ONLY WOMAN'S PAGE

PERFECTION IN TAILOR-MADES.

PRETTY SUMMER WORK.

HOW THE PYROGRAPH CAN BE MADE TO HELP OUT NATURE'S FREAKS—FANTASTIC ROOTS AND THEIR USES.

With the pyrograph as a companion for her leisure hours, the summer girl finds no end of fascinating decoration to which the fiery little instrument lends itself kindly. With it and some ingenuity, a chip, a dried fungus, an irregular bit of bark or an oddly shaped stick assumes an air that makes it a desirable souvenir. Just now every girl must have a pipe rack for her den, and the fashions of these are legion. Sticks covered with hooks for steins, pipes, fans and the like, requiring only the space of a corner in which to stand, are especially well liked for college rooms and small apartments. The plain Flemish oak sticks which started the fad were superseded by fantastic ones mounted with Mephistopheles heads and other whimsical shapes. These in turn have met a rival in rough saplings, in which the root serves as top, nature's freaks being helped out with the pyrograph and brush.

A sapling with an odd, exposed root is cut for the purpose. With the imagination in good working order careful scanning of the root will reveal a cruel beak, a hooked nose, a pair of hobgoblin eyes or a mouth with a fiendish grin. Whichever it is, it furnishes the motive, and the pyrograph and the inventive skill of its owner do the rest in producing a hideous, dragonlike head. Daubed with water colors or aniline dyes in brilliant hues, there is all the effect of diabolical ugliness, which is the present approved mascot for college girls' dens.

Indian clubs cut any length are made in the same fashion. The place and date of finding are burned through the bark of the stick, and if a pipe rack is to result it is ready for the hooks, which can be screwed in easily. The great advantage of these sticks is the variety of mementos and trophies which they will hold, while they need only the space of a corner.

One girl has decorated a set of dinner cards, which will probably be unique among next season's showings. For them she chose chips of birch bark upon which were delicate traceries of lichen. In one careful study revealed the towers of Camelot, which became visible to the ordinary eye, with the lake suggested in the distance, after a few strokes of the pyrograph. In another was found the deep ocean, and dolphins were put at the bottom of it and seaweed trailed at the sides. Others showed huge trees, under whose spreading branches fairy figures danced and flights of birds and flowery fields appeared. For dinner favors and the like there is an unlimited field for any one who can whittle and use the little burning machine. In other lines the pyrograph admits of endless variety. There are leather covers for shaving, visiting and writing pads; magazine, book and camera covers; leather table covers, lamp mats, book racks, etc., ad infinitum. Designs are easily obtained from magazine and book covers, and are transferred without difficulty to either wood or leather.

The style of burning has changed somewhat, that seen on wood now being cut so deep as to have the effect of carving.

To remove the eyes of a pineapple without wasting the fruit has always been undesirable work, requiring considerable patience. Now, with the march of invention, there is a clipper at hand that takes out each eye with one effort. The best way to prepare the pineapple is to remove the eyes and pick it into shreds with a silver fork. These are covered with sugar and placed on the ice to remain for several hours before serving.

Pineapple juice drained from the fruit and mixed with currant, lemon, blackberry or raspberry juice makes a delicious drink. A few wedges left to float in the lemonade bowl improves the flavor of that beverage.

Nothing else on a hot summer afternoon will give the guests so much real comfort as a big bowl of delicious lemonade placed in convenient access to the drawing room or veranda. A cone of sherbet towering from the centre of the bowl adds to its sightliness and flavor.

The popularity of Flemish oak and other unpolished woods has brought into use as table colors a number of fabrics not before employed for the purpose. Among the most effective of these are the entire lamb and sheep skins, tanned and dyed in yellow, red, blue and copper, which add charming bits of color to the other decorations of a library, hall or study. The centre of the skins is frequently burned in conventional design, but the plain ones are more generally preferred.

The newest leather seats for hall chairs are laced in with thongs of the same material.

A screen seen recently was filled in with narrow strips of copper colored leather which, toward the bottom, were knotted, tangled and tasselled in an artistic but bewildering fashion.

With the laundress out of easy call, a much needed shirt waist will often unexpectedly display a soiled place which could be easily removed if only a hot iron were at hand. A flatiron, a small kerosene stove and one of the little sleeve boards that clamp to anything with a projecting edge, will be found useful if taken in one of the summer trunks.

