ONLY WOMAN'S PAGE

SUMMER TEA GOWNS AND A DAINTY MATINEE.

FOR THE BARNARD FUND.

THE D. A. R. PROPOSE TO HOLD A LARGE BAZAAR IN THE INTERESTS OF THE COLLEGE.

The New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean regent, gathered within the cool shades of Sherry's ballroom Saturday morning and closed up their affairs for the season.

After the usual reports were read Mrs. McLean announced that on June 9 the chapter would assemble at the Grand Central Station at 11 a. m. and proceed to Tarrytown, where a tablet on the historical Avery house, now occupied by W. F. Chockran, would be unveiled.

The old Dutch oven is still standing into which the "veteran patriot" Thaddeus Avery was cast by the Hessians and burned to make him tell where the family treasures were hidden, while a pistol was held to his wife's head. His screams were finally heard by some of the American Army, who rescued him. Thaddeus Avery was the grandfather of Mrs. Ogden Doremus, honorary regent of the New-York City Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. Leon Harvier arose to propose that all members of the chapter should "put on their thinking caps" throughout the summer and come back in October primed with "brilliant suggestions" for a monster bazaar, to be given for the benefit of the Barnard College fund.

"We want no more small things," said Mrs. Harvier, "but a fair the like of which has never been seen in this city. I propose that Mrs. McLean shall appoint a committee, as she knows the workers, and that we hold this bazaar as early in the fall as possible, before people are worn out with social obligations and the tax of buying tickets." The proposition was carried.

"Before we adjourn," said Mrs. McLean, "I wish to make known to you how happy I am to be with you all to-day, at our last reunion, and to wish you every possible pleasure during the summer."

On June 14, Flag Day, Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston, Miss Marion Brazier regent, will celebrate in the Old South Church, and addresses will be made by Mrs. Donald McLean and President Eliot of Harvard.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

A marble mantel, table or bureau top is the most convenient place in the world for drying ribbons, laces and gauzy handkerchiefs. After washing them thoroughly in a suds made of any fine soap and soft water, rinse thoroughly, and, without wringing them, lay them on the marble. Stretch the lace and linen with the fingers until all wrinkles disappear, and leave them until they are thoroughly dry. Stretch the ribbons straight, and then with a nail brush brush the width way of the ribbon until creases and marks have gone. Then leave to dry. Hot water should not be used for ribbons or laces.

Sunburn and soil on last summer's white straw sailor hats will yield to lemon juice and borax applied with a stiff nail brush.

New brass and copper kitchen utensils should be cleaned with salt and vinegar before they are used to avoid poison from verdigris.

Hot bread will cut as well as a stale loaf if the blade of the bread knife is heated. Hot bread is, by the way, better broken.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL BENEFIT.

The Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society, which knows no creed, no race, no color, and has stood between hundreds of poor families and starvation for the last dozen years, is alive with enthusiasm over its annual strawberry festival and dance, to be held on the evening of June 7 at the Lexington Opera House. From its ball last winter it realized nearly $2,000, and it hopes to clear a snug sum from the approaching strawberry festival. There is only one man in the society, and he has served as secretary since 1888.

COLGATE & CO.'S
La France Rose.
PERFUME, TOILET WATER, SOAP.
The Success of the Season

EACH DESIGN ORIGINAL

O. Haas Bros., high class ladies' tailors, No. 351 Fifth-ave., beteen Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts., are making a special offer for this week only that is worth taking advantage of. Tailor made gowns to order in imported material, lined throughout with the richest quality of silk, may be had for $45, the regular price being $75; shirt waists to order, $4.50, usual price $7; duck suits, $35, usual price $55. Each design is original and exclusive. The latest designs from Paris can always be had here also. O. Haas Bros. are known for their good work. They have among their patrons rich and fashionable women. The opportunity to secure first class work at low prices is a capital one.

CUBAN SUMMER SCHOOL.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR FIFTEEN HUNDRED STUDENTS—CAMBRIDGE HOMES OPENED TO THE VISITORS.

