For and About Women

HOMELESS WOMEN.

Many Willing to Work, but There's No Place for Them.

While the problem of the woman worker who at middle age finds herself thrust out of her position to face old age and poverty is sufficiently pathetic, what of the gentlewoman who at thirty-five or fifty, or perhaps at sixty, through some whirligig of fate, is thrown on her own resources?

The middle aged woman who has always supported herself has an equipment of brain or hand, or both, that may eventually land her in a position, if not in New York, in some city less overstocked with labor. But the woman who "has never had to work," who "has always had her own home," who has never learned to do anything well, yet at middle life walks the streets of New York vainly "looking for a job"—ah! what of her in this roaring, swirling maelstrom of a city?

NOT EVEN TEMPORARY SHELTER.

"Do you realize," said a woman who administers the charities of one of New York's millionaires, "that there is not in all New York a place where a reduced gentlewoman out of funds can go—not a home or an institution of any sort that will take her in and tide her over her crisis till she can get her feet again?

"New York is honeycombed with charities, millions are given away annually in philanthropy, mission workers overlap in the houses of the very poor, yet absolutely nothing is being done for the poor lady between thirty-five and sixty who is obliged to earn her own bread.

"Now here," and she rdn her eye down a page of the "Charities Directory," "is a home for 'indigent females'—admission fee, $200. How, I ask you, is a woman who expects to be put out on the street any day because she can't meet her rent to raise $200?

"Here is a home for 'destitute, respectable women'—admission $100, and the candidates must be the widows of missionaries. Here are church homes innumerable; but this one only accepts women of sixty-five and over, that one charges $5 a week, another has a waiting list of three years, another requires $200 admission, $50 for burial expenses and $5 for examining physician's fee.

"And so on and so on." She closed the book impatiently. "You'd think a great deal was being done to meet this class of distress, but it's all on paper.

"I heard of a new home for women, to be opened in the fall. 'Now,' I said to myself, 'we shall have something that will really touch the problem of the reduced gentlewoman struggling or stranded in New York.' I wrote, and found that from $300 to $500 down would be required, and applicants must be sixty or more!

"Of all classes of needy ones in this big city, reduced gentlewomen are the most neglected."

TRUE CASES OF DISTRESS.

Then she went on to sketch the stories of some of the poor things who drift to her in their distress, seeking a home, a friend, work, resources, counsel, hope—everything.

"There's the widow of a university professor—she's making neckties in an East Side factory for $6 a week. She is fifty-three years old. Her husband died; her family dropped off one by one. At first she tried to keep genteel, playing accompaniments or reading to invalids. Slowly she sank, sank, till now she earns her pittance in the buzz and roar of a factory, living on two meals a day, her home a hall bedroom, four flights up in a cheap tenement house.

"And there's a nice Southern woman of thirty-eight or forty who may be on the street by now, for when she came to see me the last time she owed a week's rent and had nothing to do. She writes most unusual verse, has tried cataloguing, literary work, clerical work, copying, addressing—but everything has proved to be temporary, and she has had one sickness on top of another, until now she has lost heart and is on the verge of nervous prostration. This woman can't get up of a morning before 8:30 o'clock, yet she is walking ten miles a day, looking for positions, waiting an hour here to see some one, half an hour there to present a letter, and so on. I hope I have a clerical position for her at a club, but it will be only temporary. She had a chance to go to a home in the country for a month. 'I can't go, I can't take a rest,' she cried. 'I've got to look for a job.' What will become of her?

FRAULEIN DROPS OUT.

"We had a woman of sixty come to us last spring. She was one of the most brilliant conversationalists I ever met. Her husband had had a good income, they had lived much in Europe, had never put by a cent and—well, when I saw her she was so out of clothes that her hips stood out of her old velvet gown, a last remnant of her former finery.

"Now, any one hearing this would naturally say: 'Why can't the Charity Organization Society cope with a case like that? We give the society money year after year. What is it doing for women like this?'

"The Charity Organization Society could do nothing for her. A few people got together, put up some money and sent her back to Europe, where she had friends to help her. We shipped her out of the country; it was the only thing we could do for her.

