Only Woman's Page

FOR THE WELL DRESSED WOMAN.

ONE WAY OF RESTING.

MISS DUNNING'S INGENIOUS CAMP CONTRIVANCES—VARIOUS USES OF DRIFTWOOD—ESCAPING WORK-ADAY THOUGHTS.

The sound of Miss Sara L. Dunning's sawing and hammering is heard on Fourth Lake, in the Adirondacks, this season, and gradually the wilderness surrounding her camp is assuming an air of opulent prosperity. Upon her arrival there, the last of May, underbrush and fallen timber covered the ground, but with her persevering industry it has all disappeared, and only the towering forest trees remain, with here and there a stump and fallen log decorated with wanton lavishness by Mother Nature.

To be far removed from the sights and sounds of the bustling world is not necessarily to escape from thoughts of work, declares Miss Dunning, and unless new resources can be found to occupy one's mind all the everyday problems and perplexities come trooping along, and will not away. To be rid of them and to obtain needed recreation, she delves and toils to improve the surroundings of her little camp.

Each summer finds Miss Dunning and her friend in a new location, and the next year's tourists to the place invariably profit by their labor. Their 10 by 12 tent this year fronts the lake and the distant mountains. With the exception of a bedstead, which looks singularly like a trundle bed, and which has an undisputable century record, all the furniture in the tent was constructed by Miss Dunning. The table and chair legs are made of large branches of white birch, bark covered, which curve outward toward the bottom. These Miss Dunning chopped from the forest and sawed to the proper lengths. The chairs are particularly ingenious, and serve two purposes. They are boxed with boards and the seats are furnished with hinges, while the interiors of the boxes are receptacles.

A combination bookcase and closet on one side of the room is made of small wooden boxes of various sizes, which are fastened together, and a corner dressing table is covered with pretty cotton drapery. Treasures from the woods and water furnish decorations.

Hammocks swing from the trees, where they face the choicest view of the mountains, and in front of the door of the tent two large rounding birch stumps, denuded of their bark, are arranged into a comfortable seat. A smaller tent, in the rear, filled with oil stoves and cooking utensils, is the kitchen, and here, too, the cupboard and shelves are all handmade. To the rear of this is the cellar, a huge cavern, dug deep into the sand of the hillside, which, with the help of tightly covered tin pails buried in its depths, does duty as a refrigerator.

Miss Dunning's den, where she reads and writes, is reached by a flight of steps and is perched aloft between the trunks of a giant hemlock, spruce and birch, which form the solid framework for the seats, writing shelf and book and paper case.

The dock and the winding stairway leading to it from the high bank above were also constructed by Miss Dunning, and are regarded by her as the masterpiece of this year's work. The body of the dock is formed of four large logs, which are covered with five broad boards. The latter are regarded by the campers as contraband, as they are the only materials, with the exception of nails and screws, that have not been procured by the campers from Nature's own haunts and without other cost than their own labor. The logs, boxes and boards for furniture and improvements were all found from time to time floating about the lake, and were towed in behind the rowboat. The rest of the timber employed was hewn from the woods and dragged or carried by hand to its destination. The hand rail of the stairway leading down to the dock is made of small, graceful birch tree trunks, which are nailed to the trees on either side. The wood has been peeled, and a fantastic effect is produced by the white bristling roots, which make a finish at the top of the rail.

Breakfast, luncheon or dinner is served where the hour overtakes these forest denizens. When they are at home the table is laid in front of the camp, where the lake and mountain views contribute to woodland appetites; or, if the sun happens to lie in that direction, the feast is spread at the rear of the tent among the solemn monarchs of the forest. Chipmunks and squirrels are often uninvited, but always welcomed, guests and timidly take their share at a safe distance. There is only one member of the little community whose life is in danger. This is "Snowy," the big white hen. She was bestowed upon Miss Dunning by an admirer, and is spending her days in happy cacklings, regardless of the fact that she is soon to be offered up as a culinary sacrifice.

Delightful days are spent by Miss Dunning and her friend exploring the trails in the forests, rowing through the lakes and climbing the neighboring mountains. A favorite occupation for rainy days is stripping the balsam twigs and needles from whole trees that have been brought from such excursions and making them into pillows for friends whose only whiff of the forest fragrance will be obtained in that way.

