NEWS AND VIEWS OF WOMEN

SPRING TOILETTES. —(The Gentlewoman.

BEHIND THE COUNTER.

Danger for the Woman There Who Tries to Dress Like the Purchaser.

There are social grades among the working classes, said Professor Robert Erskine Ely in a lecture before the League for Political Education yesterday, as distinctly marked as those in any other walk of life. The vender of peanuts stands higher in the social scale than the operator of the mechanical street piano, and the shop worker takes precedence over the factory worker, while both are more highly regarded than the domestic servant. Therein lies one of the greatest attractions of shop life.

"The shop worker," said Professor Ely, "is well dressed and well mannered, and clothes affect the man or woman more than we always realize. A woman, particularly, finds in good clothes some compensation for an otherwise hard lot, not from vanity, but because they give her a certain position.

"In the shops, also, there is a contact with the world which gives a certain interest to life, and there are opportunities for comradeship that are unknown in factories. The hours tend to be a little longer than those of factories, but the work is steadier, the distribution of goods being less subject to fluctuation than their manufacture. The work is also easier to learn."

All this, it would seem, sufficiently accounts for the preference of so many young women for shop life, but one of its great attractions is also a danger. The woman behind the counter wants to dress as well as the woman in front of it, and this brings the temptation to sacrifice the physical needs of the body to its adornment. From this cause arise many unsuspected tragedies.

The average wages of the woman shop worker, Professor Ely stated, are $6 a week. It is manifestly impossible that she should live on this, and many employers are accustomed to ascertain before engaging a young woman that she lives at home. This simply means that her family pays part of her wages, and the same is true of those philanthropic institutions that provide rooms and board for such workers at less than the market price.

"At the same time," Professor Ely added, "a woman may rise from the position of cash girl at $2 a week to a position in which she gets $2,000 a year and a trip to Europe every season."

In two branches of the distributing trade, the lecturer said, the conditions of service were very bad, namely, in drug stores and groceries. One might better be a street cleaner than a drug clerk, and the conditions in groceries, with the exception of the very large establishments, were equally bad. In some branches of the drygoods trade, on the contrary, the wages were excellent and the chances of advancement astonishingly good. On the whole, the life behind the counter was represented as one which tends more and more to demand ability and to give a corresponding reward for it.

In conclusion Professor Ely said that employers would be as fair in the treatment of their employes as the purchasing public would let them be. The power of altering existing conditions rests with the purchaser—the person who buys cheap and nasty things being the one who creates a demand for them.

The next and concluding lecture in the course will be on "Newsboys and Messengers." The Saturday lecture will be given by the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer instead of by President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell, who has been detained by the outbreak of typhoid at Ithaca. Her subject will be "New Occupations Open to Women." On Monday evening George Tate Blackstock, of Toronto, will lecture on "Canada and the Canadians."

A PHASE OF LIFE IN COLORADO.

"The first who came in to vote after I got there were a young husband and wife, and they had their first baby with them, in a baby carriage," said Mrs. Helen Campbell yesterday, telling the New-York Equal Suffrage League about how she voted in Denver.

"I had no idea where that terrifying bugbear, the polls, would be," said she. "But I found them in a charming little stone house. The furniture in the parlor had been removed to make room for the desks of the clerks and judges, and for the Australian booths, but the bric-à-brac was still on the mantelpiece. After I had voted I stood a bit to watch the others. The first, as I said, were this young couple. The wife went in to vote first, and the husband stayed out on the porch with the baby, and then the wife came out and stayed with the baby, and the man went in and voted.

"The next who came in to vote was a very old woman, whom some of you may have heard of: Mrs. Anna Guthrie Brown, a Quaker and a reformer, now over eighty years, and bowed with rheumatism, but still active.

"The next were an old husband and wife, who had been in Colorado just long enough to establish a voting residence. It was the old wife's first vote, and she was taking it very hard. There was a solemn expression on her face, and she stood in the hall and urged her husband to go first, so that he could come back and tell her exactly what to do. He smilingly refused, saying, 'After you, my dear.'"

INVITATION TO READERS.

The Tribune invites correspondence from its women readers, and will welcome the freest expression of opinion regarding all matters of feminine interest. Many topics are constantly being discussed in the Woman's Department which must be of vital interest to hundreds of women, and toward which they might contribute some valuable thought. Whether they approve or disapprove of what is said at the meetings, lectures and interviews reported, their opinions and their reasons for holding them would be interesting, and possibly useful to many others whom they could never reach except in the way suggested. The Tribune has therefore decided to devote a certain amount of space each Sunday to the publication of letters from women readers, and hope that they will avail themselves of the opportunity. Communications should be as concise as possible, and must not exceed five hundred words. The shorter they are the better will be their chance of being used promptly. Names and addresses should accompany all letters, but a pseudonyme may be used for publication. Address Woman's Department, New-York Tribune.