"Then there was Fräulein ——, poor old Fräulein, in her immaculate white ties, her old velvet bonnet, speckless and spotless, her only headgear summer and winter, and her shabby black. She had come to America at fifty-five on the death of the last of her patrons among the titled families of France, where she had taught her mother tongue. The best she could do was to get one temporary position after another, and she sank, sank, till she was stranded beyond description. Little, shrinking old gentlewoman that she was, she had not the necessary push to make her way with private pupils. She was known at all the Settlements, all the relief organizations, and everybody liked and respected her and everybody helped her. Kind hearted, charming women listened to her story and sent her on from one to the other.

"'Where is Fräulein now?' you ask. I don't know. She's gone; nobody knows where—vanished; dropped out. That happens oftener than you would believe. These poor things will come to you every few weeks, sometimes for periods of years, then suddenly they will stop coming, and you never see or hear anything more of them.

"One more instance to show what a plucky fight some of these women put up. Here is a girl who has always wanted to be a kindergartner. Wherever she applied they turned her down because she had had no training. Now she has just completed a two years' course at the cost of most heroic sacrifices. While she was getting her training she lived all alone in a vacant house in Elizabeth street infested with rats—a horrible experience. She got it rent free in return for keeping up the insurance, and there she did her own cooking and washing, handicapped all the time by a morphine fiend of a father.

LIVING ON RAGGED EDGE.

"Now, at thirty-five, she has her professional equipment, and what is she doing with it? The best she can get is a position to substitute in a truant school. Her pay poor and precarious, she eks out with 75 cents' worth of sewing a week for a church charity and $1.50 from a church kindergarten class. She has a tidy little home in two rooms in a model tenement house, but she finds it impossible to get any new clothes, and last night she came to me and cried, and said her employers were finding fault with her because she was so shabby.

"The fault of the reduced gentlewoman is she isn't interesting. If she were a young working girl, rich, warmhearted people would fall over themselves to help and save her; if she were an 'indigent poor,' relief agencies would overlap in their efforts to pay her rent, feed and clothe her and give her summer holidays to boot. But people who give always want to give where they can see results, and they would rather spend $100 on ten girls to bring them out of something than put it all—or any of it—on one faded, neutral, middle aged woman who keeps her trials to herself."

TELLS HOW C. O. S. WORKS.

Continuing, the charity worker quoted above, took up the way one or two organizations handle cases like these.

"This is what the Charity Organization Society does to a refined woman. First, she sits among the chronic beggars of the city waiting for her case to be probed. Then, if homeless, she is sent to one of the society's boarding houses, where she sleeps and eats with the foulest sort of women while being 'investigated.' Investigation consists in sending some young woman round to all the addresses the woman has given and hearing what any one chooses to say about her. Next it looks up her relatives and hears all they have to say about her. Most likely, considering her plight, she has no very near relatives left, so it is generally some remote relative, who, perhaps, never liked her or her family, and whose contributions to the 'investigation' will be that 'Jane had a nasty temper when she was a girl,' or that she always said 'Jane would go to the poorhouse if she bought such expensive stockings.' When it has found out all that can be said about her it begins to act, but all the women I ever knew ran away before the investigation was finished.

"A refined woman of forty years applied to me who had been locked out of her room and her trunk put out in the hall by the janitor because she owed three weeks' rent. I took her to the Young Women's Christian Association. All it could do for her was to take her in for the night, give her three meals the next day, take her name and try to find her work—and that to a homeless woman who had been walking the streets three weeks looking for a job!

WELL DRESSED, OR NO JOB.

"It is not so much lack of force that brings women to this pass as misplaced energy. They have never been trained to do anything, and here they are launched on a sea of specialists. They cannot ring people's bells and tell their story without references; they cannot get a job even as nurse or chambermaid. Where are they to get their references? From their rich friends at home, who talk over their downfall at teas and sewing circles? Who wants to employ an underfed, out-of-elbows woman of forty-five years who sits around on the benches of an employment office in a cockled, faded skirt, a soiled shirtwaist and a battered hat and tells you she has no references because she never worked anywhere before? To get a position it is absolutely necessary to be pretty and well dressed. Clothes count for more in New York than in any city in the world."