COLGATE'S
Violet Water
Refreshing in the Basin and Bath.
Delicately fragrant on the Handkerchief.

VACATION SCHOOLS OPEN.

THERE WILL BE A MUCH LARGER NUMBER THAN EVER BEFORE—SUPERVISOR OF KINDERGARTENS.

The vacation schools open to-day throughout the city, and the teachers provided by the School Board for the recreation piers, playgrounds and free swimming baths will begin their work at the same time. There will be sixteen schools this year, which is a much larger number than ever before. The city playgrounds are greater in number also, being twenty-eight, and the Board of Education extends assistance in many ways to the playgrounds established by private charities, providing gymnastic apparatus and teachers of physical training.

The kindergartens of the vacation schools are under the direction of Miss S. E. Hodges, of Baltimore, who originated the playgrounds in that city and conducted games and classes in manual training in connection with them.

Miss Hodges was associated for some years with the late Rev. Dr. Babcock, in the Brown Memorial Mission work. Last year she came to New-York to organize the kindergarten of the West Side Italian Settlement in King-st.

A special feature of Miss Hodges's method is the "story hour." Selecting such subjects as the Niebelungenlied, Shakespeare stories and "the building of fairy tales," she tells in a simple but interesting way how folklore grew from nature stories.

MISS S. E. HODGES.

A FRIEND TO HORSES.

A Parisienne has opened a small office in Paris, from which she distributes straw hats for the horses of all drivers who apply. They are all of the most approved model, with a sponge for moisture in the crown. Last summer the philanthropist stood on the steps of the Madeleine and gave them to all who passed.

PLEA TO SHOPPERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In line with the many recent notices of the early closing of our drygoods and department stores, may I ask the thoughtful attention of your readers that they will co-operate with the proprietors of these stores by doing their buying as early as possible in the day, and also avoiding Saturday shopping whenever practicable? The matter is really in the hands of the customer, and so many of our leading stores having fallen in line for 5 o'clock in the evening and 12 noon on Saturdays, surely the public will do its share in making this movement a genuine success. Yours truly,

WILLIAM T. BLACKEBY.

New-York, July 5, 1901.

WOMEN'S RIDING COSTUMES.

From The London News.

Now that the "sailor" hat is an established thing for a woman's costume when riding, it is of interest to look back upon the history of the riding habit. Time was when women rode in a costume little different from that they wore on ordinary occasions, with none of those points of resemblance to men's garments that are universal now. The wearing of a man's hat and coat for riding dates back to the reign of the Merry Monarch, and is one of the customs—happily few—of the upper class women of that time which have come down to us. Like most of their customs, it was regarded by the Mrs. Grundy of the period as of the most doubtful propriety, and, though that good lady's voice was but little heard under the regime of the last Stuarts, it grew more powerful later on. But female pertinacity somehow centred itself on the riding habit, and it survived the Revolution.

In the reign of Anne we find Addison writing in "The Spectator" as follows: "Among the several female extravagances I have already taken notice of there is one that still keeps its ground—I mean that of the ladies who dress themselves in a hat and feather, a riding coat and a periwig . . . in imitation of the smart part of the opposite sex." And in "Rob Roy" Scott makes his hero say, in describing his first meeting with Di Vernon: "She wore, what was then somewhat unusual, a coat, vest and hat, resembling those of a man, which fashion has since called a riding habit. The mode had been introduced while I was in France and was perfectly new to me." When the late Queen used to set the fashion the riding habit disappeared for a time. A well known portrait of her late majesty shows her on horseback in a costume without a touch of resemblance to the male riding kit of the period. But later on things changed once more, and now the woman on horseback is as much a man, down to the saddle, as circumstances permit.

TO LEARN TO SWIM.

ANY GIRL, WITH A LITTLE COURAGE, MAY MASTER THE ART WITHOUT HELP.

"It seems marvellous to me that more women do not learn to swim," said a girl at Narragansett Pier the other day as she shook her hair over her shoulders to dry in the sun. "It seems such a waste of time not to utilize the days at the seashore by acquiring the science of swimming.

"Hard to learn? Not a bit of it. The first thing is to learn to float. People generally do not begin with that, but I think that one will have less fear if she knows that she can float if by any chance she should get beyond her depth. It is harder for slender people like myself, but stout girls ought to float without difficulty. All you have to do is to lie on your back, keep the mouth and nose above water and keep the lungs well inflated.

