NEWS AND VIEWS OF WOMEN.

BECOMING BLOUSES AND DAINTY SLIPS.

HOW KIMONOS ARE MADE

CHARMING COSTUMES OF A JAPANESE VISITOR—THE PROPER WAY TO WEAR THEM.

Rightly made and rightly worn, there is nothing more comfortable or more luxurious looking in the way of a negligée than a kimono. But the kimono must have the requisite width of shoulder, the real long sleeve, the whole dainty finish of the Japanese garment, to be a thing of art. Just how to give the inimitable necesasry touches only the Japanese themselves know.

A visitor from the Far Eastern country, recently come to this part of the world, equipped not only with a useful store of English, but with twenty or more bewitching native costumes, has been helping a new made friend to evolve one of these attractive garments out of some queer blue and white Japanesey material. All Japanese girls are taught at home how to sew, by the way. Naturally, the little Japanese woman took the lead. It must all be done after a certain order—first the two long pieces cut, and sewed together half way to form the back, then left open for the front; next a slash must be cut on each side where the seam stops, to form the neck opening—just so far; and a tiny bamboo measuring stick is brought into use for this and other dimensions; then two narrow strips must be added to the fronts, just how far up the little measure determines, and sloped off toward the neck; the sleeves, long and wide, set on square to the shoulders, are imperatively next, and the folding collar last of all.

There are certain inexorable "musts" of finish about a kimono; the sleeve front corners must be made square for a child and rounded for a woman. The front edges of the hem at the skirt's bottom must be turned in at an angle; the collar must be made to fold by tying three tiny drawstrings. When worn the kimono fronts must be crossed with the left side out, the two-inch wide belt, or "kimo," must go around the waist twice, and be tied in a square knot, with short ends, in front, and over this the more elaborate girdle, or "obi," with a cushionlike bow behind. Because, forsooth, all this is as it was in the beginning.

To one who has struggled, who has watched one's maid struggle, to pack a summer wardrobe into even capacious trunks, there is something most appealing about a kimono wardrobe and the small space it occupies. Another "must." Kimonos must always be folded in one way, which produces a compact, flat result, about the size and shape of a linen sheet fresh folded from the laundry, and a dozen or more kimonos, in flat piles, require amazingly little space.

And the cost of these unique garments? In Japan a charming silk kimono, silk lined and beautifully made, costs five or six yen, which equals $2 50 or $3 of our money. Other kimonos, in linen, silk and crêpe, range in price from $1 to $4 or $5, crêpe being usually the most expensive.

Although the Japanese visitor dresses in conventional American costume by day, she is only too glad to appear at the evening dinner in native costume, as her hostess urges. "It is so much more com-fórtable," the dark eyed guest answers in her childlike voice. Her outside kimono is oftenest soft gray or dull blue striped silk, or pale green crêpe, one and all lined with delicate toned silk; but underneath this rather sober outer garment are worn two, three or four silk or crêpe kimonos, in exquisitely rich colors. "We are proud to have very beautiful our kimonos that do not show," the soft voice explains, and indeed they do not show, except for the bits of color which their ample sleeves reveal at the wrists. To the practical color and fabric loving American, all this hidden beauty seems an arrant waste.

The dainty little foreigner is in her finest when she wears a delicate pearl gray silk outer kimono with her family's crest inconspicuously woven in white at neck and wrists; a pale hellotrope neckcloth or "hanerl" just showing, a sumptuous purple silk obi around her waist, and just a suggestion of pale green and of white silk kimonos worn underneath the gray. In voice, manner and movements she is gentle and winning; her little hands and shapely wrists would be models for an artist; she is daintiness itself.

GLEANINGS.

Americans were arraigned on a charge of fostering civic ugliness at a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Club. Miss Both-Hendrikson, a speaker of the occasion, charged the United States with a spirit of overcommercialism which neglects to supervise the relative height of buildings, uses ugly electric light supports, and rushes the trolley and elevated road irrespective of locality. "A nation," she said, "stamps its character more by its streets public places and squares than by the interior of its homes. We are far behind European cities in realizing this fact. We step constantly from beautiful homes into slovenly, ugly streets. Legislation will never beautify the city. That end must come by educating the tastes of the people."

Advertisements came in for a large share of condemnation. Posters abroad, she said, are serious matters of art, and the printers themselves are artistic. The designs are transmitted to the stone with love, and the results are triumphs of beauty, while they gain, rather than lose, in advertising value.

A novel branch library has been established in connection with the town library of Northampton, Mass. A simple basket is the receptacle for the books, and it is carried in the cars on certain days to a shady spot in the environs, near a large mill. The workmen stop on their way home on the appointed days to get their books or leave them.

