OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

YOUNG WOMEN'S HOME.

Ladies' Christian Union Needs About $50,000 to Build One.

The Ladies' Christian Union, which already has three boarding houses for young women in the city, has decided that it must have another one. It frequently has to turn its parlors and corridors into bedrooms for transients, and sixty applications for permanent rooms have been refused during the year. Accordingly, a committee has been appointed to raise funds either for an addition to the Young Women's Home, at No. 49 East 9th-st., or for an entirely new building. Either plan will involve an outlay of $60,000, and of this amount the society already has $13,000 on hand.

Mrs. Joseph Milbank, No. 27 East 39th-st., is treasurer of the building committee, and in presenting her report to the annual meeting of the union at the Young Women's Home yesterday morning she expressed the hope that the desired addition would be secured during the coming year. The regular treasurer, Mrs. William A. Cauldwell, reported that the mortgage of $8,000 on the Young Women's Home had been paid off during the year, and that the society was entirely free from debt.

Mrs. Milbank presided, in the absence of the president, Mrs. Henry D. Tiffany, who is ill, and at the conclusion of the business the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, addressed the meeting. Dr. Tupper said that creeds were valued in these days only when they were translated into deeds, and that the world was hungering for manifestations, not of power or of learning, but of heart. In illustration of this point he told the following curious little story:

"I had given some pennies to a group of children on the street," said Dr. Tupper, "when one of them came running after me and said, 'Say, mister, I want you to drive me when I am dead.' Amazed at the extraordinary wish, I said, 'Why, child, what is your name?' 'Jennie,' she answered. 'Well, Jennie, why do you want me to drive you when you are dead?' She looked at my silk hat and asked, 'Ain't you a hearse man?' She had taken me for an undertaker, and she was willing to commit her dead body to my hands, because she thought I had a heart."

The Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge opened the meeting with prayer, and Mrs. Douglas Stewart sang several Scotch ballads. The following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. Henry D. Tiffany; vice-presidents, Mrs. Joseph Milbank and Mrs. George W. Collard; treasurer, Mrs. William A. Cauldwell; assistant treasurer, Miss Alice R. Wilson; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry Bowers; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William Walton Clark.

Luncheon was served at the meeting, and most of the flowers with which the house had been decorated were sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ITEMS OF NEWS INTEREST.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has received a message by cable from Bishop Warne of India begging for more missionaries. Since the opening of the general office in December Miss Palachios has gone to Mexico City, Miss Loper to India, Miss Marsh to Montevideo, South America; Miss Llewellyn has returned to her position as assistant principal of the college at Rome, and Dr. Martha Sheldon has started for her field in North India on the borders of Tibet.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Lenox Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Mary Kennedy, president, gives a reception to the pastors of Harlem at the new church, 141st-st. and St. Nicholas-ave., on Tuesday evening. This society has raised $1,100 toward the cost of the building, a larger amount than that contributed by any other one society of the church. The Women's Missionary Society of this church is a strong and active organization, while the younger women through their branch of the King's Daughters minister to the sick and destitute. These societies all expect to take on new life with the new building. Miss Sarah A. Kibbie, who has been for six years church visitor, makes on an average 150 calls monthly. "We are greatly indebted to the work of the women of this church," says the pastor, the Rev. T. W. Smith; "I cannot say enough in appreciation of their labors."

Mrs. Ballington Booth will address a special meeting of women art students at No. 211 West 56th-st. on Tuesday, at 5:15 o'clock, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association of New-York and New-Jersey, affiliated with the American committee.

The mid-year exhibition of work done by members of classes in stenography and typewriting, dressmaking, millinery, cooking and art at the Harlem Y. W. C. A., 72-74 West 124th-st., will be held Thursday evening and Friday afternoon and evening. The Mandolin and Guitar Club, under the direction of W. J. Kitchener, will give a concert on Friday evening. The programme, in part, will be as follows: "The Frost King," "Whip and Spur," "Pepaeta," "Mill in the Forest" and "Cuban Serenade." The club will be assisted by Miss Olive Hobbs and Miss Florence MacDonald. Both exhibition and concert are free, and the public is cordially invited. The standards in all classes are being continually raised, and the teachers are always glad to have strangers inspect the work. During the week beginning January 29 new classes will be formed in all subjects.

