NOBLY CARRYING OUTHER DEAD HUS-BAND'S PHILANTHROPIC PLANS.

Seme of the Noted Charities That She Has Instituted-Gives Away Millions Upon Millions to Aid Her Less Fortunate Jewich Compatriote.

Baroness de Hirsch's magnificent gift to the Russian Hebrews of Ameriseca has taken concrete shape in the plans of the committee that has the funds in charge. The Baroness has alpready given \$2,000,000, and also a promise to give more. Indeed, she has placed no limit to her prospective zifts. The money will be expended in the building and maintenance, in New York City, of a home for working girls and a great building for the soperation of trade schools in which Hebrew boys may be taught useful and scientific trades and professions.

Work on the working girls' home will be begun at once, and it is believed that it will be ready for opening next August. It is to be non-sectarian, but Jewish girls, of course, will be given the preference. It is to be nducational in no sense of the word. It will be purely a home. Girls going there out of work will be expected to help in the labors of the house, and zirls who work will find there a comfortable home for less money than they



secure elsewhere. The trade schools building will cost \$150,000. The new building will have every ad-Ser the purpose for which it was created. The third branch of Baroness de Mirach's work is the amelioration of the condition of the Jews in the tenement districts, and is really the most far reaching of the directions in which the Hirsch fund is to be expended. It is also preposed to build model tenement houses, with necessary sanitary conextruction. The work is to be extendad to other cities in the United States. and the poor Jews over all the country are promised aid by the men who have the rich woman's millions at their disposal. Baroness de Hirsch is carrying out her dead husband's ideas in these benefactions.

It may be of interest to many who have read of the charitable works carried on by the philanthropist Baroncas de Hirsch to know how she received her first impetus in this direction.

It was while she was visiting in Constantinople some years ago. She had just lost her only son, and seeking distraction from her grief, her thoughts turned to others and their trials. She spent days and days and nights also investigating the miseries of the poorer classes, "slumming," to wise a popular expression. It was all a revelation to her, and she at once went to work with that energy which is - one of her marked characteristics, to organize committees to investigate and E relieve distress.

The first de Hirsch home for girls who need a temporary refuge was zounded in Constantinople. Since then other homes have been established by the Baroness in Belgium, Austria, her anative country; Paris, where she resides, and within the last few months wake has founded a home for Hebrew emigrant girls in New York. She is spending about \$250,000 in building and equipping this home and will then provide an annual income ample for its maintenance in the most generous manner.

"The Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls" is to be its official ti tie. Baroness Clara de Hirsch de Gereuth is her full name, Gereuth being the name of the family place in Austria, Baron de Hirsch's name before he was knighted.

The baroness was Clara Bischofhelm before her marriage. She was the aughter of a prosperous banker, who also a scholar and a statesman. She was her father's private secrether for a number of years and speaks end writes several languages. When about 10 years of age she married Bacen de Hirsch. Since his death she personally managed her vast fortone

the would be very glad to follow bible injunction as to the left aind's knowledge of the right hand's work, for two reasons: For one, she is a modest weman and unostenta-Lious, for the other, whenever her char tion are described at length ker mail deubles for weeks after. With its west talriy or forty letters daily-The state of the s WHAT A WONAN DID.

to Europe Six Times in Twelve Years and Learned Six Languages. A plucky American woman, who began to support herself at eighteen, has shown how a peor school teacher can see Europe to the best advantage in twelve years. Earning a small salary in a public school, she has been able to go to Europe every other year for

two months' holiday. Her first journey was made to England and Scotland, and was enjoyed so keenly that she planned another one and saved money for it during the next two years. The second tour was through France, Belgium and Holland, and in order to travel comfortably she learned French during her leisure hours.

Returning to her school work she began to study German, and at the end of two years was ready for a journey up the Rhine and to Vienna, and thence through Dresden and Berlin to Bremen. With renewed ardor she plunged into the study of Italian, and at the end of two years she started for Rome. She made the round of the Italian cities, and spent a fortnight in Switzerland. Two years afterward she was in Spain, and was able to speak the language.

