

NEWS AND VIEWS OF WOMEN



EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN TWEEDS.

COWS FOR A SONG.

JERSEY FARMERS HAPPY.

Mrs. Miller's Livestock Under the Hammer—\$500 Heifer for \$7.

"Such an outrage! A \$500 cow going for \$7!" And Mrs. James B. Miller, of Hokokus, N. J., stuck her flats savagely into the hollow of her muff and gave a vicious jerk to her Auburn head. If glances could kill, the life of Surrogate D. A. Pell, under whose auspices Mrs. Miller's livestock was being auctioned off, would not have been worth a cold shiver. Charles Vanderbilt, the auctioneer, who was gaily selling the \$500 cow for the price of a cotton shirtwaist, would also have been a dead man.

All Bergen County knows the story of Mrs. Miller and her Brookside dairy. For years Mrs. Miller and her bald-headed dairy, her donkeys, her monkeys, her raccoon, her dogs and her peacock, her beautiful old home, once the property of "Joe" Jefferson, famous to the farthest with costly antique furniture and bric-a-brac, have been most for gossip. She has run the dairy as a hobby and at a steady loss, while her husband, who is a brother of the late Mrs. Jay Gould, has stood for credit after credit. Wearing at length of paying her bills, he seems to have balked, thus throwing his wife on her own financial responsibility. Mrs. Miller brought feed for her dairy as long as any one would trust her. She kept on buying long after she had any expectation of paying. At length her creditors came down on her for \$3,500. Mrs. Miller fought them tooth and nail. When the Sheriff came to see her she drew a pair of scissors on him. There was no gun handy. She successfully staved off process after process, until her enemies closed in on her and the auction was the finale.

The \$500 cow which Nebuchadnezzar Cortness picked up for \$7 on the bargain counter at Hokokus yesterday was a nail in the coffin of Brookside Dairy and Mrs. Miller's ambition.

Out in the virgin snow, which lay thick and white all over Hokokus's racetrack, in the presence of one hundred farmers, they held the auction. The wind blew bleak out of a watery sky, swishing the houghs of the neighboring wood and blowing the tails of the cows either and on as one after the other they came under the hammer. The first lot consisted of a brown cow, whose great eyes searched the crowd wistfully as her little hoofs sank in the snow.

"Holy smoke! She's a shadder!" burst out an intending purchaser, an elderly man, with Uncle Sam whiskers, an antiquated rough rider hat on his tousled locks and his trousers legs thrust into his boot tops. The cow's sides stood out like a hawser. Her hips were sharp and high, and her ribs made easy counting under her wrinkled side.

"Great Scott! Ain't yer goin' to bid on her, gents?" shouted the auctioneer, impatiently stamping his feet and clapping his hands to keep warm. "Who'll bid a dollar?"

A snicker ran from man to man at the thought of a dollar cow, but a picturesque ruffian, whose feet were tied up in gaiters instead of boots, shifting his quid to the other cheek, drawled out "One dollar." An old German frau, her head tied up in a black "fascinator," cautiously advanced, and, after punching the cow in the stomach, raised the ante to 50 cents.

"One dollar and a half—one and a half—'who'll bid it two—two—gimme two dollars, gents, for this lovely cow, in prime condition."

They made it two. They made it two and a half. Then Duke Dienama made it three. The lovely cow, in prime condition, was his. The whole crowd didn't look as if it had \$5 among it, but Duke dug down into his jeans and brought up a bill and dished his purchase.

"Gosh! but I hope ter goodness these yere cattle'll

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TRIBUNE WASHINE 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 away the tears. Till in heaven the deed appears—Pass it on.

FIRST SNOW. All through the day the winter massed The angry armies of the sky. And when the darkness fell at last We heard the savage host sweep by. Now breaks the morning, bright once more, And silence lies upon the world; Peace comes, the long struggle being o'er— Peace, with the savage host sweep by.—Woman's Home Companion.