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.

GOD'S CATHEDRALS.

We do not know;
We only go
Our way—
We live within the wood.
Each day
We feel the presence of the Everlasting God.
The woods are God's cathedrals—hospitable churches
Whose pillars are the pearl white birches
And the rugged hemlocks green;
The chancels are agleam with the balsam's tender sheen;
The aisles are quiet reaches.
With domes of golden beeches;
From nature's leafy organ loft
Mystic harmonies swell marvellously soft—
Offertories tremulous and sweet, floating down from the height
Where the cloisters of the forest stay their flight;
Everywhere—from the mountain's rocky peak down to where the goldenrod
Bends above its mossy sod—
Everywhere the breath of God.
—(F. G. Barry, in Leslie's Weekly.

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."

MONEY RECEIVED.

Through Mrs. A. B. Stone the sum of $5 has been received from Mrs. William H. Harris to be used toward the rent of a T. S. S. member. Mrs. Joseph M. Waite, of California, has contributed $4 for "an almost starving family"; Mrs. W., of Lakewood, N. J., $1 toward buying the rubber stocking for a poor woman; "Stenographer," 25 cents for same purpose; Roger Totten, 20 cents remitted for postage, and Mrs. Howell 10 cents for postage.

EASTER GREETINGS.

The glad Eastertime is a festival day on which Sunshine finds its way specially to the sick and suffering ones of the society, and it is desired that every one whose days are shadowed by pain and sorrow should receive in some form a greeting that shall embody the idea of true sunshine, a kind thoughtfulness and a cheery hope. It may be that only an Easter card will bear this message, but in order that many may be remembered it is necessary that the cards should be sent early to the general office that those assisting with the mail may have them ready in time. The invalids connected with branches will be looked after by the active members of such branches. The general office will send its greetings to those not connected with any branch. Greetings were sent yesterday to Australia, Japan and the Philippines, in order to reach members in season.

BIRTHDAY OF AGED MEMBER.

To-day Mrs. Anna E. Kitchell, of No. 17 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, a member of the Hill Branch, will celebrate her ninety-second birthday, and there will be many callers and Sunshine greetings. Mrs. Kitchell may well be called a wonderful woman. With the exception of being slightly deaf, she retains all her faculties, and is still interested in all the important affairs of the world, reading the daily paper as regularly as she eats her breakfast. In sending an invitation to the officers of the T. S. S. to be present at her birthday party she has written in her own clear, legible handwriting some reminiscences of her long continued interest in The Tribune. She says:

In 1834 we came to live in New-York, about the same time that Horace Greeley, whom I afterward had the pleasure of knowing, came to this city. One of the first numbers of his paper was thrown into my husband's factory; he subscribed for it, and it has been taken to the present day. At first it was called "The New-Yorker"; some time afterward it took the name of "Log Cabin"; then it was merged into The Tribune. I fancy I am the oldest subscriber. It began with a great man as editor, and has been blessed with great editors ever since. It has been one of the best papers in this country, and was a great help during the Civil War. It has been a lasting joy and comfort to me all through these nearly seventy years, and through a kind Providence I hope it may continue to be to others.

Mrs. Kitchell enjoys reading letters, and will probably receive many such as birthday greetings.

BRANCH MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Hill Branch, Brooklyn, will be held at the home of the president, Mrs. Annie L. Mason, No. 407 Washington-ave., near Greene-ave., on March 16 at 3 p. m. As special business is to be laid before the society a full attendance is desired.

MORE READING.

The Rev. J. B. Lane, of No. 690 Kearny-ave., Arlington, N. J., will be glad to receive more religious reading for the old soldiers at the Kearny Home, where he is acting chaplain. These old soldiers are fond of pictures, too, and it will be a pleasant Sunshine act to "pass on" pictures to them. Copies of gospel hymns from No. 1 to No. 6 are required also for the service at the home. Any of these contributions should be sent direct to Mr. Lane.

Mrs. Louise Hekel, of No. 519 West Forty-ninth-st., would like some German reading for her husband, who has been ill for several months. A pair of spectacles was found at the office for him, and some helpful cheer has been sent."

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Sunshine consisting of articles of clothing, fancy work, novels, papers, games and sewing materials was sent yesterday to Oregon, Cuba, Ill.; Albany, Osage, Va.; to two members in Pennsylvania and to several in Manhattan and Brooklyn. A box of slips of geraniums and ivy received from Mrs. Walton, of Muscatine, Iowa, was passed on to a flower lover in Brooklyn.