At the Ethical Culture School, Central Park West and 63d-st., there will be an exhibition of artistic metal work by American craftsmen from January 29 to February 10.

The Mothers' Club, of which Mrs. Warren J. English is president, held its annual meeting on Wednesday last at the home of Mrs. English, 7th-ave. and 29th-st. Dr. Goodell, of Calvary Church, 4th-ave., made an address on "Mother's Influence." After the meeting refreshments were served. Among the hostesses were Mrs. E. B. Fitland, Mrs. W. C. Owen, Mrs. Herbert Hutchings, Mrs. A. V. Wilson, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. James Stewart and Mrs. Richard MacKay. This club meets informally on the first and third Mondays in the month to sew for poor children.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary a progressive euchre will be held at the Harlem Casino on Monday, January 29, at 2 p. m. This is the third of the series which will be given each month this winter. They are well attended and most enjoyable.

The first of a series of six readings from Tennyson by the Rev. Wallace MacMullen, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was given last evening at the home of Mrs. George Barker Hodgman, No. 507 West 75th-st., the subject being "Tennyson's Place as a Literary Artist." The readings are given by invitation of the Young People's Association of the church for their social and educational value.

Sofa cushions made of shaded silk are pretty, especially if they have full ruffles put on in scallops.

A writer on the care of the eyes says that one should not read or tax them when tired or hungry.

Scraps of Neufchatel or other cream cheese may be made useful by mixing them with butter and milk or a little cream. This should be spread on thin, waferlike crackers, made into sandwiches and served with salad.

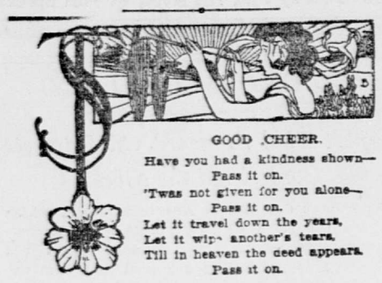
A mother with rigorous theories, yet kind hearted withal, says that when children are ill or convalescent she leaves them alone a good deal and never pets or amuses them. In her case this has worked like a charm, as her children are never indisposed longer than they can help, and never exaggerate their tales of ill health as is apt to be the case with children who have indulgent mothers.

A children's exchange is a novel expedient devised by two mothers, who do not keep nurses but who like to have an afternoon off once in a while. One afternoon a week all the children stay with one mother.

The boiling of clothes has been abandoned by many up to date housewives, who believe that modern soaps and washing machines have made this time honored process superfluous. Yet there are others who still hold to the idea that there is nothing like sterilizing clothes to make them sweet and clean. This method, therefore, will appeal to the latter as excellent: Early in the morning put a pailful of water in the boiler, shave three-quarters of a bar of good soap, and mix with two tablespoonfuls of kerosene oil. When the soap is partly melted, fill the boiler two-thirds full of water and put in the least soiled pieces, without rubbing them. Stir them well and boil twenty minutes. At the end of that time lift them out and put in the remaining white clothes, after rubbing any piece that is badly stained. Boil them as the others were boiled.

This method was first tried by a Tribune subscriber, and has been found an excellent and easy way of doing this tedious but necessary work.

It seems odd that most women choose Monday as washday, when Tuesday is preferable, from the fact that it gives the housewife a whole day to sort out the laundry, to remove stains that would become set in washing and to mend and darn any rents and holes in linen and stockings.



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.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Life is sweetened when it helps other life. The selfish man is shortsighted. He robs himself when he denies the grace of human helpfulness to others. That man is best to himself who is good to his fellow men. The life that is ordered on the principle of goodness to all men is sure to flourish in satisfaction and to be as the seed that was scattered into the good ground and that brought forth an hundredfold.—(Epworth Herald.

FOR CONSUMPTIVE HOME.

An officer of the T. S. S. has added to her previous contribution the sum of $20 for the Sunshine Consumptive Home at Narcoossee, Fla. The towels and face cloths contributed by Mrs. F. B. Walker, of New-Haven, Conn., reached the office in time to be placed in the T. S. S. box which left the office on Thursday by way of the Clyde Line.

WHERE NEEDED?

"A Friend of the Cause," at Middletown, Conn., has contributed $1, to be given where most needed. John Krell gave 25 cents and A. P. $3 for "needy case."

PLEASED WITH ANSWERS.