Miss Dunning is one of the instructors in the Sight Seeing Classes of the People's Choral Union, of this city.

SWEET HERB FARMING IN ENGLAND.

Lavender cultivation is becoming a popular industry with women in England. The English variety is the sweetest in the world, and always in great demand. The plant is hardy and needs little cultivation. To prepare the young plants and lay out an acre costs about $200, but it should yield $350 a season. Deep, sandy loam overlaying chalk is the best soil for lavender.

Rosemary, peppermint and other sweet herbs also furnish lucrative occupation.

END OF ITS SUMMER SEASON.

The closing entertainment of the summer will be given to-night at the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East Fifteenth-st. It will consist of singing by members of the music class and costume drills by the physical culture class. There will be also an exhibition in the parlor of the work of the classes in lace making, embroidery, millinery and shirt waist making.

Colgate & Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1806, THE OLDEST AND LARGEST AMERICAN MAKERS OF FINE SOAPS AND PERFUMES,
Were Awarded the
PARIS GRAND PRIX.

QUEEN HELEN'S LOVE OF SPORT.

CLIMBING AND SHOOTING HER FAVORITES NEXT TO THE SEA.

"Naturally the whole town is still entirely taken up with the royal family," says a Monza correspondent in "The Pall Mall Gazette." "The Monza people are very sorry for themselves. They recognize the fact that by no fault of their own they are about to be deprived of what constituted their chief pride and source of wealth, the presence every year for several months of the Court. They acknowledge that it is impossible to expect King Victor Emmanuel III to come yearly to a place of recollections so tragic. 'And what shall we do then?' they ask in chorus.

"Besides its unhappy memories, the royal villa of Monza is not adapted for the summer residence of the young King and Queen. It is flat and, except an ample park with magnificent roads for bicycling, has no attractions for an active person. The tastes of Victor Emmanuel III, and especially of his Queen, are all of a 'sporting' kind, as the Italians say, using the English word. First and foremost with her comes the sea. After that shooting and climbing are her passions. No Montenegrin lives who does not love climbing and cannot shoot. It is in the blood, and the Italians, who consider Queen Margherita a marvel, are likely to see feats of endurance in their present Queen that will strike them with awe. The last time the Princess of Naples was in Montenegro she announced her intention of revisiting on foot the mountains about Cettigne. Her Italian ladies-in-waiting glanced at each other in consternation, and all, with one exception, begged to be excused, the request being good naturedly granted. One, however, young and lovely, ambitious for the favor of her mistress, determined to brave all and go, too. The next morning at 6 o'clock all had gathered except the venturesome lady, who at last appeared in a gown with a train, which, however, had been all carefully pinned up, scent bottle in hand, and in high heeled, thin kid slippers. The Princess took in this vision, and remarked, smilingly, that she looked pale, that evidently she was not feeling well, and had better not undertake so arduous a climb. The hint was accepted, she stayed behind, but lost nothing, as she has since been prime favorite, and often laughs over the incident with her royal friend, who says, 'Never forget again that you are ornamental.'

"Of shooting the Queen is past mistress. In a land where every one shoots, where it is said the children, boys and girls are born with rifles in their hands against the Turks, she is considered an exceptional shot. Her father, Prince Nicola, is intensely proud of her achievements, and says he would willingly let her shoot an apple off his head if she could only be induced to try. 'It is much easier for Helen to hit than to miss,' he says; 'it is instinct that she sees straight,' and that straight regard is one of her characteristics in intercourse with people. No wavering, no roundabout ways; she looks you straight in the eye, addresses you a simple question, and expects, and usually receives, a direct answer. She employs, perhaps, less of the suavity usual in courts, and is rather terrible to moral backsliders, but she is honest and, perhaps better, good. My own opinion is that she will not be very popular at first with the nation at large. She is handsome, but not of a beauty to appeal particularly to Italians. Tall and graceful, with a small head, she has a complexion almost yellow in its sallowness, with large eyes, round rather than long, and of an exceptional beauty of expression. But she lacks graciousness of manner, her serious face as she drives through the streets certainly not adding to her popularity. Her position for some time will be of exceptional difficulty, taking, as she does, the place of Queen Margherita, who smiles on the people as though she were delighted with them, and is ever accessible to the calls of mercy. Queen Helen is so, too, I am sure, but she has yet to prove it."