IDEAS OF MILLINERS.

Forecasts of the Easter Hat—Tendencies This Season.

The hats of the coming season do not differ materially from those of last year, and are composed mainly of the same materials. An occasional high crown has been seen, and predictions of their returning popularity have been made; but American buyers have not ventured upon them as yet. Straw shapes stand in high favor, and all sorts of soft, lacey straws, almost equalling chiffon in daintiness and airiness, are shown. Tulle and chiffon, varied by silk mull, still hold their own, however, as foundations for the greater number of diaphanous hats.

Flowers and foliage were never more popular, and hats composed entirely of these materials promise to be the rage. Small flowers will be much used, among the leading blossoms being tiny marguerites, buttercups, cowslips, etc.—with long, trailing stems—forget-me-nots, acacia blossoms, small button roses and silk poppies. In the line of foliage, red acacia leaves, small rose leaves with buds, watercress, small ivy trails and maidenhair in silvery greens and powdery reds are all good. Small berries, such as holly and ivy, in all shades, but principally in green, are in demand, but fruit is not favored. In the Paris models an admixture of black often appears in the flowers. There is a great fancy for black cowslips, primroses, laburnum and other flowers, mounted with similar blossoms of a natural tint.

Spangles were never more in evidence than at present. They edge ruches and leaves, dot the petals of flowers, adorn crowns, or constitute the entire covering of hats. They are of all sizes, from a pinhead to a nickel, and have some cut in jet, silver, steel and beautiful iridescent effects.

Silk fabrics are being more and more used for trimmings. The new makes of soft undressed silks are admirably adapted to the purpose, as they drape well and lend themselves to almost any desired effect. Ribbons are also much used, not a few straw hats being trimmed only with ribbon. Plain ribbons are the first choice of milliners, but many fancy effects are shown. Firmness, delicacy and limpness characterize all these garnitures, with the exception of the velvets, and scarcely any are too wide for the milliner's use.

Laces are an important feature in the finishing of fine headgear, the white running into cream, old ivory, coffee and écru tints. Ostrict plumes are holding their own, and are still used under the brim as well as on it. Aigrettes, in spite of the efforts of the Audubon societies, are as popular as ever, and quills are much in demand for serviceable hats. The latest millinery jewelry is of enamelled French gold, sometimes set with white and colored crystals.

Shapes are of all sizes, from the great flaring plateau with a slight elevation in the centre to indicate the point of the crown to the toque and box turban. The ready-to-wear hat, in spite of much opposition, continues in the field. New houses for its manufacture are constantly being organized, and it is growing in popularity with all classes. Although regarded as the bane of the retail trade ever since its introduction, milliners are beginning to realize that inasmuch as no woman will be contented with one hat, the ready-to-wear does not in reality do them much harm.

A preference for pastel tints, with a frequent admixture of black, is noticeable in Paris millinery. Bright colors are not, however, excluded from favor, and some milliners continue to use the dreadful blue and green combination, which was certainly overdone last year. A still worse combination is that of a reddish violet with Bordeaux red, but on the other hand there are some delightful color harmonies showing brown with shaded pinks or reds, or cream with several shades of green.

THAT CHIC SPRING HAT.

It Is Shown at Its Best at Abraham & Straus's Millinery Opening.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, displayed their importations of spring millinery yesterday afternoon. They were particularly happy in the chic and simple model of a tailormade hat of yellow straw, with rough braid facing in black. A quill made of moiré ribbon folds was the sole trimming. In fact, that most difficult headgear to make both graceful and light, the turban, has had in this shop very satisfactory treatment.

Most of the designs aim at simplicity and odd shapes. Peculiarly attractive was the Louis XI, with its crown rimmed with small roses and a blue satin rosette holding two made quills in blue and white to match the straw. One large hat was built of rough black satin straw in a double brim effect. The crown was of roses and a couple of fluffy white plumes were drooped on the side from between the brims. That was all, but it was one of the prettiest and by far the most modish of anything in the department.

The importations in toques were full of novelty, such as the cadet blue straw toque made with narrow insertions of scarlet and green braids, and at the back, extending into the hair, were twin bunches of cherries and their foliage. This was a broad, high brimmed toque and would be very fascinating above a classic nose and straight brows.

There was one sailor—or it was called that—made with a peaked centre and slightly raised crown, trimmed with flat white wings and stiffly pleated white velvet rosettes, three in number, that raise the hat above the head.

One of the distinct novelties which is shown is the new mourning turban, made of crepe, straw and twists of nun's veiling. At the back the mourning veil is pressed into a two inch wide pleat that spreads out fanwise on the shoulders. The veil is in coarse black silk net, widely edged with crepe. In refinement of style each hat in the display was a satisfaction and in originality a delight.