"It is almost always possible at the seashore to find some one who swims, and swimmers are always delighted to teach others. Sometimes, however, there is no one, and then one should not hesitate to try it alone, of course, taking proper precautions. On the whole, I am tempted to advise girls who are exceedingly sensitive to try to teach themselves. I have known a number give up the effort because they thought they looked awkward and ridiculous while learning. It is a good idea to practise the motions in one's room until they are thoroughly acquired. This will be found to relieve the first attempts of some preliminary awkwardness.

"Stretch the arms straight out at full length, with the fingers close together and the palms meeting. Open the palms, turning downward, and move the arms backward on the same level until they are in a straight line with the shoulders, keeping the elbows firm all the time. When directly in line with the shoulders stop the stroke, let the elbows drop to the sides and the forearms close on the chest until the palms come together again. Repeat this stroke until it becomes almost automatic.

"The leg strokes cannot be learned on shore, but it is easier to manage one unfamiliar movement than two. Before attempting them try to utilize the arm practice in the water. Wade out as far as possible without losing the footing, then face the shore and make the arm movements in the water and try to support the body by the stroke.

"Some advise wearing a life preserver while learning, but I do not regard it as a good plan. An excellent use for it, however, is to attach it by a rope to some firm object on the pier or shore and hold on to it while acquiring the leg stroke. This gives confidence and assures safety. The stroke is made by drawing the legs together slowly, up close to the body. A sudden, strong kick backward, and as nearly level as possible, is the next movement, the legs separating and the soles of the feet held flat against the water. When the kick has straightened the legs they must be drawn together instantly to repeat the stroke.

"When the leg and arm strokes are both acquired the best way is to put a rope loop around the waist, having the other end safely attached to the shore, and, going out to about four feet of water, try the two together. The arm stroke begins before the leg stroke, which should not be begun until the arms have made about half the semi-circle described by them."

COSTUMES FOR LAKE OR RIVER.

SOME OF THE SEASON'S MOST BECOMING STYLES—SMART ACCESSORIES.

It is half the charm of boating to know that one is becomingly dressed, and the lake or river costume should be as carefully planned as the toilets which are to grace more formal occasions. The real secret lies in making the dress thoroughly comfortable and serviceable, and at the same time bewitchingly pretty. Serge and friezes, or stout linens, which do not crush easily, are usually preferred. The soft woollens of lightest weight are found to wear best where one spends considerable time on the water and is likely to be exposed to an occasional splashing.

Although certain styles are retained year after year in boating suits, because of their appropriateness and convenience, there is always a pleasure in decided novelty. The newest skirts this summer are being made in corselet style, the points in front and back being well boned and coming about three or four inches above the waistline. The blouse is then made to pouch prettily over the corselet.

A fetching costume may be made of ecru serge or of linen. The flounce at the bottom of the skirt may be set on with a vandyked band of blue piqué, while the waist may have a cross yoke piece strapped with narrower bands of piqué, and small revers of the piqué opening over a little muslin vest. A simple Panama hat, trimmed with blue and white foulard, is pretty with such a costume.

An impromptu toilet of the pure white muslin shirt waist and serge skirt is always within reach, but needs to be touched up by a stylish belt and hat. Leghorns, with the broad brim dipping over the eyes and trimmed with wreaths of wild roses, or other simple flowers, are fascinating things, and shade the eyes well, which is an item to be considered.

Pale tinted and white gowns look pretty in the little launches, where a woman is safely out of the wet, and may sit back among cushions at her ease. For such a boat, a suit of white mohair, with red and blue Russian embroidery in zigzag bands about the bottom of the skirt, is a pretty idea. The waist may have a sailor collar, bordered with the Russian embroidery, and a gold and silver Russian belt gives the most harmonious finish.

Coarse linen embroidery forms a noticeable feature of smart boating frocks, and the sailor blouse is undoubtedly among the most popular shapes. Any number of chemisettes and stocks can be worn with the sailor blouse, and women who can have but one boating dress for an entire season find the blouse the least monotonous on this account. It is easy and comfortable also. These sailor blouses are frequently made of coarse open canvas, with varying colors in the vest and neck.

In the matter of parasols red is extremely picturesque on the water, and is often carried, but unless lined with some softer color, or with white muslin it is rather trying, because of the glare. White dotted muslin is a great favorite, but all river parasols should be comparatively plain, without the chiffon frills seen elsewhere. A ribbon bow on the natural wood handle is sufficient ornament. The details of the craft, when a woman owns her own boat, may do much to set off a costume. Cushions of linen, with embroidery in pale tints, are extremely pretty, the flaring colors of former seasons giving place now to the daintier blues and lavenders.