NOTICE. Letters are received occasionally from admirers of the Tribune Sunshine Society showing that they have confided in our organization, and subsequently started by persons whom they mistakenly believed to be still in the service of the Tribune. To avoid error all communications, packages, etc., should be addressed to The Tribune Sunshine Society, Tribune Building, New-York.

CHRISTMAS POSTAGE. From Frank E. Snyder comes \$2 cents toward the sending out of Christmas cheer, and with this as a start the president would like to make a special appeal to all members "Christmasly inclined." From now on the postage and expressage on Christmas sunshine, in big and little parcels, will be very heavy, and contributions to the fund required for this are asked from all who read this column and who feel able to give even the smallest amount. So little as 10 cents will post a wholly parcel of much needed warmth and cheer, and no member need feel that even a single stamp is too insignificant a contribution. Sunshine letters are as important as Sunshine gifts, and just now it is the bearing (the ways and means of distributing the Christmas cheer) beginning to pour in) that are most immediately needed.

From "Two Friends for the Endowment Fund" 50 cents received, and with this as a start the president may be possible for us to send more later on. It is a great trial at this time of the year, when so much joy is found in giving, to be denied that blessed privilege.

FOR THE "SPECIAL APPEAL." P. G. T. L. writes: "Inclosed please find \$2, a mile for a sympathetic invalid, for the special appeal, in today's Tribune." From E. H. I., of Plainfield, comes the message: "I enclose a small check (\$3) for the widow and little girl, who are in the same way every one, each year the demands increase, and this season it has been more than ever so that otherwise I would have been so glad to send more."

APPEALS FOR BOOKS AND GAMES. From Sanibel, Fla., comes a call for something to amuse and interest children who have little enough outside of the humdrum daily round to occupy their busy, quiet little minds. Any one who feels able to contribute a book or game for time for Christmas (the sooner the better, as the distance to be sent is so great) will be sending the most joy of cheer to that "land of sunshine and flowers."

A SUNSHINE HOME. A Florida member writes of a pet project of his which is, it seems, slowly but surely developing, and which cannot fail to be of interest to all the Sunshine fraternity. This is a Sunshine home, a group of attractive little cottages, where elderly T. S. S. members of limited means may spend weeks or months, gaining strength and health in the pine woods country, where nature is so lavishly kind, and all at a merely nominal cost. In fact each member of this prospective Sunshine family will contribute only his or her actual share of the expense of service and food. So far only one cottage is in readiness, but it is proposed to experiment with this and so discover what the actual cost of running such a place will be, as well as the best method of service and food. So far only one cottage is in readiness, but it is proposed to experiment with this and so discover what the actual cost of running such a place will be, as well as the best method of service and food.

CONTRIBUTIONS. Christmas cheer, warm, bright, pretty and useful things, is coming steadily in day by day, and besides the many contributions for special needs, it is hoped that a goodly number of these will accumulate against the actual Christmas distributions which will begin now in a very short time. From little Mary W. Bodine, only seven years old, have come half a dozen tiny daintily dressed little dollies that will make the eyes of some other little girls open wide with delight when they find them smuggled down in their stockings. Christmas morning she also contained some pretty books and pictures. The Orange "Helpers" have sent in a royal boxful of Christmas cheer, much of which has already been set aside for the little crippled children, and some has been sent to Far Western branches in especial need of just these articles. There were new, heavy stockings, mittens and handkerchiefs, a splendid lot of games, books, drawing slates, boxes of paints, and paper dolls, and fine writing desk. Sunshine like this will reach far and wide, and will not soon be forgotten.