Fifteen hundred Cubans are expected at the school which is to be held in Cambridge, Mass., this summer. Of this number, six hundred will be men. They will occupy students' rooms in Harvard College, while the women will be cared for in boarding houses and private families, where breakfast will be provided for them. Dinner will be served to all in Memorial Hall.

The services of forty teachers, all of whom speak Spanish, have been secured. Instruction in language, history and physiography will be given chiefly by lectures, in Sanders Theatre. Mr. Lane, librarian of Harvard College, will lecture on libraries and books, and a professor from Chicago on school government.

Mrs. Quincy Shaw has arranged to have two kindergartens carried on for the benefit of the teachers. Nature studies will be supplemented by excursions, which will be conducted by the instructors. Opportunity will be given to visit leading manufactories of watches, soap, etc. Each Cuban will go on excursions three afternoons of every week.

Among those who have offered their homes for the use of the Cuban girls during their own absence for the season are Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, President Eliot and the Rev. Dr. Crothers. Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, president of the International College for Girls in Spain, will have charge of Mrs. Palmer's house. Dr. Crothers's house will be occupied by the Lend-a-Hand Society, with Mrs. Bernard Whitman, secretary of the society, in charge. Mrs. Whitman has lived in Cuba and in South America, and is familiar with the Spanish language and customs, as is also Mrs. Gulick, who has lived for many years in Spain. Mrs. Whitman has suggested through Lend-a-Hand avenues that people here and there ask the young people to teas and luncheon, and thus bring them in touch with American ways.

Miss Laura D. Gill, who has had charge of the Cuban orphanages, has promised to spend her summer in Cambridge, and use her knowledge of the language and people in any useful capacity except in teaching.

A popular novelty is the unlined skirt for warm weather. While not actually new this season, it is much more in evidence than ever before. Previously, the wash goods skirts were practically the only available ones, but now one can buy ready to wear skirts of fine serge, silky brilliantine and foulard, perfectly made and at reasonable prices.

Complete suits of chambray, denim and linen are now being shown in the leading drygoods houses. These are made in the nattiest way, with "shopping skirts" in many cases, and in all popular modes suitable for laundering. A return to the Norfolk jacket is noticeable, although the Eton is still the favorite.

An effective tea gown is of tucked pink silk, with a wide ecru lace scarf draped in bolero effect on the bust and falling to the knee. The scarf is tied together by a bow of rose ribbon velvet. The sleeves are elbow length, flaring widely. Undersleeves of lace or embroidered mull may be worn or not, as desired.

A dainty fashion of the season is the adjustable revers of lawn, pique or guipure. Fastened on a cloth jacket they give a touch of summer time brightness to an otherwise warm looking garment.

White canvas shoes, with rubber or leather soles, have appeared once more, and without a doubt there will be found women to wear them. It is useless to tell them that only the daintiest foot can wear white outing shoes—or, indeed, white footgear of any kind. If white be the fashion, they will wear it in serene unconsciousness that they thereby attract attention to feet that are better kept in the background.

Exquisite guimpes of all over lace and mull embroidery are among the novelties for women's wear. They serve admirably to transform an organdie evening gown into one suitable for daytime wear, in addition to being most convenient for use in making home gowns for city or country.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ST. ROSE'S HOME.

From St. Rose's Free Home for Cancer Patients, No. 426 Cherry-st., comes a report of money received since May 15. Mrs. Anne E. Dibble has contributed $25; the West End Woman's Republican Association, $15; Miss Barnes, $10, and Mrs. Mary S. Lee, $10.

The roof garden is being made convenient and pretty, and promises to be a great success. Plants and bushes will be placed there, and an awning will provide shade for the comfortable chairs. Sister M. Alphonsa reports also that a few days ago a man who visited the hospital was so impressed by the value of the work that he gave $1,000 for the future needs of male patients, of whom there are now a number.

ARRANGEMENT OF A LION CORNER.

A "lion corner" is the latest fad. A poet, author, artist, actor or composer whom one may lionize is selected, and a late portrait of the glorified one is hung conspicuously and appropriately framed, surrounded perhaps by pictures taken at various periods of his or her existence. An autograph letter, reproductions of the best pictures, if an artist, or the favorite books, if an author, enhance the value of such a corner.