C. R. Ballard, of Middletown Springs, Vt., writes that he has received most pleasing and appreciative acknowledgments of the bound books sent as Christmas gifts through the T. S. S. The one that came from Montana gave an interesting account of ranch life, while the Florida and Connecticut letters, he says, were "well worth reading and preserving."

REPLY.

V. N.: The magazines should be addressed to Mrs. Emma S. Bromley, Clark's Falls, Conn., who is president of the T. S. S. branch.

SUNSHINE FOR AFRICA.

President of the T. S. S.: I would like to let the Sunshine members who are interested in the noble work of Miss Mary A. Sharp, of Africa, know that the women of the Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church, Elmira, are preparing a barrel to be sent February 1, and if any one has it in mind or heart to contribute anything in the way of lightweight clothing or whatever is useful in a family of twenty-seven children we shall be most happy to receive it. Yours in sunshine,

S. KATE PAYNE.

Those who help in filling the barrel for Africa will please forward the articles direct to Miss Payne, No. 502 Baldwin-st., Elmira, N. Y.

WANTS.

A boy in Rhode Island, twelve years old, writes to the office of his need of clothing and shoes. He says: "My shoes are worn out and my waists are in rags. Papa is not able to earn very much in the winter, and there is nothing left to buy clothes with. I wear a No. 4½ shoe." One who does much fancy work for the T. S. S. would like to receive some black wools, Germantown, heavy Saxony or single zephyr.

DEATH OF CHARLES CONRAD.

After sixteen years of suffering Charles Conrad, a patient in the incurable ward of the Episcopal Hospital, has passed beyond all physical pain. As one doctor expressed it: "His poor, tired heart just stopped beating." He was known as "the king of shut-ins," having been helpless from that rare disease, hardening of the joints, since he was twenty-one years old. Despite all his afflictions he was more cheerful and optimistic than most people who enjoy perfect health.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

A generous contribution of clothing for girls, shoes, stockings, etc., has been received from Harrison, N. Y.; fancy work materials, from M. E. Fitch; four pairs of new stockings, from L. M. S.; a box of new mittens, from "A well wisher of the Tribune Sunshine Society," in response to a request; a box of fancy articles, wools, etc., from Newburg, N. Y.; scrap pictures, from Brooklyn; silk and velvets, from E. G. Ellis; silk pieces and gloves, without a name; a pink fascinator and articles of use for a consumptive, from Miss Agnes Keily; embroidery silks, from Miss L.; a box of clothing by express, without a name, and cancelled stamps, from John Krell.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

This fancy blouse is made of pale blue radium silk combined with lace and is joined to a full skirt, the shirring at the waist line giving a girdle effect and suggesting the princesse idea, but it can be utilized with any skirt that may be preferred, and is adapted alike to the costume and to separate wear.

NO. 5,256—TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF MISSES' FANCY BLOUSE FOR 10 CENTS.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is four and one-quarter yards 21, three and five-eighths yards; 27, or two and one-quarter yards 44 inches wide, with seven-eighths yard of all-over lace.

The pattern 5,256 is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

The pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give pattern number and age 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.

COMBINING the Hardman Piano and Piano-Player has produced the Hardman Autotone Piano. This is the best instrument of its kind in the world.

This company also controls:

The Harrington Autotone Piano
The Harrington Piano

Reasonable Prices.
Moderate Monthly Payments.

Hardman, Peck & Co.,
Fifth Ave. & 19th St., New York.
524 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TELLING STORIES TO CHILDREN.

English Woman Finds American Youngster Is Easily Bored.

"And the Aged Seal placed his flipper on Father Neptune's arm and said, with tears in his voice, 'Don't, don't, whatever you do, adopt a live boy.'

"'And why not?' asked Father Neptune, sharply.

"'They're horrid—that's why,' returned the Aged Seal.

"'But I want to add one to my collection of live animals,' explained Father Neptune. 'I must have a human boy to see what the creature is like.'"

At that all the little boys on the sofa in Mrs. Henry H. Landon's library, at No. 19 East 53d-st., began to snicker. And the mothers and nurses who were sitting around began to smile with the children. And the sight of so many beaming faces set Miss Edith Roberts, who was telling the story, to smiling, so, all in all, it was a happy company.