From "An Unknown Friend" have come four pairs of new stockings and an unusually nice coat. This last was yesterday sent to a woman who asked for just such a garment some weeks ago and the society was unable to supply her. Six books, which will be most welcome gifts for the holiday season, have been received from G. Alcott. From "E. R. H.," who asks that her contribution be "passed on where it is most needed," a good, warm coat, silk waist, elderdown dressing sack and a number of fancy articles have been received, and the waist is already on its way to answer the call of a country member. An envelope postmarked "Bloomsfield, Pa." and full of pretty little paper dolls, has been laid out for the "Little Mothers' Christmas." A pair of warm woolen shoes from Miss E. J. Bent have been sent out almost as soon as they came in. A pair of knitted shoes, made by a girl, and prettily made, are sent as "something for Christmas" from "Zenobia," and will certainly prove a most acceptable household scrap. A book, "The Little Mother's Christmas," was received which were sent directly out in response to a call for a "boy's complete outfit." Some silk patchwork and three pretty little "rag" dolls have been received from Mrs. R. Fritts "to help the Sunshine Santa Claus, as they undoubtedly will." Sent by "Daisy," though Mrs. Fritts' name is attached, are a pair of mittens and a pair of socks, and that are laid aside for the many demands for them that the early spring will bring.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN. A Tissue Paper Pattern of Girl's Blouse Suit, No. 4,593, for Ten Cents. No costume yet devised is more satisfactory for young girls than the one with sailor blouse and skirt. It is simple and smart in design, and at the same time it is eminently comfortable and allows of free movement. This one is made of blue serge, with trimming of fancy black braid, revers and shield of white cloth, but is appropriate for the many materials used for costumes of the sort. The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is 7 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. The quantity of material required for the small size (ten years) is 6 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. The quantity of material required for the large size (fourteen years) is 8 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, or 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the New-York Kindergarten Association will be held at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue, and Forty-fourth-st., on Tuesday afternoon of next week, December 8, at 3 o'clock. Brief addresses will be delivered by President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New-York and by the Rev. Dr. Howard A. Johnston. The friends of the association and all who are interested in the kindergarten, or in the extension of educational opportunities among the children of the tenement house districts of New-York are cordially invited to be present. A spirited and interesting meeting is anticipated.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. A practical gift is the coat and waist hanger that is padded, covered with silk and perfumed with costly sachet. It comes in white and yellow silk with little Dresden figures, and in all plain, light colors. The hooks are wound with ribbon to match the silk. These hangers cost \$1.45 apiece.

Another attractive form into which the Dresden silks are made is the opera bag. It is often lined with silk to match some color in the figure, and draws together with ribbons or a brass chain.

A suggestion for the man who smokes is the Plover pipe or mahogany tray containing brass cups for tobaccos and matches, a frame for cigars and a tobacco jar. A tiny machine for cutting cigar ends is fastened to the tray.

Novel little boxes for needles and pins come in the shape of trunks, suit cases or hat boxes, with tiny foreign tags pasted here and there on them.

The Esquimaux dolls that can be bought for 50 cents will be sure to delight the children. They are dressed from top to toe in a suit of white flannel, with a peaked hood drawn down snugly around the head.

Seventy-five cents buys a dainty linen handkerchief in a holly covered box.

Holiday editions of books, old and new, are seen in abundance and in handsome editions, with fine illustrations. The old favorite, "Lorna Doone," is out in two volumes, with new cover and pictures, and cathedral books and books on London, Paris, etc., are gotten up in attractive form.

CIVIC HOUSEKEEPING ABROAD.

Municipal Pride and Social Service in France, Scotland and England.

"French boys never play," said Mrs. W. J. Tolman, before the Village Improvement Society, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, last night. "I have been in Paris many times, and I never yet saw a boy playing on the streets. I never saw one playing anywhere except the little ball-tossing in the houses in the park. Boys do not seem to play in France after they get old enough to leave their nurses' care. You never see big boys playing football or baseball or things like that, as you do in our parks. The most strenuous game I ever saw in Paris was little boys kicking about a toy football or some top, hoops or playing tag.

"French children are so guarded and hedged in their recreation. There is nothing like it in this country. They go out to the park in the care of their nurses—those immaculate French bonnets with their long, floating ribbons—and there they seem to be always walking sedately along the beautiful paths, taking their pleasure according to rule and compass.

"The Paris child is a distinctive child. He is a hardworked boy. From the day he leaves his nurse's arms he is a working boy for his profession. The educational requirements of his parents and any boy who pretends to be anything but a scholar at least two foreign languages well—German and English—and often others.

