WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

Junkets for Inexpensive Desserts

JUST what to have for dessert that will be inexpensive, nutritious, easily prepared and not harmful for the children is what long has been perplexing the average housekeeper.

Most of these requirements are met in the old-fashioned junket, which is not only approved by physicians, but which may now be prepared in so many different ways that it is hardly recognized in its plain, everyday form.

So simply is it made that a failure is wellnigh impossible, and as one pint of milk will make sufficient for three or four persons it certainly cannot be classed among the expensive table luxuries. The junket tablets for making this delicacy come in small wooden boxes and may be purchased at almost any grocery shop. Directions for making the more simple varieties are inclosed with each package, but for those housekeepers who are unfamiliar with the formula it is here repeated:

Plain Junket.

Take one quart of rich milk, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and one teaspoonful of any preferred flavoring. Warm the ingredients until the milk is just tepid and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Great care must be taken not to overheat the milk. Have in readiness one junket tablet that has been thoroughly crushed and dissolved in one tablespoonful of cold water. Pour the junket mixture into the tepid milk and stir quickly for a few seconds; then pour into sherbet glasses or one large dish. Let it stand undisturbed in a warm room until firm, and remove carefully without jarring to a cold place until ready to serve.

The following recipes are given for the making of various other tempting junket desserts:

Junket Bavarian.

To one pint of whipped cream add one small cupful of granulated sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla and the whites of two eggs stiffly beaten. Mix well and stir in one cupful of chopped nut meats and one dissolved junket tablet. Stir quickly and pour into tall glasses in each of which has been placed one tablespoonful of shredded marshmallows. Set on the ice when firm until thoroughly chilled.

Junket Pastry.

Have in readiness a cooled, freshly baked puff paste shell. Drain and stone one pound of stewed prunes. Cover the bottom and sides of the shell closely with the fruit and sprinkle with a thin layer of powdered cake crumbs. Then prepare an orange junket and pour it in carefully. Allow it to remain in a warm room, and when set cover the top carefully with a meringue made from the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs, half a cupful of shredded cocoanut and powdered sugar to taste. Serve very cold.

Caramel Junket.

Stir four tablespoonfuls of brown sugar over the fire until it is melted and assumes a rich caramel color; then add five tablespoonfuls of water and cook to a syrup. To one quart of milk add half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, a pinch of salt and as much of the syrup as suits the individual taste. Lastly, stir in the dissolved junket tablet and mould in individual portions. When firm set on the ice and serve ornamented with pyramids of sweetened whipped cream.

Junket Ice Cream.

Junket makes a delicious ice cream and is probably the least expensive variety that the housekeeper can attempt at home with any degree of satisfaction. Prepare the ordinary vanilla junket, using instead one-third cream to two-thirds milk, and make it sweeter and more highly flavored. Allow it to thicken in the usual way and freeze slowly when it is a soft, creamy jelly.

Chocolate Junket with Nuts.

Melt one square of chocolate or two tablespoonfuls of cocoa. Add half a cupful of milk and boil for three minutes. Remove from the fire; add three cupfuls and a half of tepid milk, half a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Allow the liquid to reach tepid heat; stir in the dissolved tablet and the desired number of chopped pecan nuts. Mould in the usual manner and serve with sweetened whipped cream.

A Dazzling Black and White Gown

A daring contrast of black and white is achieved in this gown of black golden rod satin with a plain foundation skirt, shown by Gidding. The blouse, of white georgette crepe heavily embroidered in black, is belted with a band of gold galloon, and extends into a gathered yoke. To this yoke is attached a flaring peplum of satin embroidered in white.

Photograph by Fashion Camera Studios.

There Can Be No "Ideal Home," but There Can Be Homes of Individuality

Ruby Ross Goodnow, an Authority on Interior Decoration, Tells Women How to Make Their Homes Distinctive, and Points Out Apartment House Defects.

By Doris E. Fleischman.

"THE American people are showing astounding originality," said Mrs. Ruby Ross Goodnow, authority on house decoration. "What the cause of it is I do not know, but never before have I seen so many delightful signs of independence in the decorative arts as this year."