COMMISSION CERTIFIES MILK.

The chairman of the commission of the Medical Society of the County of New-York appointed a year ago has reported that the commission is now prepared to certify the milk of any dealer whose product comes up to its standard. Several dealers have already fulfilled the prescribed conditions. "If the public will only second the work of the commission," said the chairman, "pure milk will before long be as common as impure milk is at present."

ENGLISH HOUSEKEEPER'S IDEA.

American housekeepers for many years have looked enviously toward their sisters in England as being possessed of that indispensable element of home happiness, good domestic service. The "kitchen problem" has assailed even the United Kingdom, however, and now the erstwhile ideal "homes of merrie England" are struggling to solve it as Americans have struggled.

A writer in "The Ladies' Field" said recently:

The time has come to realize that we are no longer masters—or rather mistresses—of the situation unless we are content with a very low order of servant. We must be prepared to forget the strict code by which our mothers ruled their households. For the evening out, granted as a concession, two, or perhaps three, evenings out will before long have to be granted as a right. In small households, where the personal comfort of the servants has hitherto been regarded as an exceptional favor, it will have to be treated as a necessity, and fewer hours of work will more and more be insisted on by the woman who is in a position to dictate her own terms. But I am aware that the position will have to be more serious than it is at present before mistresses will put up with the inconvenience of servants not beginning work until about 8 a. m. and going home at, say, 8 p. m., or will sanction the young women of their establishment lodging where they are under no restraint whatsoever. There is, however, the medium course, for instance, providing better accommodation for meals and for sleeping, occasional help from outside, and more opportunities for recreation, and of dispensing with the cap, which, however becoming, is regarded as the distinctive uniform of domestic servitude. The mistress who adopts what may be termed conciliatory measures will find that she has the advantage over and can obtain a better class of servants than those who blindly insist on maintaining the old conditions.

It is no longer a question of mere wages, unless one can afford to pay an English maid servant as much as an English butler. There seem to be only two courses open: (1) To go further afield for our women servants, or (2) to offer such inducements as in the end amount to a serious increase of expenditure and personal inconvenience. The only way of drawing on foreign countries successfully is by means of what does not exist on a large scale here at present—an organization for attracting and bringing over to this country girls who are recommended by the clergy or other responsible persons who know them in their own country, and their training them for a period in a properly managed home, or in boarding houses, they paying for their board and lodging in the one case or in the other giving their services free. Seeing that they would, if taken from the right districts, be thus preparing themselves for situations in which the wages would be much higher than in their own countries, it would be worth their parents' while to pay for this form of apprenticeship out of the family "stocking." I have not space to go into the details of the working of such a scheme, but I am satisfied that in proper hands it can be made to work.

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.

THE TWO SIDES OF IT.

There was a girl who always said
Her fate was very hard;
From the one thing she wanted most
She always was debarred.
There always was a cloudy spot
Somewhere within her sky;
Nothing was ever quite just right,
She used to say, and sigh.

And yet her sister, strange to say,
Whose lot was quite the same,
Found something pleasant for herself
In every day that came.
Of course, things tangled up sometimes
For just a little while;
But nothing ever stayed all wrong,
She used to say, and smile.

So one girl sighed and one girl smiled
Through all their lives together;
It didn't come from luck or fate,
From clear or cloudy weather.
The reason lay within their hearts,
And colored all outside;
One chose to hope and one to mope,
And so they smiled and sighed.

—(Priscilla Leonard.

NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the T. S. S. should be addressed to The Tribune Sunshine Society, Tribune Building, New-York City.

MONEY RECEIVED.

The following sums of money were received on Saturday, to be used as special cheer for invalid members: "Newport" sent $5 "for small comforts in emergency cases"; S. E. G., $2, toward the artificial leg for William Brown, and the following sums for the young man with consumption: "Theodora," $3; Katherine Bennett, $2; Miss C. E. L., $1, and Mrs. R. E. Bartlett, $1.

GOOD CHEER DISPENSED.