WOMEN AS BABY PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Modern photography is making it possible for the coming men and women, who are being pictured awake and asleep, laughing and crying, in the bath and at play, to see themselves in their childhood as others saw them. Many mothers now keep an album devoted especially to each child, and where formerly once a year, or twice at the most, was regarded sufficiently frequent to picture the youngsters, the daily life from the earliest infancy to college days is now faithfully recorded. Many women are taking advantage of this fad, and are carrying on a thriving business as baby photographers, and the multitudes and eagerness of relatives and friends for baby's picture with papa, with mamma, with the nurse and alone secure to them no end of patronage.

GATHERED HERE AND THERE.

The servant question looms up with a new terror. For years mistresses have resignedly endured seeing their cherished Russian Caravan tea disappear and their daintiest cakes and conserves diminish in quantity for the delectation of the "maids' 5 o'clock tea" or "after theatre supper." But tea and cakes have palled as an amusement, and now high life below stairs is diverting itself by a new game. The epistolary scraps from the scrap basket are preserved, and when the domestics meet for their innocent evenings of enjoyment they devote themselves to trying to put the fragments together, a prize being given to those who succeed in piecing an entire letter together!

There is only one being on earth more wearisome than the young woman who prides herself on being able to do nothing, and that is the one who thinks that she can do everything. As a rule, she could do one thing reasonably well if she would stick to it, but that is precisely what she has no intention of doing. She displays millinery atrocities with naïve pride as of her "own trimming." She runs seams in baggy compositions that her friends are expected to accept as Empire gowns. She produces "art embroidery" that a Japanese infant would blush to acknowledge, and she smears paint on nice white china under the delusion that she is decorating it. The girl who can do anything essays the new songs without a qualm, as her "voice is naturally placed." She recites "How Salvator Won the Race" with airy disregard of tone production and common sense, and on general principles makes life a burden to her friends and relatives.

The little heir presumptive to the throne of Italy, born on October 21, 1898, is burdened with the names Prince Amadeo, Umberto, Isabella, Luigi Filippo, Maria, Giuseppe, Giovanni di Savoia Aosta. Poor little fellow!

"There is nothing new under the sun," said Solomon, who expressed almost every idea and axiom. What he did not say Shakespeare did, and between the two no one nowadays may hope for originality. Consequently, "nothing new," etc., must serve as introduction to a variety of statements now and for evermore. On this occasion it prefaces a remark anent the newest fashion in teacups, which is merely a graceful little saucerless bowl. The mode is merely a return to the genuine Chinese teacup, in use for centuries. Chinese cups and saucers come to the Occident, it is true, but they are made only for Western barbarians, and no Chinaman would think of using them. Odd cups are no longer in vogue, and the tea set of twenty-five or fifty years ago is once more the proper thing.

The 5 o'clock tea table at this season is spread usually on the lawn or veranda at the country house, and is a favorite and picturesque function. Tiny cakes and infinitesimal bread and butter or peanut butter sandwiches are served with the tea.

DOES CO-EDUCATION EDUCATE?

SOME SEARCHING QUESTIONS FOR THE PARENTS OF COLLEGE GIRLS.

In an able article on higher education for women in the September "Woman's Home Companion," Louise Castle Walbridge thus arraigns our present collegiate instruction for women:

Does co-education accomplish the best results for a girl? Is her work identical with man's? Are the feminine and masculine nature the same? If not, isn't there a suspicion of folly in spending the important preparatory years pursuing the same studies demanded by man's work? Wouldn't it be just as reasonable to teach a boy cooking and sewing and nursing, and expect him to make a full fledged lawyer or blacksmith, as to instruct a girl in surveying and mechanics and physics, and then expect her to blossom into a thrifty, notable housewife and house mother? The "new woman" may fight against her obvious destiny with all her acquired masculinity, but she cannot alter the purpose of her creation, and woman will go down to the end of time as wife and mother, and it is for this her education should prepare her. An unfortunate number of our girls marry and try to rear families with the use of the needle as unknown to them as it was to one of the aborigines. There have been schools where fine needlework was taught, and might it not be profitable if our up to date institutions would discard such superfluities as metaphysics and theoretical ethics and substitute instruction in this essentially feminine and eminently useful employment before it becomes a lost art? Cooking schools have been popular for several years, and why is it not practicable and sensible to include some knowledge of the culinary art in a girl's education? And, most Utopian scheme of all, some experience in the care of the sick and young children? For just so sure as the years go by this work will fall upon her shoulders, and then an understanding of logarithms and Latin idioms will avail her nothing.