EDUCATION IN ALABAMA.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL MATTERS SINCE THE CREATION OF A STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

In a report on educational matters in Alabama recently made before the State Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual meeting the committee drew attention to the surprising ignorance of many candidates for certificates as teachers under the system prevailing there until the last Legislature remedied it by the creation of a State Board of Examiners. The new regulation permits the granting of certificates only to graduates of normal schools, but the Federation Committee points out that this rather overshoots the mark, as now a graduate of Harvard or Yale would be obliged to take a separate examination for an appointment.

A recent examination under the old régime showed the ignorance prevailing among those who sought to teach and actually often received certificates. The committee presented a number of examples selected almost at random, and mentioned that the errors were not chosen because of their rarity, but were only a few of many.

Here are some of the more startling replies:

Q.—What are the three coverings of the brain? A.—The skull, the skin and the hair.
Q.—Name the three vital organs. A.—The head, the trunk and the extremities.

One erudite young man defined the political divisions of North America as "the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico and Cambian Sea." Another sententiously answered: "The Republican and Democratic."

It would be difficult to conceive of a more extraordinary collocation of errors than this: "The Island of Java is located in North America and belongs to Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland; Devil's Island is located in South America, and belongs to Germany," in answer to the question, "What parts of North America belong to foreign countries?" There is an element of picturesqueness in this reply to the query, "What is the position of Japan?" "It is like a dog with his feet crumpled up under him."

A deep student of history airily overturns established opinions regarding an important event by declaring that the "Declaration of Independence was written by Abraham Lincoin in 1862, and went into effect in 1863 at Washington, D. C." Another, replying to a question as to the advantage or disadvantage of uniformity in textbooks, said: "The uniformity tex book is a good book to yuse. It have large print and pretty pictures, therefore I favor the uniformity tex book."

Grammar is a subject fraught with terrors for the majority, and they are hopelessly beaten when they attack it. One bravely advances to a simple question thus: "A cort-martial is some kind of a utenciel to use. Utenciel is a noun, BeCaus it is a name." Then adds, in desperation: 'i would be glad to now what grammer is the Best."

Another is moved to poetic diction in this wise: "Since Time first began to tide her wings of time, our foreign possessions have been riding the wings of time. We have for our foreign possessions Cuba and Alaska. We have for our possessions lands of various climates. We have for our foreign possessions the U. S. flag which proudly floats over the seas of the angry deep. We have for our foreign possessions that hope which is causing us to strive to become as better again as we now are, and we are continually spreading out over the wide world. We have for our foreign possessions men of war, Dewey and Sampson."

The same would-be teacher writes on "Our Southern Heroes" thus:

"Gen. Lee was a man, he was a hero, he was gaim, he was watchful. He was one of the best generals the South ever had. Joe Wheeler, did I say Joe, I should have said General Joe Wheeler, the Brave little fellow, and I can say and am proud to say that I have worked to his intrust in the 7 No. of Alabama and I am proud that I can say that He, Joe climbed the tree that stood on Cubian soil, and I am proud that he is a Alabamian. But Remember Hobson who slip between between the walls of Cubian prison, and have one sentiment for all the General of the South, both living and dead, that is cheers for the living and tears for the Dead."

MOTHER OF THE HERO OF MAFEKING.

The mother of Major-General Baden-Powell, of Mafeking fame, is a descendant of Captain John Smith, who figured in the early history of Virginia. Her daughter, Miss Maud Kirkdale Baden-Powell, has done considerable repoussé work, and a choice specimen of it is owned by Princess Louise. Miss Powell's pets are unique. In the drawing room of her home, Hyde Park, London, she has a fine apiary. Two large show beehives are placed in the window, the exit of the bees being toward the park, while glass insets permit their operations in the hive to be visible to the occupants of the room. Miss Powell has also a number of birds, which are not confined in any way, being allowed to fly at will about the house.

BADEN-POWELL'S MOTHER AND SISTER.

MISS NIGHTINGALE'S GIFT.