Silk gowns are always a good investment, so much so that women who are compelled to economize along certain lines of purchase are always glad when Fashion decrees these are to lead in vogue. This spring and summer they are to be in high favor, both for day and evening. Black taffeta gowns in newer designs are being made for smart outfits, by all the leading tailors and dressmakers. Moire taffeta is again smart; but the gowns of embroidered taffeta are regarded the height of fashion, while the plain taffeta in black is elaborated in effect by many fine tucks and pleats, and sometimes trimmed with bands of cloth, or the best quality of satin ribbon. All of these new black taffeta gowns have a waist as well as a jacket of the same material to match the skirt, and for combined elegance and utility nothing can excel them.

At this season visiting frocks and reception gowns are all-important, as, notwithstanding Lent is here, many visits have to be paid, and many small, informal receptions "hold over" in a quiet way. All light and white gowns, especially those of cloth, are exceedingly attractive. Lace bands and lace medallions are the most popular trimmings for these lovely gowns; and, strange to say, most of them are made to escape the ground. Many of the summer gowns will be short.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A Tissue Paper Pattern of Girl's Tucked Dress, No. 4,374, for Ten Cents.

Wide horizontal tucks make a pronounced feature of all the latest styles, and are much worn by young girls. The pretty little dress illustrated shows them used most effectively, and is adapted to all pliable materials, whether silk, wool or cotton; but, in the original, is of Nile green challie, with ring dots of black, stitchings of black silk and collar of tucked white mousseline edged with heavy lace. The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is eight yards 21 inches wide, six yards 27 inches wide, or three and three-quarters yards 44 inches wide. The pattern No. 4,374 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age.

NO. 4,374—GIRL'S TUCKED DRESS.

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.

Home Life in Japan.

The American wife of a Japanese residing in Tokio writes as follows to "The Congregationalist:"

"In most civilized countries to-day the wishes of the husband are the mainspring of the wife's action, but in Japan it is the husband's will. 'Woman is a fool,' said a Japanese gentleman once in my hearing, and I proved myself no exception to the generalization, for I listened to him. 'But,' he continued, 'if she will obey her husband people won't laugh at her. Japanese women are much better than European women, though. The Western women rule everything; they think they are great gods. Their husbands are very unwise and cowardly to let them behave in such proud style. The European wife, instead of waiting on her husband, makes him get everything for her!' The whole was uttered in a tone that implied 'Disgusting and preposterous!' I have quoted this statement because it was one which might have been made by any score of husbands and fathers in Tokio. Now and then one finds a man of far more liberal opinions, but we must take the average when we speak of nationality. The average man's opinion of woman is that she is greatly his inferior. On this cornerstone he rears the institution of the family. The little son, long before he has learned to tell the truth and to curb his temper, knows his mother's place, for, strange as it may seem, each mother is careful that the grand old doctrine of 'man' shall be faithfully preserved. In its obliviousness to the power of well developed womanhood Japan is far behind the other Christian nations and far behind her own ideals.

"It is not that the Japanese married woman has to toil and moil incessantly for the household. She is provided with one servant always, unless the family be a poor one and often, with many. Her business, as in our own homes, in that respect, is that of overseer. She has leisure, in which she occupies herself much as any woman in our own land might if she had only a moderate education and rather narrow interests. The Japanese wife has more actual freedom than any other wife in the East. The Turkish women are captives in comparison. The Japanese are proud to admit this, but they jealously guard the conservatism they deem necessary.

"The husband in Japan admires his wife when she is obedient above all things. He has complete authority over her, which he often abuses by alternate fits of cruelty and indulgence.

"Said a student to me once, speaking of a gentleman who had married a geisha: 'Mr. Otsuka loves his wife all the time. It is a very curious thing.'

"'Why was it a curious thing? Because love is the highest expression of the individuality, and the Japanese strive unceasingly to suppress individuality. By this they may gain certain benefits not so well known to the Western world, but it is undeniable that strong family affection, based on a sound respect for the individual, is and must be wanting to a large degree. It is right here that the West and the East cannot and do not care to understand each other.

"A guest in a Japanese home is made to feel that all creation exists for his benefit, and if he is in a receptive mood he finds it decidedly agreeable. No member of the family mars the illusion by trying to impress upon him his peculiar tastes or doings. It is as if all had infinite leisure to minister solely to his pleasure. If the Japanese could only realize how one pines for something significant, some expression which we do not afterward discover to be strictly classical, some petulant defiance even of their everlasting precedents!

