

GOWNS OF THE MOMENT.

-The Lady's Field.

JOSEPH'S COAT OUTDONE.

INDIAN CHILDREN WEAR NEW-YORK COSTUMES THAT RIVAL THE RAIN-BOW IN HUES-WORK OF THE PEABODY HOME.

ombreness beside the multi-colored dresses worn of the little Indian girls in certain mission schools in the West. There are waists with fronts one material, backs of another, underarm pieces of still different patterns and colors, and sleeves that are "things apart" from all the rest. The skirts of these costumes show all the color charics of the waists, except that while the atter may have required only ten pieces or thereabouts the former are made from double that number, or more. The pieces are set together with cordings, stitchings, braidings and any other form of ornamentation that the ingenious naker may decide upon,

It is a woman in her eighty-eighth year, who has n an inmate of the Peabody Home, at One-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-st. and Boston Road, for nearly twenty years, who is the maker and design. er of the odd costumes. Her materials are manu hich are supplied to her by a dealer. The stout nings and other findings are provided by friends has no money with which to buy them herless in wearing the bright hued dresses, or the man in making them, would be hard to de-it of the unselfish effort has grown more than one good. Not only is her own time happil d in the work and the destitute waifs made nfortable, but other inmates of the home have stered into service, and many an hour that would otherwise have been tedious has proven

"I know there's neither figger nor fashion in 'em, said the leader of the enterprise yesterday, "but they keep the childer warm, and I love to do 'em.' she invariably adds, as if in half apology, "I am not a dressmaker. I just cut the patterns

Sometimes the woollen samples are exhausted, sew. Occasionally she falls heir to calico samples which are constructed into gowns with a fashion which never before entered into the mind of a oman to invent. These are sent to negro children in the South, where cotton dresses are in season the year 'round. Pieces that are too small to go into dresses are made into petticoats, and samples too tiny for even the smallest of these find their way into quilts. When all the samples fail there is always a big box of silk pieces, and of these nothing that is visible to the eye is useless, as the pincushions made of hexagonal bits testify.

"Why, we cannot keep this woman still in bed after one of her attacks of heart failure," said Mrs. Davis, the matron, yesterday. "She is always busy."

after one of her attacks of hear. Davis, the matron, yesterday. Davis, the matron, yesternes, busy."

The labor of love is performed in a corner between two windows, which is fitted up with all the

aged woman's treasures.
When asked if she looks forward with pleasure to the new building into which the home is soon to move the woman's eyes filled with tears, for that subject is a sore one, as she glanced in the direction of the spot where she has spent so many years. suggestion of steam heat and electricity her to remonstrance, but she added, with a

that subject is a sore one, as she glanced in the direction of the spot where she has spent so many years.

The suggestion of steam heat and electricity moved her to remonstrance, but she added, with a touch of the patience for which she is known: "It's my disposition to go through what I have to, and I'll get along." Her Irlsh wit has not suffered by age. When asked if she was ever married, she mischievously replied: "No, ma'am, not yet; but you needn't be surprised to hear of it."

Another inmate of the home has spent her life in West Farms within a stone's throw of her present location. She remembers when the Boston stages passed her uncle's apple orchard, which occupied the site of the Peabody Home property, and recalis that when the people of the vicinity wished to make a visit to this city they started at 8 o'clock in the morning, and reached here a little before noon. Whether the stage was drawn by one or two horses depended upon the number of passengers.

Not the least interesting of the twenty-two women who are at present inmates of the institution is an aged woman who knew Bishop Potter when she was a cook, and her cup of joy was filled to the brim not long ago when he paid her a visit. Several pictures of Dr. Potter decorate her room, and one of them, a photograph, is folded carefully in a choice handkerchief and laid away in a closed box every night. Although this woman is a great sufferer, no murmur of discontent ever escapes her lips, it is said, and she manages in her own way to while she spends alone. Three big, elaborately dressed paper dolls which hang on her wall afford her no little recreation, and by changing their position she ingeniously succeeds in making them contribute to her pleasure. The widening of One-hundred-and-seventy-ninh-st. and the Boston Road. It is built of red brick, trimmed with terra cotta, and will accommodate thirty-five inmates, each of whom will have a separate room. The shape and position of the building will be reached by an elevator. It is expected that the buildi

The president of the society is the Rev. Dr. E. Colgate's

Alba Peau d'Espagne Sachet A POWDER OF EXCEPTIONAL STRENGTH.

If not on sale at your dealer's, send us a postal and we will inform you where to obtain it.