Miss Florence Nightingale, who recently celebrated her eightieth birthday, although entirely confined to her room, has taken a lively interest in all the efforts through England to provide sufficient hospital accommodations and comforts for the troops at the front. Miss Nightingale has daily proof, in the number of letters and gifts of fruit and flowers she receives, of the place she continues to hold in the affections of the people. She recently sent $100 to the South Africa Hospital, which was equipped by the North and East of Scotland.

TRAINING A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

The up to date woman is "going in" strongly for elocution, not as an accomplishment but as a necessity. So many women are members of clubs where, at any time, they may be called upon for a speech or essay that they will not run the risk of appearing awkward.

The elocution sought is not that of the hysterical professional sort wherein a woman who is telling about a horserace must make herself ridiculous by prancing like the horse and jerking madly on imaginary reins and similar touches of so-called realism. The method pursued is as different as possible. The teacher goes over the paper to be read, sentence by sentence, analyzing its meaning and showing where and why emphasis must be placed. Or, if the training is on general principles and not a special paper, occasions are imagined and the pupil attempts a speech at a Barmecide banquet or a possible club meeting. She is obliged to have three or four central ideas, no matter how small they may be, and around them to weave a few coherent and intelligent sentences.

There are some teachers who make a specialty of this training, and in a few cases give their instruction in classes of three or four.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE INSTRUCTOR.

Mrs. Alice Peloubet Norton, Supervisor of Domestic Science in the schools of Brookline, Mass., has been selected as the director of this department in the Chicago Institute, which will open in October. This institute has been established through the generosity of Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine, and will be a school for the education of children from the kindergarten through the academic grades, and for the training of teachers.

Particular attention will be paid to household economics, with the thought of bringing the home and the school into the closest relations.

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.

TO JUNE.

March is a trumpet flower,
And April a crocus wild;
May is a harebell slender,
With clear blue eyes of a child;
July is the cup of a tulip,
Where the gold and crimson meet,
And August a tiger lily,
Tawny with passion and heat;
But June is the rose of the world,
Precious and glowing and sweet!

Fair is the flush of the dawning
Over the face of the sky;
Sweet is the tangle of music
From wild birds fluttering by;
Brilliant the glow of the sunset,
And graceful the bound of the deer;
Glad is the laugh of the children
Ringing like joybells clear;
But what can compare with thy beauty,
O red, red rose of the year!
—(Mary E. Blake.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

A trunkful of books, games, music, pictures and many miscellaneous articles came to the office without the name of the sender; a package of magazines, children's books, two pairs of bed shoes and a pair of mittens, from Mrs. T. K. Jones, of Washington; eight parcels of new silk pieces, each one neatly inclosed in tissue paper, from K. H., of Lockport, N. Y.; a package of reading for an invalid member in Cleveland, Ohio, from a "Subscriber of The Tribune" in Morristown, N. J.; pictures of children for mounting or for scrapbooks, from Mrs. J. B. Camp, of Michigan; poems, from Pansy Greene; a puzzle, from Mrs. H., of Philadelphia; a lovely tea rose growing in a pot, to be given to a "shut in" who loves flowers, was left at the Sunshine room. The sender, Mrs. M. Klincksleck Laurent, will please accept thanks for this gift. It went to cheer a little Sunshine girl who is ill.

A copy of the poetic legend represented by the engraving "A Pitcher of Tears," which was requested by a T. S. S. member in New-Jersey, has been forwarded by Mrs. W. M. Cooper.

SUNSHINE DISTRIBUTED.

Good cheer from the headquarters of Sunshine was sent on Saturday in many directions. A birthday greeting and letter went to Mrs. Gammons, of Rhode Island; a package of silk pieces to Mrs. Evans, of North Carolina; useful articles of clothing to Mrs. Benton and Charity Winegard, of New-York, and Mrs. Seymour, of Manhattan; a baby's afghan to a young mother in New-Mexico; pressed sea mosses to Mrs. Harrington, of Vermont, and magazine novels and music to ten different members in Jersey City and Brooklyn. In addition to these, a large box filled with clothing, fancy articles, unfinished work, worsteds, pictures, books, games, neckties, collars, skirts and materials for the sewing class was sent to the "Little Mothers'" T. S. S. branch, No. 304 East Twenty-first-st. Another box equally full of treasures for little folks, including bright colored pictures, illustrated books, games, toys, scrapbooks, religious cards, slates, song books, ribbons and many miscellaneous articles, was sent to the Home Garden T. S. S. branch, at No. 322 Pleasant-ave.