The idea was suggested by an enthusiastic young woman on the library force, who induced a fellow worker to help her. Gaining permission from the librarian, they took a small basket of books one afternoon and left the car at an inviting place, where they spread their wares. The workmen, with masculine curiosity, stopped to find out what it meant, and it was explained that they could take the books if they signed the cards that would make them liable if any were destroyed.

The patronage grew so that it became necessary to use a clothes basket, which the library janitor deposits on the platform of a car, from which the conductor lifts it when the appointed place is reached. It is thought that it will soon be necessary to open a small branch library in that section, as the two young women find the demand greater than they can supply.

A person of inquiring mind has investigated the subject of "marriages as the result of co-education," and finds that President Jordan of Leland Stanford University was a Cornell man and married a Cornell woman, while several of the faculty met their wives in co-educational colleges. Among the graduates of the university twenty-five marriages were easily found that resulted from college association, all of which are said to be exceptionally happy.

Take to the Country
COLGATE'S
Toilet and Shaving Soap,
Perfumes, Sachets, Toilet
Waters, Dental and Talc Powders.

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

NEW BRANCH OF WORK OPEN TO WOMEN—THAT OF CO-OPERATIVE NURSE.

An employment for young women that has not yet been exploited is that of the visiting nurse. This novel idea was the result of a chance meeting of several matrons in a suburban town a few days ago.

One of the number replied, when reproached by her hostess for the long intervals between her calls, that she could not leave her little boy alone with her one servant. "The only time that I can get away is occasionally on Friday afternoon," she said.

This plaint led to a comparison of experiences in that direction. A second caller had three children and only one servant, so that her case was even less hopeful, and a third said:

"I have had nurse girls and nurse girls, and they never know enough to relieve me of the responsibility of my baby. They seem to take up this work because they have an idea they do not need to know anything in order to do it."

A happy thought came to one woman, as they thus compared grievances. "Why can we not get a nurse on the co-operative plan?" she asked. "I mean an educated young woman of refined manners, so that she would be a safe and desirable companion for the children. If we could find such a person who would come one day every week, and, when needed, at other times, it would relieve us of many embarrassments.

"Of course, we should have to pay her decent wages. We have to give an ordinary scrub woman $1 25 a day, so we could hardly expect such a woman as we want to come for less than $1 50. For this she might come from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

"If we wished to have her services in the evening, to permit us to go to the theatre, she might come at 6 o'clock and stay as long as necessary, perhaps for 50 cents. She could easily find enough to engage her regularly, and so make the work pay her at least as well as sewing, or many other occupations."

All present agreed that the suggestion was an inspiration, and immediately a "C. N. Club" was organized, the initials meaning "Co-operative Nurse." They succeeded in finding a young woman who had studied kindergarten methods a little, but had not been successful in starting a school in the town, which already had a popular one.

Thus far the plan is well established, and the members of the club are convinced that the problem of "outings" for them is solved by the visiting nurse.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS.

The number of women graduates from institutions of pharmaceutical instruction has more than doubled in the last few years. Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi led the way, back in 1858. For thirty years there was not another woman graduate from her alma mater, a New-York institution. Within the last thirteen years this same institution has graduated thirty women, most of them in recent classes. This would indicate a widening of the field in this profession or business for women.

There are to-day twenty women conducting drug stores of their own in Manhattan, and more, both in numbers and proportion, in the other boroughs of New-York. Moreover, the number is increasing every year.

These women are invariably those who have had fathers, husbands, brothers or other male relatives who were proprietors of pharmacies. There is not a record of a licensed woman pharmacist of whom this is not true. The reason is that to secure a license from the Board of Pharmacy it is necessary to have had four years' apprenticeship, and thus far no woman has ever been received as an apprentice in a pharmacy except by a relative.

"I would just as soon take a girl as a boy to learn the business," said a woman druggist. "My business is small, and there isn't anything about it that I don't do myself occasionally. And I would just as soon request her to do anything that I do myself. But it is different with a man. He doesn't like to tell a girl to go and clean the bottles, or wash up the graduates and mortars, or send her on all sorts of errands. So, not feeling like using her as hard as he would a boy, he doesn't want her around at all. In a drug store there is lifting to be done, and ladders to be climbed. A man doesn't care to sit still and see a woman doing these things, and yet that's what he wants a clerk for. So her sex closes the field to her, unless she has a male relative in the business. Some of the big drug stores employ women, but they are cashiers or saleswomen, not graduates in pharmacy."