Miss Roberts, who is an English girl, and makes a specialty of entertaining children, told them how Father Neptune changed himself into a shellfish and how in that disguise was caught by a couple of boys and put into a tin pail. That was enough boy for him, as he confessed to the Aged Seal and the Eldest Mermaid the moment he got home.

She told them the story of the Japanese Rip Van Winkle, who followed the lovely princess of the sea down, down to the city of coral and gold, where the fishes have silver fins and the walters wait with their golden tails. And she wound up with the story of the Three Sillies, which made the little boys and girls in the front row laugh louder than ever, although they had heard it all before.

Miss Roberts believes a good story will bear repeating.

"Oh, these American children!" she sighed, when the music and the story telling were over. They know so much and they are so bright. In England girls of eighteen and nineteen will sit and listen with interest to stories which sometimes bore the American child ten years their junior. These story telling entertainments are extremely popular there, and drawing rooms are packed with children to hear them. In New-York I find it difficult to get the children out, these little tots already have so many engagements."

Miss Roberts thinks young America responsive—"when it likes a thing"—but easily bored and hard to move when it is bored. Allusions, colloquialisms, even articles of common use that are familiar to the English child are foreign to the American, she finds, and have constantly to be altered to suit the American idiom, as the "prawn," for instance, a word which causes the little Yankee to stare blankly, while its English cousin instantly identifies it as the shrimplike fish it had for its "tea" the night before.

Miss Roberts does not believe in trying series of entertainments on the American child, so she is going in for the birthday party and other isolated child festivity.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Correspondent Scoffs at Alleged Truth of Semi-Official Statements.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Many of your readers must have seen with amazement in yesterday's dispatches the "semi-official" communication from the Russian government declaring that the late massacres of Armenians in the Caucasus were a repetition of the Armenian massacres which took place some years ago in Turkey, and that in both cases the fault lay with the Armenians themselves, who incited the Mahometans to massacre them.

The author of that communication credits the American public with too short a memory. We have not forgotten that the Armenian massacres in Turkey were proved by overwhelming evidence to have been deliberately planned and directed by the Turkish government. Let us see whether there is reason to think that these later massacres in Russian Armenia also took place with government complicity.

At the time of the Kishineff massacre, nothing made a worse impression on the American public than the fact that the leading Kishineff newspaper, published under government censorship, had been allowed to go on for weeks openly inciting the Christians to slaughter the Jews; and that, after the massacre, the paper received a large money subsidy from the government. In the same way, for months before these late massacres of the Armenians by the Tartars, the leading Tartar newspaper in the Caucasus, published under government censorship, had been openly inciting the Tartars to massacre the Armenians. Proclamations headed "Slaughter the Armenians!" were scattered around the streets. Meanwhile the police and soldiers went about carefully disarming the Armenians, while allowing the Tartars to retain their arms, and in some cases even distributing weapons to them. When the massacres broke out the government officials, the soldiers and the police stood by and looked on without lifting a hand to protect the victims.

In the censored dispatches the disturbances were ascribed to racial feuds between the Tartars and Armenians, or to economic troubles between employers and workmen; and it was declared that the local government had not troops enough to keep order. The respectable citizens of Baku, where the greatest slaughter took place, have been getting together and expressing their opinion as to the cause of the massacres. The lawyers passed the following resolution:

"The Bar of Baku, having assembled for the purpose of investigating the terrible events of the last few weeks, have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the massacres were not the result of any national or religious animosity between the Armenians and Tartars, nor of an economic antagonism. They were caused exclusively by the manifest inaction of the civil and military authorities, before whose eyes, during four days, murder, plunder and incendiarism took place, whole families being burned alive."

The twentieth congress of the Naphtha Works Owners passed a resolution giving a similar description of the inaction of the authorities.

The Baku Stock Exchange, in its resolution, said in part:

"During four days the massacre of peaceful citizens and the sacking and burning of dwelling houses went on steadily before the eyes of the authorities, who remained absolutely indifferent and took not the slightest measure to restrain the comparatively insignificant crowd of disorderly roughs. . . . The Baku Stock Exchange considers it necessary to declare that all these events could have been prevented by the local authorities. It is the unanimous and deep conviction of the whole stock exchange that those massacres were not caused by any race or religious or class animosity. They would not have taken place had there been no exterior incitement from sources authoritative in the eyes of the ignorant mass of the population."