"Whatever the weather may be," says he—
"Whatever the weather may be,
It's the songs ye sing an' the smiles ye wear
That's a-makin' the sun shine everywhere."
—(James Whitcomb Riley.

MONEY ACKNOWLEDGED.

"Two Friends" have sent $1 as their June dues to the endowment fund; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, 50 cents for a badge; Mrs. John K. Wood, 10 cents to the special fund.

Genevieve Frost, a little Sunshine girl, of No. 1,411 Madison-ave., Manhattan, is confined to the house by illness. The president feels sure many little greetings will reach Genevieve, who is herself one of the sunny children of the society and ever ready to do a kindly act.

Mrs. James Fairman, an invalid member, has had her sick room cheered by many floral contributions of Sunshine. Besides the potted plants from Mrs. M. A. Stone, she has received tulips and illies of the valley in fine condition from Mrs. James Lyon, of Steuben County, N. Y.; a bouquet of flowers from Mrs. G. A. Fountain, of New-Jersey; a box containing violets, lilies of the valley and wild flowers from four little Sunshine girls of Canajoharie, N. Y., and a box of beautiful pansies from Miss Brockett, of East Orange, N. J. All this beauty and fragrance, as well as the thoughtfulness that prompted the gifts, ware greatly appreciated by this much loved Sunshine invalid.

SUNSHINE ILLUSTRATED.

Royce Sampson, of New-Mexico, the young boy who was injured while herding cows, feels sure he knows what Sunshine is now, after receiving no end of books, toys, games, pictures, etc., from the young members of The Tribune Sunshine Society. While lying helpless in bed, every day was made bright by the reception of some little gift of kindness from some quarter of the United States. Sunny little boys and girls wrote to the office for the full address of this injured boy, that they might send him cheer. A letter has come to headquarters full of appreciation and thanks to all who have given pleasure to this little fellow by their kindly acts. Many will be glad to know that Royce is improving.

DEATH OF DR. MARY STEWART.

Mrs. Amelia L. Wentz has informed the office of the death of Dr. Mary Stewart, of Lundy's Lane, Penn. Dr. Stewart had been a great sufferer for many years from the most painful form of rheumatism, but many weary hours were cheered by the loving remembrances sent by T. S. S. members.

WOMEN AS SANITARIANS.

From The Philadelphia Medical Journal.

At the recent meeting of the Boards of Health of Pennsylvania Dr. Benjamin Lee emphasized a truth to which insufficient attention has been paid. Women, he said, are born sanitarians, whereas men must be taught. This fact, we should say, is based upon the evolution of the race, as the role that cleanliness plays in civilization is undoubtedly due to women. Even to-day it is hard work for the women to keep the best of us men clean and tidy. Advantage of this great fact should be taken in our National housekeeping. True wisdom consists in utilizing the teachings, tendencies and habits shown in the racial development. Women, by office and evolution, are the housekeepers and health officers of the family. Let them become publicly and officially our health officers and sanitary managers. The marvellous ability and success already shown by them in this field warrant every confidence. There are millions of unoccupied women, who can thus find a work that will bring gladness to giver and receiver, and that will lift us a long way in the progress of civilization.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, of this city, have arrived at their villa, Pinecroft, on Purgatory Road, Newport, for the season. Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, jr., Miss Edith Cushing, Mrs. Burke-Roche, James V. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, the latter until a few weeks ago the widow of Walter Langdon Kane; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Miss Gibbs, who has taken Bishop Potter's cottage, and Harold Vanderbilt, who is the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., are among the latest arrivals at Newport.

J. W. Reinhart, of Plainfield, N. J., has leased a cottage at Green Brier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and will spend the summer with his family in the Alleghanies.