The president of an East Side branch, to whom were offered trolley rides for the children of her branch, replied that as her little folks had been so generously provided for with summer outings in the country she would prefer to give the trolley rides to some poor aged people in whom she is interested. One particular case she has brought to the notice of the office. An aged couple, accustomed to comforts, have been, through the prolonged and hopeless illness of the husband, reduced to a sad condition. The wife felt that if she could take her invalid husband on occasional trolley rides it would be comforting to him, and she pathetically remarked that she had "prayed the Lord to take away her appetite for things she could not afford to have." One of these was ice cream, which is the only thing that relieves a burning sensation which affects her stomach. The president is gratified that generous contributors have supplied an emergency Sunshine fund through which these worthy cases may be immediately helped and comforted.

The money specially contributed for the invalid in Buffalo, N. Y., has been forwarded, and the invalids in Manhattan have also received the special cheer sent for them, and others have received money for ice and fruit.

ACKNOWLEDGE CHEER.

Miss Lizzie M. Bailey, of Maine, acknowledges with thanks the sunshine received from Mrs. W. J. Sayers, of Brooklyn. Miss L. Mabey, Miss E. L. Doer, Minnie Burns, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. J. Lyle, Miss Rogers and Mrs. F. Foster have also acknowledged cheer from the general office.

Every day should be distinguished by at least one particular act of love.—(Lavater.

ADDRESS TO ALEXANDRA.

An address from the women of Canada to their new Queen, Alexandra of Denmark, is now on its way across the ocean, and will be presented within a few days to her majesty by the Countess of Aberdeen. The preparation of the address was undertaken by the National Council of Women shortly after Queen Victoria's death, and although only a month was allowed for the collection of signatures many thousand names were secured. These came not merely from the centres of population, where it was an easy matter to place the signature sheets within reach of all those wishing to sign them, but also from sparsely settled districts in the Northwest, where travel at the close of the winter was extremely difficult; from mining towns in British Columbia and fishing villages in the maritime provinces, from a colony of Danish women in New-Brunswick and a club of French-Canadian women in the United States and from Indian women on the reserves. Women of all sorts and conditions were eager to sign, and some could barely be restrained from posting their signature sheets direct to the Queen. Some of the Indian women could not write their own names, but were so eager to join in this expression of loyalty to the crown which had been worn by Victoria that they were allowed to sign by proxy. Another group of Indian names was evidently inscribed by the owners, as the childish handwriting shows. They belong to some girls in the industrial school at the Sarcee Reserve, Calgary, and constitute perhaps the most interesting collection in the address. The other Indian women have English names, but these girls bear such appellations as Daisy Grasshopper, Katy Starlight, Sarah Big Crow and Polly Going-to-the-Creeks. The first three signatures on the address are "Mary Minto" (the Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor-General), honorary president of the National Council of Women; "Margaret Taylor" (Lady Taylor), president, and "Ishbel Aberdeen" (the Countess of Aberdeen), founder and advisory president.

The address, written by Mrs. George Drummond, has been illuminated by A. H. Howard, of Toronto, and occupies four sheets of vellum, while the signatures follow through two thick volumes.

HELPING MUSICIANS.

A curious phase of philanthropy was that exhibited in the entertainment lately given in Paris by a committee of fashionable women to raise funds to send a number of "poor but gifted musicians" to the festival at Bayreuth. It was conducted by Widor, and several opera singers took part.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF GIRL'S DRESS, NO. 3,869, FOR 10 CENTS.

Dainty frocks with many tucks are as much in style for little girls as for their elders. The charming model illustrated is suited to many materials, and has the merit of being childish and simple, at the same time that it is effective in the extreme. The original is of fine, sheer mull, with Valenciennes lace threaded with narrow black velvet ribbon; but lawn, batiste and all the long list of white and colored washable fabrics might be substituted or any one of the simple silks and wools.

NO. 3,869—GIRL'S DRESS.

The waist is tucked to yoke depth, and falls in soft folds below, and the novel sleeves show tucked caps that harmonize to a nicety. The skirt is simply straight gathered at the waist, and can be made with the flounce or plain, as preferred. The trimming of lace insertion is applied to form Vandyke points and to cross the yoke in becoming fashion.

To cut this dress for a girl eight years old, 8¼ yards of material 21 inches wide, 5¼ yards 27 inches wide, 4½ yards 32 inches wide or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide, will be required, with 17 yards of insertion and 2 pieces of velvet ribbon to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, No. 3,869, is cut in sizes for girls of four, six, eight, ten and twelve years old.

The pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number and years distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern, send an extra two cent stamp and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

CORRIGAN LAYS CORNERSTONE.