As to the remedy suggested by Mrs. Gabrielle Stewart Mulliner in The Sunday Tribune a few weeks ago, that in domestic service the reduced gentlewoman should find her refuge, the speaker said: "It is no use theorizing. There is a social stigma about domestic labor. The woman who earns her living by cooking can never be received as a social equal—she has ostracised herself. Is that a solution?

"I want some man to look at things as they are and realize the fearful extremities these women are in. If some home could be built where they could stay for a month when they were out of work and money which would also be an employment bureau for a refined class of labor it would save a world of tragedy. If I had the tongue and the pen I would stop the rich people of New York from helping the picturesque lazzaroni any more or squandering their sympathy and their sentiment on the attractive working girl. They should not shut their cheap hotels to women under thirty-five years old, as the Trowmart Inn is doing. The reduced gentlewoman is the deserving poor."

TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY

Pale is the February sky,
And brief the midday's sunny hours;
The wind swept forest seems to sigh
For the sweet time of leaves and flowers.
—Bryant.

HOW TO ADDRESS THE T. S. S.

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." All checks and money orders should be made payable to the Tribune Sunshine Society.

MONEY RECEIVED.

H. B. B., a friend in New Jersey, has sent $15 for the sick man in Arizona; Mrs. J. S. Law, $15, to be divided among three cases—the man in Arizona, the destitute family in 88th street and the aged women in 95th street; Mrs. Rockwell, of Pennsylvania, $11, of which $5 is to go to Mr. Tattlock for his birthday and $6 for two aged women; J. M. P., of Manhattan, $5 for East Side gentlewoman; A. L. S., $2 for crippled girl; I. A. R., Brooklyn, $2 for consumptive woman who needs milk and eggs; E. G. H., of Lakewood, N. J., $1, "for the ossified man, with the wish that many contribute comfort and sunshine to him and his family"; August Sorgenfrei, of Virginia, $1, for sunshine.

Not to be ministered unto, but to minister, was the aim of the divinest life ever lived among men. —Hamilton Mabie.

BRANCH REPORT.

The following excellent report of practical sunshine work has been received from the secretary of the Queen Esther branch, of New Haven.

While we are a modest branch, and do not often send a report, we are really very much alive. Just at present we are aiding twenty families, and have hard work sometimes to clothe our poor, but we try to attend to all of the people of our nationality in the city. Our Russian Jews are a sad, poor lot. We can't pass things on or aid by flowers and visits. Ours must be substantial sunshine, such as groceries, rents to pay, coal, shoes and garments, all of which we have provided extensively this winter. We have had a lot of sickness, and have contributed bandages and other surgical supplies. Seventy-five dollars was made at a whist this week, and now our young people are rehearsing for an opera, to be held on March 12 for our benefit. With cordial greetings, I am, Yours in sunshine, FLORA ADLER ULLMAN.
New Haven.

A GRATEFUL LETTER.

In a letter from the young man in Arizona who is threatened with death by consumption, he sends the following acknowledgment of the money sent to him:

"Words cannot express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the Tribune Sunshine Society for the generous ray of sunshine that has reached me and makes it possible for me to remain here longer. It makes my heart ache to think how helpless I am, and must be for some time longer; then again, tears of gladness will come to my eyes when I see how kind and good people are to me—the known and the unknown friends. May God's blessing ever remain with them all."

SOLDIERS PLEASED.

The United States Soldiers' Christian Aid Association desires to acknowledge the receipt of some thirty packages of valuable reading matter from the members of the Tribune Sunshine Society. The literature has been carefully assorted, packed and shipped to various garrisons at army posts, and has been gratefully received. Any further gifts of books or magazines will prove most acceptable, and may be sent to Major John B. Ketchum, corresponding secretary, No. 23 Park Row, New York City.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

An express box from A. G., of Elizabeth, N. J., was passed on intact, as desired, to the woman struggling to support three children; a package containing good skirts, gloves and glasses came from Flatbush; calendars from Miss Whittlesey, of Danbury, Conn.; hosiery from Miss V., of Farmington, Conn.; valentines from Grantwood (N. J.) branch; an express box of souvenir postals, Swiss novelties, Japanese favors, silk pieces, etc., from Miss Sibley, of No. 8 branch; bedroom slippers from Mrs. L. T. Guild; pictures and poems, from Mrs. M. Smith, and stationery from Eva B.