There is one woman pharmacist who has conducted a pharmacy alone, excepting for a boy, for the last four years. It is on a quiet residence street, but out of it she has supported herself and her child, and paid a debt of several thousand dollars. When her husband died, leaving her with a baby, a store and a debt more than equal to the value of the latter, she hired a clerk, then got a coach, and in six months was able to pass the examination of the State Board of Pharmacy; her previous work in the store served in lieu of apprenticeship. As soon as she had her certificate she was able to discharge the clerk, the law requiring a licensed pharmacist to be in charge. There is a woman on the upper West Side who has two stores, and who is slowly but surely acquiring a comfortable competence. There are a mother and daughter who conduct their own store, and are well known in the pharmaceutical world. Women pharmacists are multiplying in all the smaller towns.

WOMEN OF BOLIVIA.

THEY EAT LITTLE MEAT, BECAUSE THE CATTLE AND SHEEP ARE "TRAINED ATHLETES."

"The sturdiest women of the world are probably the women of Bolivia," said Louis B. Jensings yesterday, who, with a party of young men, recently returned from a visit to that country. "The people of Bolivia are of necessity mainly vegetarian in their diet, for beef is scarce, and consequently very expensive. In fact, the beef to be had there is not good, for the country is mountainous and all of the cattle develop hard muscles. This is especially true of the sheep, which are 'trained athletes.' The mutton has the consistency of rubber, and is as tough as leather. Northerners who are in the habit of depending on meat find no satisfaction in steaks, chops and roasts in Bolivia. We fared well without meat after futile efforts to eat it. The only part of the beef which was at all possible was the tenderloin, and even that was not so palatable as the fruits and vegetables.

HOW FRUITS ARE PREPARED.

"Delicious fruits at low prices abound in the markets of Bolivia. The breakfasts consists of fruit, and plenty of it. We had bananas, prickly pears, or tunas, which are the best of the native fruits, and of which one can buy ten for a cent; peaches, grapes, luscious strawberries, fresh figs, fragrant pineapples, alligator pears, chirimoyas, pepinos and star apples.

"Chirimoyas have a soft, sweet pulp and large black seeds, and are enclosed in a thick skin. They are broken in halves and eaten with a spoon. Pepinos grow on palm trees, and look like cucumbers on the outside, but inside are much like muskmelons, with thick, very sweet pulp. These must be cut first to let the milky juice out. They are then eaten like a cantaloupe. The star apple is a fine fruit. It is beautiful to look at, about the size of an apple, and has a smooth and shining skin, graduating in color from a light purple at one end to a dark shade at the other. When the thick, leathery skin is broken open the centre is found to be pure white, the pulp becoming darker toward the outer skin until it is a deep purple next to it. The pulp is soft and milky.

"The two cereals of the country which are most popular are quinua and canagua. The former is white and the latter black. The grains are smaller than rice, but somewhat like it. Quinua is washed and boiled in milk. It is considered very wholesome. Canagua is toasted and ground into a black flour and eaten after it is soaked in water or made into a drink resembling coffee. Another cereal, a sort of barley, appears in all the shades of the rainbow, a phenomenon no one seems able to explain. Potatoes grow in the same varied tints.

COFFEE LIKE OIL.

"All kinds of vegetables grow luxuriantly in the fertile valleys, and the people seem to live wholly on them, the cereals and the fruits. Coffee is made exceedingly strong and is almost like oil in character. It has a different color and a different aroma from the coffee known here. In the course of time one grows to like it, although the only milk to be had to drink in it is American condensed milk.

"Chickens and ducks, native fish and imported corned beef are the popular meat and fish courses of a dinner. Mutton stew or broth is about the only thing to be had as a soup. Chickens are the special feast day pièce de resistance and are raised by all classes of people. The bread is coarse and made of dark wheat. The imported canned meats and fish are more popular than the home products of the same kind.

"The ice crop never fails, and there is no ice trust in Bolivia. Ice is obtained in abundance from the immense glacier fields in the upper ranges of the mountains which supply the markets throughout the year from their solid beds and columns of ice.

"Living in Bolivia is cheap. We lived luxuriously in La Paz, the capital of the country, at the best hotel at $5 a week each for room and board. Most of the natives have gardens, and their expenses must be reduced to the minimum.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

"The women keep the shops and the markets, and some of them are rich, owning their own plantations, on which they raise fruit, vegetables, chickens, ducks, rabbits, etc. They have the right to acquire their own property and to hold it or sell it as they please until they are married. Then their husbands have a dower right and must sign a deed to make a sale of property valid.

