Literary News and Criticism

The Memoirs of a Useful German-American.

MEMOIRS OF GUSTAVE KOERNER, 1809-1896. Life sketches written at the suggestion of his children. Edited by Thomas J. McCormack. With portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. xv, 35; xii, 738. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press.

"Reminiscences" would perhaps have been the better word to apply to these two voluminous tomes, which certainly lack the formality of "memoirs," properly speaking. Their writer was one of those immigrants to whom his fellow citizens of this country point with justifiable pride; one of those champions of political freedom in Germany who, driven into exile, proved his metal and his country's loss by his subsequent career in the new fatherland.

Gustave Philip Koerner was born in Frankfurt-am-Main on November 20, 1809, the son of a bookseller, a man of culture, who was actively engaged in the patriotic movement that led to the German rising against Napoleon in 1813. His mother was the daughter of a bookseller and bookbinder. Koerner's reminiscences begin with a glimpse of Napoleon in Frankfurt during the armistice, but he explains carefully that this is merely hearsay. Napoleon, so he was told in later years, was pointed out to him by a servant who lifted him up in her arms, but he himself never had the slightest recollection of the incident. Educated at a local school and the local gymnasium, he went to the University of Jena in 1828 to study law, continuing his studies at Munich and finishing them at Heidelberg in June, 1832. Brought up from childhood in a liberal home atmosphere, later in the midst of the *Burchenschaft* activities of the German students of that period, it took the young lawyer less than a year to come into conflict with the reactionary government. He became deeply implicated in the abortive revolution in Frankfurt in 1833, fled to Paris, and sailed from Havre for the New World in May of that year, proceeding at once from New York to St. Louis. He spent some time on a farm in Illinois, wrote for the German press, and studied law in Lexington, Ky., being admitted to the Illinois bar in 1835.

Here begins his connection with American politics and public life. During the Presidential campaign of 1840 Koerner published a weekly Democratic paper at St. Louis, "Die Freiheitsbote," and stumped the adjoining counties for Van Buren. He went to Washington as electoral messenger in 1841, was sent to the Illinois Legislature in 1842, appointed to the State Supreme Court in the following year and elected Lieutenant Governor in 1852. The Democratic platform of 1856 decided his political allegiance and sent him on a speaking tour for the Republican cause. Two years later he presided over the Illinois Republican Convention. He worked actively for Lincoln, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion organized a German regiment, being appointed in consequence aide-de-camp to Fremont, with the rank of colonel. In March, 1862, Lincoln appointed Koerner United States Minister to Spain, which post he held until the close of the war. Thereafter Koerner continued to the end of his life to be an active, useful and prominent citizen.

These memoirs throw some interesting sidelights on the German ferment under the Metternich régime, the earlier history of the West, its manners and customs and German settlements. National politics, beginning with Andrew Jackson, receives a goodly share of attention throughout, and there are many outline sketches of the leading figures in American history during the greater part of the nineteenth century. An occasional observation on other matters gives food for thought, as where this cultured German remarks of the oldtime actors, whose art is now lauded with such regretful enthusiasm, that in his opinion they were "generally very poor performers, and overdrew their characters." Koerner's account of Grant's re-entry into the Union service at the outbreak of the Civil War differs markedly from that given by Grant himself in his "Memoirs."

Writing for his descendants, without thought of ultimate publication, Koerner does not hide his light under a bushel. He certainly is entitled to a place on the roll of our representative "German-Americans."

MISCELLANY.

Miss Alice French, otherwise "Octave Thanet," has written a new novel which has just come out under the title of "By Inheritance." A publisher's reader reports that in this book the author "earns the right to tribute as the Harriet Beecher Stowe of our generation."

We noticed the other day the delightful topical edition of "The Pickwick Papers," an edition which could hardly be improved upon. What an artist of our day can do in the humorous delineation of the scenes and characters of the famous book will be seen in another edition to be published some time this year. The artist is Mr. Cecil Aldin, who has much skill in a comic vein. He is preparing full page pictures in color as well as many black and white sketches to be inserted in the text.

M. René Doumic's book on George Sand is to be brought out soon by the Putnams. The biography has been translated into English by Miss Alys Hallard.