SHROVE TUESDAY SUPPER.

A hostess who will give a Shrove Tuesday pancake supper to-morrow evening has bidden her guests to come at 9 o'clock. After a little music and conversation the hostess will disappear with the women guests. Soon a merry medley of bells will be heard, and the dining room doors will be thrown open, to disclose to the men a group of picturesque maids and matrons quaintly garbed in paper caps, aprons and kerchiefs, each ringing a bell of some description.

For the centre of the table a tall, old fashioned silver syrup pitcher will be used, and at opposite corners, alternating with the candlesticks, will be large, oldtime brass dinner bells. Silver pitchers holding maple syrup and dishes of cinnamon and sugar mixed will be conspicuous among the table accessories.

A Shrove Tuesday supper is naturally not one of courses, pancakes and tiny sausages composing the chief dishes of the menu. But even a pancake supper should have its favors, which may be in the form of bells, sausages, eggs and plates of cakes.

TOILING FOR AMUSEMENT.

"Really, Madge works harder for her pleasure," said her fond mamma the other day, "than a working woman does for her maintenance. Yesterday was typical of nearly all days since her debut, in November. She lunched out with friends after a seance at the dressmaker's, then came home and dressed for Lulu's reception, where she received all the afternoon. Home again at 6 o'clock, she had her dinner served in her room, as it was too early for the family meal, and she had to be at Mrs. X.'s house by 8 o'clock, to start for the theatre. After the play Mrs. X. took all the guests to S.'s for supper and a jolly dance, from which Madge went on to Miss D.'s ball. Then there was another supper, and Madge returned with her maid (poor soul, who had been waiting in the dressing room two hours!) and reached home at 3 o'clock a. m. How she does it," continued her mamma, "puzzles me. I am quite sure I couldn't, and the girls of my day didn't. But times are different," she sighed, philosophically, as though that statement solved the problem.

This continuous round of gayety is by no means confined to the debutante set. Mrs. F., whose daughter was presented a couple of years ago, frequently during the season does not return home before 3 o'clock in the morning, but on the stroke of 8, if her overconsiderate maid fails to materialize with her tea, toast and egg, her bedside bell informs Marie of the fact. No lolling in bed and resting for Mrs. F., as one might suppose. A long walk in the avenue, which keeps her figure as youthful as her daughter's; shopping, luncheon and another round of diversion follow, to keep her on the go until the small hours again.

"Ornatus et Bonitas."
EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & CO.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
CELEBRATED HATS
For Spring,
In authoritative styles, exclusive models and superior quality, will be shown on
Saturday, February 16th.
178 Fifth Av. 181 Broadway. 567 Fifth Av.

DOTY ON YELLOW FEVER

URGES MORE CAUTION.

Does Not Believe Infected Mosquitoes Hide in Cargoes.

An address delivered last December before the American Public Health Association in the City of Mexico by Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Commissioner of this port, is attracting much interest in medical circles.

In that address Dr. Doty reviewed the work of his department at Quarantine, and dwelt particularly on his experience with infected mosquitoes. He said that although there are many vessels arriving almost daily at this port from Cuban and South American ports, where yellow fever is more or less prevalent, there has not been a "case of yellow fever removed from an incoming vessel during the last twelve or fifteen years the infection of which could not be traced to the port of departure."

"Does it not appear strange," he said, "that, if yellow fever not infrequently occurs on shipboard as a result of the presence of infected mosquitoes, some evidence of it is not presented at this port? Further evidence that infected mosquitoes are rarely found on shipboard is shown by the fact that vessels which carry many passengers are daily arriving at New York from Havana and other Cuban ports. Cases of yellow fever have occasionally been removed from them, but in no instance has the disease subsequently appeared among those who were fellow passengers or members of the crew of said vessels, and the disease in all cases has appeared within six days after leaving the infected port."