TO CONTINUE WORK ON CHURCH OF MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD—A PANIC AVERTED.

The cornerstone of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Precious Blood, at No. 113 Baxter-st., was laid yesterday afternoon by Archbishop Corrigan. The exercises began at 4 p. m., but for more than an hour before that a big crowd blocked the surrounding streets.

The building was begun in 1891 by the St. Charles Borromeo Society. In 1894 it was transferred to the Franciscan Order, to which it still belongs. When transferred there was a debt of $100,000 on the property, but this has now been reduced to about $65,000. The structure was not carried beyond the basement, which was roofed over. Services have been conducted in it for ten years. It is the present intention of the Franciscan Fathers to complete the building as fast as money is raised for the work. The building occupies three lots, and it is expected that the front wall and a part of the side walls will be carried up this season and then roofed over, with a temporary wall at the rear.

Archbishop Corrigan was escorted from Canal-st. and Broadway by a number of societies, headed by about one hundred girls and young women, dressed in white, members of the Guardian Angel Sodality and the Society of the Children of Mary.

The Archbishop blessed the cornerstone and laid it with due ceremonies. He was assisted by his secretary, Father Connolly. Father Daniel Blasi, of St. Anthony's, was the master of ceremonies. Among others who took part was the provincial of the Franciscan Order for the eastern district of America, Anselmus Mueller, Order of Franciscan Monks. Within the cornerstone was placed a box containing American and Italian coins, the names of the Archbishop and other clergymen, the name of the President of the United States, and several documents and lists. Father Ubaldus Maravalle, the pastor of the church, delivered the oration in Italian.

The exercises had just closed when rain began, and the people made a rush for cover. There was only one narrow stairway to the street, and with hundreds of people struggling to get to it there was no little danger of a panic, in which the white-clad girls and young women in front might have fared badly. Father Bernardine jumped on a bench and shouted to the people to move slowly. The command was obeyed, and no one was hurt.

BISHOP FARLEY DEDICATES A CHURCH.

THE LOWER PART OF THE ONE BEING BUILT AT NEW-BRIGHTON TO BE USED TEMPORARILY.

The lower part of the new church which is being erected in St. Peter's Parish, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, was formally dedicated to public worship yesterday morning by Bishop J. M. Farley. This lower church is nearly as large as the main auditorium on the floor above, and, while it is not completed, a temporary altar has been set up, seats have been provided for six hundred persons and the services will be held there until the completion of the church proper. The church was crowded to the doors. Father Campbell was the deacon, Father Bertrand Barry sub-deacon, and Father Hayes master of ceremonies. The Bishop was also assisted by the Rev. T. J. Earley, the pastor of St. Peter's, and other clergymen.

The dedication was followed with a high mass, at which the Rev. Charles A. Cassidy, curate of St. Peter's, was the celebrant, while Fathers Campbell and Barry again served as deacon and sub-deacon, and the Rev. J. A. Farrell, of St. Peter's, was the master of ceremonies. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. James J. Dougherty, superior of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

Among the assisting clergymen were Vice-Chancellor Colton, of this city; Fathers Henry and Brosnan, of the Castle Garden Mission; Father Wynne, Father Wayrich, of Stapleton; Father Mee, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Clifton, and Father Byrnes, of St. Patrick's Church, Richmond. Dr. Cook, organist at St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, was in charge of the church choir, which was augmented for the occasion.

In the afternoon the visiting clergymen and other guests were entertained at dinner in the parish house.

WOMEN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

COMMISSIONER PROCTER ON THE BENEFITS ACCRUING TO THEM THROUGH THE MERIT SYSTEM.

United States Civil Service Commissioner John R. Procter contributes to the forthcoming issue of "Leslie's Weekly" an article on "What Civil Service Has Done for Women," from an advance proof of which The Tribune is permitted to print the following extracts:

Three distinct benefits have accrued to the women of the United States by reason of the introduction of the merit system.

First—They may obtain employment in the government service without political influence, as the civil service system has made it no longer necessary to make importunate solicitation or to seek political preferment to secure appointments in the classified service. Such solicitation is especially disagreeable to women, and the protection and opportunities which the new system affords to the worthiest women have been for the benefit alike of the sex and the public service.

Second—They may continue in the public service without fear of dismissal by reason of changes occurring in the administration.

Third—No restriction is placed upon women rising to any position in the classified service which their education and adaptability will permit them to fill. The term classified service refers to all that part of the executive civil service of the United States included within the provisions of the Civil Service act and rules.