The foreign arbiter of fashion indicates the double breasted, tightly fitting waistcoat as a coming favorite. It will be trimmed liberally with handsome buttons.

Delicate organdies that are crushed but not soiled may be freshened by sprinkling with water in which a little gum arabic has been dissolved and ironing carefully. They will look as well as new if properly done.

The Parisian dressmakers are endeavoring to force the Directoire coat upon the world of fashion. It is cut to the waistline in front and has short coat tails in the back. It is tightly fitting and closed by large buttons.

A revival of the old time postilion back is predicted, with vest fronts of every description. There will be triple waistcoat effects, triple jackets, long stole ends and many other fanciful ideas for those who wish to adopt them.

Laces are going to be used on everything this fall, from chiffon to fur. Just now many bargains are to be found, as the merchants are clearing out stock, and the designs and quality are fully equal to those that will be shown later at double the price.

Tucks, shirrings, fine pleatings and folds are the fancy of the moment in neckwear, and are remarkably cheap. No woman needs to be untidy in these days, when dainty neckwear may be purchased for a quarter.

A novelty to be introduced the coming season is phosphorized silk, so called because the surface has a phosphorescent effect, intended to suggest the glimmer on the sea.

Another novelty is the panné metallique. A special process gives a metallic sheen to the panné and it is highly effective. Changeable, striped and broché panné is also shown.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF A BOY'S BLOUSE SUIT, NO. 3,617, FOR COUPON AND 10 CENTS.

No model yet designed takes precedence of the blouse suit for small boys' general wear. For warm weather Galatea duck and fine flannel are all used; when greater warmth is required flannel, serge and velveteen are all appropriate. Blue in cadet and navy shades is a favorite, but white is much liked for summer, and both black and brown velveteen are shown among autumn suits. The smart little costume illustrated is of white flannel, with bands of dark blue, worn with a tie of blue India silk dotted with white. The blouse is fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams, the closing being effected at the centre front, beneath the tie. The deep sailor collar is seamed to and finishes the neck; the shield is faced onto the under waist, which is made of heavy white muslin or jean. The little patch pocket gives an additional air of smartness, and is stitched into place on the

NO. 3,617—BOY'S BLOUSE SUIT.

left front. At the lower edge of the blouse is a casing, through which elastic is run that adjusts the fulness and holds the blouse in place. The sleeves are one seamed, the fulness at the wrists being arranged in small tucks, stitched flat, to form cuffs, which are underfaced, that at the upper edge being arranged in gathers.

The short knee trousers are two seamed and fit snugly, closing at the top of the side seams. At the outer seams are arranged rows of pearl buttons, three each. At the waist are bands stitched to the under side, in which buttonholes are worked to fasten the trousers to the under waist.

To cut this suit for a boy of eight years 4 yards of material 32 inches wide, 3⅝ yards 44 inches wide or 2⅝ yards 50 inches wide will be required, with one-half yard of muslin or jean for under waist.

The pattern, No. 3,617, is cut in sizes for boys 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN COUPON, ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN, ANY SIZE, OF NO. 3,617.

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

No. 3,617. .....Years.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

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

THE 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.

SONG OF THE ARMENIAN SHEPHERD.

One by one the stars arise
In the meadows of the skies;
One by one, all white and still,
Rest my sheep on yonder hill.
Now I lay my crook away,
Toil is over with the day;
Kneeling at my frugal board,
Break the bread, and bless the Lord.

Lord, look on me and on us all,
And make us blest,
And send us rest,
At this and every evenfall!

All the day, afar from me,
They have wandered wild and free;
All the day I followed still,
Rock to rock and hill to hill,
Calling down the gorges deep,
"Come ye back, my wandering sheep,"
Till at eve I brought them home,
Safe in fold, no more to roam!

Lord, do thus much for me and all,
And when we stray
From Thy good way
Oh, fetch us home at evenfall!
—(Frederic E. Weatherly.