Dr. Doty intimated that he did not take seriously the theory that infected mosquitoes are concealed in vessels and their cargo and that they thereby constitute a menace to public health. He said this theory derived its support largely from the fact that outbreaks of yellow fever the origin of which is unknown infrequently appear in seaports.

For this reason Dr. Doty said that, even where cases of yellow fever have been found aboard, neither the cargo nor the vessel is subjected to investigation, unless in cases where there has been absolute proof that infected mosquitoes are present. He advocated, however, a more rigid investigation of persons coming from so-called yellow fever ports.

"Persons arriving at New York on vessels from yellow fever infected ports are subjected," he said, "to the most thorough and careful investigation. Those who do not present satisfactory evidence of immunity are removed for observation, provided the vessel has not been five days or more in transit from the last infected port, and then are only released at the expiration of the fifth day from the time of departure, if their temperatures are normal and they are otherwise well.

"Even if the vessel has been five days or more in transit and all on board are well, the thermometer is used, and those whose temperature are above 99½ degrees Fahrenheit, or those who present any symptoms of illness, are removed for observation. Neither the vessel nor its cargo is subjected to any treatment whatever. This has not been done even when yellow fever exists on shipboard, and no effort is made or would be made to destroy mosquitoes unless a vessel had been a long time in transit and there was reasonable evidence that secondary cases had occurred as a result of the presence of infected mosquitoes. Then the most careful and thorough treatment would be carried out. This condition has not yet presented itself.

"I believe that the facts do not justify us in crippling commerce and causing detention of persons by attempts to destroy presumably infected mosquitoes on vessels arriving from yellow fever infected ports unless in each instance where this treatment is proposed there is good practical evidence that infected mosquitoes are present. I further believe that a more thorough inspection should be made of all persons arriving from yellow fever infected ports to discover the presence of mild or irregular cases of the disease, which, so far as the public health is concerned, constitute one of the most dangerous factors with which we have to deal."

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

The jumper, or overwaist, has become such a general favorite that each new design is certain to find a hearty welcome. It is never prettier, however, than when worn by young girls, and here is a charming example, that is adapted alike to the separate waist and to the frock. As illustrated, the material is cashmere, trimmed with velvet banding and buttons, and the guimpe is of a simple all-over lace. But one of the great advantages of the overwaist is that it is entirely separate from the guimpe, and consequently can be worn over any

NO. 5593. TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF MISSES' JUMPER WAIST, WITH GUIMPE, FOR 10 CENTS.

waist that one may like, and can be varied in a number of ways, sometimes worn over lace, sometimes over lingerie material. Again, there is a choice allowed of the fancy or the plainer sleeves, and there is a novel and attractive girdle that completes the waist. The guimpe is a plain one, made with front and backs, while the sleeves can be shirred, as in this instance, or finished with plain bands, as liked.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is 2 yards 21, 1⅝ yards 27 or 1⅛ yards 44 inches wide, with 8 yards of banding for the waist, 2½ yards of material 18 inches wide for the guimpe.

The pattern, No. 5593, is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen and sixteen years.

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 the pattern, send an extra two-cent stamp, and it will be mailed by letter postage in sealed envelope.

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

Spring Display of Women's Costumes, Tailored Suits and Separate Skirts

A BEAUTIFUL fashion exhibition invites the women of New York and vicinity to WANAMAKER'S today. It is by far the largest and most interesting assemblage of Women's Apparel ever presented so early in the season.

Foremost in the gathering is a most charming group of Spring and Summer Costumes—copies of beautiful foreign models—in chiffons, new silks, nets and veilings, trimmed with combinations of laces, velvets and silk. Some are elegantly embroidered, with the Panniere shoulder drapery over sleeves of lace. Some are in Princess and Empire models.