"The people are divided into three classes—the Spanish, or aristocrats; the native Indians or laboring class, and the Cholos, or halfbreeds, who are the shopkeepers. The last are usually quite rich, as they are exceedingly thrifty. They build beautiful homes, dress extravagantly and wear a great many jewels. It is the Cholo woman who is the most active in the home and in business. The Indian women bear the hardest burdens. Considering their opportunities, the women are most progressive, and welcome all latter-day innovations.

"The Spanish women dress in Parisian styles, years behind the times. The Cholos have a style of their own and are very fond of imported and expensive stuffs, but all their gowns are made after the same pattern. The skirts are short, showing the white boots and many hued stockings, and the petticoats are made of silk of many colors, and numbering as many as four or eleven, all of different colors, full and stiff, standing out until the top one is almost horizontal. Of course the idea is to show the ruffles of all of these petticoats. Their hats are of plain felt of some bright hue, and their jackets are of bright velvet.

"The Indian women are more easily satisfied, and seldom wear any under garments, shoes or hose, but each wears several skirts and a jacket. The wild tribes wear no clothing.

ARRANGEMENT OF ADOBE HOUSES.

"The houses are all built of adobe, even those of the richest class. This is due to the lack of transportation facilities for heavy stones from the mountains or heavy timbers from the luxuriant forests. The roofs and stairways are of brick and tile, and the houses are all low and built around a series of courtyards, with an entrance through the centre. The front courtyard is surrounded by the drawing rooms and verandas for entertainment of guests; the second, by the dining room and bedrooms of the family; the third, by the kitchen and servants' quarters, and the fourth, by the horses, mules, ducks, chickens, rabbits, etc., the outside walls about the whole presenting a solid line of adobe. Contrary to the fashion in Mexico, the windows look outward as well as into the courtyard.

"The women of the highest class are beautiful, and those of mixed breed are often fine looking. All are healthy, sturdy and a happy looking lot of people. The laboring class has great powers of endurance, carrying on their backs heavy burdens such as in this country are conveyed by trucks.

"The Indians of Bolivia are short in stature, deep chested and capable of great endurance. Consumption is never heard of in the country, nor, indeed, are many other diseases that are common elsewhere. The climate is a sort of continuous spring and fall, the temperature varying from 28 degrees to 76 degrees. There is no intervening hot summer and freezing winter.

PATRONESS OF CHURCHES.

The German Empress, who has always taken great interest in ecclesiastical matters in Prussia and has been a promoter of church building in the capital as well as in the provinces, is "patroness" of no less than thirty-four churches. A few days ago the inhabitants of Eichwalde, a hamlet near Berlin, petitioned her majesty to become patroness of the sacred building they were about to erect. "Of how many churches am I now patroness?" said the Empress to the Master of the Household, Baron von Mirbach. "Thirty, your majesty," was the reply. Despite this goodly number, her majesty consented to add Eichwalde to the list, and sent £150 as a donation to the building fund.

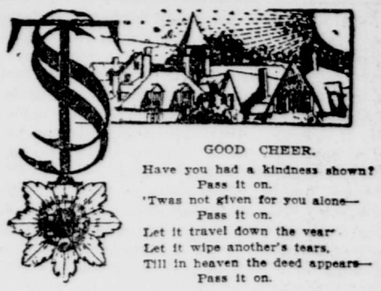
AN ARMENIAN ORPHANAGE.

Women of this city who have been interested in the orphanage established and maintained by Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers in connection with the Boys' High School, at Bardizag, Turkey-in-Asia, will be glad to know that the annual report just issued shows progress in every way. This orphanage was opened six years ago, when in less than three days seven thousand Armenians were butchered in the streets of Constantinople, Haskeui and Egin. At first the only shelter was an old tumbledown silkworm factory; the only food bread and water, with a vegetable soup once a day, while the clothing was just what the poor natives in the adjacent provinces could muster from their scanty store.

In the years that have elapsed, through the exertions of Dr. and Mrs. Chambers, Miss Sophia Newnham, of London, and the generosity of the natives themselves, whose wages in the silk factories there average not more than two plasters (12 cents) a day, a comfortable house has been built, and nearly one hundred orphans annually fed, clothed and educated. Several boys have left this year to earn their own bread, which enabled the management to receive eighteen new boys, some very small ones. "It is touching," says Miss Newnham, "to see their joy over a new garment or the unaccustomed good food, and one rejoices as the wan little faces fill out and gain healthier color. Little Garbis, for instance, comes from Stamboul. His mother, a delicate widow, earned bread for herself and her children by her needlework, but for want of nourishing food this child had some strange affection of the fingers. We gave no medicine, but plenty of milk and good food, and his improvement is wonderful. His mother writes most gratefully.