In the just published memoirs of Gathorne Hardy (Lord Cranbrook) there are several passages dealing with the courageous fashion in which Queen Victoria scouted the fears of her ministers that she might suffer at the hands of Fenians in the late 60's. Her letters printed there show an almost indignant refusal even to believe that her life was threatened. She beseeches her ministers not to give way to panic, and complains that their solicitude is irksome. In 1867 Cranbrook, who was then Home Secretary, had an interview with the Queen, who was, he wrote, "very gracious and cheerful. She spoke of Fenians, more care in detectives, Oxford (the potboy who shot her), and the attacks on her, dwelling most on the blow on her head, the mark of which, she said, remained for ten years. Firearms she had not minded, as if they missed there was nothing to trouble you, and a moving carriage prevented a good aim."

An absurd report that certain vessels had sailed from New York with the design of abducting the Queen from Osborne did not disturb her, though it worried her attendants. General Grey reported to the Secretary that her majesty took what he said to her on the subject without anger, but was evidently indisposed to hear a word about it. "She said that every precaution had been taken about the grounds, that she never went outside them after dark, and that if I tried to prevent her going out I should make her ill." She herself wrote soon after to Cranbrook:

> While the Queen will submit to being almost a state prisoner, which to herself is more dreadful than to any of her subjects, who do not know what the irksomeness of constant gêne, and being constantly watched and surrounded is, she must have it clearly understood that she cannot continue these great precautions for very long. The Queen is anything but foolhardy—quite the reverse—but she does value her quiet liberty as much, and far more for standing on such a pinnacle of lonely grandeur, as any of her subjects.

A contributor to "The Dial," of Chicago, quotes Mr. Howells's statement of twenty years ago that "the art of fiction has, in fact, become a finer art than it was with Dickens and Thackeray. We could not suffer the confidential attitude of the latter nor the mannerism of the former any more than we could endure the prolixity of Richardson or the coarseness of Fielding," and then "The Dial" contributor adds this interesting comment:

> It seems fair to urge that we do suffer the confidential attitude of, let us say, Mr. DeMorgan, and the mannerism of Sir [sic] George Meredith without feeling that we are going critically very far wrong. And we can without much difficulty fancy some critic a score of years hence wondering how it was that much popular fiction of the period about 1900 could have been taken for serious literature, in view of its lacklustre manner, its photographic hardness of line, its preoccupation with trivalities.

Well, well!

Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick, the American writer, whose novel, "A Fountain Sealed," won cordial admiration, is bringing out a new story, a psychological study, entitled "Franklin Kane." The name on the title page is, we believe, "Sedgwick," but Miss Sedgwick has lately become the wife of the author, Basil de Selincourt.

"With a Rifle in Two Americas," the hunting book which Mr. Hesketh Prichard, author of the "Don Q" stories, is about to publish, has no record of adventures in the United States. It describes various expeditions in Newfoundland, Canada, Labrador and Patagonia.

There is a vivid little description of Jenny Lind's singing in Mr. Richard Hoffman's chapter of reminiscences in the April "Scribner": "One of the most haunting things to me was her singing of Taubert's bird song—'I know not why I am singing.' Her shake was the finest I ever heard, so close and even as to be altogether perfect. Her voice, which she said herself was naturally stiff and stubborn, she had educated and practised into such a degree of perfection that her roulades and cadenzas were unparelleled in their execution. In her sacred songs she rose to the sublime, and on one occasion as she finished singing the aria 'I Know That My Redeemer Liveth' I recollect that Daniel Webster, who was seated in the centre of the balcony, rose from his seat and made her a profound bow. Her rapt expression of face and never-ending volume of voice made her appear like some inspired seraph delivering a divine message."

A splendid gift has been made to the French nation in the shape of the "Castle of Despond" in the Toulousain country. Over a window in one of the inner courtyards, says the London "Telegraph," is sculptured in the stone a head above the motto "Plus d'espoir," these being the last words of Rose de Martial, whose unhappy story has often been sung by French poets:

> She was the daughter of the House of Martial, to whom the castle belonged, and she was courted by the Lord of Castelnat, whose manor she could see from her window. But, although she was beautiful and tender-hearted, the lord jilted her, and she fell into a melancholy. She sat every day at the window, whence she could see the fickle Lord of Castelnat's manor. One morning he passed by in the valley below. She sang to him, but he never looked up. "Plus d'espoir," she cried, and threw herself out of the window on to the flags below, where she was killed. The manor of Martial was known thenceforward as the Castle of Despond. The fine building was falling to ruins when M. Fenaille bought it, and he had it completely and skilfully restored before making a gift of it to the nation.