There are fifty-seven kinds of examination which are open alike to men and women, and any inequality which may exist is due to the needs and conditions of the service itself, and not to any provisions of laws or rules, or any restrictive action of the commission. At the present time the proportion of women to men being appointed is about one-sixth in the departments at Washington. The commission has no power to decide whether men or women shall be appointed, but is obliged to certify persons of the sex asked for.

From July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1900, there were appointed in the classified service in the departments at Washington, through competitive examination, 2,044 females. This number included 1,260 printers' assistants in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at a compensation of $1 25 a day, which is the lowest salary paid to women in the classified service. About one-third of all employes in the departments at Washington are females; they are employed mostly in ordinary clerical capacity, although many technical positions are filled by them. Three female employes receive $1,800 a year; about fifty receive $1,600 a year; 100 receive $1,400 a year; 450 receive $1,200; 300 receive $1,000, and the remainder receive from $660 to $900 a year.

The percentage of women in departments differs. In the postoffice service the position of postoffice clerk is the only one open to both sexes. Throughout this entire branch of the service 6.52 per cent of the appointments for the last ten years have been women. Besides the foregoing, of the 69,000 postmasters in the United States under the Civil Service 6,285 are women. Of the newer departments placed under the Civil Service rule is the Internal Revenue, in which 2.09 of the appointments during the four years ending June 30, 1900, have been women, and the custom house service, of which 2 per cent of the appointments during the last five years have been women. The highest percentage of appointments of women in any one year was in 1898, when 13 per cent of the total number of appointments made were women. The next highest was in 1893, when women numbered about 12 per cent of the appointments.

Appointments of women winning their places through open competition will continue as the women continue to offer superior qualifications for doing public work. It sometimes happens in technical examinations that only women eligibles are obtained. This is often due to the fact that in government employment, the same as in other institutions, women of superior education can be had at salaries which men equally qualified would be unwilling to accept. As the opportunities of education for women continue to expand they will more and more find opportunity for the exercise of their talents in the technical and scientific work of the government. A number of women in the departments avail themselves of the educational facilities afforded in Washington, and have won marked distinction, and as the future expands they will receive their full share of the more responsible positions, as the prejudice against women in the government service is gradually disappearing.

SMALL SHIPPERS OF MILK AFFECTED.

BOARD OF HEALTH ORDER MAY FORCE THEM TO SELL TO THEIR LARGER RIVALS.

The Board of Health and the representatives of the railroads over which milk is brought into this city held a conference recently, at which the railroad men were informed that all milk of a temperature exceeding 45 degrees brought in by the railroad would be confiscated. The order for confiscation, the railroad men were told, would be issued as soon as the shippers of milk had been informed of the intention of the Board of Health.

Since the conference the New-York Central Railroad has sent out notices to be posted in its stations, informing the shippers of milk of the action of the Board of Health. It is thought that the order will result in the small shippers selling their milk to the large ones. Refrigerator cars are run over the railroad lines, but an employe of the New-York Central said yesterday that no ice was put in the cars, on his line at least. The large shippers of milk themselves provide the ice in which to pack their milk. The small ones cannot afford the expense. Many of them have already declared their intention of selling their milk to the large shippers.

THE BOOTHS SUE MONTCLAIR.

VOLUNTEERS' COMMANDER SAYS THE TOWN IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FLOODING OF HIS PROPERTY AND ILLNESS.

Montclair, N. J., July 7 (Special).—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, have begun suit against the town of Montclair for $16,000 damages, alleging that the filling up of an old brook in the rear of their home in Claremont-ave. causes their property to become flooded, and the cellar and barn fill with the overflow after every rainstorm. The state of affairs has caused sickness in the Booth family, it is declared. D. V. Harrison will be made a codefendant with the town.

Mr. Harrison is held responsible for laying an 8-inch pipe to carry away the water in the old brook, which formerly flowed through an open culvert across Vincent Place, and the Council is asked to pay damages for having allowed Mr. Harrison to close the culvert and later accepting the street with the small drain pipe laid therein.

The town government is much exercised over the suit started by the Booths, and is to have a conference this week with a view to relieve the Booths at once and have the suit withdrawn.

Commander Booth said to-day:

I have put up with all the delay in this matter that I am ever going to, and, as the suit has now been started, the town must stand the consequences. The health of my family has been impaired by the delay of the town officials, and the suit will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The town authorities have asked for a compromise with Mr. Booth, but the latter has not given them any satisfaction as to whether he will accord them one.