The weddings to be celebrated to-day will include those of Miss Mary Rogers to William Robertson Coe, at the home of the bride's father, Henry H. Rogers, No. 26 East Fifty-seventh-st.; Mrs. Leila Perry Adams to Mitchell Depew, a nephew of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, at the home of the bride, No. 100 West Seventy-sixth-st., and Miss Grace Tully to Dr. Charles Ward Crampton, son of the late Dr. Henry E. Crampton, of this city, at the home of the bride's father, John Norton Tully, No. 211 West One-hundred-and-thirty-first-st.

Mrs. Thomas H. Garner, who has been spending a few days at the Meadow Club, Southampton, Long Island, will sail for Europe this week, accompanied by her grandson, Master Iselin, and Miss Amory. In Paris Mrs. Garner will be the guest of C. Oliver Iselin, who went abroad last fall with Mrs. Iselin and his daughters, the Misses Iselin, and who is occupying a house in the French capital for the summer.

Some of the New-Yorkers registered at the Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J., are Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, the Misses Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. Goodnue Livingston, who are later to go to Southampton, Long Island, for the summer; Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mr and Mrs J. W. Davis, Miss Davis and Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes.

The marriage of Miss Ray Levison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Levison, to I. Faerber Goldenhorn, will take place at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth-ave. and Forty-third-st., at noon on Tuesday, June 19. The bride's sister, Miss May Levison, will be the maid of honor, and Dr. Julius Wolff, Peter James, M. H. Grossman, Isidore N. Landauer and Joseph Henius will be the ushers. The wedding breakfast will follow at the Hotel Savoy.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Aymar Sands, of No. 58 West Forty-eighth-st., will spend the summer season at Southampton, Long Island, where they have a cottage. Their daughter, Miss May Emily Sands, will remain abroad all summer.

The engagement is announced of Miss Minnie Unger, sister of Mrs. Henry Strauss, of No. 107 East Seventy-third-st., to Arthur Meyer.

The wedding of Miss Nanette M. Crompton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Crompton, to Sherwood Riker will be celebrated on Wednesday morning next in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Lenox-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Crompton, No. 104 West Ninety-sixth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert V. de Goicouria, of No. 28 West Fifty-sixth-st., will spend the summer at Southampton, Long Island, where they have rented one of Mrs. James F. Ruggles's cottages, occupied last season by Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Hollins. Other rentals at Southampton include the Lough cottage, occupied last summer by Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, to Stephen Peabody; the Douglas cottage, to Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, whose daughter, Miss Julia Clark, is engaged to Herbert L. Hunt, son of the late Richard M. Hunt; Holme Lea, the J. Bowers Lee cottage, to Henry May; the Chester cottage, to José Victor Onativia; Sandymount, which was occupied last summer by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., to Mr. and Mrs. Benedict; the Homestead, owned by E. H. Foster, to Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Delano, and the Sterling cottage, to Dr. and Mrs. George Emerson Brewer, whose new villa will not be completed for some time.

Miss Frances Archibald Reilly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Reilly, of No. 12 Manhattan Square South, will be married to Edmond John Curry on Wednesday morning of this week in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first-st. and Broadway.

Mrs. Julius Catlin Fairholme, of Morristown, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss May H. Catlin, and sister of Mrs. Trenor L. Park, to Otto Reinhard Hansen, of Milwaukee.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, whose wedding was celebrated a week ago to-day in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, have been spending the first days of their married life in Boston. They will probably visit the coast of Maine before sailing for England on June 30.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Esther Lyon, daughter of Amasa Lyon, of No. 233 West Forty-fourth-st., to John Kirkwood Reid, of this city.

Invitations have been received in this city for the wedding of Miss McAllister, a niece of the late Ward McAllister, of this city, to Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on Saturday morning next, June 9, at Chevy Chase, near Washington, D. C. Only the immediate relatives will be present at the ceremony, which will be followed by a breakfast for a number of guests at the home of Senator and Mrs. Newlands, the latter a sister of the bride.

