britain, to whose colonies it ministers, but in America as well.

From time to time in the past efforts have been made in various places to secure a private nurse, and sufficient money has been raised to get one from England; but, as a rule, these attempts have failed, owing to the impossibility of making satisfactory investigations and engaging the nurse under a proper guarantee, or from other causes. The money once expended could not be replaced, and those who had tried in vain to make this provision were discouraged.

Such a condition of affairs as this prevailed in the Island of Mauritius when Mrs. Francis Piggott, whose husband is a distinguished member of the Colonial Service, went to live there. The crying evil that, in a colony where the well to do classes could afford to pay for the services of a trained nurse, there were no adequate means of nursing cases of serious illness, was brought forcibly home to her mind by the death of three young Englishmen on one plantation alone. In each case it was evident that, had proper care been available, there would have been every chance of recovery. Her own experience in going to the assistance of friends—a young officer whose wife was ill, and whose child was at death's door, while their only attendant was an ignorant native woman—still further convinced her that the time had come to make an organized effort to supply a deficiency which was fraught with such serious consequences to the lives of our fellow countrymen abroad.

She immediately began to gather information from colonial Governors, medical officers, and others competent to give her advice in working out the problems with which she had decided to deal. By the time she came home, in 1895, she had already formed the basis of a scheme, and it only remained to enlist the sympathy and support of those who could help to make it successful. Mrs. Piggott's private friends did much to assist her at the outset, and it was not long before a fund of several hundred pounds was raised with which to begin work. But more than this was required. She felt that, in attempting to carry out an experiment of this kind, it was essential to success to have the moral support which the Colonial Office could give. Accordingly, while the scheme was still in its infancy, it was submitted to the authorities, who saw that the need which she described was great, and that there was much scope for useful work in the direction she proposed. They promised to do all in their power to assist her.

In the summer of 1896 the first general meeting of the Colonial Nursing Association was held. In the beginning Mrs. Piggott was fortunate in being able to interest Her Royal Highness the Princess of Battenburg, who consented to become its patron, while Lord Loch, whose experience in colonial affairs made him a most valuable acquisition, undertook to be its president. A small Committee of Management, with Mrs. Piggott as honorary secretary, was the working body, and for three years this arrangement was not disturbed. These three years witnessed a great advance in the development of the work. Private nurses were applied for by many colonies, and the Colonial Office made further requests for hospital nurses. The increase of work made it necessary to enlarge the committee, and in 1899 more formal rules were adopted. The association was inaugurated under the same president, with a council, an Executive Committee, and honorary officers. The Executive Committee then appointed three sub-committees—the Colonial, Finance and Nursing committees—which now deal with the details of the work that formerly devolved upon the Committee of Management, and leave the present Executive Committee free to devote itself to the larger questions of principle and administration.

Through the medium of the Colonial Committee the association is placed in communication with the colonies requiring nurses. It conducts the correspondence with the people interested in the project, induces them to form local committees to undertake the supervision of nurses and to raise funds, and is often able to stimulate them to make efforts in this direction, which would be impossible had they no assurance that the arrangements on this side would be satisfactory. Success in raising money varies with the resources of the different colonies, but when the association is satisfied that all has been done which is possible under the circumstances it endeavors to meet the local committee by making a grant to it. Sometimes the committee on the spot undertakes to pay the salary and maintenance of the nurse, while the association pays her passage out or guarantees this last until it can be repaid by the colonists; sometimes the colony is only able to provide the maintenance, and the rest of the cost falls on the association; or else the association binds itself to provide any deficit there may be, within certain limits. Each agreement differs a little from the other, and it is the aim of the association to help people to help themselves, rather than to make it easy to receive such a boon as it gives without any personal sacrifice on the part of the recipients.

It is a satisfactory sign that so many highly qualified women are ready and eager to take posts in unhealthy climates, under conditions so different to those to which they have been accustomed. How different can best be gauged by the accounts which they themselves send home. Letters from Nassau, Perak and Kwalor Lumpor, in the Malay States; Mauritius, Ceylon, Lagos, in the West Coast of Africa; Gebba and Lokoja, in Nigeria, coming from private as well as hospital nurses, tell of the details of their work and the obstacles which they encounter. For instance, the hospital nurses speak of their laborious efforts to train and make use of the native attendants, who, after long hours of patient teaching, are discovered manufacturing poultices with tepid water and applying them to the unfortunate patient at random; and of the hopelessness of instilling any lasting knowledge of the simplest processes into the native mind, so that constant supervision and unflagging vigilance are necessary.