Walpole Warren; treasurer, J. Corlies Lawrence, and secretary, Robert Y, Hebden. Mrs. Henry D. Tiffany is president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs. Frederick J. Stone vice-president, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell secretary, and Mrs. Banyer Ludlow recording secretary. Among the members are Miss Caroline E. Phelps Stokes, Miss Olivia E. P. Stokes, Mrs. A. R. Van Nest, Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty and Mrs. Alexander M. Bruen.



SOME PROBLEMS FOR MOTHERS

If clean hands and faces for children are difficult of attainment, clean finger nails are more so There seems to be some justification for the habit, common to mothers of large families and small incomes, of cutting the nails to the quick and keep-ing them so. The more ambitious mother, who wishes her children to have well kept nails, is in constant difficulties. The time for bestowing the necessary attention upon them never seems to arrive. The morning dressing is a struggle at the best, and if nails are to be cut and cleaned then, in addition to all the other complications of a civilized tollet, the mother must arm herself for the fray with an uncommon stock of determination and patience. Perhaps the easiest time is on going to bed, when the tired child welcomes any diversion, even manicuring, that will keep his mother by him and put off the time of darkness and ob-

teeth. There are so many pleasant dentifrices on the market, and the child so loves a pleasant flavor in his mouth, that a bottle of colored fluid and a duty. Indeed, he may even regard it as a luxury so great as to be indulged in only occasionally. Such was the attitude of mind of the little boy that account, for there is always something left to teeth, presented him with a tooth brush, with full

whose teacher, observing the neglected state of his teeth, presented him with a tooth brush, with full directions as to its use. He joyfully accepted it, and a few days later courteously returned it, wrapped in white tissue paper, with the remark: "Here's your tooth brush, Miss Jones, and I'm ever so much obliged to you!"

There are, however, some poor little mortals who are fairly crippled with cleanliness. Their fond mothers so overrate the importance of fresh clothes and shining faces and hands that they sacrifice to them, day after day, the higher things of the child's life. What teacher of a private kindergarten has not seen one of these dainty children touching with reluctant finger the bit of clay given him to model, and protesting that it was dirty? One form of cleanliness nearly all children love. Resenting, as most of them do, the minute fussiness of modern methods, they take joyfully to wholesale processes. The bathub is no punishment to them, though the washbowl is; and the outdoor swimming pool is one of their greatest delights. Why not, then, let them get clean in their own way? A daily swim in the summer, if taken vigorously and not too long indulged in, will not harm any normal child. A tubbing at night during dewn the sloping head of the tub three times before the final emergence, will remove all really important foreign substances, and start the child clean on the next day's work. For the rest, why not wait? The time will soon arrive when Mother Nature will take boy and girl in hand and set them spending unconscionable hours over the adornment of their persons. spending unconscional ment of their persons.

HOMESICKNESS OF DOGS.

Some interesting facts on the possibility of actual illness resulting from homesickness in dogs are given by John Woodroffe Hill, Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England, in his work on the "Management and Diseases of Dogs." From his study of them he asserts that "to place a tenderly reared dog, of affectionate disposition and highly nervous sensibility, with a number of strange animals in a hospital is the height of cruelty." Commenting on this, "Our Animal Friends" says: "An unhappy, homesick dog will become melancholic, refuse food, whine continually, be restless, sleepless, and rapidly lose flesh. The only remedy is to give tempting food, daily exercise, to treat a dog and to speak to it with the greatest kindness. A dog in that condition from such a cause should not be left alone a minute before he is cheerful. If the nostomania persists, return the dog to his old home and friends. You can do nothing for him, and he will mope himself slowly to death. If you have not a real love for dogs, you cannot impose on a homesick dog an assumed liking, and deceive him into thinking that you care for him. No amount of mere human pity for his forlorn state can make good the lack of genuine affection for the animal himself. In that case it is inhuman to keep the dog. If his lot must be with strangers, give him without delay to some one—any one—who will make, good the loss of master or mistress. Of course, the best remedy is returning the dog to the original owner; our suggestion is only to be followed where the best remedy is impracticable." "An unhappy, homesick dog will Friends" says:

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN MINERS.

The world is awaking to the fact that while mining must to a certain extent be regarded as a chance, it is one in which knowledge and skill win the prize, and a few clever women have discovered that this knowledge and skill are by no means beyond the powers of feminine brain.

