

thrae and plundered her on easy terms

in a doubtful case, than that he should

have intimidated—as in fact we did—a

nation fully our match, coercing her into

doing justice in an issue where she had

tried to crush a feeble adversary by sheer

brute force.

When the history of this quarter of a

century comes to be written by an im-

partial hand, the intercession of President

Cleveland in the dispute between England

and Venezuela, will be adjudged a just

and noble action, an exercise of the

functions of our government as proper

as it was courageous.

History will admit that at the hour

when we first actually made war upon

Spain no other course remained for us.

But it will also decide that the Republican

party and the McKinley Administration

emmeshed us in that situation, wantonly

and criminally, though whether by sheer

blundering or with selfish purpose, it is

hard to decide.

There is an element which cultivates

academic namby-pambyism as a code of

morals, and with such the speech of

President Hadley may have some in-

fluence. But happily the blood of the

nation at large has not yet turned to

water, and we think the spirits even of

healthy women will be apt to revolt

against the despicable teaching which

makes the construction of our Navy the

principal reason for voting against the

Democratic party.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Dairy Farm" at the Academy

of Music.

Eleanor Meron's "Dairy Farm" was

presented at the Academy of Music last

evening to a crowded house. It is one of

those pieces full of rural life, both

pathetic and humorous, with country

dances and country songs galore. It is a

picture of home life in 1856—a picture

which always appeals to the public.

The play is divided into four acts. It

represents the dairy farm owned by

Squire Hurley (James H. Wallick), which

is under a heavy mortgage, held by the

villain, Simon Krum (Arthur C. Sanders),

who threatens foreclosure in the second

act, and whose claim is proved worthless

by the hero, Nathan Newkirk (Henry

Leighton), in the final act.

The first act represents the dairy farm

yard, July 3, 1854, with chickens, dogs,

cows and sheep. It is here that Nathan

Newkirk makes love to Lucy (Leah Bly-

ham), the poorhouse girl, and it is here

that Simon Krum and his nephew, Elias

Plough (George Lockwood), plan to get

possession of the farm. Act 2 portrays

Christmas Eve at the Farm, when Simon

makes known his will to the Squire.

The Squire, to save the farm, plans a

match between his nephew, Nathan, and

Miss Perkins (Helen Hartley), who talks

like a book and wears gowns straight

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## CHINA AND JAPAN

Club Women Discuss Homes

In Foreign Lands.

THE CHINESE BABY

Named When Seven and

Christened When Thirty

Days Old.

Although there is a vast difference

between the Chinese and the Japanese, so

vast that the one may not be mentioned

in the same breath as the other, it was

some of the nations that occupied

the attention of the club women yester-

day afternoon. It was the opening

meeting of the Home Department, of

which Miss Louise M. Edge is chairman,

and Room 1, Hasbrouck Institute, was

crowded.

Mrs. Daniel Van Winkle had the paper

on "Chinese Homes." She described the

buildings and their occupants most graph-

ically. In speaking of the Chinese infant,

she said:—

"A Chinese mother is the literal slave

of her children. If they cry they must be

cuddled and most persistently carried

about, and at whatever expense they

must not be allowed to cry continuously.

Boys and girls are treated alike in this

respect. The names given to them are

such as happen at the time to attract the

attention of the mother. Chicken, Bask-

ket, Little Fat One, Bad Temper, etc.;

and if all of the previous children have

died the last one may be by the name

of Great Repairs. Girls are frequently

named for birds, fruits, flowers. These

are all mild names, which strangers, if

they know them, should never employ.

When a little boy is born there is great

rejoicing, and the money that has been

already spent in offerings to the gods to

make sure of such an event is not re-

grudged. Charms of all sorts, some of

them folded pieces of red paper, are hung

on the mother's bed. Other charms are

pinned on his little cap. After a few

days some of these charms are burned

and the ashes used for his first bath, as

a purification. The baths which the baby

receives are not of very frequent occur-

rence and bathing is not regarded as of

much consequence by the Chinese. This

first washing is performed in front of the

image of the mother goddess. A

thank offering of meats, fruits and other

things is made to the goddess. The baby's

relatives bring presents of fowls, vermi-

cell and other delicacies, and candles are

lighted and incense burned in honor

of the goddess. As soon as the bath is

over the ceremony of 'binding the wrists'

is performed. Around the baby's wrist

red cotton is wound and attached to this

are numerous pieces of 'cash,' seals, bells,

little drums and figures of animals. All

these give assurance of happiness for the

boy. The wrists are then tied together

by a foot length of the cord, so that the

baby cannot use his hands freely. If

this custom is omitted it is supposed that

the child will grow up disobedient to his

parents and will be a trouble to them.

On the third day two Chinese

characters are written on a piece of red

paper and folded around a parcel con-

taining certain articles. This is hung up

on the door by a red string. In the pack-

age are locks of cat's and dog's hair, a

piece of red paper, a piece of blue paper,

and a piece of yellow paper. These are

burned, and the ashes are used for the

baby's first bath. The ashes are also

used