The recollections of Lord Broughton (John Cam Hobhouse) given to the world not long ago have aroused so much interest that his daughter is publishing another instalment of his reminiscences, bringing them down to 1832. The forthcoming two volumes are full of anecdotes of celebrities. Many pages are given to an account of the last days of Byron, of the transfer of his body from Missolonghi and of the funeral.

IN ARMY AND NAVY

Hill Court Martial Has Unusual Features.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, March 29.

TROUBLE ON THE MARIETTA.—A decision of the Navy Department to try by court martial Commander Frank K. Hill, the commanding officer of the Marietta, and Lieutenant P. E. Dampman, the engineer officer of the same ship, has attracted considerable attention among naval officers because of some unusual aspects of the case. In the first place, there has been no preliminary court of inquiry, as is usual in a step toward the detail of a court martial. The charges with which Commander Hill and Lieutenant Dampman are confronted are based on a report made by the regular board of inspection for ships, which recently examined the Marietta at the Portsmouth Navy Yard following a tour of service in Central American waters. That vessel was among those assigned to duty with the Nicaraguan expeditionary squadron, but was excused from joining on account of the representation of Commander Hill that the ship was in need of repairs and must be overhauled before going on such active duty.

The board of inspection found that the ship was in a "dirty" condition, to employ a naval phrase. The main trouble seemed to come from an accumulation of ashes, which had been carelessly dumped in various places in the fire rooms and allowed to remain, with the result that the bulkheads were corroded. The board observed holes in several places in these metal partitions. Another object of criticism was the condition of the "shaft alley," which was in a bad state from the accumulation of dirt and refuse. It was not determined by the board whether Commander Hill or his predecessor in command of the ship was responsible. Judging from the action of the Navy Department in ordering the court martial without the formality of a court of inquiry, the naval authorities appear to have entertained no doubt as to the responsibility. It has not been possible to estimate the amount of damage which has been wrought by this condition, but an offhand estimate places the injury at about $1,000. It is not, however, a question of extent of damage or cost of restoration. The Navy Department is more concerned with ascertaining what sort of administration prevailed on board the Marietta to bring about such a state of affairs as has been reported by the inspecting officers.

Commander Hill has been counted a good line officer, noted for his vigor, and he has engaged in several technical controversies—notably the argument with the chief of ordnance some years ago, when Hill was on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, at which time he found much fault with the lack of provision for torpedoes and torpedo tubes. He has been known as a prominent member of the "Simians," as the officers who affiliated with Commander W. S. Sim, the leading critic of naval design and construction, were called. Another incident which has lately attracted the attention of the authorities to Commander Hill was the mysterious disappearance of five men from the Marietta last November, while the ship was in Central American waters. These men took a whaleboat and engaged in a race with another craft. The occupants of the former boat disappeared, and the only trace of them ever found was the discovery of the boat, bottom up, on the shore a few days after the race.

The latest incident which involves the trial of Hill and Dampman will probably require the testimony of members of the board of inspection, as the causes of criticism have undoubtedly been removed, and it is imagined that the ship must by this time have been thoroughly cleaned. It is rarely that a vessel is reported for being in such a condition as that of the Marietta, and naturally great interest attaches to the result of the trial.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE B. DAVIS, depot commissary general, assume temporary charge of office of quartermaster, New Orleans, and also of construction work at Jackson Barracks and Fort St. Philip, in absence of Captain CLYDE D. V. HUNT, quartermaster.