"Mrs. E. C. Atwood, of Denver, in a paper read before the International Mining Congress, held at Milwaukee in June, 1900, declared that mining is a business that can be made to pay by any energetic woman who will pursue it intelligently," says Mary E. Stickney in "The Era," of this month, giving many interesting examples.
"Mrs. Atwood might have ilustrated her argu-

ment out of her own experiences, from which she can tell a most entertaining story. With a keen sense of humor, she delights in recalling the tenderfoot day when she was beguiled into paying \$10,000 for a mine of mica schist, its dazzling appearance so amply corroborating every statement of the wily agent, as it seemed, that she had no of the why agent, as it seemed, that she had no thought of consulting a mining expert or going to the trouble and expense of assays on her own account. The money was lost; but, so far from being cast down by this circumstance, the energetic little woman was but fired with determination to study the cause of failure that eventually it might be made the stepping stone to success.

ne to Cripple Creek.

s. Atwood is now vice-president and general iger of a mining company, with properties at fre, Col., while she also owns valuable interat Cripple Creek and in California. In all operations Mrs. Atwood dispenses with the ices of a superintendent, personally directing mark.

services of a superintendent, personally directing the work.
"Two of the most notably successful among mining women of Colorado are the Misses Mary B. Stewart and Harriet M. Dillingham, who are in charge of a mining company. Miss Stewart is treasurer and general manager, and Miss Dillingham is secretary."

Among the successful mining women in Denver, Mrs. Alice Houghton, now Mrs. Archibald G. Brownlee, is mentioned as conspicuous. As Mrs. Houghton, after various prosperous seasons and reverses, she achieved permanent success, and now has large mining interests in Colorado, California, and the Klondike. She made two successful trips to the Klondike.



THE CLUB AND THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

IV.

As Mrs. Sharpe, who has been called the practical member, mounted the platform to address the Thursday Club on the Domestic Problem there was a ripple of interest, as it was felt that she would at least differ radically from the last speaker, Mrs. Buzbee, who had left her audience in a state of bewildered discouragement. Her eight hour scheme of service appeared to be so mercilessly logical and yet so impracticable that its effect upon her hearers was to close the door against all hope of better things. They felt that if her system prevailed they were doomed to bear a burden that would make their present weight of care seem light by comparison. But now they raised their drooping heads, for they had confidence in Mrs. Sharpe's ability to make some suggestions which could at least be carried out. They were, therefore, all the more disappointed when egan by saying that she could offer no solu tion to the ever growing difficulties of the domestic situation; that it would probably solve itself by becoming unbearable, and that no revolutionary evolution brought about by time, by intelligence and, finally, by concerted action. At present she would content herself with pointing out some of the would partially suggest themselves.

oundation of all trade and all employment, are lured by helpless housewives. When the demand he quality is inferior and the consumer is at a disadvantage. When the supply is excessive the consumer has his choice of any amount and any quality at a reasonable price. It is the same with abor. When a business man advertises for an office who secures the place will keep it at almost any acrifice, and the employer will easily dismiss him f he prove in any degree unsatisfactory—there are plenty of others ready to step into his place. Even the higher business positions can be filled without much difficulty, as some competent person who has

"In a household, on the contrary, it is difficult to obtain skilled service, and often no easy matter to faithfulness; the employe is independent, knowing her work to be greatly in demand, and the employer is at a hopeless disadvantage. Her other duties and incidentally those of society and self-improve an irresponsible tyrant, ruling without reason or in-

'Now, as to the causes of the scarcity of even fairly good servants. The first of these is the prevalent notion that domestic service is akin to slavery, a notion fostered by sentimentalists, who believe that the loudest complainer is always the greatest sufferer. The resident servant is well paid, freely and comfortably housed and fed, and by the majority of employers worked only within the capacity of any ablebodied woman of average in telligence. If she be a slave to her work, she enslaves herself by slowness and lack of system. A working woman in her own household gets through in one day more than twice the labor exacted of any servant. Household work is intermittent and of varying quality; it admits of periods of change and rest. It is necessarily spread unevenly over the twelve hours of the day; therefore an eight hour system is a manifest absurdity. A nurse-maid, governess or housekeeper, an invalid's nurse or companion cannot be wedged linto an eight hour system any more than a mother can or any useful working member of a family. Therefore, of course, no possible mode of domestic service can be laid upon this bed of Procrustes. A house servant is not at hard labor continually; she shares the lot of the householder herself, and must conform to the conditions of the form of labor she has chosen.

"There are a few ways in which changes could be justly made in her favor; but these changes she has already exacted and obtained for the most part. Ceaseless concession has not improved the conditions: it has rendered them more burdensome and more nearly impossible. Laziness and lack of principle on the part of employers are as much at the bottom of these concessions as sentimental charity.

"The domestic servant has no idea of the nature of a contract. Her notion is to draw her wages and then force as much of her work as possible into the hands of her employer. This she usually succeeds in doing to perfection. Householders are the only employers who pay wages for labor and then perform a large part of it themselves. The need is for discipline. Law and order, secured by obedience, are necessary in all forms of production. The shop, the factory, the wareho slavery, a notion fostered by sentimentalists, who believe that the loudest complainer is always the

doors upon the incomplete, a great step fice to our own convenience, a great step will be taken."