The collection of Tailor-made Suits is equally fascinating. Fabrics are fresh and Spring-like. The models are distinctly original and beautifully tailored. The variety is as great as you would expect at the height of the season. Included are:

Box Coat Suits, of broadcloth, serge, checked and striped suiting, at $19.50 to $30.

English Cutaway Suits of broadcloth and suiting in checks and stripes, at $16 to $37.50.

Suits with smart hip-length, tight-fitting jackets, single and double-breasted; some with vests. Of Panama cloth, broadcloth and novelty suitings, at $21 to $45.

Nobby short Pony Coat Suits, of broadcloth, Panama cloth and suitings, at $19.50 to $45.

Suits with Eton jackets, in plain tailored and dressy styles, of cheviot, Panama cloth, plaid, striped and checked suitings, and silk-lined voiles, at $21 to $85.

Eton Suits of taffeta, $20.50 to $30. Tailored Suits of Union linen and linen; Eton and pony jackets, embroidered or trimmed with lace, at $10 to $37.50.

Box Coat Suits, in linen, at $14 to $21.

Shirt-Waist Suits, in lawn, linen and chambray, at $5 to $10.

Another feature of the exhibition is the collection of dressy and serviceable Skirts, in advance Spring models and materials—

Skirts of suitings and Panama cloth, in plaids, checks and stripes, at $4.50 to $18.75.

Skirts of white Panama cloth and serge, at $6 and $9.75.

Skirts of chiffon Panama cloth, at $5.50 to $12.75.

Skirts of unlined voile, at $10.

Skirts of silk-lined voile, $19 to $34.

Skirts of taffeta silk, $12 to $20.50.

Third floor, Stewart Building.

CONCERTS

In the Wanamaker Auditorium today at 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Mr. Arthur Depew at the Organ, Mr. P. K. Van Yorx at the Angelus, Mr. Ferdinand Himmelreich at the Piano, The Cremona Ladies' Orchestra, Jessie Baldwin Van Broekhoven, Director; Master Everett MacLochlan, Boy Soprano.

Costume Linens

This promises to be a season of enormous popularity for Linen Dress Fabrics. We have provided abundantly, and our stocks present today unusually complete assortments of fine, pure Dress Linens, in sheer, medium and heavy weights, and pure white, grass bleach, pearl white or colored linens, and they are marked at prices that escaped the recent advance. In fact, in some cases we will have to pay more for new supplies than our present selling prices:

Light weight, bleached Linen Waistings, 35 inches wide, at 29c a yard.

36-inch sheer Handkerchief Linen, at 35c, 55c and 75c a yard.

36-inch Soft finished Irish Costume Linen, medium weight, at 35c a yard.

35-inch Shrunken Linen, for waists and costumes, at 40c and 50c a yard.

36-inch Bleached Butcher's Linens, at 60c a yard, and a specially light weight, at 58c a yard.

47-inch Bleached French Costume Linens, at 75c a yard.

"Old Bleach" Linen, in heavy, medium and light weights, 36 inches wide, at 60c, 75c and 85c a yard. 45 inches wide, at 85c, 90c and $1 a yard.

Grass bleach Flemish Linen, 72 inches wide, at 65c a yard. 45 inches wide, at 45c a yard.

36-inch yarn-dyed Irish Linen, in twelve best colorings, at 35c a yard.

27-inch colored all-linen Etamine, in ten new shades, at 55c a yard.

47-inch yarn-dyed French Costume Linen, in soft finish, in a variety of good colorings, at 75c a yard.

Second floor, Stewart Building.

Imported Mourning HATS and BONNETS

A FINE showing of beautiful Black Hats from leading Parisian milliners. They are made of silk, crepe, nun's-veiling and fish net. Some have soft facings of white or white ruchings, edged with black Valenciennes lace, which make a becoming framework for the face. There are large and small hats, in various styles, suitable for all ages. $10 to $30 each.

We also have ready today some smart Mourning Hats, of unusual beauty, made in our own workrooms. All the latest styles are represented—modified toques, sailors, and various other piquant shapes, showing new wiles in Millinery and the new and quaint ideas in trimmings introduced this season. $10 to $20 each.

Millinery Salon, Third floor, Stewart Building.