MONEY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mrs. William M. Cosh, of Maryland, has sent $1 for the Sunshine fund; in a letter from Bethel, Conn., which came without a name, was $2, "to be used for some worthy widow with a family of little ones to care for."

NEW MEMBERS.

The new names added to the Sunshine roll book on Saturday were Mrs. Mary K. Hill, Mrs. C. F. Chichester, Miss L. Morse and F. R. Halsey, of New-York; Mrs. Sara E. Grosvener, Mrs. A. F. Young and Mrs. Guienot, of New-Jersey, and Mrs. William M. Cosh, of Maryland.

Copies of the poem entitled "The Man Who Rode to Conemaugh" have been furnished by Anna Gertrude Roberts, a T. S. S. member, and F. R. Halsey, of Astoria, Long Island. They have been forwarded to the member in Manhattan, who made the request.

WILLING TO GIVE SUNSHINE.

Ten communications were received on Saturday asking for the address of the little girl in Washington who wanted quilt pieces and of the farmer's wife who enjoys reading. The contributions of those not already members of the T. S. S. will entitle the senders to membership in the society.

Old Member of the T. S. S.: The address requested by you yesterday is Miss Mabel Green, Chelan, Wash.

Mrs. Louise E. Ketcham, herself a comparative invalid, still finds time to send out many bright rays of cheer. She was among the first to join The Tribune Sunshine Society, and five invalids have been kept on her list, to whom she forwards regularly good cheer, while birthdays and holidays are specially remembered.

GOOD CHEER RESPONSES.

Mrs. Taylor, of Long Island, will send some reading matter to the farmer's wife in Ilion. This contribution to another's pleasure entitles Mrs. Taylor to membership in the T. S. S. Mrs. Feder will remember the little Western girl who wanted quilt pieces.

President T. S. S.: Can you pardon my delay in returning thanks for the box of most useful articles? I have had a lame hand, so I could not write, and really at one time feared all of the contents of your box would be worn out before I could thank you. We were just in need of what you sent, and, as always, your box brings sunshine to us and the many Little Mothers you enable us to help. Very truly, A. C. PACKARD, T. S. S.
Happy Day House, No. 304 East Twenty-first-st.

Music, silk pieces and booklets were sent to seven members Saturday.

Miss E. C. Spader and Miss Jessie Powell have signified their willingness to make life happier to "shut in" members by thoughtful acts.

"Only to know that the path I tread
Is the path marked out for me—
That the way, though thorny, rough and steep,
Will lead me nearer to Thee.

"Only to know when the day is past,
And the evening shadows come,
That its trials and cares have proved indeed
A day's march nearer home."
(Selected for the column by H. G. See, a T. S. S. member.

COMMON SENSE IN COOKING.

"There is never any great gain without its attendant slight loss—never a shield that has not two sides. The present widespread and growing interest in cooking is in danger of making the aim artificially high, of seeking to stimulate the endeavor of the housewife to a point so attenuated that it will break off and leave an end blunter than at the beginning," says Dinah Sturgis in "The Gentlewoman."

"A very great deal of what is demonstrated in cooking classes and written and published is intended for the benefit of professional cooks and for their employers. This is perfectly justifiable in its way, but it discourages the woman who cannot employ a cook and must work with a minimum of everything to work with, unless she is wise enough to select what is of use to her and let the rest go without a sigh, for the benefit of those to whom it is really a benefit.

"Not long ago I saw and heard a professional cook showing and telling a large gathering of women how to prepare certain delicious dishes. But the women were mainly of the class who do their own cooking and on workingmen's wages, and the cook was demonstrating the method of making one dish, employing only the breasts of chickens, of making a sauce which required full half a dozen ingredients never in the workingman's kitchen, etc. In a hotel kitchen there are always at hand all the valued adjuncts of the complicated dish. In the private family that sets an elaborate table the remains of several chickens can be utilized for soups, sauces, croquettes, forcemeat, etc., but making forcemeat and croquettes and many more tidbits is a foolish employment for the woman who has to do all the work for her family.