Mrs. Goodnow stands primarily for individuality in the building of a home. She disclaims utterly the possibility of building an "ideal home." "A home and its decoration are dependent upon so many contingencies that no two houses can be alike if they are to be ideal in any way. One cannot devise a model house, for first and foremost one must consider the personality of the person who is to occupy the home. Its situation and the character of its surroundings should affect not only the exterior, but the interior as well.

Many Houses—Only One Home.

"One must consider, too, the purposes of a house—whether it is to be a home or merely one of many dwelling places. Personally I do not think that a person can have more than one real home. If I had a beautiful house in the country I should put all my dearest possessions into it and have merely a makeshift in the city. Diluting them weakens the effect, naturally, in both places. One has not enough to give to two dwelling places. One or the other will inevitably be impersonal."

And personality to Mrs. Goodnow is the essential in home building. To her the home is not a thing apart. It is the clothing of the mind and the body; it must express both, or there will be discomfort and discord.

"Decorators in building homes, until recently, took a blueprint of the rooms to their offices and there planned completely its scheme and detail. I don't see how they could do that. I never have more than a very general idea beforehand, and then work out piece by piece, so that each detail has its own significance.

"There is nothing rigid in the decorative schemes of my rooms. There is no one thing for which something else might not be substituted without endangering the whole. That is what the decorator, professional and amateur, is learning to-day. He sees now that nothing is rigid, that nothing should be rigid. Rooms should not be mathematical. As soon as each detail is definitely subordinated it becomes part of a machine."

Elimination is the greatest lesson which the decorator of a home must learn. Not only elimination of formula, but elimination of the useless incumbrances which she finds cluttering the country house, the town house, and chiefly the apartment house. "Simplicity is the keynote of the question. We have learned from the Japanese the charm of suggestion. We must learn how to apply it. One must not forget, even in decorating, to leave something to the imagination. It stimulates. And in addition it makes for more space and comfort.

"In the apartment house there must be an elimination of fakes, as we call it. That is an architectural fault. They put in a lot of mouldings, which are expensive, and which diminish the apparent size of the room and limit its decorative possibilities. They put in fireplaces, useless unbeautiful things, which merely waste space.

"And, worst of all, is the pretended rooms which they make. To divide a large sitting room into a library and music room, merely by putting in an obstructing frame work for curtains is not a farce. It is a decorative tragedy. Then there are too many closets in the average apartment house, closets which waste valuable space. They have enormous rooms devoted simply to storing linens and other articles which might be disposed of in other ways. Places might be devised under the beds, and in many other out of the way corners where articles ordinarily kept in closets might be more comfortably taken care of. Let the architect give us shells, frankly, which we may decorate ourselves."

Dining Rooms Not Essential.

Then Mrs. Goodnow spoke of the tendency, which to-day is lessening, to have too many rooms. "A dining room, for instance, is not nearly as essential as was once thought. How much better to have a large living room, and eat in that, than to divide the space into two small holes?

"This is quite as true of the small country home, for there the dining room is even less essential. In these days of enclosed porches, who would want to be shut in a small inner room? A little breakfast room is to-day all that is necessary for the small country home. And then, too, there is the inclosed sleeping porch, which saves inside space. All of which shows that people prefer to have a few large comfortable rooms, rather than to have a number of cubby-holes to which to attach fancy names.

"Color has come into the American's life," said Mrs. Goodnow. "I remember how artists in Europe ridiculed our drab surroundings. We shunned color as we would a sin. We feared it as a terrible vulgarity. But now we realize what are its possibilities. We know that we can use the most vivid of them without disturbing the quiet of the atmosphere, and without introducing garishness. But we have not learned everything about color." Here Mrs. Goodnow leaned back against the blue couch of old English pattern in the living room of the "Little House," at Wanamaker's, which she has designed, not as a model house, but merely to suggest the decorative possibilities of the small summer home.

Mrs. Ruby Ross Goodnow, who advocates the judicious use of of vivid color in home interiors.

Designed to act as a stimulus to the house-beautifying efforts of the homemaker, it seems to have achieved its purpose. The living room, carrying out her ideas of flexibility, combines Old English with Chinese. At the one end is a group of furniture, including a piano, in Chinese red lacquer. At the other end is furniture of Old English type. One chair at the window is English in shape and covered with a Chinese chintz, which combines the colors of the red chairs, the dark blue carpet, the curious Chinese overmantel.