Cases of all kinds come to them, from the young Englishman who has fallen a prey to the ravages of fever, to the poor young native woman whose husband had tried to murder her, and who lay for eight hours more dead than alive before she was brought into the hospital to have her thirty wounds bound up and treated, and her fractured arm set. Her nurse writes: "I am very proud of her, as no one but myself has touched her since the first morning. She is now quite well, except for the fracture. It will now be put in splints. The arm was so badly hacked we could not put it in splints, owing to the number of wounds to dress. She was hacked with a short, dirty, grass cutting knife. When her supposed husband was asked why he did it, he replied he only gave her a few little cuts to frighten her. She was wife No. 2, and very young and pretty. Three of her lovely teeth have gone, too."

Such a narrative throws a sidelight on the manners and customs which may be met with in the East. The cottage hospitals set down amid beautiful tropical surroundings sound very attractive, but occasionally their furnishing leaves much to be desired, and the nurses have many inconveniences to put up with; besides their difficulties in coping with the native dressers. The private nurses, too, find themselves in strange places—if they are single handed, one case follows another so quickly that it is hard for them to feel they have done justice to all.

Since the first appointments were made in 1896 fifty-eight nurses have been sent out by the Colonial Nursing Association, of whom twenty have been private nurses and thirty-eight hospital nurses. The former are employed in Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, East Griqualand, Japan, Mauritius, Perak, Selangor, Singapore, and also at Bangkok, where there is a nursing home for which the Queen of Siam, who is much interested in it, has given a house, on the understanding that they shall train several Siamese women every year. The latter are in Accra, the Bahamas, Cape Coast Castle, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Lagos, Northern Nigeria, Old Calabar, Perak, Selangor, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Trinidad. In Accra, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Lagos, Old Calabar and Sierra Leone there is a provision which permits the nurses to go out to take care of prviate cases when occasion arises. This touches a point which the committee keeps before it as an ideal, viz., that in the future every hospital or nursing home which receives support from Government funds should have rooms attached to it which can be the headquarters of nurses whose first duty it will be to devote themselves to private cases, and whose time, when not employed in this way, can be given to work in the hospital. This would greatly simplify the question of proper lodgings for the private nurses when they are disengaged—a problem which in some remote places it is not easy to solve.

Simultaneously with the work of this association special efforts have been made both by private individuals and Her Majesty's Government to establish schools of tropical medicine and to promote investigations into the causes of tropical diseases. A school has been started at the Dreadnought Hospital, at the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, at Greenwich, assisted by a grant from the Imperial Government, and there is also one at the Royal Southern Hospital, at Liverpool. Both places afford unusual facilities for the practical study and treatment of these disorders, as ships constantly return to the docks with severe cases on board, which are at once removed to the hospitals.

The control of the tropics devolves more and more on the Anglo-Saxon race, and it carries with it the responsibility for the civilization and welfare of the vast populations which turn to English speaking people for protection and good government.

This duty can only be satisfactorily discharged by men of character and ability who will bring to their work the best qualities of their race.

The lives of such men are precious, and any organization which will help to preserve them will tend to make the task of administration in tropical countries more easy and lighten the burden which empire must bring.

ROOF GARDENS FOR CHILDREN.

PLAN FOR MAKING THE APARTMENT HOUSE A REAL HOME FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

"At last a sensible suggestion has been made in regard to child life in the flathouse," said a mother yesterday. "Of course, it was made by a woman. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson has proposed that in all large apartment houses the roof should be converted into a safe and healthful playground."

Mrs. Stetson's scheme includes a systematic fitting up with rocking horses, trapezes, seat swings and seesaws. Even garden beds might be installed along the sides for the children—and they are many—who like to "see things growing."

In addition to the large playthings for general use, the children, of course, would take their individual toys up to the playground when they wished and have the little parties that all small folks love. An awning could be supplied for shade on sultry summer days, and would afford shelter in brief showers.

