

THE "OPEN DOOR" TEA SALOON IN NEW YORK

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.



Art's Tribute to Dewey.

Roman in Design and Pierced With Side Openings.

In the triumphal arch and colonnade which is to be erected at Madison Square for the Dewey celebration, New York City is to have a work which, in the opinion of the National Sculpture Society, will surpass anything that has before been realized for such a purpose in sculpture decoration.

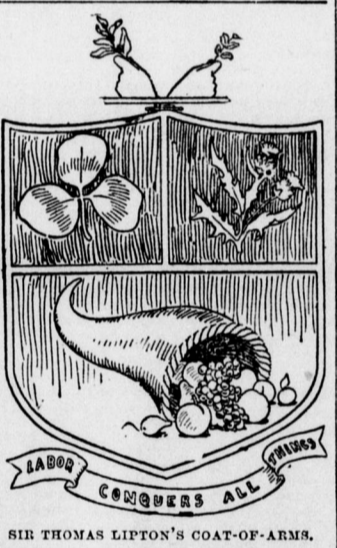
In general plan the arch will resemble the Arch of Titus. The Roman design is altered, however, to fit its location at the intersection of four streets by having the main piers pierced on the east and west axis of the arch by smaller openings, as is done in the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. This leaves really four piers to the arch, for the decoration of which a series of bas-reliefs and groups is suggested, depicting the call to arms, the battle, the return of the soldiers and peace. At the sides of these groups may be placed heroic figures of great American naval officers. Secretary Long, at the request of the society, suggested for representation in those places the name of Paul Jones, Decatur, Hull, Perry, McDonough, Farragut, Porter and Cushing. Over the main entrance will be bas-reliefs symbolizing the commercial importance of New York. For the group surmounting the arch has been suggested a ship with a figure of Victory in the bow drawn by four sea-horses. The plans include also a reviewing-stand which shall be a part of the general scheme of decoration for Madison Square. It is planned to have it decorated with groups symbolic of Greater New York and the five boroughs, and with flags to make it contrast in color with the masonry and sculpture effects of the arch.

The work on the part of the artists which will be involved in carrying

Arms of the Shamrock's Owner.

Of course, it wouldn't have been the thing for Sir Thomas Lipton, tea merchant, Cup challenger and recently appointed Baronet, to come over here on the Shamrock without a coat-of-arms. He might as well arrive without a yachting cap. So he has had a coat-of-arms made, and, honestly, he deserves great credit for the democratic and unassuming way in which he has compiled the emblem.

For the crest he has designed two horny hands of labor, one bearing the flowers of the tea plant the other that of the coffee plant. These betoken his



SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S COAT-OF-ARMS.

NOVEL RIVAL TO THE LIQUOR SHOPS.

Practical help to the poor, the ignorant, and the sinning, this is the watchword of the day. The latest evidence of its working in the East Side of New York is the establishment of a tea-saloon at 76 Allen street. The Church Army is sponsor for the new undertaking, which is managed by Colonel H. H. Hadley, an enthusiastic worker in humanitarian affairs.

Colonel Hadley has many sympathizers in his belief that hundreds of people drink beer because it is the drink most easily obtainable, and that if other liquids were as cheap and as easy to get, the consumption of intoxicating drinks would be greatly reduced. This is the experiment being tried at The Open Door, which is the name of the new temperance venture. The house taken for the mission was one of the worst homes of vice in the crowded neighborhood. It was used to conceal so many kinds of law-breaking that its frequenters had to be protected from visits of the police by a system of private alarms. In addition to this they had secret means of egress, so that escape was possible in case of a raid. Colonel Hadley secured a three years' lease of this disreputable building, cleared it of its old tenants, freshly painted the dingy interior, and wrought a material as well as a moral transformation. The first floor of the building was altered from a bar of the lowest order, where crime and hatred were nursed, into the humanitarian substitute, the tea-saloon. The effect of a bar is still retained, but over the shining counter no more deleterious drink than well-made tea ever passes. The equipments which rest on the counter as accessories to the drinks are bowls of sugar, pitchers of cream, and saucers of sliced lemon. Tea is served either hot or cold, to suit the desire of the patron, and it is also supplemented with a sandwich or a piece of pie or cake. The prices charged for these enjoyments range from one cent for plain tea to five cents for tea with solids, and the price is the same whether the beverage is hot or iced. As it is the custom in the neighborhood where the tea-saloon is established for families to use the "growler" for bringing drink from the saloon to the home, Colonel Hadley has tea on draught to sell by the quart for outside consumption. He has even planned an improved can for carrying it, with a central compartment for tea and an outside one for ice, with faucets arranged for drawing out either tea or ice water.