"The absence of athletics from his life is indicated by the manner of his dress, a style that would cause an American boy to commit parental or societal sin. The French boy is dressed much more rigorously than the American boy. He wears frocked and embroidered frock coats with bare legs, their knickerbockers stopping at their knees, and their short socks showing just over the tops of their shoes.

AMERICAN "GYMS" IN PARIS. The French, however, keenly alert in everything that pertains to education, are alive to the importance of athletics in the development of our boys. Gymnasium schools are now being fitted up, with courses of gymnastic training. They are to be called "American" schools, and it is quite the swell thing to attend them. In spite of the great surface differences, I believe that the general characteristics we and the French are very much alike. They are quick to decide and to act, energetic and untiring. Don't we consider those typical American qualities? In addition, they are more patriotic than we. They believe in France, with an unalterable faith; they love France with an unmanly ardor.

Mrs. Tolman's lecture at Cornwall was arranged by Mrs. Lyman Abbott, who has been one of the most interested promoters of the Village Improvement Society since its inception. Mrs. Tolman took for her theme "The City Beautiful," illustrated with stereopticon views taken for the Institute of Social Service by Dr. Tolman and herself during their European trip last summer. As she described French parks and pleasure grounds, however, she included many delightful bits of characterization of the people of the two countries.

"I am sure," she exclaimed, "that if the Italians knew what they were coming to in New-York, the awful conditions they would be obliged to live under here, they would never come to America. If you could see the light and air and sunshine in which they luxuriate in Rome, you would realize how like an inferno the New-York slums must be to them. The streets here will be massed with flowers; trailing vines drop from the little balconies at each window, masses of bright bloom make the old stone walls gay. Little arbors and roof gardens will be discovered in most unexpected places, showing the inextinguishable love of the people for flowers and brightness. And if you walk through one of those ancient houses, into the courtyard in the rear, you will see the magnificent old trees, the vines on the walls of the Roman slums.

"These houses are very old, centuries old. We went to one restaurant in the Roman Ghetto which is five hundred years old. It is in a poor quarter, but it is a fact of the aristocracy in Rome to go there, because the old characteristic Roman dishes can be found there.

"But these old houses are of stone, walls and floors, and the rooms are large—immense beds those of the New-York tenement houses. There is no such crowding as there is here. And the people simply live in the streets, in the midst of the glorious sunshine they love. Two or three times we tried to get views of interiors, only to find not a soul in the house.

BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE GARDENS. "And the streets are gay with the corsages of the women. Scarlet, blue, green and orange, they add that touch of color and picturesqueness which makes the streets of Rome so gay and so beautiful. The people are miserably poor, of course. Yet they do not need to eat as we do here. The climate does not demand it. Bread and wine, with occasional fruit and vegetables, are enough, and Italian children know how to play. Filthy, ill fed and half clad as you see them in such streets, they are playing wildly, as I never saw French children play. There are great open spaces in the parks, making light and air for all. And they have their own theatres, where the seats cost two cents, and the father sits smoking and the mother nurses the baby beside him."

Mrs. Tolman voiced the astonishment of New-Yorkers when they find beautiful private gardens in the heart of Paris and Rome.

"At the residence of Signor Cavaleri, one of the Roman nobles," she said, "one finds a high wall surrounding the house and screening all from sight. But when the street door is unlocked you find yourself in a grove of palms. Gardens of roses, geraniums, and other flowers, and those of the richer folk stand in great gardens. Mrs. Tolman visited the garden of Signor Dumas, who has a fine garden of the banker Dreyfus. The whole of one side of the house opens with glass panels upon a beautiful garden, and the weather the panels are slid back, throwing the dining room open to the garden. Pictures of these grounds and of those of other nobles, who have their parks and parks or royal grounds, with their stately avenues and splendid trees.

Mrs. Tolman found given over to a hotel or boarding house for self-supporting women in Paris. A woman's club, of which the president is Mme. Seifried, wife of a French Senator, took a large old mansion eight years ago, and cut its large apartments into small, individual bedrooms with hot and cold water, gas, electric lights in each. There is a courtyard in the center, and beyond a garden 75 by 100 feet. In this garden the women have a fine green lawn, which they may invite their men friends. Through the winter there are fountains, and the garden is a beautiful establishment, where even well-to-do women are made, forms one branch of the work, which is to provide a comfortable home within their means to working girls.