The simple side curtains are of chintz and the window coverings are in cream colored net. All the articles in these rooms, from the white wooden book shelves to the pear blossoms in a china dish, add not only to the conscious livableness of the room, but they are all reasonable and distinctive. "And each one," explained Mrs. Goodnow, "might quite easily be substituted by another. In fact many of the things here are not the ones originally planned for this interior."

Recalling the Exterior.

Another striking quality of this room in the "Little House," and the entrance hall, particularly, is that the out of doors has been brought inside. The blue, the green, the red used in the garden have been introduced within. "One must take advantage of the beauties that surround the house, not shun them and shut them violently out," explained Mrs. Goodnow. "Windows in country houses are treated wrongly on this basis. They shut out the views. Instead they should be used rightly, to frame the beauties of scenery, which surpass any gilt framed picture which may be upon the walls."

Mrs. Goodnow, in a quiet little way, for she is a quiet little person who is enjoying herself best when she is planning homes, speaks severely against the use of pictures as one commonly finds them. "Pictures should be decorative. Otherwise there is no reason for them. If they are out of key with their surroundings they quite eliminate any joy which one might otherwise have in them. And people use too many pictures. One, attractively placed, will give more enjoyment than numbers of them marring the wall."

I looked at the picture in her entrance hall. This picture was painted to order. That is, it was made to harmonize with the colors used about it and to bring in the spirit of outdoors. It was the only picture in the hall, and it gave full character to the beauty of the place.

This hall is typical of what Mrs. Goodnow believes can be done successfully in country and town house. All homes have waste spaces, little halls or foyers with which one may experiment. Here is the spot in which one may install the cherished radical art, for there one will not weary of bright or striking colors. What would oppress one in a room in which one remained for any length of time in a spot of this sort would be distinctly enjoyable. Thus black walls, brilliant Poiret rugs placed decoratively under the furniture instead of conventionally in the centre, may be safely installed here.

Country and City House Characteristics.

"In a country home, painted furniture, simple backgrounds, bright awnings, flower boxes, chintz and an informal arrangement are charming. In a city home there is more sophistication, but not less simplicity. Period furniture is to be used, because we have nothing to take its place, but we may combine periods far more than was thought possible.

"If I had a city home, I should make the most charming place of it. I should fix up the outside with flower boxes. I should have brilliantly painted entrance doors, as they do in England, so that people would go blocks out of their way just for the pleasure of passing my house. I should have all the halls and living rooms in one color effect, so that one might not kill the other. I should use grays, and greens, and yellows, for brown is too gloomy for the city. All the backgrounds should be light and quiet.

"And I should arrange my furniture back against the walls, not severely, but as pleasingly as possible, for this makes the rooms seem very much larger.

"And, most important of all, I should have a little back yard. A tiny one, inclosed with trellis and greens and laid out in an orderly fashion, takes on a air of space. That is one thing of which the city woman has utterly neglected to take advantage. A garden of this sort will do more to make a house a home than any other single thing I know."

Any one who has seen the charming little garden which fronts on the quaint façade of the "Little House" will at once desire to buy a little home in the country, just to see what can be done with it. Or will immediately have the cement removed from the back yard. Or will brighten the apartment and introduce color in judicious spots. Which, of course, is exactly what Mrs. Goodnow, as a missionary for the home beautiful, desires.

HATS DESIGNED BY AMERICAN ART STUDENTS FOR LUCILE

"She Flaunted a Feather"—Mauve chiffon and pale blue and silver feather.

"Siesta"—Pale, shaded to dark blue layers of chiffon, and butterfly.

"Sindbad"—Purple and black Tam-o'-Shanter.

"Rose Madder"—Pink satin with black lace.

"Simplicity"—Flowered silk, white lace and blue ribbon.

These sketches are by Miss Selma Hilborn, instructor of the class at the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, which furnished Lady Duff Gordon the designs for these hats, now on exhibition at her studio. Lady Duff Gordon thinks this school is doing work as promising as the best in Europe's ateliers and plans to exhibit its work in Europe.

PUBLIC MARKETMEN THRIVE; CUT PRICES ATTRACT WOMEN

Customers from Fifth Avenue Rub Elbows with East Siders—Rentals Fair and Just, Declare Delighted Dealers.