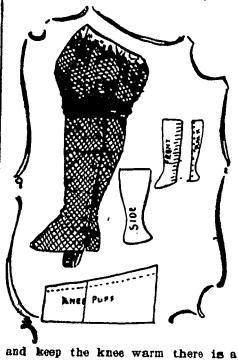
During the last year she has made her sixth journey to Europe, traveling through Denmark, Norway and Sweden to Russia, and spending a fortnight in Moscow. She carried with her a fair knowledge of Swedish and not only knew the Russian alphabet so as to read the street signs, but could make her own bargains with drosky drivers and go about without a guide. in the course of twelve years she has made six journeys to Europe and learned to speak six modern languages, and she has supported herself entirely by her earnings as a school teacher, and has paid every penny of her traveling expenses. Starting with a painstaking study of the language of the country which she was to visit, and also preparing herself by a course of reading, she has made the best possible use of her time abroad.

The reward for all this energy and perseverance has come in her thirtieth year. Her knowledge of foreign languages has fitted her for broader work as a teacher, and she has left the public schools to take a position as instructor in French, German and Italian in a high school for young women.

There may be higher aims than those ordinarily involved in foreign travel, but the persistency of this American girl in carrying out her plans is worthy of praise. It is a great gain in any human life, if it is governed by a definite purpose and keeps nat purpose steadily in mind.

A Bicycle Legging.

Every one knows how difficult, in fact, impossible, it is to fit a legging snugly to the knee. To remedy this



special design for a bicycle legging. Make a puff like the pattern and sew it on top of the legging. Run elastic, not too narrow, through the hem and fasten with a button and loop. A fur band makes a nice finish, though stitching does very well.

The Only Indian Nurse. The only graduate of the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., and of a training school for nurses is Miss Katie Grincerod, of Philadelphia. She was the first to enter the field, and her success for the past three years has been remarkable. Miss Grincerod was born in the northeastern corner of the Indian Territory. Her father was an Englishman, and her mother a member of the Wyandotte tribe. They both died, however, while she was an infant, and she made her home with her mother's people until 1885, when having obtained an excellent preliminary education, she entered Carlisle and graduated four years later in the first regularly graded class to leave that institution.

A "Seashere at Home." The "seashore at home" is one of the nicest amusements for children. As it is purchased in the stores it is a little stand made the right height for a raised edge to keep the sand within from falling out. There are innumerable possibilities for amusement in sand, and the provident mother brings

holidaya. Ideals of Beauty. The ideal of beauty in different countries and sections of countries would be an interesting subject to study. What a book could be made of portraits of the different types of fair women from all over the world! In the West, heavy is a question of color: in the East it is a question of

home a bag of it from the seashore

when she returns after the Summer

BABY DRESS REFORM

SUCCESS OF MRS. BERTHA JANET'S NOVEL ENTERPRISE.

Her Heart Was Touched by the Crude and Cumbersome Garments Which Custom Had Prescribed for Infants-Common-Sense Layettes to Remedy the Evil.

Mrs. Bertha Janet Gunn, the inventor of the infant's dress reform, is a sweet-faced, gentle-mannered little woman, not resembling in the slightest our ideal woman of affairs. When seen in her home she talked pleasantly of her work, but seemed surprised that any one could speak of her invention as other than the most natural thing in the world. "Why, it seems remarkable to me

that some one hadn't thought it out long ago," she said in answer to her visitor's question as to what first gave her the idea. "Just think of all these years and years that mothers have looked upon the daily dressing of their little ones as a task to be dreaded. as 'squalling time.' Why, the child is fretted to a frazzle, if it is not in actual pain. I contend with the doctors that whenever a baby screams there is something the matter. And, believing there is something amiss with her child, what mother is it that would not try her utmost to get at the root of the matter? That is just the way I began. was worried by my baby's screams when it was being dressed. At first I tried every method I could think of to shorten the bath. Then I began to think of its little clothes and contrive means whereby they could be put on in the shortest possible time. This led me to consider and notice each garment separately, and I soon began to see how uncomfortable some of them must be. A heavy diaper, for instance, which always holds the child's legs bowed out, or the flannel bellyband which is pulled so tightly around its yielding little body and fastened with pins that are forever in danger of slipping out and sticking into its delicate flesh. I began to think of a baby's whole wardrobe as barbarous, and set to work to try to improve them one garment at a time. Of course my object was to make my own baby comfortable, and, selfishly, I never gave other children a thought

"After moving to the east-I formerly lived in Ohio-I received a letter from a cousin asking me to send her some patterns of hygienic baby clothes, if such articles were to be had. I looked around and could find nothing that I considered as good as obliged to turn it after taking it out of my own and send them to her?" Later I did the same thing for several friends, and finally began to think it might be a good thing for other children in whom I felt no personal interest, and at the same time furnish me ness. a means of support. At that time I was supporting myself and child.