Officers hereinafter named placed on retired list, with rank specified in each case: With rank of lieutenant colonel: Majors FERDINAND L. DECOURCY, HENRY F. BREWERTON, LAFAYETTE E. CAMPBELL, WILLIAM M. WATERBURY, JOHN R. BRINCKLE, EDWARD G. MATHEY, JAMES N. MORGAN, EDMUND K. RUSSELL, HENRY M. KENDALL, THOMAS SHARP, WASHINGTON I. SANBORN, HENRY P. RITZIUS, JAMES M. BURNS and WILLIAM H. KELLY. With rank of major: Captains JOHN A. PAYNE, GEORGE K. SPENCER, WILLIAM W. TYLER, DILLARD H. CLARK, WILLIAM O. CORY, CHRISTOPHER W. HARROLD, LEWIS MERRIAM, WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, JOHN H. GIFFORD and EDWARD I. GRUMLEY.

Major ELMER W. HUBBARD, coast artillery, from Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, to proper station.

Major GEORGE W. GATCHELL, coast artillery, to Fort Strong, April 18.

Captain GEORGE H. M'MANUS, coast artillery, unassigned, to command Fort Rosecrans and artillery district of San Diego, April 15.

Captain DANIEL VAN VOORHIS, 10th Cavalry, to Fort Riley Mounted Service School.

Captain EDGAR A. MACKLIN, 25th Infantry, to San Francisco, examination for retirement; then from general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and upon completion of examination return to Fort George Wright.

Major HENRY H. RUTHERFORD and Captains PERCY L. JONES and RAYMOND F. METCALFE, medical corps, and First Lieutenants EDGAR J. FARROW and CHARLES FARROW and CHARLES A. TETRAULT, medical reserve corps, from Philippines, July 15, to San Francisco.

Captain SEDGWICK RICE, 3d Cavalry, from Hot Springs to proper station.

First Lieutenant CHARLES W. JOHNSON, medical reserve corps, honorably discharged from service.

First Lieutenant JAMES K. ASHBURN, medical reserve corps, honorably discharged from service, to take effect April 4.

Leaves of absence: First Lieutenant HENRY C. BIEEBOWER, medical reserve corps, and Dental Surgeon HOMER WOLVEN, three months; First Lieutenant JOHN B. W. COREY, 5th Field Artillery, two months from May 16; Captain WILLIAM H. TOBIN, quartermaster, one month from April 5; Second Lieutenant JOHN T. ROWE, coast artillery, fifteen days.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander C. B. M'VAY, detached the Yankton; home, await orders.

Lieutenant C. E. SMITH, detached as inspector of equipment of submarines, Union Iron Works, San Francisco; continue other duties.

Lieutenant V. K. WORTMAN, detached the Wisconsin; to the Kansas.

V. BAKER and G. C. PEGRAM, commissioned lieutenants (junior grade).

Surgeon I. W. KITE, placed on retired list.

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

ARRIVED.

March 26—The Patapsco, at Norfolk; the Tacoma, at Guantanamo.

March 28—The South Carolina, at St. Thomas; the Birmingham, at St. Vincent, Cape Verde; the Chester, at Sewall Point; the Solace, at Norfolk; the Connecticut, the Kansas, the Louisiana, the Vermont, the Minnesota, the Idaho, the Mississippi, the New Hampshire, the Georgia, the Nebraska, the New Jersey, the Rhode Island, the Virginia, the Michigan, the Missouri, the Panther, the Culgoa and the Eagle, at Hampton Roads.

SAILED.

March 27—The Tacoma, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; the North Carolina, from Barbados for Rio de Janeiro; the Justin, from San Diego for Mare Island; the Paducah, from Bluefields for Greytown.

March 28—The South Carolina, from Frederickstad for St. Thomas; the Dubuque, from Puerto Plata for Santo Domingo City; the Celtic, from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads.

Mail address of the Yorktown changed from "In care Postmaster, New York City," to "Pacific station, via San Francisco."

Of Interest to Women

MOTOR TOGGERY

In Spite of Its Usefulness It Need Not Be Ugly.

Motor toggery, in order to meet all the uses and abuses to which it is put, should be of generous proportions, rainproof, dustproof and of simple design. The manufacturers of the day have been wonderfully successful in meeting these needs and devising outfits which, without making the wearer hideous, cover everything that might suffer from the ravages of the road.

One of the newest automobile bonnets is the "Mme. Rostand." It bears this name, not only as a compliment to the wife of the author of "Chantecler," but because she herself was the first to wear it. In fact, she has worn not only one but six versions of the model, in as many different colors, to match the machines in which she rides and the costume she wears.

This bonnet is made of the supplest, softest straw and fits down closely over the hair.