"Guests come and go, but the ceremonious performance of the sacrifice of humble individuality ever goes on, and the most successful because the most practised actor in this national tragedy is the wife and mother. If it were possible to conceal every hope of the soul and feeling of the heart by artificial gesture, then the Japanese women could do it. But as it is not, one soon learns the motives that underlie the substitutions, and from these instinctively feels what the natural expression would be.

"Even a foreigner soon decides the worth of even a Japanese smile, and every baby knows just how little his father's frown implies. I wonder if the Japanese themselves do not take considerable pleasure in understanding each other in this roundabout way. But this self-repression is not the lovely spontaneity it seems; it is often a dolorous duty and the effect of ages of severe schooling. It is certainly contrary to nature, yet it is as beautiful as it is possible for art to be.

"The children of Japanese homes are well bred. A foreigner never fails to notice it. As a rule, they are obedient and deferential to their elders, sweet and obliging among their equals, and patient to a degree that is philosophical, yet no more genuine children are anywhere to be found. No child is without its responsibilities, and in most cases these are strapped to its back, and it bears them cheerfully. There is a beautiful spirit of helpfulness between brothers and sisters.

"I think the children have more real affection for each other than they do for their parents, for whom their respect is unbounded. Although the Japanese take great pride in their babies, and their growing sons and daughters, they strenuously endeavor not to reveal it, and if you have naught but their word for it you would think they were quite harassed and disgusted with their offspring.

"'I suppose,' said a friend, before I left for Japan, 'you will have to refer to your baby as "my dirty, insignificant and troublesome little son."'

"Still, after all, no one can withstand the blandishments of an infant, and many a Japanese mother have I entrapped into glowing details of the accomplishments of her small children.

"The mother does not often give them all the attention which mothers should. She is ever at the beck and call of the head of the family to the exclusion of all other requests. At such times if the babies protest they are stuffed with sweets or turned over to the servants, and such times are nearly all the time. The servants are not refined, but they are kind hearted women, and they are closer members of the household than our servants are or would like to be, and for that reason they mother the children, and naturally get the greater half of their love.

"Much of the discipline of the family is turned over to the elder brother. It is summary and sound. Occasionally the father devotes himself to the children, on a picnic or a walk, or in the evening, telling them stories or playing games, but never under any circumstances will he lay aside his pipe and his dignity to crawl about on his hands and knees in the similitude of a lion. 'Ototsan' is always imperturbable.

"Mothers and fathers often speak admiringly and wistfully of the care and love that are bestowed upon the children of the West, and it may come to pass some day that their own will figure more as human opportunities than as issues and heirs.

"A Japanese away from home is the most homesick thing in the world. What is it he longs to get back to? His own family? His friends? No; these are too easily put on and off. It is Japan itself. All Japan is home to him, and no wonder. Never did any nationality in any age become more amalgamated. Its racial instincts exactly correspond to family pride and family affection. Its former exclusiveness bred these in the bone. Besides, its blood relationships are so closely interwoven that it is, in reality, one huge household and family."

Social Notes and Gossip.

Through the courtesy of Heinrich Conried, Mme. Landau, who has been engaged to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House next year, will make her first appearance in this country at the mi-carême musical and breakfast to be given on Saturday afternoon next at the Waldorf-Astoria. She has appeared with the Royal Opera Company of Dresden. Maurice Grau has consented to the appearance of Herr Anthes, of the Metropolitan company. Albert Mildenberg and the three Kellert brothers, for whose benefit the affair has been partly arranged so as to raise funds for the furtherance of their musical education abroad, will also play a number of selections. Max Liebling will act as accompanist. The patronesses of the musical and breakfast feel elated over their programme. Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe and Miss Delle Fay Norris, who are directing the entertainment, have placed Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins in charge of the musical programme. As previously announced, the musical will be begun promptly at 11 o'clock in the grand ballroom, and be followed by breakfast at 12:30 in the main dining rooms on the Fifth-ave. side of the hotel. A large number of well known men have bought tickets for the affair, and will attend, occupying private tables.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Harlem Dispensary, No. 108 East One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st., will hold a concert, euchre and reception for the benefit of that institution on Thursday evening, March 19. This function will take place at the Harlem Casino, One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st. and Seventh-ave. There will be dancing. Among those who will contribute to the musical part of the entertainment are Mrs. Smith, soprano; Miss I. Martin, contralto, and Mr. Armstrong, barytone. Mrs. De Riviera will speak. Among the guests will be Amelia Bingham. The president of this auxiliary is Mrs. John H. Macarthy.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday on the Prinzessin Victoria Luise for the early spring cruise to the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Crimea and the Caucasus was Mrs. Louise Parke Richards, who has spent the last winter in this city. After completing the trip to the Caucasus Mrs. Richards returns to Constantinople, where she will continue her work collecting material regarding the home life of the women in the Orient. Mrs. Richards has had the unusual privilege of visiting in many of the Turkish and Persian harems, as well as among the homes of the Rumanian and Bulgarian noblemen.