As the speaker paused a low round of applause broke out. As it died away a low sigh broke from the worried member, and she whispered to her neighbor, "But how are we going to carry it out? We should have to do our own work, and die in worst."

the attempt."

Mrs. Sharpe caught the sound of the murmur, and, leaning forward, she said, mournfully: "My sisters, I might say more, but I spare you! For within my soul I feel that I have left the subject exactly where I found it."

NOVEL CAKE FOR A PARTY.

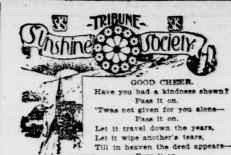
A novel cake for a child's party is the "mouse est," which is made in a ring mould. White cake of any kind or angel cake may be used for the ring, and should be iced with chocolate. The mice are and should be leed with chocotate. The lines were and noise. The tiny ears are cut from pieces of white paper, rolled like a cornucopia, with the narrow end stuck in, and the tails are of strands of white darning cottom. These little mice are placed around on the "nest" in characteristic attitudes.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE EFFORT AT WELLES-LEY.

An enthusiastic meeting in the interest of the Consumers' League movement was held at Welles-ley a few evenings ago. Morris Rosenfeld, the Ghetto poet, read from his own works, and John Cummings told of the urgency of the cause in which so many thoughtful people are now embarked. In fact, the Wellesley students, almost en nasse, are loyal upholders of the league work. Some of the comments made by deeply interested eague members are indeed stringent. One, writing recently, says: "The women who throng the stores would not dream of posing as objects of charity, nor would they let a fellow being starve at their doors. Yet virtually they not only wear clothes for which they have not paid, but they are responsible for disease, insanity, crime and starva-tion of the poor wretches whose life blood has gone into the stitches. The bargain hunter is a para-site upon the community. Raw material does not grow into clothes of itself. Energy has to be put into it. And she who buys under price saps energy into it. And she who buys under price saps energy all along the line of supply, from the merchant through the manufacturer down to the hands. The heaviest draught comes upon the unfortunates at the end of the line. Grinding, hopeless, interminable toil crushes the semblance of humanity out of these poor human beings. They are the effects of which the shortsighted purchaser is the cause. She gains nothing in the end, for she breeds pauper house, hospital and prison, and has to help support them."

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. From Harper's Bazar.

"Bridget, what did you say to Miss Smith when she called?"
"I told her you were out this tolme for sure, ma'am."



UPLIFTINGS-HASSAM'S PROVERB

King Hassam, well beloved, was wont to say, When aught went wrong, or any labor failed: "To-morrow, friends, will be another day!" And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed.

Long live his proverb! While the world shall roll To-morrow fresh shall rise from out the night And new baptize the indomitable soul Witn courage for its never ending fight.

No one, I say, is conquered till he yields: And yield he need not while, like mist from g God wipes the stain of life's old battlefields From every morning that he brings to pass.

New day, new hope, new courage. Let this be, O soul, thy cheerful creed. What's yesterday. With all its shards and wrack and grief to thee? Forget it, then—here lies the victor's way! —James Buckham, in The Christian Endeavor.

NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the 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.

HER GREAT JOY.

The gratitude of Mrs. Chadd, the invalid, on receiving the \$12 specially contributed for her through the T. S. S. knew no bounds, and she could hardly find words to express her thanks for the gift. writing to her friend in New-Brunswick, N. J. writing to her friend in New-Brunswick, N. J., who had made known her great need to the general office, she says: "O my dear friend, I never thought I should have so much money and my heart was almost overcome with joy. I never had so much good cheer in all my life. May God bless every one of them."

The invalid in the Western part of the State who received \$2 from "An Unknown Friend" in New-Jersey was pleased and helped by the thoughtful gift, and expresses her thanks for the same.

There is a motherless little baby in Manhattan, twenty months old, for whom a gocart or baby carriage is wanted. The child is in need of fresh air, and if there was a carriage the baby could be air, and if there was a carriage the baby could be taken out of doors by an older child, who only goes to school half a day. The woman who cares for the little one is herself an invalid and unable to go out. The request for this cheer comes from a member in West Seventy-fourth-st., who has made several sunshine visits to this home and knows how much the child needs the change from the close room of a tenement house. The address will be furnished to any one who can respond to this request.

A New-Jersey member whose heart is tender toward the suffering ones has "passed on" \$1 as a ray of sunshine to an invalid member in Scoharie ray of sunshine to an invalid member in Scoharle County, N. Y. The sum of \$2 has also been sent from the general office to relieve the immediate needs of medicines for this unfortunate member. Another ray of substantial cheer has gone to a poor mother with four children in Alabama. "The Atlantic Monthly." which is sent regularly to Miss E. F. Jones, of Manhattan, is the means of spreading cheer in many directions. After it has been read by the recipient it is "passed on" to the president of the Dorchester (Mass.) branch, and after being enjoyed there it goes to another family in Winchester. Mrs. Havland will send Sunday school matter to the new school organized by a Rhode Island president. Island president.