A square veil of large mesh silk net, that is bordered with moire ribbon the color of the bonnet, is held in place securely by means of two large cabochons of straw, one at either side of the hat. A third cabochon, attached to a safety pin arrangement, fastens the veil at the back of the neck when the hat is in place. The entire "confection," consisting of bonnet, veil and cabochons, can be crushed up into a mere nothing and packed into the smallest space in any piece of baggage.

MOTOR COSTUME IN CHAMOIS SHADES.

Chamois colored shantung is employed for this motor coat, which has loose fronts, closed with a wide half belt and a fitted back, which gives the figure a trim appearance. Full sleeves are gathered into the arm eyes beneath the cape collar, which is inlaid with moire ribbon matching that on the bonnet of the lace-mesh braid.

GLEANINGS.

An effective trimming for a challis or foulard gown is the same material in a reverse pattern. That is, if the gown has a blue figure on a white ground, the trimming has the same figure in white on a blue ground. Sometimes the coat of the gown is made in the reversed material, the lighter of the two fabrics being chosen for the dress.

From Germany, the land of toys, comes a gymnasium outfit with funny wooden-jointed figures that can be put in all sorts of ludicrous postures—vaulting bars, swinging, running, sliding down poles and climbing ladders. As the acrobats have notched hands and feet, they are guaranteed to "stay put" without further assistance.

The two hats which promise to be the favorites of the coming season are the all black hat and the all white one, with a touch of black. One version of the white hat is in white straw, with delicate black Chantilly reaching from the inside of the brim and caught smoothly over the outside, looking like a bending. The high crown has a white crush band drawn tightly around, the width of the entire crown being covered. A large, white willow plume is drooped across the front over the left side. The all black hat is of finest chip and has absolutely not a whit of trimming, except two magnificent black willow plumes. These rise on the left side, back to back, one drooping over the front and one toward the back. The hat is entirely free from bending bows, etc., and is very distinguished looking.

The people who scorn eggs that have been kept in cold storage for two or three years are really too fussy. What would they say to having eggs served for breakfast that are nearly half a century old? Forty-year-old eggs were the delicacy offered the members of the council of the Royal Zoological Society at a breakfast in London not long ago. They were brought from China, and were said to have become with the lapse of time "a jelly of a very delicate flavor." Despite this recommendation, when it came to the egg course most of the members averred that they were not hungry.

LEMON DISHES

Refreshing and Nourishing for the Spring Table.

In the spring the appetite craves something acid. The saccharine desserts which tasted so good in January now palt upon the appetite. The system demands refreshment rather than nutriment. When, however, the two can be obtained together, as in a lemon dessert rich with whites of eggs, so much the better.

The following lemon meringue pie answers the purpose: Cream a fourth of a cup of butter with a cupful of sugar. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour and mix it thoroughly with the butter and sugar. Add the grated rind of a lemon, the yolks of three eggs, and then, when a smooth mixture is obtained by stirring, add the juice of a lemon. Cook till thick in a double boiler and stir in while it is cooking the white of an egg. Let the filling become cold and then bake in a shell of pastry. Cover with a meringue prepared from the whites of the eggs that were used in the filling.

A refreshing sponge pudding calls for four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, a pint of boiling water, two lemons, a cupful of sugar and the whites of three eggs. Moisten the cornstarch with a little cold water. Add it to the boiling water. Stir it constantly for one minute. Then stir in the sugar, the grated rind of one and the juice of both lemons. Remove it from the fire and fold through it the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour the mixture into a mould and set it on ice to harden. Serve with a custard sauce or with whipped cream.

Orange sponge pudding is a dessert of similar nature except that an orange rind is substituted for that of the lemon.

A lemon sherbet is very refreshing in spring, and when whites of eggs are beaten through it it becomes nourishing as well. The egg whites give a foamy appearance to the sherbet, and makes it lighter in color. One recipe calls for the juice of five lemons and five oranges, three cupfuls of sugar, a quart of boiling water, a tablespoonful of soaked gelatine and the whites of two or three eggs. Dissolve the gelatine in the boiling water and remove it immediately from the stove. Add the fruit juice and sugar. Stir it well and set it away to cool. Then freeze it, beating the eggs in while it is congealing.