The engineering managers of the Bibieybat oil works adopted unanimously, at a meeting attended by 2,500 persons, a resolution declaring in part:

"We, the managers and technical engineers of the Bibieybat Naphtha Works, after many years' contact with our workmen, express our perfectly definite conviction that the onslaught in Baku can in no way be explained by any racial animosity. Many years of acquaintance with the Tartars and Armenians have led us to the conclusion that there is no particular animosity between them. The four days' massacre, originating in a trifling incident, assumed the form of a terrible catastrophe, owing undoubtedly to exterior influence. The responsibility for the wholesale murder, not only of grown men, but of women and children, falls exclusively on the authorities, who took absolutely no steps in the direction of stopping the massacres while they were still merely sporadic. Murdering, sacking and burning were openly carried on for four days before the eyes of the military and police, and the troops not only did not use the arms which on other occasions they have so often and so implacably used against unarmed crowds, but they did not even make any attempt to arrest or disarm any of the murderers. We are perfectly sure that the quantity of troops in Baku was quite sufficient to have stopped the catastrophe in time."

The experience of other cities was the same. Encouraged by impunity, is it any wonder that the Tartar mob ended by going further than the government intended and burning the oil works?

The audacious hypocrisy of this attempt to lay the blame of the atrocities on the victims shows how much reliance is to be placed on "semi-official" communications from Russian bureaucratic sources.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, January 19.

RIGID ECONOMY FOR NAVY.—The indications are all in favor of the further reduction of the naval estimates in the House Naval Committee in its revision of the departmental recommendations used as the basis for the annual naval appropriation act. It was hoped by those in charge of public works at navy yards and stations that Congress would be more liberal this year than usual. Last year the appropriation for naval increase amounted to $49,000,000, while that for public improvement, such as the equipment of naval repair plants, was $2,500,000. This is not considered a fair proportion, and it has been maintained that with the increase in the navy and the larger volume of work which must be performed at naval stations there should be a more adequate provision for improvements of the yards, ships, and a betterment of the working facilities. In the present week the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has been before the House Naval Committee on four successive days, and he will appear again on Monday. It was evident during the hearings that the committee was disposed to reduce at every turn the bureau estimates for yard improvements, and it will not be surprising to the Navy Department authorities if they find their recommendations materially reduced.

CARE FOR SOLDIERS' STOMACHS.—The Commissary General of the army, General H. G. Sharpe, has decided to establish two additional schools for bakers and cooks. One of these will be at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and the other at the Presidio, at San Francisco. So much success has followed the operation of similar schools at Fort Riley, Kansas, attended by the enlisted men and by company commanders, that General Sharpe realizes that the increased facilities of instruction in cooking and baking in a practical way will be of decided advantage to the army. He is a firm believer in the influence upon the military efficiency of proper preparation of food for soldiers in the field. Hitherto little or no attention has been paid to the subject, and it is thought that familiarity with such work on the part of those employed to do the cooking and baking, as well as on the part of the officers in command of companies, batteries and troops, will be quite as important in its way as any other training for military duty. General Sharpe is also anxious to have established a series of prizes which will be given to those who make the best records at the schools of cooks and bakers. At the end of each term, the class will be examined practically and theoretically, and those who stand at the head will receive prizes, he hopes. It is estimated that $900 a year would furnish the compensation regarded as desirable to award for the demonstration of skill in this direction.

NAVY YARD RIVALRY.—Considerable interest attaches to the destination of the Olympia, which is the flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford. That officer is desirous of bringing the ship to the New-York Navy Yard when it shall come home. The vessel will probably arrive at a home port within the next week, and will be extensively overhauled and repaired. The vessel will be placed out of commission, being succeeded as flagship of the squadron in Dominican waters by the Minneapolis, according to present plans. Much work is to be done on board the Olympia, and it is expected, according to the reports made by Rear Admiral Bradford, that the vessel will be laid up at a navy yard for a long time. It is important, therefore, to the employes of the yard at Brooklyn that Rear Admiral Bradford's recommendations be approved by the Navy Department. Some of Secretary Bonaparte's advisers, however, believe the ship should be repaired at the Norfolk Navy Yard. This recommendation was originally based on the fact that the Olympia would be kept in commission, and that for hygienic reasons it would be well, in view of the long service of the crew in the tropics, not to bring the ship too far north. Now that the vessel is to be placed out of commission this objection may be removed.