A Lenten matinee illustrated lecture on "Old Shrines and Ivy; the Land of Shakespeare" was given at Carnegie Lyceum on Wednesday afternoon by Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf. The lecturer took his auditors from the old walled city of Chester, past famous castles and ruins to the "haunts of the great poet," and thence to the University of Oxford. The moving pictures included such vivid scenes as the stag hunt, the Warwick hounds and the university race on the Thames.

WILD WEST IN CENTRAL PARK.

Buffaloes Chase Keepers—Spike Suspends One of Latter on Fence.

The Central Park buffaloes had a whole lot of fun yesterday, combining their play with exercise. Several Central Park menagerie keepers wish it understood plainly that, though they appeared to be having fun, they were not. "Billy" Snyder summed it up when he said "It was hard work for ours." The keepers called it driving buffaloes; the buffaloes called it driving men, and were nearer the truth.

First the three keepers went about separating Patsy, the baby buffalo, from his mother and three other buffaloes. They placed corn near the gate and waited for Patsy to swallow the bait. Patsy displayed no interest in the corn, and waiting became tiresome, so the keepers began throwing a lasso at him. Some astonishing dexterity in lassoing the fence and spikes on top of it was displayed. The three other buffaloes lined up in front of Patsy and bellowed invitations to the keepers to buck the centre. The keepers declined without thanks and stuck to the lasso, literally in many instances. They chased Patsy around the inclosure, and the other buffaloes chased them, bellowing and snorting and with waving tails. It was really better than a Wild West show to the spectators.

Finally "Billy" Snyder, much to his astonishment, lassoed Patsy, who was led away. The other three were driven into their stalls, and Black Diamond, who is so gentle that he is left severely alone, was allowed to enter the inclosure they had vacated. When the keepers entered to close the gate Black Diamond manifested a desire for a more intimate acquaintance, and made advances with that end in view. The keepers retired, bending low, not relishing the honor. They climbed the spike topped fence with more haste than is compatible with gracefulness. One of the spikes conceived a fondness for Harry Tyson and became attached to him—by the seat of his overalls.

Tyson hung, sagging at both ends, like a sack of meal across a pole. With Black Diamond on one side, a fall on the other and a spike in between, he was, as "Billy" Snyder afterward expressed it, "playing both ends and the middle." The others rescued Tyson, much to Black Diamond's disgust.

PROTEST AGAINST DOG IN COURT.

Harlem Resident Says St. Bernard Bit Head Off Croker's Gift.

There was a dog protest gathering in the Harlem court yesterday, about a score of residents of One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st., between Lenox and Seventh aves., indicating that they would display flags at full mast in case of the death of a St. Bernard dog owned by William C. Dodge, of No. 261 West One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st.

Bernard McGuire told of the untimely end of his skye terrier, coincident with its appearance in front of Mr. Dodge's house. The St. Bernard saw the terrier and went to him. The St. Bernard opened his mouth and shut it and the terrier's head was of no further use to the rest of the body. The terrier's soul went skye high, it is hoped. The terrier was the gift of Richard Croker. So far as is known the St. Bernard had never heard Croker's name mentioned. Mr. Dodge said that his dog had just snapped at the terrier, which had been annoying.

Lawrence Voorhis told how the St. Bernard made his sixty pound bulldog look like a lead nickel in an empty slot machine. He said sorrowfully that as Mr. Dodge was bigger than he, he had to stand by and see his dog almost reduced to the condition of Hamburg steak.

Magistrate Cornell fined Mr. Dodge $10 "for keeping such a vicious brute."

EFFIGY OF A FAMOUS EAGLE.

Washington, March 12.—The navy annex building, just west of the War Department building, in Pennsylvania-ave., is surmounted by one of the most elaborate eagles to be seen on any government flagstaff. It is an effigy in copper and aluminum of the famous bald-headed eagle, "Old Abe," which the 8th Wisconsin Volunteers carried with them through the Civil War and for years maintained in quarters at the State Capitol at Madison. A portrait and a biography of this remarkable eagle, probably the most noted bird in history, and the only feathered war veteran on record, will be found in the March number of "The Four Track News."

WOULD MARRY MISER'S HEIR.

Granddaughter of Recluse Has Many Offers —But Will May Be Against Her.