"As I had no capital, I began in a very small way, furnishing sets of patterns and making layettes to order. My work gave satisfaction, and mothers, seeing the wisdom of such garments, recommended me to their it, and from whom an answer is defriends. In that way my custom in- sired. creased and my system became well known. Now I have orders from every state in the Union and from several foreign countries. I employ several sewing women to do my stitching and a number of expert embroiderers, while I have my patterns manufactured. My layettes, which are only made to order, I always do the cutting and stamping of myself, and personally examine every garment before it is with her husband's full name or last sent out. Often, while mothers take name with initials. pleasure in making their own baby clothes, I cut and stamp the sets and have them basted up, so that the making and embroidery is much simplified. My patterns come in sets of fifteen, and are draughted to fit into each other, so they can be put on the child all together. In that way, you will see, it is only necessary to turn the child once while dressing, and all these clothes hang from the shoulders. Another point about my system which mothers highly approve—there are no pins, and every part of the body is equally protected.

"What do I consider the best material for diapers?" repeating the question asked by her visitor. "Well. I use a fine grade of stockinet, so, of course, I consider that the best. But I think the shape of the garment has much to do with its comfort. The old-fashioned square which was drawn so tight over the seat and pinned to the band I believe not only caused chaffing, but, in many instances, crooked legs. My diaper is cut on the bias. so that the seat is large and barry, and there is very little cloth to fold between the legs, so the little legs can lie straight out. Of course my system required much thought to perfect it, and, undoubtedly, I would never have thought of dress reform for infants and children had I not had the necessity brought home to me by my own child, so you see, after all, my success child standing on the floor, and with a is but another proxi of the old adage, Necessity is the mother of lavention."

Women at Yale.

It is now five years since women were admitted to the graduate department of Yale College, and it is stated on good authority that the men have ceased to be afraid of them. They have decided that this is not coeducation, and that the women who come and so so quietly and scarcely ever stay more than a year do not do their lordships any particular harm. Before this department was opened to MISS GOULD'S CRYSTAL.

Suys a Magmificent Mystle Globe Set in Gold.

Miss Helen Gould is said to have foined the latest society cult, "crystal gazers," and to have just paid \$15,000 for what is regarded as the most perfect mystic globe in existence. It comes from Japan, where three illuminati spent their lives in poliching the giant rough crystal into the perfect sphere it now is.

It is as clear as the air itself, yet the initiated claim to be able to see within its depths the events of the past, present and future, and even the immaterial entities who inhabit space or the unknown spirit land.

The crystal globe itself, which is eight inches in diameter, is said to have cost upward of \$8,000, and Miss



Gould has had it mounted in a gold and crystal setting worth \$7,000 more, In addition to this she has had a special room constructed in her residence at Irvington-on-Hudson to contain this mystic treasure. The room is circular with arched ceiling, and is draped throughout in black velvet.

There, when the crystal is unveiled and the electric light turned on, it flashes with an intense iredescent splendor only comparable to that of a huge diamond, but the difference that its radiance is soft and pleasing, instead of dazzling to the eye.

At the Writing Desk. It is the correct thing for every one-

To use good jet black ink. To use handsome plain white paper. To fold and direct a letter neatly, to put on the stamp neatly and in the proper corner.

To inclose a stamp when writing to a stranger on your own business. To fold a letter right side up, so that the person who receives it will not be

munications only.

To write legibly and straight. To spell correctly.

To write numbers, dates and preper names with a special care and distinct-

To date a letter at the beginning on the right hand side, but a note at the end, on the left hand,

To have one's address engraved at the top of one's note or letter paper. To give one's full address when writing to a person who does not known

To sign a letter with the full name or with the last name and initials. To sign a business letter "Your obed-

ient servant," "Yours very truly," or 'Yours respectfully." To sign a letter to a superior, "Yours respectfully," or "Your obedient serva.nt."