"Such an arrangement commends itself to every intelligent person," said the speaker, "and there is little reason to doubt that some up to date builder will carry the suggestion into effect before long. He will have no vacant apartments in his house, one can safely wager!"

NATIONAL COUNCIL'S REPORT.

AN EXHAUSTIVE RECORD OF THE LAST TRIENNIAL AT WASHINGTON.

The report of the tenth annual executive and third triennial sessions of the National Council of Women, held in Washington, D. C., in February, 1899, is just out. It is edited by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, and contains over three hundred pages. Stenographic reports of all the meetings and full reports of the National organizations, local councils and standing committees are given.

The roster shows that there were at the time of the triennial seventeen National organizations and seven State and local councils in the National Council. Of the State and local councils the State Council of Rhode Island comprised thirty-two affiliated societies; the local council of Indianapolis, fifty-four societies; the local Council of Women of Quincy, Ill., fifteen societies; the local Council of Women of Portland, Me., fourteen societies; the local Council of Women of Bloomington, Ind., twelve societies; the local Council of Women of Rochester, N. Y., thirty-eight societies, and the local Council of Women of Minneapolis, sixty-three societies. The index comprises a synopsis of the contents by chapters, as well as a complete index of all names mentioned in the volume.

Of her work Mrs. Sewall says: "The editor of a work of this character must to a degree be governed by her own judgment. She must always realize that some other editor would have included more, some other less, than she has done. I can only say that, with the amplest material, it has been my intention to reject nothing which would be of vital interest to the administration in carrying forward the council work, and to include nothing which is not essential to the accuracy and continuity of an historic record."

GATHERED HERE AND THERE.

Although there are always as many boys as girls in the bread baking contest which is an annual feature of Professor A. L. Arey's chemistry class in the Rochester High School, not a boy has as yet won a prize for excellence. The booby prize this year was a tie between Stanley Reynolds and Eugene M. Hahnel.

The present plan of the Government to buy Constitution Island, opposite West Point, the home of Miss Anna B. Warner, is not new. More than thirty years ago a similar project was nearly carried out, but finally failed of accomplishment, and it has been talked of off and on ever since. This island has been desired, too, for various purposes, such as a site for a lunatic asylum and an excursion ground.

In Ohio the birds have found an unexpected friend. Fishermen on the Lake Erie shore say that if it were not for the gulls eating the dead fish that float on the lake and are washed ashore every day, the water would soon become so contaminated that fish could not live in it. For this reason, an effort is being made to pass a law forbidding the slaughter of seagulls on Lake Erie shore.

The latest diversion in certain literary circles is the basket luncheon. The hostess provides the table and necessary furnishings, with bread, butter and tea or coffee. The guests bring anything they choose, as to a picnic, and the result is lots of fun.

Among the boys and girls who are under the care of the Orange Orphan Home, at No. 197 Harrison-st., East Orange, there are several between the ages of two and ten years, for whom homes are desired. All applications for the adoption of children are thoroughly investigated.

MAKING SCHOOLROOMS ATTRACTIVE.

The people of Brooklyn are enthusiastic in their plans to provide pictures for the public schools. Special efforts are being made at present for School No. 44, at Putnam and Throop aves., where to-day a free exhibition of reproductions will be held at Wigwam Hall, Gates and Throop aves.

The committee in charge of the affair wishes to have the children's schoolrooms approach as nearly as possible the condition of a well equipped and happy home, and desires to collect from five hundred to eight hundred first class pictures to put into the school. The children, aided by a committee of artists, parents and teachers, will be permitted to select pictures from those exhibited.

BRAVE NURSE AT THE FRONT.

Miss McCaul, a volunteer nurse in South Africa, gave up a large private hospital in England to work gratuitously for the sick and wounded soldiers of her country. She is the only purely civilian nurse at the front, and was the first woman to enter Ladysmith after the siege.

IN MEMORY OF AUDUBON.

Mrs. James L. Bradford has been working enthusiastically for three years to aid the Audubon Monument Association in raising money with which to erect a statue to John James Audubon, the great bird naturalist, in the park which bears his name in New-Orleans.

When purchasing TOILET and SHAVING SOAPS, PERFUMES, SACHETS, TOILET WATERS and DENTAL POWDER, be sure to get standard articles.

COLGATE & CO.'S

Toilet Requisites are the Best.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

MISS PECK TELLS OF ITS DELIGHTS AND ITS DANGERS.