ARMY QUARTERS INADEQUATE.—General F. S. Dodge, paymaster general of the army, is anxious to have the approval of Congress for his application for increasing the commutation of quarters. He purposes to give a second lieutenant one room, with an additional room for each successive grade. This will have the effect of allowing the lieutenant general $120 a month. This allowance applies to officers mostly on duty in large cities where it is found impossible to obtain quarters within the allowance authorized. In the case of General Chaffee, for instance, he has been paying $75 a month in addition to his authorized commutation. This allowance was established many years ago before the city rentals had reached their present proportions, and General Dodge has been agitating the question of increase for several years. He first introduced the subject in 1901, when he was chief paymaster at Governor's Island. At a recent hearing before the House Military Committee he urged on members the justice of this increase.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM H. MONCRIEF, assistant surgeon, from San Francisco to Fort McPherson.

Captain WILLIAM D. DAVIS, 17th Infantry, to Hot Springs.

Captain PHILIP M. WALKER, 17th Infantry, from Washington Barracks to Governor's Island.

First Lieutenant WINSTON PILCHER, 5th Cavalry, having been found by retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

Second Lieutenant SAMUEL W. ROBERTSON, 15th Cavalry, to Hot Springs.

Captain CHARLES A. BENNETT, Artillery Corps, before board at Presidio of San Francisco; examination for promotion.

NAVY.

Ensign C. E. LANDRAM, to the Iowa.

Civil Engineer F. T. CHAMBERS, detached Navy Department; continue present duties.

(By cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, Asiatic fleet, Manila, January 18.)

Medical Inspector H. G. BEYER, detached the Wisconsin; to the Ohio.

Surgeon G. H. BARBER, detached the Ohio; to the Wisconsin.

Surgeon J. C. THOMPSON, detached the Lawton; to the Cincinnati.

Surgeon W. H. BUCHER, detached the Cincinnati; to the Lawton.

Lieutenant J. G. CHURCH, detached the Mindoro; to the Oregon.

Ensigns C. W. EARLY and J. P. LANNON, detached the Raleigh; to the Oregon.

Midshipman J. W. HAYWARD, detached Mindoro; to the Pampanga.

Midshipmen R. B. COFFEY and B. G. OBERLIN, detached the Oregon; to the Raleigh.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain LEOF M. HARDING, detached marine barracks, naval training station, San Francisco, to command marine barracks, Sitka.

Captain CARL GAMBORG-ANDRESEN, detached marine barracks, Sitka, to charge recruiting district, Chicago.

First Lieutenant CLARENCE S. OWEN, detached marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, to command marine guard, the Lancaster.

Captain WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD, detached the Lancaster, to command detachment of marines, for duty in Philippines.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported at the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

Jan. 18—The Nashville, at Sanchez; the Brooklyn, the Galveston, the Tacoma and the Chattanooga, at Tangier; the Rocket, at Washington; the Vesuvius, at Boston; the Hannibal, at Newport News.

SAILED.

Jan. 18—The Don Juan de Austria, from New-York for Hampton Roads; the Lebanon, from Baltimore for Hampton Roads; the Porter, the Dupont, the Nicholson, the Rodgers and the Blakely, from St. Augustine for Port Royal; the Leonidas, from Hampton Roads for Culebra; the Abarenda, from Monte Cristi for Culebra.

Jan. 19—The Bainbridge, from Canton for Hong Kong.

SIEGE BATTERY TO CAPTURE SOLDIER.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 19.—The city took on the appearance of a siege to-night, when four companies of coast artillery and the siege battery at Fort Adams turned out with arms, horses and ammunition in response to a general alarm to capture Private Maher, a prisoner, who had escaped from the guardhouse, where he was confined for being absent without leave. Maher was caught.

VALUABLE M. M. A. STATUE BROKEN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 19.—A valuable statue from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New-York, given by Charles Starbuck to the Flower Memorial Library, of this city, was broken when it arrived here.

ORIENTAL ART GOODS SELL WELL.