It was reported at White Plains yesterday that the will of John Van Steenberg, the old miser who died in a squalid back room of a Brooklyn tenement house, though he was worth $50,000, had been found, and that it would be filed for probate on Saturday. Mrs. Frederick Nourse and her daughter, Katharine Nourse, of No. 523 South Eighth-ave., Mount Vernon, daughter and granddaughter of Van Steenberg, intend to contest the document unless all the property is left to them. A lawyer in Poughkeepsie says all the property is bequeathed to him, and as executor he has made a demand for the old recluse's bankbooks.

Miss Nourse, who, it was first reported, was heiress to the property, is employed as a typewriter by Postmaster David O. Williams, of Mount Vernon, and on account of his illness she has full charge of his business. She has received scores of letters asking for her photograph, while men have made overtures of marriage to her.

TO GUARD MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

Special preparations are being made to guard the comfort and safety of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter, when she sails to-morrow noon for Porto Rico on the steamship Coamo, of the New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. The company will allow no one on the pier at Pacific-st., Brooklyn, from which the Coamo sails, without a special permit. Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein has promised a detail of police to enforce this order.

CABLE FROM SEATTLE TO SITKA.

Washington, March 12.—General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the United States Army, has signed a contract with the Safety Cable Company of New-York City for the construction of a submarine cable to connect Seattle, Wash., with Sitka, the capital of Alaska. The cable starting from Seattle will run westerly, making a wide sweep outside of Queen Charlotte Island, and then converging inland at Sitka, laying in a depth of approximately one thousand fathoms. It is to be a single span of over one thousand miles. The government has submarine cables over two thousand miles in aggregate length now connecting the Philippine Islands, manufactured by the same company. These cables have been laid since the American occupation by the United States Signal Corps.

The Sitka cable, it is said, will do away with the necessity of messages passing through Canadian territory. The laying of the cable is to begin in August, and it is expected to be in operation before the close of the year.

ICE TRUST INVITES THOROUGH INQUIRY.

John D. Schoonmaker, president of the American Ice Company, yesterday called on John A. Sleicher, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the company's affairs. Mr. Schoonmaker told Mr. Sleicher that he would sanction a most thorough inspection of the company's books, and offered his services to the committee.

"BOBBIES" DON'T FEAR POLITICIANS.

Deputy Police Commissioner Piper last evening gave out without comment and without telling the name of the writer the following note he had received:

I have just read your comments on the London police, and as an ex-member of that body permit me to say that you forgot to mention something that makes all the difference between the New-York and London police. That is, that a London policeman is not afraid to do his duty for fear some politician will go over his head and have him called down, but is terribly afraid that if he doesn't do his full duty without fear or favor to any one he will lose his position, and he knows that if he is guilty no power can save him. If you can get that idea into the heads of New-York policemen you will have a police force that will be second to none.

TO GIVE PRIZE IN PORTRAITURE.

At the quarterly meeting of the National Academy of Design, at Amsterdam-ave. and One-hundred-and-ninth-st., on Wednesday evening, Frederick Dielman, the president, presiding, announcement was made of a prize in portraiture, which is the gift of a man out of town. The prize was said to be $200. It will probably be awarded at the next annual exhibition of the Academy, in January next.

There were ten nominations for associates of the Academy, but no election was held, as a quorum was not obtained. The associates accordingly will not be elected before the next meeting, in May.

DR. MUELLER BACK AGAIN.

Has Not Yet Received Offer from Chicago University—To Operate Here.

Dr. Frederick Mueller, who came to this country with Dr. Adolph Lorenz as his assistant, returned yesterday on the steamer Barbarossa, to make this country his home. It has been reported that he would be appointed to the chair of orthopedy

DR. FREDERICK MULLER.
Dr. Lorenz's assistant, who will make his home in America.

in the medical school of the University of Chicago, but he said yesterday that he had not received the offer.

He came to this country primarily, he said, to attend Mr. Armour's daughter, whose case brought Dr. Lorenz to this country. The after treatment which he would prescribe would include daily massage, he said. He will remain at the Murray Hill Hotel four or five days before going to Chicago, where he will live.

While here he will perform several operations at the Beth Israel Hospital, and visit some of the cases on which Dr. Lorenz operated. He said that neither Dr. Lorenz nor he had heard of a single failure in these cases operated on in this city.

Dr. Mueller was met at the pier by a committee representing the Beth Israel Hospital and several lodges of the I. O. B. B.

ROUSS CASE TO BE TRIED AGAIN.

Extends Beyond Time Limit—Merchant Called Plaintiff's Mother Blackmailer.

The suit of Miss Edna Weller McClellan, of No. 105 West Seventy-seventh-st., against the estate of Charles Broadway Rouss to recover $2,700 alleged to be due her on a written contract, after being tried yesterday before Justice Scott, will be tried again before another jury because the case, being on the preferred calendar, was not finished within the time limit of two hours.