"In order to have food appetizing it is not necessary to have it complicated. The woman who has succeeded in getting up a dessert that looks like some of the fearfully and wonderfully compounded dishes photographed now and then for show purposes, but cannot cook green peas or string beans so that they preserve their delicious natural flavor is not a good cook. 'I'd give more for a common boiled potato served in the mealy fashion my mother served it than for all the decorated deserts in Christendom,' said a man recently, and he is neither a brute nor an exception. Both the mealy potato and the fanciful dessert are good, each in its way, but no cook should spend her energies on making picture dishes until after every necessity is cooked to perfection, and not even then unless she can afford the time and the expense for luxurious cooking. This does not mean that food should not be appetizingly served; it means, for example, that one should not serve a leathery chop, swimming in grease, on a cold plate, and a dessert that would be justifiable for the pastry cooks' annual exhibition, but is as much out of place on the workingman's table as diamonds with a print frock.

"Cooking, moreover, is not altogether a matter of expenditure. Of two families with a given income one may be able to afford certain dishes which another family cannot. The resources of different families who have relatively the same income vary a great deal. The market prices of foods that have to be bought outright vary also greatly, according to locality. In a word, each housewife must sit in judgment upon all her sources of real and alleged instruction and advice and decide for herself just which to adopt, which to adapt and which to pass by as not for her, whatever their value to others."

ONE REPUBLICAN WOMAN.

Mrs. Addie L. Ballou has just been re-elected president of the Woman's Republican State Central Club, of San Francisco. She purposes attending the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic next week at Chicago, and the Army Nurses' Reunion and National Convention. Mrs. Ballou will sail from New-York on September 1 for Paris, as National and State delegate to the International Psychical Congress, where she is to be one of the speakers. On her return she will probably do some stump speaking in the Presidential campaign.

RED CROSS IN INDIA WORK.

HEADQUARTERS TO BE OPENED HERE TO-DAY—POWERS UNDER THE NEW INCORPORATION.

The first work taken up by the American National Red Cross under the powers conferred upon it by the last Congress will be for the relief of the famine sufferers in India. Although the work of reorganization of the Red Cross under its new incorporation by Congress is barely begun, yet Miss Clara Barton feels that active work for the relief of suffering in India should be undertaken at once, not only because the need of relief grows more urgent as time passes, but also because this is the kind of work that Congress and the President have committed to the hands of the Red Cross.

To avoid delays and to prevent complications with the reorganization work, which will now be carried on at National headquarters in Washington, Miss Barton has placed the India famine work in the hands of a committee with headquarters in this city.

This committee is now ready for active operations. It has selected for its headquarters Rooms Nos. 903 and 904 in the Presbyterian Building, No. 156 Fifth-ave. At 9 o'clock this morning these rooms will be opened for work—the first relief work of the new Red Cross. The letters accompanying the first contributions received for this work will be numbered and preserved as objects of interest in the history of the Red Cross.

The committee has selected as its depository of funds the North American Trust Company, of No. 135 Broadway, to which all contributions should be sent direct. Checks should be drawn to the order of the North American Trust Company and marked "for the Red Cross India Famine Fund."

By act of the last Congress the American National Red Cross was designated as a permanent agency for the relief of suffering by war, famine, pestilence, flood, fire and all other calamities of sufficient magnitude to be of National importance. The organization acts under the Geneva Treaty, the provisions for which were made in international convention at Geneva, Switzerland, on August 22, 1864, and since signed by nearly all civilized nations. The United States gave its adhesion by act of Congress on March 1, 1882. This was ratified by the Congress of Berne on June 9, 1882. It was proclaimed by President Arthur on July 26, 1882.

Under its new powers conferred by Congress the American National Red Cross has full protection for its insignia. Unauthorized persons or societies using the name or the emblem of the Red Cross for the purpose of procuring money are liable to punishment under the law.

In its new form the Red Cross will establish permanent auxiliaries in all parts of the United States, with branches in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It will be ready at a moment's notice to send trained and experienced relief agents to any part of the world where the relief of suffering may be needed. It will be ready also to receive and forward money and supplies in cases where trustworthy agents, such as missionaries and consuls, are on the ground in sufficient force to undertake relief administration.

It is believed that with the Red Cross always at hand as a permanent official agency for emergency relief religious organizations and voluntary committees of citizens will be spared much of the labor that has fallen upon them in recent years. That this centralization of relief work will be welcomed by the public at large there is abundant reason to believe.

The committee having in charge the Red Cross India Famine Fund invites the co-operation of all lovers of humanity in this work. A special invitation is given to persons who were members of the old Red Cross auxiliaries during the Spanish-American War.