SUNSHINE GIRLS.

Gladys Talcott Hartley and her sister, Annie Sy rester Hartley, are two little girls in Utica, N. Y., who have paid their initiation fees to the T. S. S. by sending cheer to a little crippled boy in Pennsylvania. They will continue the good work by sending occasional rays of brightness into the life of another child, who, by illness, is debarred from many pleasures.

Other individual members enrolled during the week because of some kindness done for others Mary K. Pease, Mrs. L. M. Warren, Mrs. T. Woods, Mrs. H. P. Mawson, Mrs. G. W. Elchell, Miss Lella E. Morris, Mrs. G. H. Robinson, Elizabeth Greff, Mrs. Park Matheson, Margaret L. Doud, Mrs. E. A. Post and Miss E. Du Bois, of New-York State and New-York City; Mrs. George Earl, of New-Jørsey; also Mrs. W., of Trenton, and Mrs. Bertie Johnson, of Indian Territory.



The fashion of decorating neckwear with flowers has been revived, and for this purpose a great variety of small blossoms, including heliotropes, violets and small roses can be obtained. These are fastened in tiny clusters at the side or back of the stock collar or ribbon.

White designs on colored grounds are the lates effects in fine handkerchiefs. They come in many shades to match light toned evening gowns.

Collars of real Bruges guipure lace, in white and ecru, are wide, and extend over the shoulders and part way down the back. They can be worn with evening gowns or reception dresses.

A novelty is an evening blouse of tucked chiffor made over silk, which comes ready to wear in many light shades. It is low necked and sleeveless and has a garniture of flowers to match.

One of the most comfortable breakfast jackets is of quilted silk, made with a loose front and fitted back. The rolling collar, sleeves and border are embroidered with colored silk. These garments come in several colors, and breakfast gowns in the same effect are worn over silk petticoats of con-

A new finish for the train of a wedding gown cor sists of a long spray of roses beginning at the waist and extending down the train, with a widen ing effect at the end. The same floral decoration is carried out on the front panel of the skirt, an one large rose is worn at the top of the corsage.

Another new idea for weddings is to have the oridesmaids carry silk muffs, trimmed with flowers, instead of bouquets. These muffs, which are of extra large size, and match the hat in color, have double ruffles of silk at the edges.

Sterling silver belts, richly pierced and chased, made with jointed sections to render them flexible, are worn with evening gowns.

CLEARING SALE OF IMPORTED MODELS. In order to keep his force busy through the dull eason S. Kneitel, ladies' tailor, No. 1 East Thirseason S. Kneitel, ladies tailor, No. 1 East Init-tieth-st., near Fifth-ave., who guarantees expert fitting and exclusive designs, is offering reductions in "tallored gowns" to order. These are slik lined throughout. A clearing sale of imported models in suits and coats (sizes 36 and 38) is also in prog-

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF GIRL'S FIVE GORED FLARE SKIRT, NO. 4.033, FOR 10 CENTS.

Girls from six to twelve wear skirts cut closely like those of their elder sisters and mammas. The little model illustrated exemplifies one of the latest styles and is



materials. The original is made original is made of cadet blue cheviot, stitched, and includes the and includes the flounce, but all dress materials, silk and wool, are suitable, and the flounce can be omitted when a

adapted to many

NO. 4,033 — GIRL'S FIVE GORED plain skirt is preplain skirt for a
girl eight years old four and seven-eighths yards 32 inches
wide or two and three-eighths yards 44 inches wide
will be required.

The pattern, No. 4,033, is cut in sizes for girls six,
eight, ten and twelve years old. will be required.

The pattern, No. 4,633, is cut in sizes for girls six, eight, ten and twelve years old.

The pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number and years distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern, send an extra two-cent stame and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

CHILDREN ADD TO FUND.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY MOVEMENT HAS SUNDAY SCHOOL MASS MEETING AT CARNEGIE HALL

One of the largest gatherings of Methodist Sunday school children that has taken place in the city in the last fifteen years was at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. Sixty-five Sunday schools were represented, and the hall was packed from the pit to the topmost gallery with the children and their parents and friends.