Washington, June 3 (Special).—A small company of intimate friends yesterday afternoon witnessed at St. Matthew's rectory the marriage of Miss Margaret Sterret Matthews, daughter of the late E. G. Matthews, of New-Jersey, and William F. Beckham, of this city.

DR. DOWLING ON HAPPINESS.

The Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling, rector of Christ Church, Los Angeles, preached yesterday morning for the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, in St. Bartholomew's Church, on "What Makes Happiness?" In referring to the need of something to occupy the mind and energies he said:

If I were looking for a pessimist, a man who felt that life was not worth the living, where would I be most likely to find him? I would not go to the mechanic, whistling as he handles his trowel and lays the brick with which the structure is to be built. I would not go to the domestic in the kitchen, contentedly singing to herself while doing her scrubbing and anticipating her "Sunday out." I have taken occasion to know many such people. I have talked with them and tried to learn their views of life, and I cannot now recall one pessimist among them all.

But I will tell you the people to whom, as a rule, life is a business which fails to pay current expenses. The unhappiest people in this world are they who have nothing on earth to do but to seek for happiness—the man who are studying life through the French plate glass of club windows; the young women who are devoting themselves merely to society—not as an avocation, which would be right, but as their very vocation. It is they whose hearts have become burned out; actuated with no worthy purpose, driven by no compulsory engagements, they are the discontents; yes, they are the dangerous classes of society.

You recall, perhaps, that homely but pungent statement of Charles Spurgeon: "A dog when he is not noticed does not like it; but when he is after a fox he doesn't care whether he is noticed or not." Let a man be aglow with expectancy, with something before him to be accomplished, then the whole world, with its criticisms, is forgotten; he is after the fox.

PROBLEMS OF CITY CHARITY.

COMMISSIONER KELLER OF THE CHARITIES DEPARTMENT ON REFORMS MADE AND NEEDED.

From The Arena Quarterly.

The great obstacle to the development of the public charities of the city of New-York has always been the underrating of the importance of the proper treatment of the poor. The authorities in whom the right to appropriate money has been vested have too often regarded the Public Charities as the one department of the city government where too stringent economy could be practised without protest. The theory appeared to be that anything was good enough for the pauper. The result has been that the Department of Public Charities of the City of New-York has led a ragged and hungry existence until within the last few years.

In the beginning the Department of Public Charities cared for the insane and for prisoners, as well as for the destitute. The assumption was that these three classes were equal. Not only were they under one department, but they were literally sandwiched in their local habitations. On Blackwell's Island, for instance, was the City Hospital, then the penitentiary, then the almshouse, then the workhouse, and then the madhouse.

The general demoralization that ensued from this admixture of classes that should have been segregated from the beginning was shown, not only in the insufficiency of the appropriation properly to care for the poor, but in the practice of having all the labor of the Department of Public Charities done by prisoners.

One of the earliest great reforms was started in Bellevue Hospital, when the first training school for nurses was established in America. Prior to that event any sort of person might nurse in the public hospitals; and it is a part of the history of Bellevue Hospital that prisoners wearing stripes did nurse there.

The second great reform was the segregation of the three classes—insane, prisoners and paupers. But it was not until 1896 that this was effected. The prisoners were then placed under a separate department of the city government, and within a few weeks thereafter the insane were turned over to the care of the State. This left the destitute of the city in the care of the Department of Public Charities.

Another development of the charity system that has drawn and must continue to draw the attention of the public to the Department of Public Charities is the attitude taken for the year 1900 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment toward private charities receiving public moneys. Until this year it was the custom for these private charities to receive lump sums of money from the city treasury, to be expended without other accounting than the auditing of its bills by the Finance Department of the city; and many private institutions receiving moneys in this way were not even subjected to that supervision of their expenditures. A study of this question disclosed the fact that the city was in many instances paying twice for the same service. It was maintaining public institutions for the care of the poor, and was paying private institutions for this service when its own institutions were practically empty.