There was some keen bidding among the art connoisseurs assembled in the Fifth Avenue Auction rooms yesterday, at the second day's sale of ancient Japanese and Chinese art objects belonging to Yasuke Fujita, of Kioto, Japan. A gilded bronze incense burner, only seventeen inches long, brought $30, and a censer, with an ivory cover and stand, brought $95 from A. James. For a pair of Chinese jardiniere porcelains, A. H. Caspary paid $100. A grand lacquer cabinet, with hinged doors, brought $102 50, while a Daimio wedding cabinet went for $52 50. A large bronze eagle, mounted on a bronze base and surrounded by several dragons, the whole sixty inches high, was sold for $62 50. The buyers included John La Farge, E. M. Sherwood, J. H. Klauder, R. H. Halstead, Dr. Kosmak and A. H. Caspary.

The Wanamaker Store
Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Beautiful Linen Pieces
Very Much Reduced

This is a collection of about one hundred pieces of beautifully decorated Linens, which, because they have been slightly mussed and soiled from being shown, are marked at very low new prices to clear them out quickly.

Most of the pieces are elaborately lace-trimmed, others are hand-embroidered and in openwork effects—pieces, in short, that possess artistic value that housekeepers who love beautiful things will not be slow to appreciate, particularly at these reduced prices:

Square Cover, with Cluny lace and Berlin drawnwork in panels; 24 inches. Formerly $28.50, now $15.

Round Centerpiece, 24 inches, Arabian lace edge, with Berlin drawnwork. Formerly $9, now $5.75.

Round Centerpiece, 30 inches, with Renaissance and Italian Filet medallions, with wide lace edge. Formerly $14.50, now $10.

Square Cover, 28 inches, with Flemish lace edge; center of embroidery and drawnwork. Formerly $45, now $25.

Square Cover, 26 inches; Flemish lace edge and panels of lace and filet in center; very handsome. Formerly $50, now $35.

Square Table Cover, 45 inches, of allover filet lace with medallions of broderie anglaise. Formerly $110, now $75.

Round Cover, 90 inches, of Point de Vitellis Florentine lace and broderie anglaise. Formerly $300, now $175.

Table Scarf, 20 x 54 inches; Renaissance lace edge; medallions of filet insertion in center. Formerly $27.50, now $17.50.

Third floor.

Handsome UMBRELLAS Reduced

$15 to $30 Umbrellas at $10
$10 to $14 Umbrellas at $7.50
$7 to $9 Umbrellas at $5
$4 to $5 Umbrellas at $2.95
$3.75 Umbrellas at $2.50

A determined downpour of prices on the richest umbrellas.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas of pure, heavy silk, with every style of handle that is elegant and fine—massive, ornate, severe or exquisite. All that are left of the most successful holiday stock that ever made gift-time lucky.

Some good, enduring, well-appearing Union Taffeta Umbrellas, too, at $1.50 each, instead of $2.50.

Broadway.

Speeding the Women's Wraps

From Raincoats to Opera Wraps every smart outergarment gets this classic command: "Stand not upon the order of your going, but depart at once."

Raincoats, $9.75; worth $15 and $20

Stylish, protective, good-looking. The coming Spring styles will be practically identical and cost many dollars more.

And following that noble example:

$20 Long Coats at $10

Thirty-five newly-made, beautifully Tailored Coats, in handsome, long, tight-fitting model.

$22.50 Velour Coats at $12

Twenty-five in all; stylish blouses and hip-length coats.

$25 Coats at $13.50

Covert cloth, cheviots, tweed and kersey. All in the newest and most desirable long-coat fashion. Fifty garments.

$25 to $36 Coats at $16.50

A beautiful collection of Cheviot and Tweed Coats—about seventy-five in all.

OPERA GARMENTS—imported, sumptuous—half price; $27.50 to $120, formerly $55 to $240.

Others, of American manufacture, at $19.50, worth $25 to $50.

Just at the last moment comes word of

Forty Luxurious Plush Coats at $22

Or considerably less than the actual cost of the material—a soft, beautiful plush—by the yard. Three-quarter length, double-breasted, shawl collar, satin lined; in charming shades of gray. Superb coats at full price, which would be $50—a wonderful bargain at $22.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' $25 Eton Suits at $18.50
A Charming, New Spring Model

This is the rarest bit of good news about Young Girls' Tailored Suits that you'll read in a long time. Stylish Broadcloth Suits, in the Eton model that is again in pronounced favor—an advance model for Spring, beautifully tailored, and a regular $25 value, for

$18.50 a Suit

Colors are Alice blue, raspberry, navy blue, red and black—the most popular shades. Coats are Eton jackets, with velvet collar and cuffs, strapped with the material, and have elbow sleeves, and are satin-lined. Circular skirts, which hang very full, with strappings of cloth, thus obviating all sagging at the sides. Sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years.