The meeting was called in the interests of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering Fund, and before it was ended a large amount of money had been subscribed by the children. Promises of persons. The two largest subscriptions were one of \$3,000 from the Tremont Sunday school and another of \$1,000 from John S. Sill, No. 240 West Fortyfifth-st.

vice by a trained chorus of five hundred children and the audience. Tali Esen Morgan acted as musical conductor, and Mrs. A. S. Newman as organist

After an opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Millard and a hymn by the chorus, the audience was addressed by Bishop Edward G. Andrews.

really believe the year of the jubilee come," he said. "If this splendid movement continues, church trustees will soon be freed from worry, and the churches will soon be free of debt. May this grand gathering be the harbinger of a great movement in all our courches toward upbuilding them spiritually and financially! While the poverty and crime of the congested tenement districts are bad enough, those two features of our city life are showing marked improvement over the conditions of a few years ago. The betterment of the social conditions of the people in the tenement house district has been marked during the short time in which the present governmental administration has been in existence. Under the new regime of head officers the Police Department is emerging from its chaotic state. I want to thank our loyal Mayor for what he has already done for the city."

The Rev. E. S. Tipple, who planned the meeting. Spoke of the Twentleth Century movement. Over \$500.000 had already been raised, he said, to be apworry, and the churches will soon be free of debt

the city."

The Rev. E. S. Tipple, who planned the meeting, spoke of the Twentieth Century movement. Over \$300,000 had already been raised, he said, to be applied to church indebtedness. Four hundred thousand dollars must be had, and it was coming. A subscription of \$10 from every scholar in every Methodist Sunday school in the city was desired. The government had permitted a special issue of thank offering stamps, and all should take advantage of this to get money.

The Rev. George P. Eckman declared that the churches had been too delinquent in the cancellation of church indebtedness, and urged everybody present to subscribe to the fund.

John D. Slayback, who presided, said that \$20,000 had been pledged to the \$1,000,000 fund. The money would be used as follows: \$100,000 toward the part endowment of St. Christopher's Home for Orphan and Destitute Boys and Girls of the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church: the same amount for the proper equipment and the part endowment of the New-York Deaconess Home and Training School; the same amount to increase the vested fund for superannuated ministers, their widows and orphans, and \$700,000 for the liquidation of mortgages on the Methodist Episcopal churches of this city, including the Five Points Mission. Of the aggregate already subscribed, \$73,000 was for the first of these purposes, \$60,000 for the second and \$300,000 for the fourth.

Before the movement was ended Mr. Slayback expected that two million converts would be made

3300,000 for the fourth.

Before the movement was ended Mr. Slayback expected that two million converts would be made and \$20,000,000 raised. PRAISE FOR MR. JEROME.

THE REV. DR. L. A. BANKS THINKS HIS HOME AMONG THE POOR WILL

DO MUCH GOOD.

of prelude before his sermon last night in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on "District Attorney Jerome and his house among the poor." He said

in part:

We have had university settlements and college settlements under the direction of the Young People's religious societies, in the slums of our great cities, but in many ways the most unique and significant settlement is the last one, which is to be presided over by District Attorney Jerome. The other settlements have had the worthy purpose to bring religion and good manners and pure social fellowship within reach of the poor and the wicked. But District Attorney Jerome proposes to bring law and justice within reach of the classes handicapped by poverty and ignorance and sin. He proposes that the poor shall be not only permitted but encouraged to make known to the District Attorney any attempt to blackmail or swindle or tyrannize over them because of their ignorance or poverty. The District Attorney's home is to be an office. Every night it is to be open house, where any mistreated man or woman may come for advice and protection.

The idea strikes me very favorably. It is unique and unusual, but good enough to be true. There is no doubt that terribly as the rich merchants have been bled, again and again, by blackmailing politicians, no one suffers so bitterly as the people of small means, who dare not risk the loss of their meagre resources by incurring the enmity of a viilanous policeman or a corrupt, blood sucking ward heeler. The very fact that the District Attorney lives among these people and is daily accessible to them, and that any complaint they shall make will be mercllessly investigated and the guilty parties brought to justice, will prevent an enormous amount of that kind of viilany. If the plan is carried out in good faith Mr. Jerome will do more to eradicate the spirit of anarchy than any other one thing within reach in the city. There is a bitter feeling among multitudes of poor people in our cities caused by a widely prevalent conviction that the protection of the law is the layer of the rich and the protection of the law is the There is a bitter feeling among multitudes of poor people in our cities caused by a widely prevalent conviction that the protection of the law is the luxury of the rich and is beyond the reach of the people who live in the poor tenements. If Mr. Jerome can bring about a revolution of feeling on this subject and prove that the law is ready to thrust its safeguards around the poor man and avenge his oppressor as quickly as it would the oppressor of the rich he will be a public philanthropist. I wish well to this new Law Settlement among the poor.

LARGEST AMERICAN VESSEL.