FIFTY THOUSAND CLUBWOMEN IN FRANCE. "There are 50,000 clubwomen in France," said Mrs. Tolman; "but they do not seem to join clubs so much for social reasons as American women. They seem to organize always for some definite object, as in this case."

The lecturer could not say enough of the street parking, the magnificent trees, the splendid boulevards and pleasure grounds, which since the days of Napoleon III and Baron Haussmann have made Paris the show city of the world. Parisians are so careful of their trees that they even have a "tree hospital," to which they remove trees from the streets when spraying and care will not suffice to save them. In a place they have a big tree digging machine, which excavates it to the remotest rootlet without injury, carries it off to the hospital, where it is doctored scientifically to fasten water to a question of saving a tree, which it would take years to reproduce. A trench is kept dug around each tree on public property, to facilitate watering. All this care shows how seriously Paris takes this business of creating the beauty by which it reaps its annual harvest of millions from the tourists.

"Paris is essentially a clean city," said Mrs. Tolman; "you never see garbage cans. You never see clothes hung out to dry. You never see anything but clean, orderly, beautiful, the perfection of municipal housekeeping."

SOCIAL WORK IN SCOTLAND. Over in Scotland Mrs. Tolman found a woman engaged in a very radical philanthropic reform, although she calls it business. Mrs. Carr is a wealthy and fashionable woman, who for some years has been buying up property in the poorest parts of Edinburgh. She cannot make model tenement houses of it, but she improves it greatly; puts in windows, baths and closets, and makes the houses comfortable. She rents herself, and when this task grows too big for one she enlists her women friends in the work, paying them for the labor. The women are based on the same principle. All the time, however, they are striving to teach the women and raise the standards of the tenement houses. Mrs. Carr has carried out side rooms in each house, where certain forms of settlement work are carried on; mothers' meetings,

socials, cooking classes, and so on. The rent collectors also hold their usual meetings in these rooms, where they discuss the needs and methods of the work. Mrs. Carr has not lowered rents, but she gives a good deal more for the use of the premises. Her property pays her a percentage of profit, but she is satisfied with a smaller one than the real estate owner who does not seek to combine social service with business. Mrs. Tolman believes that great fields for this sort of social service exist in the slums of New-York. Mrs. Carr has also established children's playgrounds in the worst corners of Edinburgh, vegetable quarters, where the children have swings and simple forms of apparatus, but not the beloved sand heaps of the New-York playgrounds. The damp climate and soggy soil make the sand heap impracticable.

At Dunfermline, Mr. Carnegie's birthplace, the lecture had opportunity to examine the workings of the Public House Trust. This trust was started by Earl Grey, and ramifies through villages and smaller towns throughout England and Scotland. It has not yet dared to enter the cities and compete with the saloons there, but it is to be found especially near colleges and other places where large bodies of men are employed. The trust buys saloons or "public houses" when they are for sale, or takes out new licenses. All kinds of intoxicants are sold, but the bartender receives no percentage on their sale. On the contrary, he gets a commission on all other drinks and all food sold in the place. Billiard rooms and rough clubrooms are furnished for the men in the public houses. All the profits of the business are used in providing means of recreation in the places where they are established, and the amount spent by British citizens in such places must be inferred from the fact that in little coal villages scattered within a radius of five miles of Dunfermline are a library, a bowling green, a park, a system of visiting nurses and an ambulance, all founded and supported by the profits of the Public House Trust.

The amount that goes into the pockets of the rival saloons may be calculated. The amount of the New-York playgrounds, the damp climate and Scotland impressed the travellers very forcibly and unpleasantly. Housing in Dunfermline Mrs. Tolman found even worse, in some respects, than in the New-York tenement houses. Here it is considered an evil almost insupportable that in some of the houses there is only one sunset on an east floor. In Dunfermline, a city of only 20,000 inhabitants, the poorer households must go to a hydrant in the street in the middle of the day for every drop of water, and this in a country black with coal dust.