We have but a limited quantity of these very attractive suits, which we can sell at this price only because we had them made up during the manufacturer's dull season.

Second floor, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BLAST LIKE CANNON.

Hurls Rock Over Houses, Injuring Man in Next Block.

Joseph McLaughlin, a laborer, was taken to the Harlem Hospital late yesterday afternoon suffering from a fractured skull, the result of being struck by a two-pound rock which had been hurled by a blast over a block of houses from a vacant lot in 96th-st. near Park-ave.

The blast exploded prematurely and shook the whole neighborhood. The flying fragments of rock spread over a radius of two blocks, and for a few seconds the air was filled with falling debris.

McLaughlin was at work in a new house in East 97th-st. when the explosion occurred, and the rock entering one of the upper windows of the house where McLaughlin was working struck him on the head. Dr. Berliner took McLaughlin to the hospital, where it was said last night he would recover.

THINKS STATE OWES HIM A LIVING.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 19.—The first suit of its kind has been brought here against the State of Massachusetts by a man who lost his job and failed to make a living when thrown on the world. He now wants damages.

CHEROKEE HEROES MAY BE REWARDED.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Jan. 19.—Mr. Wilmot, manager of the Carnegie "hero fund," has gone to Atlantic City, where he will personally investigate the Cherokee disaster, with a view to recognizing fitly the bravery of those who risked their lives to save those of others. Mr. Wilmot, it is stated, will receive every facility in his investigation of the facts.

BROWNE'S BAIL BOND FORFEITED.

Charles Browne, the government inspector who was convicted of conspiracy in connection with the Rosenthal & Cohen silk importation frauds, and sentenced to two years in Sing Sing Prison, failed to appear for sentence before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, and his bail bond of $12,500 was declared forfeited. The bondsmen were Isaac Schlesinger and Charles H. Louis.

BRIDGE TERMINAL FREE OF NUISANCE.

Insulters of Women Subdued by Police Activity—Pickpockets Also Banished.

The recent vigilance of the police in getting after insulters of women at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge has removed that nuisance for the time being. The summary arrest of a few of the offenders has had such a salutary effect on others of the same breed that not an arrest was necessary yesterday. The bridge squad, with the thirty extra men detailed to it about two months ago, is commanded by Captain William Brophy, who has served for twenty-two years on the bridge, going there as a patrolman. His squad is composed of picked men—men such as Roundsman Frank Sahulka, who used to be one of the best known of the local athletes, is a good boxer and was once a trainer at Yale.

In addition to the suppression of the pest above mentioned, the handling of the big crowds has improved materially. Another evil that the squad has now almost entirely banished is the pickpockets who had found the bridge crush a profitable harvest ground.

CHANGES IN BRIDGE MANAGEMENT.

Commissioner Stevenson of the Department of Bridges announced yesterday some changes he had made in the disposition of the engineering force, in the hope of bettering conditions on the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges.

Archibald McLean, who is now in charge of the Brooklyn Bridge, maintains his office and salary of $5,000, but is directed to take orders from Kingsley L. Martin, who is promoted from engineer in charge of the Williamsburg Bridge to be engineer in charge of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges. Mr. Martin is a son of Chief Engineer Martin, who had charge of the Brooklyn Bridge nearly twenty years.

Olaf M. Kelly, formerly assistant engineer on the Williamsburg Bridge, becomes engineer of that bridge, under Mr. Martin's supreme command.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

The first day's sale of household furniture, bric-a-brac and paintings, including a number of interesting pieces recently purchased at the Sir Henry Irving sale in London, attracted a throng of buyers yesterday to the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, No. 366 5th-ave. The sum realized was $3,163 90. The highest price was $150, paid by Dunbar Wright for an antique carved Italian walnut and velour hall bench. A. W. Crane, E. T. Cockcroft, C. Dietz, L. S. Forbes, James Graham, Samuel Haight, C. S. Hicoe, W. W. Hart, F. Jacoby, L. T. Kendall, C. Kreemer and John Kinsella were among the buyers.