INDIA FAMINE CONTRIBUTIONS.

John Crosby Brown, No. 59 Wall-st., treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received on Saturday:

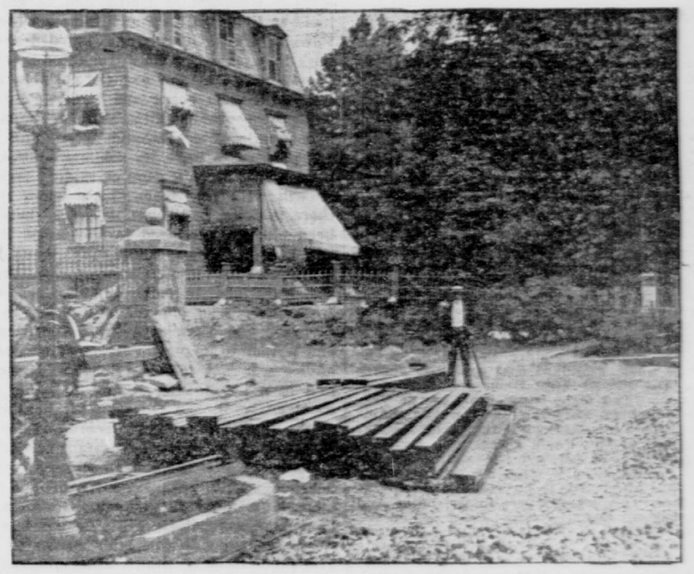
Messrs. Gage Brothers and friends, Minneapolis, Kan.	$15 50
Through Farmers' State Bank, Deckersville, Mich.	81 34
Christian Endeavor Society, Congregational Church, Lowell, Mich.	10 50
Through Imperial Bank of Canada, Ottawa Branch	11 80
Christian Endeavor Society, Presbyterian Church, Northport, N. Y.	11 00
Through National Bank of Skaneateles, Skaneateles, N. Y.	13 14
Through W. A. Hughes, Clifton, Tenn.	25 00
Christian Endeavor Society, Churchville Presbyterian Church, Level, Md.	20 00
Through "Saule," from Lithuanians	17 45
Through Herbert C. Cady, Northfield, Vt.	29 48
Through W. A. Higinbotham, Victor, N. Y.	17 00
Through the Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.	26 00
Through Dauphin Deposit Bank, Harrisburg, Penn.	100 00
Through Middletown National Bank, Middletown, Conn.	10 20
Through "The Watertown Daily Times," Watertown, N. Y.	54 00
Through Adams Express Company	7 50
Through Northern Pacific Express Company	2 25
Through American Express Company	84 00
Through Southern Express Company	4 70
Thirty-two contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	72 66
Previously acknowledged	220,617 74
Total to date	$221,183 23

PLAIN STEEL MUCH ADMIRED.

FIRST SHIPMENT FOR RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL ATTRACTS UNUSUAL ATTENTION.

The first shipment of structural steel for the rapid transit subway has attracted considerable attention because of the long time that has elapsed between the signing of the rapid transit contract and the beginning of work upon the actual tunnel. The contractors have thrown the blame for the protracted delay entirely upon the inability of the foundrymen to deliver the steel, and now that the first shipment has arrived and has been laid down at One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st. and Broadway, dwellers on the upper West Side seem to derive much comfort from looking at it. The plain steel beams are as homely as possible, and differ in no way to the average citizen's eye from similar material used in house building, but a West Sider can build castles in the air out of these prosaic girders without the least trouble.

Section No. 13, for which this steel is intended, begins at the north side of One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st., and ends at the north end of the station at One-hundred-and-eighty-first-st., a total distance of 2.12 miles. Of this distance only 0.48 mile is of the steel construction, while the remainder is masonry arch tunnel through rock. The steel portion extends from the portal at One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st. to near the south side of One-hundred-and-forty-seventh-st. There is also a short part of the steel work from One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st. to One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-st., where the excavation is also under way.



FIRST STEEL DELIVERED FOR RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL.
One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st. and Broadway.