WORK OF THE FIRST AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF THE RIVERSIDE DAY NURSERY—THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN CARED FOR.

The First Auxiliary Society of the Riverside Day Nursery held its monthly meeting yesterday at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Delaplaine Brown, No. 170 West Seventy-second-st. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Alfred Whitman, the chair was occupied by the first vice-president, Mrs. John C. Coleman.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Mrs. C. F. Terhune, a song by Sargent, "Blow, Blow, Thou Wintry Wind," was sung by E. H. Lockhart, bass soloist of St. George's choir. The presiding officer then made a brief address, calling attention to the necessity for additional funds for the society's work in the nursery. "As the summer season approaches," she said, "the demands increase. We need more money and more workers."

The First Auxiliary has just entered upon its fourth season, and has a membership of about one hundred and seventy-five. It has added to the nursery treasury during its existence $1,300.

The nursery cared for 1,202 children last June, and the aggregate attendance for 1899 was 11,300. The days' work secured for mothers during last year numbered 248.

After the short business meeting Miss Annie S. Peck, the famous mountain climber, was introduced, and gave a delightful talk on her experiences, touching both the humors and the dangers of the amusement that she finds so fascinating.

"People have often asked me why I like to climb," she said. "I think it is because I acquired the outdoor habit in childhood, as my mother was sufficiently 'advanced' to encourage my playing with my three brothers at baseball and other athletic amusements. Providence is a city of hills, and I always wanted to climb one so high that I should have to take hold of the side with my hands. I achieved that desire on the Matterhorn."

Miss Peck, who is not in the least suggestive of "the athletic woman" in physique, thinks that "climbing an ordinary mountain is no fun at all." Her first attempt at a really dangerous climb was the ascent of the Gross Glockner, with its tremendous glaciers and snow slopes of dangerous incline. As she toiled up through the soft snow, sometimes sinking in above the knee, she said that she thought, "If the Lord forgives me for this and I get back alive, I'll never do it again!" She went on until her guide announced that they had reached the first summit, and he did not regard it safe to go higher. The snow was so soft that at any moment it might loosen its hold on the steep rock and carry them down in an avalanche.

An amusing incident was the encounter with a burly German, who was puffing and panting and breathlessly begging his guide, to whom he was strongly attached—by a rope!—to go back. "Why go on, since he does not want to?" Miss Peck inquired, and the guide answered: "He can do it. He must do it. He has paid in advance!"

Miss Peck intends taking a party to Europe this summer to climb the mountains in the Tyrol and Switzerland. "Almost any one can climb an ordinary mountain after a little training," she says, "but for the great mountains one must have a sound heart, sound lungs and steady head."

The large number present showed deep interest in Miss Peck's vivid descriptions, particularly in the account of her climb of Orizaba, in Mexico, 18,600 feet above the sea, an ascent never before or since made by a woman.

A PEEP AT THE MARKETS.

Spring's surest heralds, brook trout and North River shad, are in the fish market, the former selling at from 65 cents to $1 a pound; the latter, for $1 apiece.

Delaware roe shad cost from 50 cents to 75 cents apiece, and buck shad from 35 cents to 40 cents. Green smelts from Long Island range in price from 10 cents to 20 cents a pound, according to size, and white perch from the same waters from 10 cents to 15 cents a pound. Long Island whitebait is 25 cents a pound. Live cod from Nantucket costs 10 cents a pound, and Long Island scallops from 35 cents to 40 cents a quart. Live bluefish from the South are 18 cents a pound. Pompano is 25 cents a pound; Long Island flounders, 10 cents to 12 cents a pound; filet de sole, 25 cents a pound; prawns from New-Orleans, 40 cents a quart.

Eggs are somewhat cheaper than last week, being now from 15 cents to 18 cents a dozen. Butter and cheese are unchanged in price.

There has been no change in meats, poultry and game for some weeks.

Florida oranges are selling at prices ranging from 60 cents to $1 50 a dozen; Californias, from 15 cents to 60 cents a dozen. Pineapples are 50 cents each; hothouse grapes, $1 50 a pound; Malagas, 75 cents a pound; shaddocks, 25 cents apiece. Baldwin apples are selling at 75 cents a peck; greenings, 65 cents a peck.