"We have had no real illness this year, but owing perhaps to unseasonably mild weather, and a crowd of little ones, a great deal of time has been spent in dressing cuts, burns, etc., and fighting insect life of various kinds, an unpleasant but necessary work in hot climates. The year has brought more help from native sources than ever before, for the cause of the orphans of the massacres appeals to every heart. In this little town, where an income of $80 or $100 a year to support a family of five or six is thought to constitute a wealthy man, and where most of the people have far less than that, the voluntary subscriptions for the orphanage show a remarkable proportion, while the women and young girls of the village assist in knitting stockings and making bedding and garments for the children. Through this kindly help the clothing bill is very small.

"The boys themselves have done all the tailoring at home, besides patching, wool winding, etc. Two little apprentices also have worked on the premises mending shoes very creditably, thus saving the orphanage a considerable shoe bill."



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.

BUDDING TIME.

O little buds, break not so fast!
The spring's but new,
The skies will yet be brighter blue,
And sunny, too.
I would you might thus sweetly last
Till this glad season's overpast,
Nor hasten through.

It is so exquisite to feel
The light, warm sun;
To merely know the winter done,
And life begun;
And to my heart no blooms appeal
For tenderness so deep and real
As any one

Of these first April buds, that hold
The hint of spring's
Rare perfectness that Maytime brings.
So take not wings!
Oh, linger, linger, nor unfold
Too swiftly through the mellow mould,
Sweet growing things!

And, errant birds and honey bees,
Seek not to wile,
And, sun, let not your warmest smile
Quite yet beguile
The young peach boughs and apple trees
To trust their beauty to the breeze;
Wait yet awhile!

—(Evaleen Stein, in Christian Register.

NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the T. S. S. should be addressed to The Tribune Sunshine Society, Tribune Building, New-York City. If the above address is carefully observed communications intended for the T. S. S. will be less likely to go astray. The Tribune Sunshine Society has no connection with any other organization or publication using the word "Sunshine."

REPORT OF HILL BRANCH.

The Hill branch of Brooklyn never fails to present a report of splendid good cheer work accomplished. The president, Mrs. Annie L. Mason, has sent the following account of Sunshine work for the month:

The regular monthly meeting of the Hill branch was held on Monday, 19th, at the home of Mrs. J. D. Blanchard, No. 503 Clinton-ave. It was particularly interesting, as the visiting committee for the month gave an unusually full report. One helpless invalid has been moved to a more comfortable home; matting, a rug and curtains for her windows were contributed by members, and a comfortable bed was given by the branch for the daughter, who has been housekeeper and nurse, besides earning all they have. The room is so bright and cheerful, such a change from the former dreary quarters, that the invalid can hardly express her delight. She was moved at night, as it was necessary to carry her in a chair, and she said: "When I awoke the next morning and could see out in the street I was just wild. I had not seen any one walking in the street in twelve years, and now I lie here and watch the good men going to their work and the little children going to school, and I just say over and over, 'God bless the dear ladies who did it all.'" It was found that the daughter was badly in need of glasses, and an oculist has kindly offered to examine her eyes and furnish the glasses.

The euchre committee reported additional receipts from tickets sold, making the total amount added to our treasury more than $35. Coal, groceries, fruit and malted milk, shoes, clothing and medicine have been sent to needy ones, besides our regular contributions to the support of several aged people.

If any one has an invalid's street chair to pass on we would be glad to receive it for the use of a member. It must be large enough for a man, and rubber tires are necessary. The branch will gladly pay the expense of transportation.

Miss Eliza Twait, a member of the Little Fathers' Lights, of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, has paid her initiation fee to the T. S. S. by presenting us with her first piece of crochet work. It is a handsome afghan for a baby's carriage, and I will be glad to pass it on to some one who will appreciate its beauty. A member, Miss Marie L. De Comps, has resigned to become president of one of the new branches. The work of this branch, "The In Memoriam Circle," of the Park Slope, Brooklyn, is to be carried on particularly in the various homes and hospitals of our city.

It was decided to hold no more meetings until October, and a committee was appointed for each month, so that all our shut in members shall have the usual care during the long vacation.

DISTRIBUTING CHEER.