WILL BE LAUNCHED ON FEBRUARY 8-LENGTH, 900 FEET; GROSS TONNAGE, 12,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—The largest ship ever built in America will slide down the ways of Cramps' shipyard on February 8. It will be named the Kroonland, and when completed will ply be ween New-York and Southampton.

Between her stem and stern post the Kroonland will measure 560 feet, and to this her over all or deck measurement will add enough to make her practically a 600-footer. She will be 60 feet wide, and from deckline to keelson will measure 42 feet. On a displacement of 18,000 tons she will draw 26 feet of water. Her gross registered tonnage is 12,000.

HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Charles Lanier, No. 17 Nassau-st., the general treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress: FROM THE PAINT AND VARNISH TRADES.

andard Varnish Works.
F. Tiemann & Co.
J. Waddell & Co.
W. Everett & Co.
kohntell & Schall
Kohnstamm & Co.
ingee & Weinman
J. Zinc Co.
arrison Bros. & Co.
Keppelmann
Keppelmann FROM THE COAL TRADE.

FROM CHINA AND GLASS TRADES.

(By L. S. Owen, secretary of Crockery Board of Trade.

Geo. Borgfeldt & C Lazarus. Rosenfe Lehman Bawo & Dotter...

THE WOMAN'S FUND.

Mrs. James Speyer, No. 257 Madison-ave., treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Association reports the following additional contributions the Woman's Fund of the collection:

VOCATION MEANS OF UPLIFTING

PROFESSOR ADLER POINTS OUT THE POWER HELD BY EMPLOYERS OF LABOR.

Wealth getting and wealth spending in their relation to the spiritual life were discussed by Pro-fessor Felix Adler yesterday in a lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall, entitled "The Spiritual Life of the Rich." was one in a series on "Fundamentals of the New Morality." Professor Adler will end the series next Sunday with a lecture on "The Spiritual Life of the

"We remember the story of the rich young who came to Jesus and asked him what he should do in order to get saved," said Professor Adler. "The great Teacher told him to sell all that he had, give the proceeds to the poor and take up his cr and follow Him.

"If a young man came to me with the same ques tion my answer would be somewhat different. I would say to him: 'It is not necessary for you to give up your wealth or your position. I will show you a way in which you can keep your wealth, stay where you are and still lead the highest and most spiritual life.' But the wealthy who will keep his wealth and lead the highest kind of a life must ask himself one question: 'What right have I got to these privileges, this position I occupy in a world so full of misery and poverty?" No one can answer the question of the young man, I imagine, without first

having answered that question for himself."

He continued in part as follows:

He continued in part as follows:

You are not the intellectual class. We do not occupy our positions because of our own merits. It is frequently said that any poor man can work his way up in the world. Nonsense, lies, fraud! No poor man can work his way up in our days unless he be an exceptional genius. No, we are not what we are because of our own merits. We are what we are because society has not as yet discovered a system by which true merit can unfailingly work its way to the front. What then? Must we abdicate? By no means. Those occupying positions of power must stay, because they are necessary to the performance of certain functions until a better and more perfect system has been evolved. But you must stay with a consclousness that you are there merely for the performance of those functions. The merely for the performance of those functions. The acquisition of wealth must be an incident, not an

merely for the performance of those functions. The acquisition of wealth must be an incident, not an end.

As to whether the employer of labor for performing this function should receive the disproportionate share of the profits he is receiving, that is another question. Morally speaking, I don't think he should. But there will come a change in this. The disproportionate rewards come as a result of exceptional business capacity, executive ability and power to organize, and as those become more general through better education the disproportionate rewards will pass away.

The question is, then, Shall the young man so into business; shall he become an employer of labor? Let me say to the young man that of all the positions life can offer him there is none that I consider more hopeful, ethically, than that of a large manufacturer, who employs a large number of workingmen, for there is no position which gives greater opportunities for progressive ethical work, none that yields larger opportunities for spiritual life in the highest sense of that word. I define as spiritual the life that tends to awaken in others the slumbering mental and spiritual possibilities.

Why should not in the future employes be brought together and have the rules of the factory in which they work explained to them and discussed, so that they may become free men according to the ideas of Aristotle, who says that those only are free who both direct and obey. There is nothing which so distinguishes modern times from antiquity as the firm beliefs of the latter age in the inflexibility of human nature and character, of the stationary nature of the world and all the things that are in the world. The ancients believed that the world stood still. They believed that one man was born to be a slave and another to be a noble, and that nothing could change this. This idea was responsible for the system of caste in India. But if there is anything which characterizes our age it is the movement that has come not only into the world but into our conception

movement that has come not only into the world, but into our conception of the world and the things in it.