Good vegetables are high, but excellent in quality. All salads are extremely high excepting cress, which can be had for 75 cents a bunch.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF BOY'S COAT, WITH ADJUSTABLE SHIELD, NO. 7,945, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

This attractive coat, designed especially for little men, is made of white pique with trimmings of Hamburg insertion and embroidery. The broad seamless back joins the front in shoulder and underarm seams. The double breasted fronts lap widely, the left side crossing the right and closing invisibly at the waistline. The broad revers and sailor collar are edged with embroidery, surmounted by a band of insertion. The stylish sleeves have the fulness at the wrist arranged in tucks, which are stitched down to simulate a cuff. The shield of all over embroidery is finished with a shallow band at the neck, and is made separate so that the coat may be worn with or without it. The coat is drawn in at the waist with a white kid belt.

NO. 7,945—BOY'S COAT WITH ADJUSTABLE SHIELD.

Pique is the most appropriate material for this garment, but it may be stylishly developed in poplin, corded silk or velvet, for dressy wear, with trimmings of cream lace.

To make the coat for a boy four years will require two yards of fifty-four inch material. The pattern, No. 7,945, is cut in sizes for boys two and four years.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, OF NO. 7,945.

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

No. 7,945. Years.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....

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

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.

NATURE'S WHISPERINGS.

A cobweb gemmed with morning dew
Is costless, yet divine;
So is the smile that bids us rise
Up higher life's incline.

Sunshine's refreshing, and we learn
That e'en perplexing showers
Are nature's hidden crucibles
To manufacture flowers.

A hearty hand clasp, that uplifts
When hearts are sore oppresst,
Is like the carol of a bird
That cradles care to rest.

A diamond plucked from darkness
Blinks and twinkles with delight,
And laughter, ever after,
To the sun, that gave it sight.

So, all the world is brighter
When its sunshine and its rain,
Embracing, form a rainbow,
To hide its clouds of pain.
—(Mary E. Bridewell.

Address all communications and make checks payable to The Tribune Sunshine Society.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

A large box containing religious reading matter, agricultural papers, books, Easter cards, etc., came to the office by express from Mrs. Hoffman, of New-Jersey; a package of Easter cards from Mrs. F. Drummond; crochet patterns and stamps, from Mrs. Edward W. Hewett; scrap pictures, from R. F. J.; wall tablet, for an invalid, from Mrs. M. A. Barker; a box of Easter cards and booklets, with 24 cents in stamps for mailing, without a name; Easter cards, from Mrs. E. W. Vulti and Mrs. Arthur W. Magee; Book of Psalms, from J. R. I., and several magazines without the name of the sender.

If any one thinks he has no responsibilities it is because he has not sought them out.—(Mary Lyon.

SUNSHINE DISTRIBUTED.

With the aid of two volunteer helpers, a large amount of sunshine was packed yesterday at headquarters, and will be forwarded to-day on missions of good cheer. The distributions will be as follows: A barrel of reading matter to the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, No. 105 East Twenty-second-st.; a large box of clothing, shoes, games, worsteds, comfortables, hats and trimmings and fifty special Easter greetings to the "Little Mothers," No. 304 East Twenty-first-st.; another box filled with clothing, unfinished fancy work, embroidery silks, worsteds and an Easter greeting for each of the forty-five members of the T. S. S. branch of Hoboken, N. J.; a box of magazines and novels for the soldiers at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, packages of clothing for some poor children at Rutherford, N. J., and First-ave., Manhattan; a box of reading matter to Mr. Butler, an invalid member, in West Sixty-fourth-st., and thirty-nine individual parcels for the Easter distribution.

HOME FOR A GIRL.

The president of a T. S. S. branch living in a country town a few miles out of this city is desirous of securing a young girl thirteen or fourteen years old for light work, such as dishwashing, dusting, etc. Not only will such a girl have a good home, but will be paid small wages. Any girl who would like such a home, if recommended by a T. S. S. member, will be accepted. All communications should be addressed to the Tribune Sunshine Society, Tribune Building, New-York City.

Mrs. Langley, of Bangor, Me., reports the receipt of a box of fancy work materials from Mrs. E. R., of Long Island, for which she is deeply grateful.

ON A SMILING MISSION.