A lemon jelly is very good with whipped whites of eggs beaten into it while it is hardening. This jelly is used in all sorts of ways nowadays—in jelly salads, tutti frutti jellies and as a foundation for any number of fancy desserts. To make it, dissolve half a cupful of sugar in two cupfuls of boiling water, add the juice of two lemons and two heaping tablespoonfuls of English gelatine. More sugar may be needed, but it is a mistake to sweeten it much.

Prunes are sometimes added to a lemon jelly. If the jelly is rather sweet it may be garnished with whipped cream and makes a nice dessert for a spring dinner.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ACTIVITIES

Parkhurst Mission Workers Arrange a Meeting—Luncheons and Matinees.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst does not believe in woman suffrage, but the members of his congregation do not seem to consider that a reason for joining the "anti" ranks. At any rate, there is going to be a woman's suffrage meeting on Friday evening at the mission house of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 26th street and Third avenue.

The affair was arranged by some of the workers there, and Professor Francis Squire Potter and Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser have been invited to speak.

Suffrage luncheons are quite the proper thing these days, and to-morrow Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will entertain at the Metropolitan Club. Besides many guests prominent in the suffrage ranks, she has asked a number of well known "antis." After the luncheon Mrs. Laidlaw will entertain her guests at the suffrage matinee at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones will meet Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson in a debate at the Normal College Alumnæ House, No. 446 East 72d street.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

The dress that suggests the front opening, yet in reality is closed at the back, is one of the novelties of the present season. The one illustrated is treated in that way, and white linen combined with rose color, with trimming of embroidery, is the material illustrated. But the model can be utilized in a great many different ways. In place of the embroidery, contrasting linen could be used down the front, or all-over embroidery could be used for the yoke and the sleeve bands, or if one material were used throughout the trimming, portions could be embroidered or braided. All seasonable materials are appropriate, either the thin wools of spring or the washable materials of summer.

NO. 6,626—TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF GIRL'S DRESS FOR 10 CENTS.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is six and one-quarter yards 24 or 27 inches, four and a half yards 32 inches or three and one-quarter yards 44 inches wide, with a half yard of embroidery and a half yard of contrasting material 27 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 6,625, is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

Please give number of pattern and age distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern send an extra 2-cent stamp, and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

GIRLS' TRADE SCHOOL

Plan of City Taking Manhattan Institution Up To-day.

When the Board of Education meets to-day to decide upon the question of taking over the Manhattan Trade School for Girls and making it a part of the public school system of New York City it will have a good many points to consider besides the fact that the institution is $40,000 in debt.

This debt, by the way, Miss Helen R. Hildreth, executive secretary of the school, says, is a heritage from the panic year and in no sense means that the school is a failure, for it isn't. Since times have grown better the school has climbed steadily up.

"The board of this school," Miss Hildreth said yesterday, "meant from the beginning to ask the city to take it over some time. It was started as an object lesson, and now it seems to us the time for the change has come.

"Of course the Board of Education wants to consider the matter carefully. Two members of the board were here to-day and examined the school. Others, among them one of the women members, Miss Olivia Leventritt, have been here often. They like the school, but there are things to be settled before an institution managed by a board of private citizens can be incorporated in a public school system. We have our ways and they have theirs.

"For instance, the Manhattan Trade School for Girls is partly supported by the order work done here. The girls get the practice and the school gets the money, and this money pays a large share of the expenses. But the public schools don't do order work, and if the city took over this school and continued the practice it would be an innovation that would require some arranging. But in the manual training departments of the public schools the children make things to be used in the schools and playgrounds, and to adopt our plan would only be going a step further."

Miss Hildreth said she could see how the trade school might be very useful in turning out things to be used in the other schools. She said that the Boston Trade School for Girls was taken over by the public school system there last September without any trouble or confusion.

"If New York takes this school," she added, "the city will either buy or rent the building and equipment. The same staff of teachers will be retained—but there's another difficulty. Here we care more about experience than diplomas, but in the public schools diplomas are important."

Miss Virginia Potter, niece of the late Bishop Potter, is president of the school.

HONOR FOR MRS. CLEVELAND.

Carnegie Gives Wells College $40,000 Library to Bear Her Name.