To answer all letters promptly. To direct a letter to a married lady

We Have Read About Them.

The girl who is a dream of lovliness when she is drying her hair in the sun. The blacksmith's daughter in the

country village who reads Latin, Greek and Hebrew. The beautiful little governess who wins the young lord's heart.

The poverty-stricken maiden, who, gowned in simple white muslin and a blue sash, outshines her better-dressed sisters and is the belle of the ball.

The girl whose wind-blown tresses fall in a golden shower about her alabaster neck when she takes a canter on her spirited bay.

The proud beauty who scorns the attention of the humble young artist and learns too late that he is a man of

fa.me.

The untutored maiden with the voice of a nightingale who brings the whole audience to her feet on her first appearance.

The heiress who wanders about disguised as a poor girl and falls in love with the fisherman's son. The girl with two or more madly

jealous suitors who can keep them all at her beck and call and induce them to do anything by a glance of her liquid eyes.

House Uphelstery. Philadelphia women have taken up

a sensible fad. It is the useful art of house upholstery. In some of the industrial schools of that city classes were formed some time ago, and they were soon running over with women who have to earn their living and others who do not, all eager to learn the rudiments of upholstery. Individuality and harmony from the keynote in furnishings nowsdays, and the truly artistic woman likes to have her rooms set in order directly under her own eye, Beautiful and rich draperies and handsome furniture coverings can be picked up for triffing sums at this season of the year, and if a woman knows enough of uphelstery to do her own women, most of these who wished to work or to direct some one else she continue their studies after graduation can obtain fine effects in her apartment to Germany. CURRENT STYLES.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

May Manton's Hints Regarding Seasonable Tollettes-Misses' Waist With High on Low Neck and Four-Gored Skirt-Handsome Bath Robe for Girls. A novelty in problems for the wo-

men with too much flesh comes in a report from Paris that in gowns of certain colors flesh seems to shrink, in others to expand. A subdued shade of peacock blue, plum color and olive green, with black, of course, are announced as the colors under which flesh seems least ostentatious, while Wedgewood blue, pale gray, and almost any shade of red are to be avoided sedulously. In the way of trimmings and light tints, orange, yellow. light blue and cerise should not be used. Mauve and higher tints of green are the two colors that in decoration about the throat and shoulders are especially helpful in diminishing the effects of flesh.

Misses' Wafet.

No one of the new summer materials is more dainty or attractive than dimity. The model shown is made from that material in a delicious shade of pink and white, and is trimmed with white needlework. The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining which, together with the waist proper, closes invisibly a the centre-back. The main portions of the bodice are in-

cluded in the shoulder and under-arm



my own baby's clothes, so I thought. of the envelope before he can read it. seams and are stitched down-onto the lin-'Why shouldn't I out a set of patterns To use postal cards for business coming, the edges overlapping those of the mall. The bretelles, which are general and universally becoming, are formed by bands of insertion edged with frills, and low and somewhat more dressy as well as delightfully comfortable for warm weather

> The skirt is four-gored and fits smoothly at both front and hips, the fulness being laid in deep plaits at the back. Round the lower edge is a frill of needlework headed by a band—a style of trimming that is essentially girlish and suitable. At the waint is a sash of blue ribbon bowed at the back. To make this waist for a miss of fourteen years will require two and three-fourths

yards of thirty-six-inch material... Misses' and Girls' Bath Robe.

The need of the bath robe istoo apparent comfortable and luxurious, at the same time that it fits the figure sufficiently to insure ner itself is slim or faulty. satisfactory effect. The fronts are plain | Never, if you value your character and loose, but the backs are fitted by means as a housekeeper, allow a greasy soup of a centre seam and side-back forms which to appear on your table. The regular



waist line the backs are laid indeep underlying plaits which provide fulness for the skirt. The hood extends across the shoulders and forms a deep collar at the front. of Yankee ingenuity calls for a whale-It is so formed as to allow of turning up loone, and catching it in one end of the over the head and affords ample protection | 'abric pushes it along through the against chill. The garment is closed at the narrow aperture until the whole is reneck with a ribbon bow and at the waist by versed. means of a girdle. The sleeves are twoseamed and finished with turn-over cuffs, but are loose enough for ease. As illustrated the material is eider-down flanuel, but outing flannel or Turkish toweling are equally appropriate.