The monologue letter "All Smiles and Sugar," contributed by Mrs. Crane, of New-Jersey, has started on its mission of brightness. Mrs. K. A. Wilson, of Connecticut, was the first to ask for it. When returned to the office it will be sent by request to a "shut in" at Dansville, N. Y.

A fine edition of a picture Bible offered by a generous T. S. S. member of Manhattan will be sent to Sunshine family of Hartford, Conn. Four children of this family are active little Sunshiners, and they will be sure to appreciate the gift.

Mrs. Alzina Davis, of Port Jefferson, Long Island, acknowledges the receipt of a pretty scrapbook and many pictures for her little girl. Not having the address of the donor she was unable to express her thanks personally. The little girl is delighted with the gift. The book and pictures were sent by Miss Anderson, of Brooklyn.

A NEW T. S. S. BRANCH.

Mrs. Eloise Lytle, of Florida, has informed the office that her new T. S. S. branch is now organized with twelve new members. These members possess the true T. S. S. spirit, and have already begun a Sunshine quilt, to be given when completed to some invalid member.

Mrs. Duclos, of Dorchester, Mass., has had her invalid life brightened by the many tokens of good will received from the T. S. S. members, and she expresses her thanks to each one who has so kindly remembered her.

There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young eyed cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal souls,
But while this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in we cannot hear it.
—(Shakespeare.

MISS KELLOGG AND THE WOMAN'S HOTEL.

The woman's hotel project is apparently assured, through the efforts of Miss Molka Kellogg, a daughter of Charles D. Kellogg, the promoter of the scheme. It was necessary to raise $300,000 in order to bind subscribers who had already subscribed for $250,000. Miss Kellogg secured $60,000 in subscriptions this week. It is expected that a site will be acquired for the hotel within the next thirty days, and its location will probably be within the territory lying between Lexington and Sixth aves. and Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth sts. The total cost of the project is expected to be $800,000.

APPEAL FOR A RHEUMATIC.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 to provide prolonged medical care in an institution for a young woman who has been for years perfectly helpless through rheumatism. The relatives are in such humble circumstances that they cannot aid more than they do. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, No. 105 East Twenty-second-st., will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF FEDERATION.

"Woman's Work," the official organ of the Alabama State Federation of Women's Clubs, is devoted to the elevation of the educational status among the whites and blacks of that State. All news regarding schools, travelling libraries and general industrial training receives especial notice. The June number will contain the full proceedings of the May convention of the Federation at Birmingham.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Colby, daughter of Robert Colby, of No. 22 East Twenty-third-st., to Ernest Cameron, a cousin of Lady Henry Somerset and grandnephew of Lady Somers.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who have leased the Wharton villa at Newport for the season, will sail for Europe on April 10.

The wedding of Miss Alice Pearl Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Chapin, to Charles Austin Lancaster, of Merrimac, Mass., will take place on Wednesday of next week at the home of the bride's parents, No. 214 West Eighty-fifth-st.

The marriage of Miss Marie Robinson Lounsbery, a daughter of the late Stephen Lounsbery, to N. Stewart Holt, a young lawyer of this city, will take place shortly after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, of this city, have rented Pinard cottage No. 3, in Narragansett-ave., Newport, for the summer.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Paul Leicester Ford, the well known writer, and Miss Grace Kidder, the only daughter of Edward H. Kidder, of No. 89 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. Mr. Ford is the author of "The Hon. Peter Sterling," "Janice Meredith" and "The Story of An Untold Love." About a year ago Mr. Ford removed from Brooklyn to Manhattan. He belongs to one of the old Brooklyn Heights families. He is the son of the late Gordon L. Ford, who was formerly connected with The Tribune. Mr. Ford is a brother of Worthington C. Ford, of Boston, and Malcolm W. Ford, of Manhattan, who was at one time the champion all round athlete of the country. The only representative of the Ford family now living in Brooklyn is Mrs. Robert H. Turle, formerly Miss Ford, who lives at No. 34 Monroe Place. The family home of the Fords was at No. 97 Clark-st. Three other sisters of Mr. Ford live in Manhattan. They are Mrs. Roswell Skeel, jr., Mrs. William R. Barr and Mrs. Richmond Mayo-Smith. Miss Kidder, the fiancée of Mr. Ford, is one of the well known members of the Brooklyn Heights set. She is a tall handsome brunette, and has been prominent in the social affairs in Brooklyn, including several of the Ihpetonga balls which have taken place since her debut. She has also taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of the Asacog and the Barnard clubs.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA'S CHURCH MUST MOVE.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL SITE ALSO NEEDED FOR APPROACHES TO THE NEW BRIDGE.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, in Cannon-st., is one of the buildings wanted for the approach to the New East River Bridge, and the trustees have been asked to estimate the value of the property. The church authorities have known for a long time that the property was to be taken, but it will be some time before the work of removing the building begins. The church was built by Father McKenna and dedicated April 23, 1871. It is now in charge of the Rev. Edward T. McGinley. The parochial school will also have to be removed.