Mrs. Tolman closed with a description of Garden City, the great scheme to build up a model factory city, wherein every worker shall have a comfortable home. The scheme was started by Howard, the English philanthropist, who started the colossal enterprise. It was inspired thereby by looking backward to the use of his own factory of land have been purchased, an hour's ride from London, for 50,000, all of which is being developed. City has among its backers some of the most influential people in the kingdom.

The pictures shown gave many charming glimpses of rural and humble life, such as usually escape the conventional camera. Fagot gatherers, making their way home in the twilight from the fields, their bundles on their heads, laborers knitting about the square of the Roman Labor Exchange, where employers go to hire men, and women knitting in the streets made one feel how much of the quaint, the picturesque and the old time still lingers in the lands across the sea.

NOT A CRIME TO MARRY. The law that a married woman shall not teach in the public schools is a "crime against womanhood." This was the vehement declaration of Dr. Waite, in the discussion of resolutions presented at the New-York Legislative League yesterday afternoon by the president, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake. The resolutions were called forth by the case of Mrs. Jennie Vandewater, a public school teacher, who has lately been brought before the Board of Education for disobeying the law that a woman shall not continue to teach after she is married.

Several of the league members regarded this case as a special one, and declared that because of Mrs. Vandewater's unusual ability in helping defective children she should be retained. Others, with Dr. Waite, thought the law was cruel in any case, and "confined the privileges of an intelligent woman." Mrs. Henry Parsons and Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell upheld the law. The resolutions adopted were:

Resolved, That we would respectfully remind the Board of Education that it nowhere appears in any section of the Criminal Code that it is a crime to be a woman who do any of our statutes enact that it is reprehensible or in violation of any law for a woman to marry; and

Resolved, That in view of these facts we protest against this attempt on the part of the Board of Education to force out of the service of the schools an admirable teacher, and a woman of all the rules of common sense, as well as an encroachment on the right of a citizen to earn a honest living and do a valuable work in the world.

Resolved, That we urge the Board of Education to continue the aforesaid teacher in her position and to pay her the salary which she has been unjustly withheld from her.

Mrs. Lowell read a paper on "The Ethics of Civil Service Reform," which was an interesting exposition of the spoils system, and of Civil Service as it would be were equal rights considered and fair play used.

BAZAAR FOR NURSES' HOME.

The board of women managers of the Hahnemann Hospital believes that comfortable accommodations for nurses are necessary, if they are to give efficient service. To help provide a nurses' home, a Christmas bazaar was arranged and held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Fifteen booths were decorated with holly, and at the tea booth American Beauties were added.

Many of the articles on sale were made and contributed by the very nurses for whom the bazaar was given. All the articles at one large booth were the work of the aged patients at the Home for Incurables—free-will offerings of these old people, who are in the hospital for an average of five years old. The booths were presided over by Mrs. Howard Carroll, president of the board of women managers for the hospital; Mrs. Samuel J. Drake, Mrs. John H. Flagler, Mrs. John W. Barrow, Mrs. Alexander Chenoweth and other members of the board.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S WORK. Washington, Dec. 2.—The State superintendents of the Anti-Saloon League in conference here devoted to-day's sessions to a discussion of methods of agitation and education along temperance lines. The Rev. F. A. Baker, of Ohio, led the discussion, and many of the delegates took part in advocating means of forwarding the movement.

FIGHT AGAINST SMOOT.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The campaign for unseating Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, has taken organized form. Prominent women, representing clubs and associations from all parts of the country, met at the Church of the Covenant this afternoon, when resolutions protesting against the retention of Mr. Smoot were adopted for transmission to the Senate. Mrs. Frederick Schott, president of the National Congress of Mothers, opened the meeting, and then gave the chair to the national vice-president, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, while she called by appointment to pay her respects to President Roosevelt.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, of New-York, made the first address, and was followed by Dr. Sarah J. Elliott, formerly of Salt Lake, who is a deaconess of the Episcopal Church, and who has made over three hundred addresses describing her experiences of life in the stronghold of the Mormon religion.