A close investigation of this condition and others similar to it led to the general proposition that the city should pay for no service in a private institution that it could render in its own institutions except in emergency cases. This proposition was laid before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and an elaborate analysis was made by the Finance Department of all the private charities receiving public moneys. The result was that some were found that could not account for the public moneys they had received. Not only had they not given any charity on their own account as private institutions, but they had not expended in any charitable work that they could show the moneys they had received from the city treasury. Such as these were cut off by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment altogether. But there still remained 185 private institutions receiving moneys from the city treasury that were approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and were included in the budget for 1900. With the new appropriations, however, were new conditions. The private charity no longer received public moneys in lump sums. It could get no money from the city treasury unless it showed that it had taken care of a destitute person that had been approved by the Department of Public Charities.

The men and women who ought not to be sent to the almshouse at all, even though they should fall into poverty in their old age, are those who have worked all their lives honestly and earnestly, and in the end, through no fault of theirs, have become destitute. What to do with such people is one of the hardest problems of sociology. In Germany the experiment has been made of adopting a sort of insurance plan, controlled by the State, whereby the individual depositing certain moneys at stated intervals shall receive at a certain age a stated sum. This plan has been found to work so well for those who remain in it to the end that the dividends have been increased. But all insurance methods entail the hardship of giving up a part of the wage at times when money is most needed or of losing standing altogether in the insurance scheme, and thereby forfeiting the moneys already paid in. On this account the insurance idea does not solve the problem satisfactorily. In New-Zealand the scheme of old age pensions has been tried with considerable satisfaction to that community; but the trouble with old age pensions is that it discourages frugality and encourages paternalism. There ought to be a better answer to this problem of caring for the respectable destitute person than that contained in either the insurance scheme or the old age pension scheme.

Intelligent study of the question of paternalism has resulted in careful investigation and judicious commitment that protect the city's interest, but the danger in fighting paternalism is that the system of investigation may be carried too far and the line of refusal may be drawn too fine.

Another important development in the public charities of the city of New-York relates to the method of the commitment of children. Heretofore it has been the practice, and it is still partly the practice, to take the children to the committing power in company with adult criminals and paupers. So far as the Department of Public Charities is concerned, the children have been separated from the adult paupers, and no longer come in contact with them. But in the police courts the association with the adult criminal and the adult pauper continues, and it must continue until there is a separate court for the commitment of children, where no adult pauper or adult criminal shall be admitted. The problem is easy of solution; it only requires the appointment of another City Magistrate and the occupancy of a separate court building, in which each of the City Magistrates shall sit in turn to commit children.

CROTTE METHOD GIVEN UP BY ST. LUKE'S.

The Crotte consumption cure, which the committee of physicians appointed by the American Congress of Tuberculosis reported is effective in the early and second stages of the disease, has had a trial for three or four months, under the auspices of St. Luke's Hospital. As was stated in yesterday's Tribune, the method of Francisque Crotte, a Parisian chemist, the discoverer, consists in forcing a powerful antiseptic through the lungs by means of static electricity, and the members of the committee mentioned were satisfied from their experiments that the Crotte method killed the bacilli of consumption.

At St. Luke's Hospital last evening, in the absence of the superintendent, the Rev. Dr. George F. Clover, Chief Clerk W. Williams told a Tribune reporter that St. Luke's Hospital no longer had anything to do with the Crotte method of curing consumption. The method had been tried with outdoor patients for several months, but as there were no beneficial results obtained the Medical Board decided to do away with it, and had the apparatus removed. The treatment did not do the patients any harm, but as the results were negative the Medical Board decided to discontinue it.

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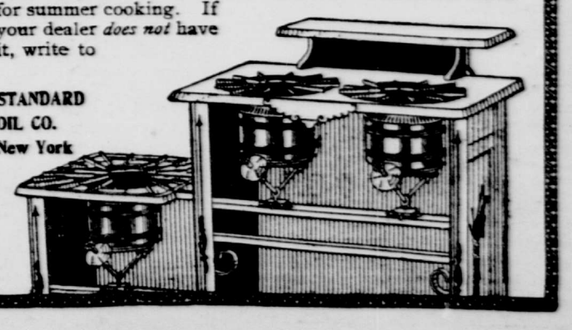

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