TALK THROUGH A DIPLOMATIC HAT.

DANISH REPRESENTATIVE WITH FALSE VIEWS ABOUT THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A resident of this city, who says he is officially connected with the Danish Government, but refuses to let his name be used for publication, gave out a statement yesterday which he declares is authorized by the Danish Government. In it he says that while Denmark will not accept "Uncle Sam's" offer of $3,000,000 for the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, but insists upon getting between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 for them, yet "Denmark refuses to believe that the United States, knowing from the lips of the Danish Government that the islands are an encumbrance upon it from a financial point of view, would enforce the Monroe Doctrine in case Denmark should lease the islands to Germany or any other Power for a long term of years. Any such proceeding would have no basis in law or in equity, and therefore would be entirely unjustifiable."

"It is pretty evident," said a well informed man of affairs yesterday, "that this anonymous Dane who professes to represent his own Government is a good deal of an ass if he thinks that the United States, after risking a war with England over the Venezuelan case in order to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, would for a moment hesitate to enforce it upon Denmark, should she contemplate selling or leasing those islands to any great Power in whose possession they would immediately become a serious menace to the safety of our Atlantic ports."

BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS HERE.

The steamship Germanic, Captain Haddock, from Liverpool March 21, arrived at her pier yesterday morning. She brought over 81 cabin and 813 steerage passengers and 1,204 bags of mail.

In the cabin was Captain C. J. Colville. He comes here to join the British battleship Crescent, the flagship of the North American station, now in Southern waters. He will be flag captain of the Crescent, joining her at Bermuda.

Another passenger was Captain B. H. Gunston, of the Cavalry Reserve. He is accompanied by Paul A. Raill, and is on his way to New-Orleans to buy and ship mules and horses for the British army.

THE OLD DOMINION DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The steamship Old Dominion, formerly of the Old Dominion Line, now the property of the Joy Steamship Company, plying between New-York and Boston, was badly damaged by fire early yesterday morning while lying at her pier at Catherine-st., East River. The fire broke out in the cargo and burned fiercely for about an hour, when it was subdued by the Fire Department. The damage to ship and cargo will amount to about $15,000. The company has received several offers of steamships to take the place of the Old Dominion while she is being repaired.

ALEXANDER HUDNUT BURIED IN ENGLAND

The body of Alexander Hudnut, who for nearly twenty years kept a pharmacy downtown, has been buried at Brighton, England, where he died on February 16. His son, the Rev. William H. Hudnut, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Youngstown, and his sister, Miss M. L. Hudnut, returned here yesterday morning on the White Star Line steamship Germanic. They went abroad on the Germanic as soon as word was received of their father's death.

TO MEET MAJOR-GENERAL MILES.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., will be the guest of honor at the dinner of the Automobile Club of America, which will be given in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening. There will also be present the members of the Commission who have consented to make a preliminary report looking to the construction of a National highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

DEMAND PROTECTION FROM FIRES.

The residents of Four Corners and of Prohibition Park, Staten Island, have petitioned Mayor Van Wyck to give them protection against fires. At present there is no fire apparatus within two miles of the district. A number of men at Four Corners have bought a plot of ground on which they propose to build a fine house if Mayor Van Wyck grants a charter for a company.

EURGLARS LOOT JEWELRY STORE.

THEY WORK BEHIND A PARTITION AND GET ARTICLES WORTH $15,000.