Among others who took an active part in the meeting were Mrs. Darwin R. James, of New-York, president of the International Council of Women; Mrs. A. H. Wentz, president of the Women's Republican Club of New-York; Mrs. Charles M. Thorpe, president of the New Century Club of Philadelphia; Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. Charles's Mosely Owen, of the Utah American Bureau of Information. Mrs. Owen and her husband have lived in Salt Lake City twenty years. Mrs. Owen originated the bureau of information, which is the name of an organization of anti-Mormon men and women of Utah. He said to-day that the anti-Mormon element in Utah feels that unless the fight against Senator Smoot's retention in Congress is successful a grave calamity will have befallen the country. He declared that the contest embodies far more elementary factors than did the opposition to Representative Roberts four years ago.

While the majority of the out of town clubwomen left the city after the meeting, a number will remain in Washington to lend their support when the contest is called up in the Senate.

NEW PRESIDENT OF WELLS.

Dr. Ward, a Graduate of Dartmouth and Andover, Elected. The Rev. George Morgan Ward, M. A., D. D., was elected president of Wells College, which was held at the college last week. Dr. Ward is a graduate of Dartmouth and of Andover Theological Seminary, and has done graduate work at Johns Hopkins, and recently resigned the presidency of Rollins College, at Winter Park, Fla. For several years he was secretary of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, forming a wide acquaintance in the discharge of his official duties. He comes to Wells with a large experience in educational and administrative work, and will enter upon his office some time in the spring.

The meeting of the trustees was fully attended, and was devoted mainly to the consideration of questions connected with the policy and immediate needs of the college. The condition of the library was carefully investigated, and it was found to be filled to its utmost capacity, there not being sufficient shelf room to receive the accessions of the present year. It was decided to erect a new library building as soon as funds are available, and to make some arrangement for temporary relief. The most vital question which came up for consideration was whether the college should increase its numbers. Under present conditions 119 students can be accommodated. At the opening in September a larger number of applicants had been refused than could be accepted, and the question of enlargement became a pressing one. The subject was discussed from all standpoints, and the feeling was unanimous that Wells should not become a large college. It should spend its strength in enlarging its equipment and facilities for affording the best instruction, but its members should be so limited as to give small classes, and thus secure the personal influence of the teacher to the individual student. It was decided, however, to erect a dormitory as soon as practicable, in order to relieve the present crowded accommodations, and to take the place of the private houses which are rented for students and faculty.

The new buildings, which were contributed a year ago, have been greatly delayed by the labor troubles. The gymnasium is well begun, and work upon it will be pushed during the winter. The new building for physics and chemistry will be begun in the spring, and the hall for recitations and administration will follow as soon as practicable.

The Wells College Eastern Association has recently offered a prize of \$50 for the best English essay written during the year as regular college work by any student of the two upper classes.

WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST BOARD OF EDUCATION'S TREATMENT OF MRS. VANDEWATER.

"The law that a married woman shall not teach in the public schools is a 'crime against womanhood.' This was the vehement declaration of Dr. Waite, in the discussion of resolutions presented at the New-York Legislative League yesterday afternoon by the president, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake. The resolutions were called forth by the case of Mrs. Jennie Vandewater, a public school teacher, who has lately been brought before the Board of Education for disobeying the law that a woman shall not continue to teach after she is married.

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Resolved, That in view of these facts we protest against this attempt on the part of the Board of Education to force out of the service of the schools an admirable teacher, and a woman of all the rules of common sense, as well as an encroachment on the right of a citizen to earn a honest living and do a valuable work in the world.

Resolved, That we urge the Board of Education to continue the aforesaid teacher in her position and to pay her the salary which she has been unjustly withheld from her.

Mrs. Lowell read a paper on "The Ethics of Civil Service Reform," which was an interesting exposition of the spoils system, and of Civil Service as it would be were equal rights considered and fair play used.