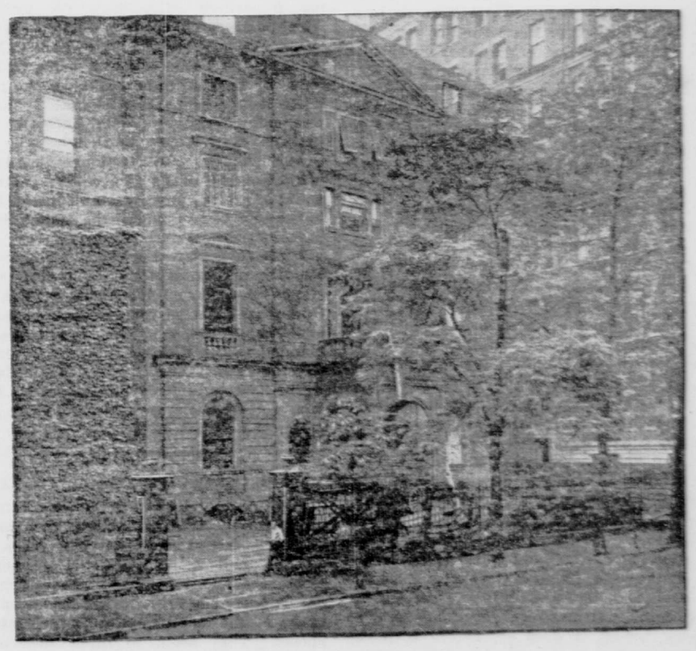
The total estimated quantity of steel on the underground portion of the Rapid Transit Railroad is 41,876 tons, while that on section No. 13 alone is only 1,205 tons, and the first shipment is only a small part of that amount. However, it is the beginning, and, now that there has been a start, the remainder will come, say the contractors, more rapidly.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL'S GROWTH.

SKYSCRAPER FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS NEARLY FINISHED AND AN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING PLANNED.

Two years ago the officers of the New-York Hospital began plans for extensive improvements to its equipment. These included the erection of a building for private patients and a new administration building and a general reconstruction of the operating rooms. The erection of the building for private patients was begun eighteen months ago, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy in October. This building is in the rear of the main building and fronts in West Sixteenth-st. It is eleven stories high and contains forty rooms, in which it will be possible to treat sixty persons. An apartment for the resident staff has also been provided for in this building. In architecture it harmonizes with the other buildings, and follows closely in its lines the building at No. 6 West Sixteenth-st., which contains the pathological cabinet. These two buildings will be connected by the administration building, which is to extend across the front of the lot between them. The arrangement of the new buildings will leave a court in the centre.

Preparations are being made for the erection of the administration building. In the centre of the lot No. 8 West Sixteenth-st. now stands the old Thorne mansion, used since 1874, when it was purchased from the Herman Thorne estate, as the executive building. The demolition of this house has begun, and as soon as it has been removed work will begin on the executive offices. The building will be two stories high. The basement will be used as a dispensary for out patients. It is expected that it will be finished early next year. The alterations to the operating rooms will not be made until the administration building is finished or near completion. The cost of the improvements will approximate $450,000.



THE OLD THORNE MANSION IN WEST SIXTEENTH-ST.
It is being torn down to make place for an ad ministration building for the New-York Hospital.

The Thorne mansion, which is being taken down, is a reminder of the time when this part of Fifth-ave. was the social centre of the city. One by one the pretentious old houses have disappeared or been altered to meet the requirements of the changed conditions of recent years. Near by stood the Belmont house, the Parker house, the Haight house, the Lorillard Spencer house, and in Fourteenth-st., the Cruger and Van Buren houses. The Haight mansion, at the southeast corner of Fifteenth-st. and Fifth-ave., now forms a part of the Hanover apartment house, and the Cruger mansion, at No. 128 West Fourteenth-st., for several years the home of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is now a furniture store. The Van Buren house retains more of its early characteristics than any of the others. Its massive brownstone front and acre or more of overgrown yard look strange in the midst of the stores which line Fourteenth-st. between Fifth and Sixth aves.

The grandeur of the Thorne mansion in its day is only a memory, and few persons can recall anything definite of its history. "I remember that it was a fine house in its day and that many social functions were held there," is about all that most persons who might be supposed to know something about it can say.

The architecture of the Van Buren, the Haight and the Thorne houses suggests that they are of the same period. The Van Buren and Thorne houses are of about the same height—five stories—and have the same heavy brownstone fronts and brick sides.