The four plain infant's slips sent to the office have been given to a poor woman in West Ninety-fifth-st., whose little baby two weeks old had no other covering than a piece of old muslin. The husband has only an occasional day's work, barely enough to pay the rent of two basement rooms and supply food. The Sunshine visitor to this home found everything clean and neat, and the mother so grateful for the clothing that will make her baby comfortable. Two Sunshine boys asked if they could have some of the magazines sent by Mrs. Reckless and Mrs. Van Dorn for a lodging house on the East Side. There are always men out of work at these houses, and they are glad to have something to read. The boys took all they could carry away. Another package went to a young man in Brooklyn who is convalescing from a long illness. A Swede who is studying home nights has been helped by receiving school books, and another member has taken a large number of magazines, novels and bound books from the T. S. S. and passed them on to a young man who has begun a long sea voyage to India in a sailing ship. Every sailor on board will have an opportunity to read these Sunshine books. Four boxes of clothing and two boxes of reading were sent on Saturday to branch presidents for distribution, and one box of books by freight to the Southern Industrial Institute, at Camp Hill, Ala.

Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe will send magazines for the patients in the contagious hospitals, and will write or send Sunshine message to Blanche Sawyer.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

An interesting trades or professional school for women is about to be opened by Mrs. Low, of Groton, Mass., at her place, Lowthorpe. It will be a school of horticulture, in which will be taught greenhouse work, flower and vegetable gardening, horticulture, fruit raising and landscape gardening. Mrs. Low's grandfather gave the bequest which founded the Bussey Institute in Boston, and the ground on which the Arnold Arboretum now stands was the old family homestead. Her husband, a distant connection of Mayor Low, was a merchant in the Chinese trade, and she lived with him for twelve years in China. Many of the rare and beautiful things in her house at Lowthorpe were formerly seen in collections loaned by her to the Boston Museum. The house will be utilized in the school work.

Miss Louise Miller, who was last year at Briarcliff School of Agriculture, in Westchester County, will be one of the instructors. Miss Miller, who is one of the official lecturers of the American League for Civic Improvement, has been one of the lecturers in the New-York public school lecture course during the last winter.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF GIRL'S SAILOR BLOUSE COSTUME, NO. 4,133, FOR 10 CENTS.

Sailor costumes are always becoming to young girls, and are both fashionable and serviceable. This attractive model is shown in dull blue linen canvas, with trimming of narrow black and white braid and shield of white linen, but white linen, natural linen, galatea, Madras, cheviot and serge, flannel and etamine, in both blue and white, are equally appropriate.

NO. 4,133—GIRL'S SAILOR BLOUSE COSTUME.

To cut this costume for a girl of ten years of age 6 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 yards 32 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with ⅞ yards for shield and standing collar when made of contrasting material and ¾ yards 32 inches wide for body lining.

The pattern No. 4,133 is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

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 envelopes.

ASKS AMERICA TO INSIST.

ISRAELITE ALLIANCE URGES THAT RUSSIA BE MADE TO CEASE EXCLUSION OF AMERICAN HEBREWS.

At the first public meeting of the Israelite Alliance of America, held yesterday at the Temple Rodoph Sholom, Sixty-third-st. and Lexington-ave., resolutions were adopted approving the passage of the resolution of Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle by the House of Representatives for an inquiry into the exclusion of American Hebrews from Russia and urging the government to insist that Russia shall cease such discrimination and observe the Treaty of 1832.

Joseph J. Corn presided. Those who consented to the use of their names as vice-presidents were President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Chancellor H. M. MacCracken of New-York University, Borough President Cantor, Controller Grout, ex-Secretaries John G. Carlisle and Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Mayors Smith Ely and Abram S. Hewitt, Justices Morgan J. O'Brien and Samuel Greenbaum, Judge Joseph E. Newburger and Justice Julius Mayer, the Rev. Drs. Charles H. Parkhurst, William S. Rainsford and Robert S. MacArthur, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Edwin Markham.

Mr. Corn said that the Israelite Alliance of America was a federation of societies of Hebrew men and women and the object was to protect against oppression and persecution, the motto being equal opportunities for all and special privileges for none. It sought to throw the light of publicity on racial discriminations. Mr. Corn said that it was not only a wrong to American Hebrews, but an humiliation to the whole nation that American passports were dishonored on the borders of Russia because the bearers happened to be Hebrews.

Justice Greenbaum said it was impossible for an American to hesitate for a moment as to the justice of the resolution introduced by Representative Goldfogle, and that he had noted with satisfaction that the resolution had been adopted without division. It was perfectly proper, he declared, that this country should raise a protest against Russia's unjust and intolerable discrimination against a man because he was a Jew. He hoped the alliance would spread throughout the world and arouse such a tremendous agitation against all injustice and oppression that even the Czar of Russia would heed it.