BAZAAR FOR NURSES' HOME.

The board of women managers of the Hahnemann Hospital believes that comfortable accommodations for nurses are necessary, if they are to give efficient service. To help provide a nurses' home, a Christmas bazaar was arranged and held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Fifteen booths were decorated with holly, and at the tea booth American Beauties were added.

Many of the articles on sale were made and contributed by the very nurses for whom the bazaar was given. All the articles at one large booth were the work of the aged patients at the Home for Incurables—free-will offerings of these old people, who are in the hospital for an average of five years old. The booths were presided over by Mrs. Howard Carroll, president of the board of women managers for the hospital; Mrs. Samuel J. Drake, Mrs. John H. Flagler, Mrs. John W. Barrow, Mrs. Alexander Chenoweth and other members of the board.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S WORK. Washington, Dec. 2.—The State superintendents of the Anti-Saloon League in conference here devoted to-day's sessions to a discussion of methods of agitation and education along temperance lines. The Rev. F. A. Baker, of Ohio, led the discussion, and many of the delegates took part in advocating means of forwarding the movement.

FIGHT AGAINST SMOOT.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The campaign for unseating Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, has taken organized form. Prominent women, representing clubs and associations from all parts of the country, met at the Church of the Covenant this afternoon, when resolutions protesting against the retention of Mr. Smoot were adopted for transmission to the Senate. Mrs. Frederick Schott, president of the National Congress of Mothers, opened the meeting, and then gave the chair to the national vice-president, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, while she called by appointment to pay her respects to President Roosevelt.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, of New-York, made the first address, and was followed by Dr. Sarah J. Elliott, formerly of Salt Lake, who is a deaconess of the Episcopal Church, and who has made over three hundred addresses describing her experiences of life in the stronghold of the Mormon religion.

Among others who took an active part in the meeting were Mrs. Darwin R. James, of New-York, president of the International Council of Women; Mrs. A. H. Wentz, president of the Women's Republican Club of New-York; Mrs. Charles M. Thorpe, president of the New Century Club of Philadelphia; Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. Charles's Mosely Owen, of the Utah American Bureau of Information. Mrs. Owen and her husband have lived in Salt Lake City twenty years. Mrs. Owen originated the bureau of information, which is the name of an organization of anti-Mormon men and women of Utah. He said to-day that the anti-Mormon element in Utah feels that unless the fight against Senator Smoot's retention in Congress is successful a grave calamity will have befallen the country. He declared that the contest embodies far more elementary factors than did the opposition to Representative Roberts four years ago.

While the majority of the out of town clubwomen left the city after the meeting, a number will remain in Washington to lend their support when the contest is called up in the Senate.

NEW PRESIDENT OF WELLS.

Dr. Ward, a Graduate of Dartmouth and Andover, Elected. The Rev. George Morgan Ward, M. A., D. D., was elected president of Wells College, which was held at the college last week. Dr. Ward is a graduate of Dartmouth and of Andover Theological Seminary, and has done graduate work at Johns Hopkins, and recently resigned the presidency of Rollins College, at Winter Park, Fla. For several years he was secretary of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, forming a wide acquaintance in the discharge of his official duties. He comes to Wells with a large experience in educational and administrative work, and will enter upon his office some time in the spring.

The meeting of the trustees was fully attended, and was devoted mainly to the consideration of questions connected with the policy and immediate needs of the college. The condition of the library was carefully investigated, and it was found to be filled to its utmost capacity, there not being sufficient shelf room to receive the accessions of the present year. It was decided to erect a new library building as soon as funds are available, and to make some arrangement for temporary relief. The most vital question which came up for consideration was whether the college should increase its numbers. Under present conditions 119 students can be accommodated. At the opening in September a larger number of applicants had been refused than could be accepted, and the question of enlargement became a pressing one. The subject was discussed from all standpoints, and the feeling was unanimous that Wells should not become a large college. It should spend its strength in enlarging its equipment and facilities for affording the best instruction, but its members should be so limited as to give small classes, and thus secure the personal influence