In the back of the tea-saloon is arranged an assembly-room, where it is the custom to hold mission meetings every evening, consisting largely of attractive music, and into these meetings the patrons wander in increasing numbers. Upstairs the house is divided into twelve rooms, all of which are furnished, and are rented to desirable applicants at one dollar a week. The tea-saloon is open from 6 a. m. to midnight; its patrons are increasing daily; and it is expected that it will be a formidable rival to the liquor saloon, and will prove the strongest weapon against alcoholism that philanthropy has ever wielded in defence of the weak and ignorant.—Harper's Bazar.

Japan has considerably more than half as many inhabitants as the United States, though our country is twenty-two times its area.

Recipe for Moist Hands.

To avoid moist hands during the warm season wash them three times a day in lukewarm water, to which tannic acid has been put in the proportion of three drams to one pint of water; afterward use a powder composed of powdered salicylic acid, three parts; talc, seven parts; starch, ninety parts. This powder should be sifted inside the gloves.

A Courageous Woman.

Mrs. Fowler, the wife of the keeper of the North Dumpling Light, near Fisher's Island, has recently received a letter of commendation from the United States Lighthouse board for her courage and thoughtfulness. It happened that Mrs. Fowler was left alone in the lighthouse when the machinery broke down, and after a hazardous climb she managed to ring the lighthouse bell and so call assistance. The lighthouse board expressed its gratitude for her thoughtful courage, and stated that it expected that brave and thoughtful men would be found in its service, but to find a woman able at a perilous time to assume the duties of an absent man and thus prevent peril to life and property is a matter of double congratulation.

Paper and Envelopes.

There is a tendency to use writing paper as thin as our frocks. For notes, gilt and silver-edged cards have come in again, but they must not be more than four inches long. In large, square and oblong sizes, with sealing wax to match, women who like pronounced writing paper are buying pink, green, blue, violet papers and envelopes. "Bond and parchment vellum, in white, are the color and surface regularly supplied now to highest class trade," said an authority. "The same element calls for everything which is in passing fashion, but uses the bond and vellum without regard to momentary mode. The surfaces of these papers are neither as smooth as the glazed styles of a few seasons ago nor as rough as the Irish linen, which tried the pen and the patience."—New York Press.

The Wife of a Fighter.

General Frederick Funston, the dash-captain of Philippine fame, was as ardent in his wooing as he was in his fighting. The dauntless young man who had explored Alaska and fought with Gomez had known Miss Eda Blaukart only five weeks and was engaged only two days when the marriage ceremony was performed. Two days later the transport Indiana sailed for Manila with Funston and the Kansas troops on board, and a little more than a week afterward his wife sailed to join him. She has been with him since on the firing line, and her experiences as told by her letters to her family are of extraordinary interest. In one of them she mentions having met Admiral Dewey, with whom she was delighted. She wrote home that he was an extraordinarily modest man. "Just like Fred," she said. Mrs. Funston is nine years younger than her husband.

The Newest French Handkerchiefs.