When you look at the workingman, do not look at him through the eyes of Aristotle, but look at him through the eyes of Aristotle, but look at him through modern eyes. Do not look at his blurred eyes, his dull countenance, his crooked and bent form, as at the hallmark of a lower order. If you were a bigger man than you are, with a bigger heart and a broader intellect, you could have straightened that bent form and made those dull features as clear as the noonday sun, and it is to your everlasting shame that you have not done it.

You may perceive that I am trying to bring home to you a distinct type of social reform. Instead of individualism, which concerns itself about the development of the individual as the highest good. In stead of socialism, which aims at a collective good. I contend that if we could come to look upon social evolution as a reconstruction of the entire scheme of vocations, with the object of making each vocation a blessing to the man who follows it. I would have accomplished our end.

I am animated by the idea that the vocation of every man should be such that it would uplift and bless him. The mistake of social reforms up to the present time has been that we have sought to uplift and educate and enlighten the workingman in his leisure hours after his work its done. The work itself should be the means of uplifting and culture.

If you ask me how a rich man should spend his wealth. I would answer, "Just as at a banquet a self-respecting man will take only what is seemly and salubrious, so at the banque of wealth the self-respecting rich will take only what is seemly. The very rich should live as he would do if he was not very rich.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL MEETING.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BUILDING FUND AGGRE

The annual meeting of the Mount Sinal Hospital was held yesterday at the dispensary building. No. 149 East Sixty-seventh-st. Isaac Wallach, re-elected president, was in the chair, and read the annual report. He emphasized the need of the hospital for funds sufficient to carry on the enlarged work. In the last year expenses of the hospital were \$119,234 52. There were 3,196 patients treated, of

which 2,386 were free patients. The subscriptions to the building fund for the new buildings in course of construction amount to

new buildings in course of construction amount to \$1.294,281.76. The amount needed for the work is \$1.500,000. The new hospital will have accommodation for 422 patients.

The gifts in the year were \$45,045, which included a gift of \$38,000 from "friends through Emanuel Lehman" and \$3,000 from their children in commemoration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stix. The \$38,000 was from a man and his sister—not Hebrews—in recognition of the non-sectarian character of the hospital. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$3,322.62.

These officers and directors were declared elected for the ensuing term: President, Isaac Wallach; vice-presidents, Isaac Stern and David Wile; treasurer, E. Aslei; secretary, Louis M. Josephthal; directors for four years, Henry Gitterman, Simon Rothschild, Leopold Well, Morris S. Barnet and Henry Ickelheimer; directors for rerm expiring December 31, 1904, M. Guggenheim, Jefferson Seligman and Henry Morgenthau.

FOR A RUMANIAN JEW COLONY, .

PEOPLE DRIVEN HERE BY PERSECUTION AP PEAL FOR AID.

More than two hundred Rumanian Jews asmbled in a hall at No. 98 Forsyth-st. yesterday and agreed on a statement which will be presented this week to representative Hebrew charities and to a number of wealthy Hebrews known for their philanthropy. These Rumanian Jews have formed an organization which they call the Cooperative Industrial Colony, and they hope that they can get a tract of land somewhere in the United States where they may bring their families and establish a colony.

After the meeting P. Reiss, the chairman, said to reporters:

Most of the members of the Rumanian colony in the United States have been here only a few months or even weeks. The reason for this sudden immigration is found in the anti-Semitic persecution in Rumania. Many of those here were assisted to come by the Alliance Israelite Universelle, but their families are still in Rumania, and they have no means to bring them here. As they cannot speak the English language, it is difficult for them to get a start. In this emergency we appealed to the Hebrew charities, but they did not give the kind of help that was needed. This statement has been denied, but we can produce one hundred and fifty men who were sent away from New-York, and who had to come back, often walking and begging along the way. This was because proper care was not taken in arranging for work. For instance, a tinsmith was sent to take a job as a clerk in a clothing store. I know of another case where a skilled jeweller was sent to work in a coal mine. Now, we wish to have it distinctly understood that we are not asking for charity. We don't want to be supported—we want an opportunity to work. Certainly a people driven away from their country by religious persecution, separated from their families and destitute, are entitled to sympathy.

S. KNEITEL. adies' Tailor, 1 East 30th St., Near 5th Ave.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF OUR ELEGANT & IMPORTED MODELS. SUITS and COATS, 36 and 38 sizes,

AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.

And there is marvellous beauty to choose from. Gowns that will compel admiration for the wearers in any assembly. Made by the most famous Paris conturieres. BEFORE FEB. IST we have decided to ofer our handsome Tailored Gowns to order, silk lined, for Only \$55; regular price, \$80.

The finest cloths of Europe's best productions to select from. This reduction is made to keep our force busy dur-ing the DVLL SEASON.