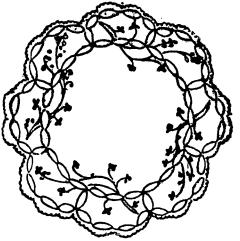
To make this robe for a girl of ten years. will require six yards of twenty-seven-inch

material.



Both lamp and candie shades make most barming presents, and can be made with little expense and trouble. The materials consist of a frame, costing about 50 cents, and the tinted creps paper. Chrysanthemums look well in a yellow shade, and may tone from a deep oranze to a faint daffodil yel-

A violet shade, with knots of that modest flower, a red one with Jack rose sprays, a white one with daisies or sweetpeas, or a pink one with morning glories, are all extremely decorative.



HOMITON BRAID CENTERPIECE. Pretty candle shades are made of a yard of white crepe paper cut six and a balf inches wide, and with the edges tinted in some delicate color. The paper is gathered and glued to a strip of pasteboard seven inches long, joined with give. Ruffle the edges with the fingers, and decorate with any small flowers.

The accompanying design may be raced on linen and outlined with Honiton braid to produce a pretty centerpiece for a rose bowl or banquet lamp as a gift. The braid required is the 22-inch Honiton. The Honiton braids are first basted down smoothly, the outer, edge is then worked in white in the regular button-hole stitch. and the inside edge in the long still short stitch. The braid flowers are also worked in the long and short stitch and the scrolls are featherstitched in a pale-green floss made especially for this work. After the embroidery is done the linen is cut from

The Etiquette of Soupe,

When the question of the greatest are stitched firmly into place. The sleeves 'nu trition at the amaliest physical cost are two-seamed, snug to the elbown but in cornes up for consideration, it is just mousquetaire style above and show slight here that the soup subject claims atpulls at the shoulders, while at the wrists tention, its range of merits embracing they are finished with bands and frills of all the possibilities between a mild embroidery. As illustrated, the gown is stimulant (merely) and a very conhigh at the neck; but by simply omitting densed form of nourishment. Soup is the square yoke portions it becomes slightly your table diplomat. It can excite the appetite for good things to come, or by quite satisfying all inward cravings make diners indifferent as to what

Never make the mistake, dear housekeeper, of serving either to your family or gueste a nourishing soup when you have a good dinner. If you do. be sure that all that follows will fall short of appreciation. No matter what delightful surprises are in reserve they will bring you no glory; the praise accorded you will be perfunctory. Even at dinner, however, there will be opportunities for serving to require urging. The model shown is your best soups, but keep the secret to yourself-it will be when the din-

extend to the edge of the skirt. Below the "soup-digester" has a faucet near the bottom where the clear soup, without any fat, may be drawn off. But the vessel universally used is a large granite or porcelain-lined pot or kettle, and with these the grease must be differently managed. The best way is to strain the soup and let it stand over night, when all the fat may be lifted in a hardened cake from the top. But if stock is required for use the day it is made the required quantity must be taken out, chilled and skimmed. In an emergency, when there is 10 time for cooling, take out twice the quantity needed and skim, and skim, and skim—till no mor fat is to be seen—then draw blotting or wrapping paper over the surface to take up the last chance particles left.

For the Carver.

One of the latest useful additions to he carver's equipment are light, portthle carving tables, which can be prought to the carver's side when the voast comes in and be carried away when the serving is completed. Although graceful in appearance, a slidng leaf coming from beneath makes surface sufficient to held both the platter and the pile of plates.

A Bit of Yankee Ingenuity,

In turning a strap, belt, glove finger or narrow bag that has had its seams run upon the wrong side, a bit.

Stained Matting. "If you wish a matting to match a certain color scheme in your rooms." says the expert, "got a plain white one and have it stained."

Mrs. A. C. McGrap of Chicago, has cogularly established herself as a laidtompe gardener.

John H FIF Losses OFFICI Entrance

St€

Bu

Noth

Mader

CLE Stea 'Stata Dally, 61 L've Ruff Ar.|Cleve

Take t

ers and e

caroute Cincinna Lake res western I Send 4 For fu Coupon 7 W. F. He

O'FARR 1425 H.

invention you **free** probably of applic Highest r PATENT Civil & Me Polytechnic Applied &c Patent Law

P. Q. Burve Society of C OFFI