Announcement of a gift of $40,000 by Andrew Carnegie for the "Frances Cleveland Library," to be established at Wells College, Auburn, N. Y., was greeted with cheers at the twenty-seventh annual luncheon of the alumnæ association at Sherry's yesterday.

As its name implies, the library is to be in honor of the widow of former President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland being a graduate of Wells in the class of '84. Thomas Mott Osborn, one of the trustees of the college, who was one of the after-luncheon speakers, expressed regret that the college could not further honor Mrs. Cleveland, as well as other eminent women, by conferring an honorary degree upon her. He urged upon the alumnæ the importance of immediate reform in this matter.

Miss Helena Zachos, who has just resigned from the presidency of the alumnæ association in favor of Mrs. Nathan B. Van Etten, who presided yesterday, announced that the prize of $50 awarded annually by the association for the best essay in English had been won by Miss Helen Gorman, of Ohio. Miss Gorman was present to receive the check, which she acknowledged in a neat little speech.

Miss Ruth Scallinger, of the senior class of the college, reported the abolition of the "squelch officer," each girl being now trusted to keep herself in order, and Mrs. Max Piutte, the dean, defended the faculty for starting a dancing class for itself against the charge of frivolity.

NURSERY HOUSE WARMING.

The managers of the Bethany Day Nursery have issued invitations for a housewarming and silver tea to-morrow afternoon and evening at their new building, No. 402 East 85th street. There will be songs and recitations by the kindergarten children. The president of the nursery is Mrs. F. B. Taylor; vice-president, Miss B. A. Williams; secretary, Mrs. Alex Lyle, and treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Miller.

Some Ways of the World

When a woman leaves her manicurist's with her nails shining, her hands soft and white and perfumed, and her fingers delicately incased in kid gloves, she probably considers that her hands are clean. But ten chances to one they are not. They may be swarming with germs of typhoid, plague, influenza, spinal meningitis and any number of diseases. Hands, the doctors tell us, are responsible for more deaths than bullets, poisons, railway accidents and earthquakes combined. Hardly any one they say washes the hands enough, or is particular enough about having the wash basin and water perfectly clean. And even when hands have been washed and washed, there may be germs still clinging to them, so what is to be done? And when one has succeeded in getting one's hands quite clean, along comes a friend who hasn't seen a wash bowl for hours, and shakes hands, of course, leaving all manner of germs behind. And think of the things that go into one's mouth fresh from other people's hands—the loaves of bread, the—ugh! The only way to keep from being overcome by this reflection is to adopt the view of a well known charity worker.

"After two years on the East Side," she said, "I've lost all respect for microbes. I know too many people who live on them and flourish."

The Society of Sisters is a Chinese organization which has something in common with the suffragette organizations of Western lands, only it is concentrating upon husbands instead of the government. The "sisters" have adapted even the hunger strike, and when they want to coerce a recalcitrant husband they refuse to eat or drink. The husbands are reported to be at their wit's end, but whether or not they have resorted to forcible feeding is not stated.

WOMAN HURT IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Though Run Over and Painfully Hurt, She Refuses to Blame Driver.

Though Mrs. Nathan Marcus, of No. 601 Riverside Drive, wife of Nathan Marcus, a clothing manufacturer, of Canal street, was run over and painfully injured in Fifth avenue, near 43d street, late yesterday afternoon, she refused to go to a hospital or to enter a charge against the driver. The horse did not touch Mrs. Marcus, but the wheels of the vehicle passed over her legs.

The driver of the runabout, who said he was William Fleischman, of No. 31 East 28th street, was arrested by Mounted Patrolman Plagge, of traffic squad C. Fleischman was locked up at the East 51st street station, on a charge of reckless driving. He was later released in $500 bail. The accident caused a crowd to collect and traffic was congested for a few minutes.

TO STOP KILLING OF CHILDREN.

In the hope of preventing, if possible, the great number of deaths of children who are killed in the streets of the city of New York, organizations that have the interests of children at heart have been invited to a meeting that will be held at the headquarters of the National Highways Protective Society, No. 6 West 28th street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Henry Clews, the president of the society, will preside at the meeting, and ideas will be exchanged as to the best way to prevent such accidents. Mayor Gaynor has been invited to be present or to send a representative.

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