Nissim Behar, who is enlisting men and women of influence in the movement, was warmly applauded when he came forward and told of the progress of the alliance. He said in part:

I do not think that you are acquainted with the moral power of this country. America was considered some years ago as a nation devoted to affairs of commerce, but since the last war, when this country gave the blow of grace to Spain, the country which so cruelly oppressed our forefathers, the foreign nations have recognized this country as a great power and as destined to become the greatest power. The history of this nation has been different from that of all others, for all its wars have been sacred wars—wars of independence, and this gives America a moral power which no other nation possesses.

Fifteen years ago this country could look at oppression abroad and make wishes, but it could not achieve practical results. Now it can wield a tremendous moral power over the other nations, and when the sentiment of this nation is aroused against discrimination and oppression abroad those who now seek to deprive the Jew of his rights will be forced to give heed. This is the work of the alliance; but not alone for the Jew do we work, but for all persecuted races.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer said:

We have a right to say to the Czar that America puts no discount on the Jew; that the Jew is not a burden; that the Jew provides for the poor; that he is a preserver of order, with no taint of anarchy in his mind; an example of filial affection, and a creator of wealth, and we have a right to insist that he shall be treated as any other American when he goes to Russia. But I don't understand why the Jew wants to go to Russia.

Congressman Goldfogle entered as Dr. Slicer ended his address and was enthusiastically received. He declared that this was not a Jewish question, but an American question—the maintenance of the rights of American citizenship throughout the world. He told of the action of Russia in refusing, even on the request of the American ambassador, to permit an eminent American rabbi to enter Russia, and of similar action taken in the case of an American Jewess who wished to hasten to the deathbed of her father.

X RAY TREATMENT SUCCESSFUL.

CORNELIUS DALY, OF OSSINING, BELIEVED TO BE CURED OF CANCER.

Cornelius Daly, the proprietor of the Phœnix House, at Ossining, has been treated for cancer by the X ray method, and his physicians believe that he has been permanently cured. Mr. Daly had had cancers removed several times, and at last decided to try the X ray. He was rapidly falling in strength when he was first treated by this method. Last week he was discharged, after taking thirty-eight treatments.

The results of the X ray treatment for cancer have been encouraging in many cities where doctors have made a specialty of using the X ray. The success has been so marked that it is being adopted by nearly all of the hospitals as a regular course of treatment. Almost every hospital in this city has a number of patients for cancer under the X ray treatment, the Memorial Hospital having treated twelve, with good results.

"MOGY" AND HIS NEWSBOYS.

OMAHA "KING OF THE NEWSIES" TO MAKE A TRIP EAST—HIS CAREER.

Omaha, May 25 (Special).—"Mogy," the Western "King of the Newsies," has been invited by the head of the Smelter Truct, Guy C. Barton, to go to New-York at his (Mr. Barton's) expense, to get pointers on how to manage a newsboys' home. He will start in a few days. "Mogy" has established a home for the little waifs who sell papers in Omaha; in fact, the home is not confined to Omaha boys, for a newsboy from anywhere is welcome to all the benefits of the place. Everything is free, except the restaurant, and here only nominal sums are charged. "Mogy" has succeeded in making his new institution a fad, and all Omaha's society has taken hold with a will. The patrons include the best men and women of the city.

"Mogy" Bernstein is probably the best known newsboy in the West. The newsboys of Chicago know "Mogy" by sight, and he is recognized as soon as he appears in San Francisco's streets. Denver knows him, and Kansas City and St. Louis are familiar with him. And after twenty years of paper selling "Mogy" has kept the word he pledged to himself when a barefooted boy of seven (selling papers even at that age), the promise some day to found a home where the newsboys would be welcome.

"MOGY" BERNSTEIN.
Western "King of the Newsies."

The home at present consists of a large storeroom, subdivided into other rooms, with steam heat, baths, cots, a fully equipped gymnasium, recreation rooms and a restaurant. The situation is in the heart of the business district and within easy reach of the boys when off duty. After the last "extra" has been sold the boys congregate there, where they have games and enjoy themselves. A night school is soon to be added, teachers from the public schools giving their services. A company has offered to put in 150 small cash boxes, one for each boy, and a savings bank department will be operated.

"Mogy" himself is one of the unique characters of the city. Formerly he was a sport and was at the ringside at every fight of note throughout the country, but his reformation was complete after the Carson City Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, when "Mogy" was on the wrong side of the fence and came near having to walk home, about two thousand miles.

Two years ago, when it was announced that "Mogy" was to wed in Kansas City, managers of half a dozen railroads sent him invitations to take his wedding trip over their lines. Telegrams and presents by the hundred were poured in on him, but he came back to Omaha; and if there is any one person who stands nearer to the hearts of the newsboys than "Mogy," it is "Mogy's" wife.