After every storm the Booths have been compelled to use a raft to go from the house to the barn.

SHIRT WAIST MEN GO TO CHURCH.

NEW-JERSEY PASTOR INVITES THEM AND TELLS WOMEN TO COME WITHOUT HATS.

In his official church paper, "The Pastor's Assistant," the Rev. William Redheffer, pastor of the Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, in Pacific-ave., Jersey City, printed last week, said:

During the heated term the pastor will try to so regulate the services that there will be no reason why all should not be as comfortable as the circumstances may permit. He would exhort all to exercise common sense. Dress for comfort. Let the women, if they so elect, attend the services without their hats and the men in the sensible shirt waist. Keep cool in mind and body, but warm in love to God.

The invitation to attend the services in shirt waists was accepted by some of the young men yesterday, but all wore coats. The young women of the choir sat without their hats in the choir loft at the side of the pulpit, but none of the women in the congregation were with uncovered heads.

A CLUB DIVIDED ON A SARTORIAL POINT

SHIRT WAIST MEN ROLLED UP SLEEVES AND DISCARDED COLLARS AND BELTS AT A BALL.

Hackensack, July 7.—The Oritani Field Club is divided in opinion over the conduct of a few of its members at a ball given at the clubhouse on the Fourth of July.

It appears that half a dozen of the members not only attended the ball attired in shirt waists, but some went so far as to roll up their sleeves and lay aside their belts, and one young man, it is said, discarded his collar on account of the heat.

The entertainment committee, it is said, has lodged a complaint with the board of governors of the club, and it is reported that letters will be sent to the offending members requesting them to act more in accordance with the rules of propriety at future balls at the club.

One of the members of the entertainment committee said that they were not opposed to the wearing of shirt waists, but they thought that rolling up sleeves and discarding belts and collars was going just a little too far, and they didn't propose to countenance such actions at their entertainment.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS TO-DAY.

COLUMBIA'S HOT WEATHER SESSION TO BE MORE LARGELY ATTENDED THAN LAST YEAR.

The second summer session of Columbia University will open this morning on Morningside Heights. Applications for admission to the summer school already received show that the attendance this year will be considerably larger than last. There will be an increase from 417 to at least 500 students. The summer school will close on August 16. Each course will consist of thirty lectures or other exercises or their equivalent in laboratory or field work. Credit toward a university degree or a Teachers College diploma will be allowed to those who sustain satisfactorily the examination at the close of each course.

The public will be specially interested in the series of lectures of general interest on some topic of science, literature, art or education which will be given every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. These lectures will, as a rule, be illustrated, and, while they are particularly for the students of the summer school, the public will be admitted.

A series of Saturday excursions to points of historic interest and to the great museums of New-York has been arranged for the summer students. The visits to the museums will include description and interpretation of the various collections. The excursions so far arranged include the following trips: To West Point by steamer, to Tarrytown and the Washington Irving region, at Sleepy Hollow, and to Seabright, N. J.

The summer students will enjoy the full privileges of the various laboratories of the university and the library. The gymnasium will be open to them and a corps of physical instructors will be in attendance. The big swimming pool will be open at different times to both men and women students.

HILARY A. HERBERT'S BAGGAGE.

IT BEGAN THE TRIP TO EUROPE CONSIDERABLY AHEAD OF HIM.

A number of trunks and valises belonging to Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, have begun a European trip on their own account. The baggage sailed on the steamship Statendam on Saturday morning. Mr. Herbert would have gone along had he not been detained on a Sound steamer which had to anchor the greater part of Friday night owing to dense fog. At the Hoffman House yesterday it was said that Mr. Herbert would follow his baggage on some steamer sailing early in the week. In the mean time he is as contented as a man well can be whose baggage is running away from him at the rate of several hundred miles a day.

Mr. Herbert reached New-York a few days ago and sent his baggage, including a trunk marked "For stateroom use," on board the steamer. Then he went to Boston, where he had important business to transact. He started for New-York on Friday evening on the Fall River Line boat Priscilla, and under ordinary conditions would have reached the city in ample time to take the Statendam for Europe. The Priscilla anchored in the Sound because the pilot was afraid to run in the fog. Mr. Herbert slept until it was too late to leave the steamer and come to New-York by train. The Statendam sailed two hours before the Sound steamer finally arrived.

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