Controller Prendergast sent newspaper men yesterday on a tour, conducted by Sidney H. Goodacre, of two public places of barter, to see how contented are the marketmen with the nominal rents charged.

The first stop was at the Queensboro Public Market, Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue. Resolutions had been drawn up, thanking Mr. Prendergast for "fair and courteous treatment" and "to express our approval of the rentals charged," and signed by the Queensboro Marketmen's Association. This to allay a wrong public impression which they allege Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan, created by agitation that the rentals were too high.

Lowest rentals are 1½ cents a square foot net a week for stand space, and the highest charge is from 4 to 7 cents net a week, averaging $1.50 a square foot net a year. This is paid to the city.

Rentals at the Harlem Market, First Avenue and 102d Street, which also was visited, were shown to be slightly lower.

Marketmen were eager to illustrate how prosperous business is, although, they claim, they greatly undersell dealers situated in more fashionable districts. According to their statements, women of Fifth Avenue take advantage of their low prices, as well as the women of Long Island and of the East Side.

Some prices, as given by Queensboro marketmen, are as follows:

Flounders, two pounds for 5 cents.
Lobsters, 22 cents a pound.
Spring lamb, 24 and 28 cents.
Roe shad, 65 cents apiece.
First cut roast beef, 18 cents a pound.
Green bluefish, 15 cents a pound.
Porterhouse steak, 28 cents a pound.
Speckled trout, 40 cents a pound.
Small ham, 16½ cents a pound.
Mackerel, 20 to 45 cents apiece.
Corned beef, 9 and 16 cents a pound.
Prime cuts beef, 22 cents a pound.
Bacon, 17 cents a pound.
Blade cuts beef, 18 cents a pound.
Eggs, 25 to 27 and 29 cents a dozen.
Chuck ribs, 14 cents a pound.
Smoked hams, 20 cents a pound.
Bread, 4 cents a 12-ounce loaf.
Veal cutlets, 30 cents a pound.
Flour, three and a half pounds for 15 cents.
Peas, 7 cents a can.
Coffee, 17 cents a pound.
Lima beans, two pounds for 15 cents.
Onions, 5 cents a basket.
Lemons, eight for 10 cents.
Grapefruit, 5 cents.
Asparagus, 25 cents a bunch.
Potatoes, nine pounds for 10 cents.
Rhubarb, 5 cents a bunch.
Small fowl, 18 cents a pound.
Large fowl, 20 cents a pound.

These prices, they claim, are much less than those of outside dealers. At the Harlem Market prices are lower still. According to Mr. Goodacre, these prices are kept down by keen competition among the marketmen. He says that the public markets are a distinct success, as is shown by the enthusiastic resolutions adopted by the marketmen.

Borough President Marks will speak at the opening of the Fort Lee Ferry Public Market, Broadway and 129th Street, this morning. This enterprise is controlled by former standholders of the Fort Lee Ferry Open Market.

SHIP 2,000 KITS TO FRONT TO-DAY

Workers for Lafayette Fund Help Invalid Soldiers—Supply Aids Busy.

The Lafayette fund is sending to France to-day on the steamship Rochambeau, of the French Line, 2,000 comfort kits for convalescent soldiers.

Each of the new kits will contain a suit of light underwear, two pairs of woollen socks, two handkerchiefs, an abdominal belt, a towel, leather shoelaces, a combination knife and spoon, a pipe, writing paper, pencil, cretol ointment, safety pins, a sewing kit and a cake of soap.

During the next few days large quantities of hospital materials will be shipped by the American Red Cross to England, Russia and Montenegro. The St. Paul, of the American Line, will sail for Britain to-day, carrying 31,000 pounds of gauze, absorbent cotton, antitoxins etc. On April 27 the steamship Kursk, of the Russian-American Line, will sail with 67,000 pounds of hospital supplies on board. The first shipment to Montenegro also leaves to-morrow on the San Giovanni, of the Sicula-Americana Line.

Contribution to the New York State Board of the American Red Cross for war relief yesterday totalled $2,804.53.

Charles Whittaker, former chief of staff of the Belgian War Relief Committee in London, spoke before the British War Relief Association at the Hotel Chelsea yesterday.