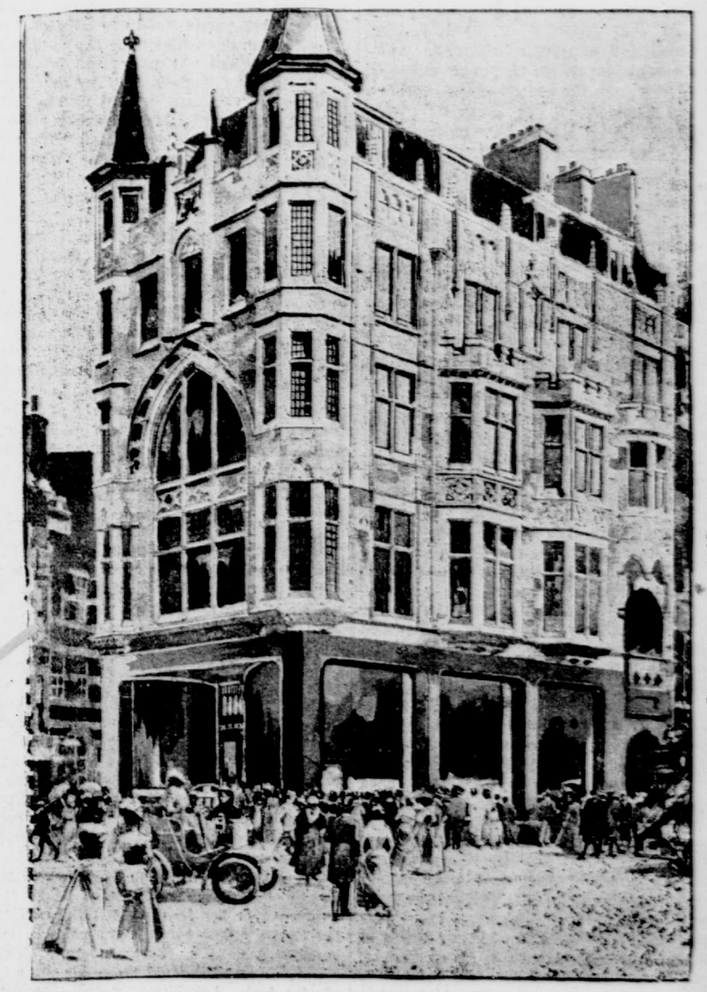
Too busy to receive a college education himself, "Mogy" has been the direct means of four young men taking courses in the universities of the country, and two are now receiving educations at his expense—one in a Cincinnati medical college and another in a California university. But "Mogy" has managed to pick up a good education, and, together with his natural shrewdness, is a good business man.

He is connected with several business institutions, and owns and operates four "shining" stands, each employing from eight to twelve bootblacks, in different parts of the city.

"Mogy" has led several strikes against Chicago and St. Louis papers, and has invariably won the battle for the small boys whom he represents.

Formerly, when not selling papers, the "newsies" would congregate in the rear of newspaper offices, shoot craps, swear and fight, but since the establishment of the home it is difficult to find a boy of this class in the streets except in "business" hours. But if one takes a look down into "Mogy's" place he will find more than a hundred youngsters having a good time, and without cost to themselves.

After he returns from his tour of inspection in the East, "Mogy" intends to put into practice any ideas which may seem good to him in the newsboys' homes he inspects.



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON, AT NO. 20 COCKSPUR-ST., TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

This magnificent ground floor office has been secured by arrangement with the International Sleeping Car Company, whose chief office it is, and every convenience for the accommodation and general information of Americans will be provided. Here may be found copies of The Tribune and the leading London newspapers. A register is kept for the names of visitors, and these names will be cabled regularly to The Tribune office in New-York, for publication here for the information of friends at home. Tickets by rail or steamship to all parts of the world are sold. Train de luxe berths and staterooms on all ocean steamers may be engaged, information regarding hotels and the best routes to be taken in travelling, and facilities for correspondence. The central location of the premises, within from five to ten minutes' walk of nearly every first class hotel in London, and their position at the junction of Trafalgar Square and Cockspur-st., will make The Tribune Headquarters of the greatest convenience and assistance to Americans visiting Europe this summer. Arrangements have been made to have the principal coaches which run from the Gordon Hotels and the Hotel Cecil during the season make a stop at The Tribune Headquarters, where places on the coaches may be booked in advance, and those who wish may assemble there in the morning and take their places when the coach pulls up. These coaches make daily trips to the most interesting places in the country, such as Hampton Court, Burford Bridge, etc.