The plaintiff contended that Mr. Rouss, after betraying her, told her he could not marry her on account of his family, and by a written contract, in which she agreed not to take the case to the courts, settled on her $35 a week for life. She received $1,815, after which payment was stopped. She sues for money due since then. The agreement, she says, was drawn up in Mr. Rouss's office and signed there by him.

Mrs. Caroline M. McClellan, the mother of the plaintiff, testified that on discovering her daughter's condition in May, 1900, she demanded of Mr. Rouss that he marry Miss McClellan; that he said he could not because it would cause trouble with his children, and that it was decided to draw up the $35 a week for life agreement while the witness, her daughter and Mr. Rouss were riding in his carriage in Central Park.

Miss Blanche B. Vollmer, of No. 59 East One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., a typewriter employed by Rouss, identified letters in which Rouss had sent money to Miss McClellan while she was abroad, studying music, the witness saying that she had written some of the missives for him. In some of these letters Rouss referred to Mrs. McClellan as a blackmailer. In one he said:

"When your mother comes back I intend to have a tussle with her. She is a blackmailer, and I have had three similar encounters, but have got rid of them all. I don't begrudge you money, as you are getting along in years."

Counsel for the Rouss estate said he was not to defend the character of Charles Broadway Rouss, but was to protect the estate from a blackmailing scheme.

Peter W. Rouss, a son of Charles Broadway Rouss, admitted that he knew on the day the agreement is said to have been made that Miss McClellan was at the store for that purpose. He could not say if he had told her it would be better for her to take $5,000 down.

MAY DO BUSINESS FOR DRESSER & CO.

Judge Holt, of the United States District Court, has signed an order authorizing Robert C. Morris and Charles S. Mackenzie, the receivers of Dresser & Co., to continue the business of the firm for a period not to exceed forty-five days. The receivers are not to take new orders.

Y. M. C. A. TO MOVE IN APRIL.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city announced yesterday that it would give up the use of its Twenty-third-st. branch building about April 15. Because of delays in the building trade, the association says it is unable to occupy its new headquarters in West Twenty-third-st. before next September, although promised the edifice completed by April 1. Temporary quarters have been obtained in the lecture room of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-st., near Seventh-ave., opposite the new building. Application was made to obtain the use of the old property for another six months, but was refused by the purchasers. Plans for bidding the old building good-by include a farewell reception on Friday evening, March 27, and a thanksgiving service on Sunday, March 29.

The association of New-York paid $142,000 for the site of the old Twenty-third-st. branch, and laid the cornerstone of the building on January 13, 1868. The structure cost $345,000. Building and site were sold for $630,000. For the site in West Twenty-third-st., near Seventh-ave., $225,000 was paid, and the new building is to cost $450,000.

TO GIVE PLAN FOR ART BUILDING.

A specific plan for the federation of the art societies of this city in a permanent home in a central part of the metropolis and the raising of the $3,000,000 necessary to carry out the enterprise will be made public in a few days. It will have the unanimous indorsement of the united art societies, and the hope is expressed by those interested that it will effectively appeal to the public, and that the city will co-operate to the extent of giving a site.

The scheme is now being formulated by the following delegates from societies of the Fine Arts Federation: J. Carroll Beckwith, chairman, representing the National Academy of Design; I. W. Drummond, the National Sculpture Society; Will H. Low, the Society of American Artists; Francis Lathrop, the National Society of Mural Painters; J. C. Brown, the American Water Color Society; S. P. B. Trowbridge, Society of Beaux Arts Architects; Horace Russell Butler, the American Fine Arts Society; Ben Foster, the New-York Water Color Club; Robert W. Gibson, the Architectural League of New-York, and Grosvenor Atterbury, the American Institute of Architecture.

Its use, in powder form, by owners and makers of Valuable Plate for more than a quarter of a century is evidence of its merit. It's unlike all others.

ELECTRO Silver Polish SILICON Silver Soap

is made by an expert for washing and polishing Silver and Glassware. It possesses the exceptional merits of the powder in a form best adapted for the purpose. At Grocers and Druggists.

15 CENTS PER CAKE.

YOU HAVE TRIED VIOLET PERFUMES.—Some largely advertised, others beautifully packed and from the best makers! Are you perfectly satisfied? Have you found that true odor that you are so fond of or simply something near? If so, use JAMMES' DELICIOUS DOUBLE Violette Exquisite. It has the perfect natural odor of fresh Violets. Obtainable only from JAMMES' Shop, 37th St. West, near 5th Ave.