French pocket handkerchiefs are very odd this season. Some recently imported ones have floral buttonholes made in one corner; but buttons on to a button hidden in the folds of the corsage. This device is to obviate the necessity of tucking the handkerchief into the belt or the sleeve, for, of course, pockets are obsolete. Some of the new handkerchiefs are round, instead of square. White borders and colored centres are odd, and a novelty is a white handkerchief with a colored border and a bowknot in each corner of the same color as the border. Deep blue and lilac are very effective colors for these borders and bowknots. Large, white, many-petalled marguerites are embroidered in the corners of colored handkerchiefs. The centre of the flower is left plain and therefore colored. Tiny shields of colored batiste worked with entwined initials or a monogram are outlined by openwork embroidery, which is used also in place of a hemstitched border. Butterflies, flowers, leaves and other designs are let in with open work, with the initials embroidered on them. The fancy borders are quite deep, but many of the hemstitched edges are extremely narrow, being the merest line round the edge.

The Gracious Lady of the White House.

Very much has been said and written of Mrs. McKinley, and yet the half of her gentleness and beauty of character has never been told, writes Mrs. John A. Logan. Her most charming characteristic is her perfect sincerity and thoughtfulness for others. No day passes over her head without her doing something for some one. If she hears of an affliction of any kind overtaking any one—no matter how much a stranger—she will immediately order something sent to that person, if nothing more than a bunch of flowers or a cheering message; in some way she conveys her sympathy and good wishes. Her friends endeavor to keep from her knowledge many instances of illness or sorrow, because she immediately makes a personal matter of them, and is untiring in her interest until all is well again. No one ever heard her utter a complaint about her ill-health. She is always bright and cheerful, never in any way alluding to herself, or to the affliction that has held her captive for more than twenty years. Her refined face, sweet smile and tender expression, reflect the spirit of resignation and loveliness which suffering has wrought. She is interested

in everything, with the enthusiasm of the most vigorous and active of women. Her busy fingers have wrought much for charity. Some time ago she had finished more than 3500 pairs of knitted slippers for ladies and children, all of which have been given to friends or for charity to invalids. Many of these slippers have been sold for large sums at church and charity fairs. It does not require an expert to figure that by her own hands Mrs. McKinley has earned a considerable sum for benevolent purposes. Her example of continuous employment demonstrates that occupation is the surest defense against ennui and depression of spirits and morbidness from enforced confinement, most of the time within doors.—Frank Leslie's Monthly.

The Latest in Serviette Rings.

New designs in serviette rings are always acceptable, especially if the design is in any way at all out of the common. The latest fashion in rings are those made in two thicknesses of medium or heavy weight round thread bleached linen. They are cut with one end pointed and the other square, and at the pointed end a button hole is made, and at the square end a button is sewn. Then work in embroidery on the outside at the pointed end an initial letter, a bird or tiny spray of flowers.

The way to make the rings is as follows: Cut the linen in strips about two and a quarter inches wide and eight inches long, which allows of one-quarter inch turning all round. A true half square point is made at one end of each eight-inch strip before the rings are made up. The embroidery is also done on the upper piece before putting together, and the design placed near, but not too close to the pointed end, so that when buttoned the design will be uppermost, thus enabling the members of a family to distinguish their own rings at a glance.

The embroidered piece is then sewn to a plain piece for lining, turned through the square end, smoothed, pulled into shape, the square blind-stitched up, and a tiny trail of French brier stitch of French dots carried all around the ring to keep the edges in shape. A buttonhole is worked in the point and the ring completed by a button at the other end.

With regard to the button which is placed on the square end, it is not necessary to have a very elaborate one, as anything neat will serve the purpose as well. When selecting a button it should not be too small, as most people, especially the male portion, like something substantial to get hold of. Anything from a linen or pearl to a neat enamel button will look extremely well, or if buttons with shanks are used, the shanks can be sewn in place on an eyelet hole made at the square end of the linen, and the shank put through and secured by a ring or small tape tie on the under side, this being a great advantage should the rings require washing. The same rings, made a little larger, make very handsome handkerchief or music holders, and are really very nice birthday presents.—Woman's Life.

Fashion Notes.

Veils of white and cream colored and plain tulle without color take the lead.

For outing nothing can take the place of the perennial sailor hat, which, like the shirt waist, is here to stay.