Subscriptions to the Agricultural Fund of the Serbian Relief Committee totalled yesterday $558.91. Among the contribuors were Mrs. Robert Hoe, $100, and F. L. Du Pont, $250. Mrs. Willard Straight gave $500 to the Serbian Sanitary Relief Fund, whose contributions yesterday totalled $537. Yesterday's receipts for Mme. Grouitch's hospital fund were $275.

The Committee of Mercy for the relief of women and children made destitute by the world war received yesterday $1,178. H. C. Greenleaf, Thomas Watson and Henry S. Hauswell each gave $100.

Yesterday's contribution added $1,091 to the Belgian Relief Fund. The tea garden returns amounted to $344.95. Miss V. gave $100.

CHINESE GIRL A HEROINE

Columbia's Asiatic Students Present Play.

Jade bracelets, pearl rings and a heavy gold neckpiece studded with rubies adorned the diminutive blue and gold clad heroine of the Chinese play, "The Intruder," that was given at Brinkerhoff Theatre by the Chinese students of Columbia University last night.

Miss Kong, the much decorated leading lady, completely won the hearts of the audience, Oriental and Occidental. After the play she received the congratulations of her friends.

Miss Kong's perfect English made it hard to believe that she never had spoken anything but Chinese until she was twelve years old. Though born in Hong Kong, she lived in Honolulu for some time and attended the American high school there. Her sisters and cousins were the first Chinese girls on the island who adopted American clothes. Both her grandfathers forbade their daughters to bind their feet.

"The Intruder" is a three-act play of modern Chinese life. It is an allegory, dealing with the big Chinese problem of to-day—the invasion of China by other nations.

Peng Chun Chang, the author of the play, and Miss Louise Huie took parts in the show.

Chinese music was played between acts.

O'GORMAN TO AID JEWS

Senator Suggests Bryan Be Asked to Intercede for Them.

Senator O'Gorman, of New York, announced yesterday that if the Jews need him he will, as a member of Congress, fight for their political rights in the countries where they are now being persecuted.

The Senator suggested that a committee of prominent Jews see Secretary of State Bryan and influence him to intercede in behalf of the persecuted Jews of Eastern Europe.

"When the proper time arrives for me to act," said Senator O'Gorman, 'I will do as the dictates of humanity would urge any public-spirited American to act. The principles on which the republic is founded demand that this government interfere in behalf of the thousands of innocent Jewish men, women and children of Eastern Europe who are going through another inquisition.

"The nation will have to go about the matter in a diplomatic way, for several of the warring powers would like nothing better than to drag us into the conflict. But something can be done by this country, and it is the duty of the Jewish race to publish the atrocities that have been committeed to arouse the storm of public opinion of the great American people."

WAR REARRANGES AMERICAN MARKETS

The Netherlands Jumps from Sixteenth to Fifth Place in Export List.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 23.—The European war has played an important part in rearranging the standing of the leading nations of the world in their commercial relations with the United States. Thus the Netherlands jumps from fifteenth place in the rank of markets for American products to fifth place, while Cuba is sixth, outranking Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, Mexico and Russia, and almost equalling the whole of South America as a market. Next in order are Sweden, Germany, Japan and her dominions and Norway.

Great Britain and her colonies, of course, outrank the rest of the world, taking from the United States during the eight months ended with February last exports valued at $811,289,000, or approximately 50 per cent of the total for that period.

France takes second place as a market for American goods, displacing Germany. During the same period she bought here goods to the value of $188,094,000. Italy ranks third.

To the Netherlands exports aggregated $78,508,000, and to her colonies nearly $4,000,000; to Denmark, $51,500,000, and to Danish colonies, $500,000; to Germany, $28,500,000 (as against $262,000,000 in a corresponding period a year ago), and to German territories in Oceania and Africa, $191,000.

America bought from British territory one-third of all the merchandise imported. Of the total imports, aggregating $1,056,000,000 in eight months ended with February, $354,000,000 came from British territory; $87,000,000 from Cuba, the second largest seller in our markets; $75,750,000 from German territory; $69,000,000 from Japanese territory; $64,000,000 from Brazil; $55,000,000 from French territory; $47,750,000 from Mexico; $40,000,000 from Argentina; $35,750,000 from Italian territory, and $28,000,000 from Dutch territory.

Warn Against Boy Beggars.