Herman Richards, clerk in Isidore Weinstein's jewelry store at No. 393 Grand-st., found when he went to work yesterday that burglars had opened the safe in the night and removed the contents. The safe stands in the centre of a partition extending across the store. The burglars had worked from the rear room, and had filed off the heads of the bolts in the back of the safe. They were able then to take out the back plate, and after removing the asbestos lining and cutting away the steel inside had nothing to do but take out the jewelry.

As soon as Richards discovered the robbery he ran to the Eldridge-st. station and informed Captain Herlihy, who after an investigation informed the Central Office. Three Headquarters detectives were put on the case, but the only clew found was part of a burglar's drill in the safe. The robbery is thought to have been done by experienced cracksmen.

The men are supposed to have entered through an alley which skirts the rear of Nos. 395, 397, 399 and 401. After getting in the alley, they climbed a fence, having removed the spikes, and then got into the areaway in the rear. They then cut the iron bars of the windows and went through the shop into the back room, where they could work without being seen.

While they were working the lights in the store were burning as usual during the night, and the curtains were up. About $10,000 worth of silver stock in the store was not touched.

CIRCUS REACHES JERSEY CITY.

FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROTHERS' COMBINATION SHOW TO BEGIN AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ON TUESDAY.

The Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers combined circus and menagerie arrived in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's yard at Jersey City yesterday afternoon after a trip of almost forty-eight hours from their winter quarters at Columbus, Ohio. It required seventy-four special cars to carry the company, stock and paraphernalia. The train was made up in three sections. A stop was made Thursday noon at Altoona, Penn., where the many animals were fed. The company travels in parlor cars provided with dining compartments and every convenience to make their journey pleasant.

There are six hundred attachés and four hundred horses and ponies. The fifteen ring horses have box stalls, and attendants are constantly with them. Among the ring horses is Gypsy, said to be the best ring horse that has been bred. The company refused an offer of $2,500 for her. In specially equipped cars rode thirty-five thoroughbred horses from Colonel Chinn's stock farm. They will be driven as a hurdle team by one man. This will be a new feature of the show.

The first section of the train carried the work horses, pole wagons, canvas, etc. The wagons were taken to the large field at Lafayette and Van Horne sts., Jersey City, where the tents were quickly pitched. The circus village was constructed in a few hours. The village will remain until Sunday, when the circus will be moved to the Madison Square Garden, this city. The season of sixteen days will begin at the Garden on Tuesday, and at its close the circus will start on a trip through the South.

MAGISTRATE MOTT FORGIVES SINS.

AN INTRUDER IN THE CLOAKROOM AT COURT FEELS HIS CLEMENCY.

A poorly clad, thin, consumptive looking individual was found by Mace Moustaki, the court interpreter, yesterday crouching in a corner near the closet where the Magistrate and clerks hang their overcoats at Jefferson Market Court. Moustaki grabbed him by the collar and threw him bodily into the courtroom, where Policeman McCarthy took charge of him.

He gave his name as Frederick Liebig, twenty-three years old, a German, living in a lodging house in East Houston-st. He could not speak a word of English, and his captor acted as his interpreter. The prisoner's story was that he went into the courthouse, thinking it was a church, to make confession of his sins.

"I came in the first door I found open," he said, "and only wished to have my sins forgiven." Investigation proved that the spring lock on the private door through which he had entered had been left unlocked, and Magistrate Mott, after one or two more questions, said, "Well, I'll forgive your sins here; you can go."

BRIDGE TROLLEYS TIED UP FOR HOURS.

NEW TERMINAL CURVES THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Trolley cars on the Brooklyn Bridge were blocked all the forenoon yesterday, and thousands of people who usually cross the Bridge on these cars were obliged to walk or travel in the Bridge cars. The trouble arose from defects in the terminal tracks and curves on the south roadway at the Manhattan end of the Bridge. A new system of terminal curves had been placed there, the rails of the old curves having been nearly worn out. Just after the new rails had been laid yesterday morning the trouble began. Several cars got around the curves with much difficulty and started back toward Brooklyn, and then a large Halsey-st. car about 6 a. m. jumped the track at a point where it crossed three of the four terminal tracks. There it stuck, defying all efforts to move it.

Jacking implements were sent for, but it took twenty minutes to move the car, and by that time the blockade of trolley cars extended to the Brooklyn end of the Bridge, and many people were walking to the Manhatt