Women's Silk Stockings At Half Price

Two groups of excellent Silk Stockings, in perfect qualities, selected from our regular stock and now reduced to half price in anticipation of new stocks coming:

At $1.75 a pair, worth $3.50—Pure German Silk Stockings, in white or tan, with self-embroidered fronts, in pretty designs.

At $2.50 a pair, worth $5—Of French or German pure black silk, with self or colored embroidered fronts. German pure silk in white, with self-embroidered fronts. French pure silk in tan, with self-embroidered fronts. Not all sizes in each particular pattern, but all sizes in the lot, and a broad selection to choose from.

We also have on sale today another lot of the "Seconds" of $1.50 to $2.50 qualities in Women's Silk Stockings, at $1.15 a pair. The imperfections are thick threads, which do not affect the wearing qualities at all, and cannot be noticed except on special examination. They are of plain black pure silk, in various weights, all at $1.15 a pair.

Broadway, Stewart Building.

Rich New SILKS

Just Received from Abroad

Our new Silk Store presents one of the handsomest exhibitions of silk fabrics that this store has ever displayed. There are many striking effects entirely original to the present season, many of which are exclusively shown in the Wanamaker stocks; and, of course, many of which there is only one pattern of a kind, and not likely to be duplicated.

Among the richest of these new silks are the Mousseline Bordures of graduated satin stripes and beautiful printings on white grounds. They are 63 inches wide, at $10.50 a yard.

Similarly effective are the Mousseline Bordure Filet Satins, in dark grounds, also 63 inches wide, at $5 a yard.

Other beautiful varieties include the following:

Voluptueuse Faconne Boules, 44 in. wide, in ten color combinations, at $4 a yard.

Junon Ponte Bordures in light, medium and dark colors, shown in several designs, at $5 a yard.

Shantung Bordures, in white grounds, at $3.50 a yard.

Twilled Foulard Bordures, in white grounds, at $3 a yard.

Shadow checks and graduated stripes in Voiles; light, medium and dark colors, 42 inches wide, at $2 a yard.

Chiffon Bordures Imprimes, 43 inches wide, at $2.50 a yard.

43-inch Printed Silk Gauzes, at $1.50 a yard.

44-inch Printed Marquisettes, at $2 a yard.

Calcium Broches and Broche Pekin; stripes in black and white; 43 inches wide, at $2 a yard.

Voluptueuse Faconne Anneaux, in dark ground combinations; 44 inches wide, at $4 a yard.

Voile and Marquisette Quarille, in fine hair-line barred effects and large bold solid checks in colors; 43 inches wide, at $2 a yard.

Second floor, B'way, Stewart Bldg

Superb Exhibition Of Attractive Spring Dress Goods

Most Complete Display We Have Ever Shown

And there is plenty of room in the large Dress Goods Salon to show to advantage these new fabrics, which have been pouring in for a week from Europe. The place is bright with their beauty, but an early visit is necessary to see this remarkable display in its completeness, for already some of the best patterns are going.

There are many exclusive novelties which we may find it difficult to duplicate—others we cannot duplicate. Besides the novelties there are many old favorites, but they have taken on new beauties of design and new colorings.

Embroidered All-silk and Silk-and-wool Voiles in black, at $1.50 to $3.75 a yard.

Embroidered Novelty Plaid Voiles, and with self-colored eyelet work, at $2.50 a yard.

All-silk Shadow Stripe Chiffon Voiles, at $1.75 a yard.

All-wool Shadow Check Voiles, colored and black, at $2 a yard.

English Checked and Striped Serges, at $1 to $2 a yard.

French Striped Novelty Voiles, with embroidered dots of contrasting colors, at $1.75 a yard.

Plaid and Checked Taffetas, in white-and-dark effects, at $1 a yard.

Novelty Plaid Taffetas, at $1 a yard.

Shadow Line Checked Self-colored Veilings, at 85c a yard.

All-silk Marquisettes and Chiffon Voiles, at $2 a yard.

Plaid Panama Suitings, light grounds with contrasting colors, at $1.25 a yard.