Members of the campaign committee for the Newsboys' Club building fund, of which Martin W. Littleton is chairman, continue to receive complaints regarding the soliciting of money on behalf of the fund by boys. Only adults have been authorized to solicit subscriptions for the club, and workers have been directed not to do any canvassing until after the big campaign dinner, to be held on May 4 at the Aldine Club.

APPRAISALS OF ESTATES.

CECILIA POZNANSKI (Dec. 29, 1913); net, $32,614. To Harold S. Blumenfeld, grandnephew, $12,216; Marjorie M. Blumenfeld, grandniece, $12,281; Dorothy Adler, grandniece, $12,269; Jacques J. Elias, brother, $7,663; Gussie Hauser, sister, $5,008, and there were eleven bequests to other friends and relatives. Assets: An equity $39,665, in 124-126 West 25th st., appraised at $90,000; deposits, $3,622; jewelry and personality, $19,259.

A. M. MARTIN, a resident of South Carolina (May 13, 1910); entire estate valued at $285,122. Assets taxable in New York State: Stocks, $10,864; net, $9,872. Four daughters and eight grandchildren were the beneficiaries.

CHARLES E. MILLER (April 28, 1898); net, $19,163. To Mrs. Ella Virginia Miller, widow, one-third; the rest passed to the six children.

MARY A. ROBINSON (Oct. 24, 1914); net, $11,127. To Charles A. Robinson, husband. Assets: 413 West 24th st., $10,500; deposits, $1,617, and jewelry, $609.

H. ARTHUR R. NIEMAN (Sept. 27, 1914); net, $48,664. To Samuel Nieman, father. Assets: Deposits, $1,929; jewelry, $648, and stocks and bonds, $46,358.

MISS MARY COLLINS (June 16, 1914); net, $29,903. To Sarah E. Collins and Maud E. Parsall, sisters, and three brothers. Assets: One-third interest, $4,799, in the equity in 39 and 41 Wooster st., appraised at $45,000; one-fifth interest, $2,905, in the equity in 247 Lenox av., appraised at $22,000; deposits, $2,208; personalty, $1,777, and mortgages, $7,777, and stocks and bonds, $17,282.

MRS. SARAH T. MANDEVILLE, widow of Dr. F. B. MANDEVILLE, of Newark, N. J. (Dec. 13, 1913); net, $47,904. To Mary M. Johnston, daughter, who has died, will left $28,417. Dr. Frederick A. Mandeville, son, $20,287; James A. Mandeville, son, a life estate in $20,287. Assets: Deposits, $879; mortgages and personal, $42,142, and stocks, $20,000. There was real estate in Newark and Allenhurst, N. J., which does not appear in the report. Litigation is pending against the estate of Mrs. Mary M. Johnston to recover bonds valued at $11,000, and realty which it is claimed, is a part of Mrs. Mandeville's estate.

DR. J. HAVEN EMERSON retired physician (Mar. 4, 1913); net, $134,747. To Mrs. Susan Tompkins, widow, personal property valued at $2,352 outright and a life estate in $132,395. The remainder, after the life estate passes to Julia T. Emerson, daughter; Elena Titus Emerson, daughter; Elizabeth Emerson Fletcher, granddaughter; Janet Fletcher, granddaughter; William Emerson, son, and Haven Emerson, son. Edward Walsh Emerson, a cousin, and Edith Emerson Forbes cousin, received legacies of $100. Assets: Deposits, $672; life insurance, $13,757; personalty, books, instruments and furniture, $2,447, and stocks and bonds, $101,695. The largest holdings of stocks were 180 shares East 66th Street Studio Building, $23,430; 150 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $19,200; 207 shares Pennsylvania R. R., $14,685, and 20 shares Walter Baker Co., Ltd., $8,000.

WILLS FILED.

KARL BITTER, sculptor (April 30), less than $5,000 real estate and more than $10,000 personal. To Mrs. Marie A. Bitter, wife, all personal effects and income from entire estate for life. At her death principal to children, Francis Marietta and John. Charles Burnham, attorney.

CAROLINE E. MARSHALL (March 3). To New York Homeopathic Hospital, $10,000 for two beds in memory of mother and father of testatrix; to Mary E. Close, income from 375 shares New York Central Railroad stock. Residue to Mary L. Van Ness, sister, and Edmund B. Marshall, brother.

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