New Light-weight Cloth Suitings, in checks and plaids, 54 in. wide, at $1.75 a yard.

Melange Suitings, in self colorings and new weaves, at $1 a yard.

Shadow-check Beige Suitings, in tan and gray effects, at $1.35 a yard.

Shadow-stripe Surah Serges, mostly all colors, at $1 a yard.

English Mohair Suitings, in stripes, mixtures and gun-metal effects, at $1.25 a yard.

Imported Embroidered Batiste and Swiss Muslin Robes, at $14 to $65.

Embroidered Mercerized Batiste and Swiss Muslin, in exclusive patterns, at 50c to $2.50 a yard.

Embroidered and Fancy Chiffon Voiles, in stripes, checks and plain colors, at 65c to $1.75 a yard.

50c Silk-and-Cotton Chiffon, Pongee and Eolienne, plain and fancy weaves, at 38c a yard.

Second floor, Stewart Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Eighth to Tenth streets.

BOSTON OLD HOME WEEK.

Plans for Great Gathering of Former Massachusetts Residents.

Boston, Feb. 15.—The people of Boston are planning for a homecoming reunion next summer that is expected to exceed in interest and attendance anything of the kind that has ever taken place in a large American city. Massachusetts has a legally established "Old Home Week," beginning with the last Sunday in July of each year, and the Boston reunion will take place in that week. It will be a part of the general plan for booming the city and its attractions and advantages set on foot a few months ago by Mayor Fitzgerald, and in furtherance of which he has established an official publicity bureau. Negotiations are now in progress with the various railroads of the country to secure special excursion rates, through means of which former residents of Massachusetts, now living elsewhere, will be enabled to revisit their old homes and enjoy a three or four weeks' vacation.

According to the figures of the last census, about three hundred thousand of the sons and daughters of Massachusetts are now living outside their native state. Allowing for those who have married and raised families, the number of those who to-day can be properly regarded as of Massachusetts stock is not less than one million. Nearly two-thirds of these are living west of New England. There are 6,000 in Virginia, 3,500 in North Carolina and 3,000 in South Carolina and Georgia together; 20,000 in California, 4,000 in Washington, 2,000 in Oregon, 18,000 in Illinois, 7,500 in Ohio, 7,000 in Minnesota, about 6,000 each in Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, 4,500 in Missouri, 3,500 each in Kansas and Nebraska, and 5,000 in Indiana and North and South Dakota, 11,000 in Pennsylvania, 10,000 in New Jersey, and 45,000 in New York. There are 6,000 Massachusetts-born people in San Francisco, 2,000 in Denver, 10,000 in Chicago, 2,000 in Minneapolis, 1,800 in St. Louis, 25,000 in New York City, 1,300 in St. Paul, 5,000 in Philadelphia, 2,200 in Washington and 1,400 in Buffalo.

The details of the celebration have not yet been arranged, but they will include a military parade, literary exercises, the presence of a fleet of warships and various excursions and observances.

USED BAD LANGUAGE IN CHURCH.

Bishop Cusack Asks Magistrate to Punish Offender Severely—Sent to Workhouse.

A letter written by Bishop Thomas F. Cusack, rector of the Church of St. Stephen, in 28th street, near Third avenue, was read by Magistrate Moss, in the Yorkville court, yesterday, when John Smith, forty-two years old, who refused to tell where he lived, was arraigned. Smith was arrested in the church on Saturday night, charged with using blasphemous language and acting indecently while the church was well filled with parishioners.

Bishop Cusack asked that the magistrate punish Smith as severely as possible. The letter stated that Smith had just been released from serving a sentence of two months in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island for similar offences; that he had frequently disturbed the service, insulted and frightened women, and had been arrested more than once for the same sort of conduct.

Magistrate Moss, in sentencing Smith to the Workhouse for six months, indorsed on the papers, "A bad case," and said he regretted that his jurisdiction permitted him to sentence the man to only that term of imprisonment.

French Marble Mantels
French and Italian
Andirons Fire-Screens Etc
Wm H. JACKSON COMPANY
Union Sq. North
29 E 17th ST.