Silks with blurred designs are combined with some vivid hue, usually laid under lace insertions or lining ruffles.

Embroidered cuffs and collars of muslin, edged with Valenciennes lace, are fashionable. The collars are mounted on stocks of colored satin.

The Japanese woman's idea of correctness in dress is to have the bit of lace or embroidery of a European chemise show where her kimono opens at the neck.

Close-fitting waists on tailor gowns are now considered smarter than those with any sort of drooping blouse effect, even when very light-textured materials are used.

White silk shirts, with black lace insertions, are charming affairs. When worn with a white skirt, a black hat and a white parasol covered with black lace, the effect is decidedly pleasing.

Batiste in lace effects and in embroidered patterns figures largely in combination with foulard silks for vests, revers, fichus, collarettes and other portions of the bodice and sleeves.

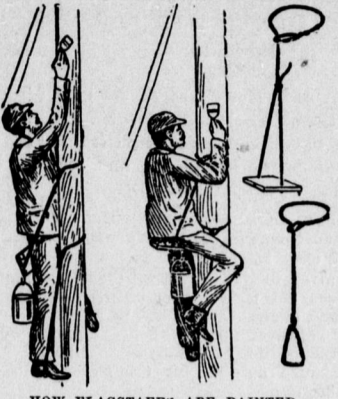
A Million-Dollar Bedroom.

"Half way between Munich and Salzburg is the third castle—Herrenchiemsee—built by Ludwig II," writes Professor J. H. Gore, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "This great structure is incomplete, fortunately for already overtaxed Bavaria, for no one could surmise what its cost would have been. One room alone—the renowned bedchamber—could not be duplicated for less than a million dollars. The vaulted ceiling is one great allegorical painting, the rounded cornice is covered with a score of richly covered mural paintings, the walls are panels of hammered gold of intricate designs, and even the floor is of a marvelous pattern. The only suggestion of the purpose of this wonderful room is the sixty-thousand dollar bed with its canopy more magnificent than any that covers a regal throne. In the gorgeous dining-room he had erected a disappearing table, which dropped through the floor when the course was finished, and in its place came up another set and served. He desired this so that servants would be unnecessary in the room and the most secret state matters could be discussed in safety."

PAINTING FLAGSTAFFS.

How the Poles on City Sky-Scrappers Are Redecorated.

The flagstaffs which seem to be an indispensable part of the modern office building often extend to an extraordinary height above the street level. The tallest in the city are those which have been erected above the domes, at the top of the two towers on the Broadway facade of the Park Row Building. The top of the dome is 390 feet above the sidewalk, and the trucks of the flagstaffs, which



HOW FLAGSTAFFS ARE PAINTED. The left-hand figure shows the weight carried by stirrup. The right-hand shows it carried on the chair.

are fifty-seven feet in length, are therefore about 450 feet above the street level.

A few days ago the foot passengers down Broadway and across the City Hall Park were watching with great interest the figure of a man who was engaged in painting these lofty poles, and the question naturally arose as to how this perilous work was done. The answer will be found in the accompanying engraving, which shows one of these aerial artists at work. His climbing apparatus is one of the very simplest kind, and consists of two short lengths of rope, each of which is provided with a slip noose which encircles the flagstaff. The upper rope carries an ordinary "bo'sun's chair"—a plain piece of board which forms a seat astride of which the painter sits—and the lower rope ends in a simple foot-stirrup. In climbing the pole, the weight is first thrown on the foot-stirrup, thereby releasing the noose of the upper rope, which is then slid up the pole. The weight is now thrown on the seat and the stirrup noose being released of weight is drawn a few inches up the pole. By thus throwing the weight alternately on either rope and slacking the other, the painter is enabled to climb to the top of the pole. The painting is done from the top downward; the order of slipping the ropes being, of course, now reversed. Underneath one end of the seat is hung the paint pot, and a dab of putty for filling up cracks and knot holes is stuck conveniently upon the same end of the seat.

A Colossal Memorial.

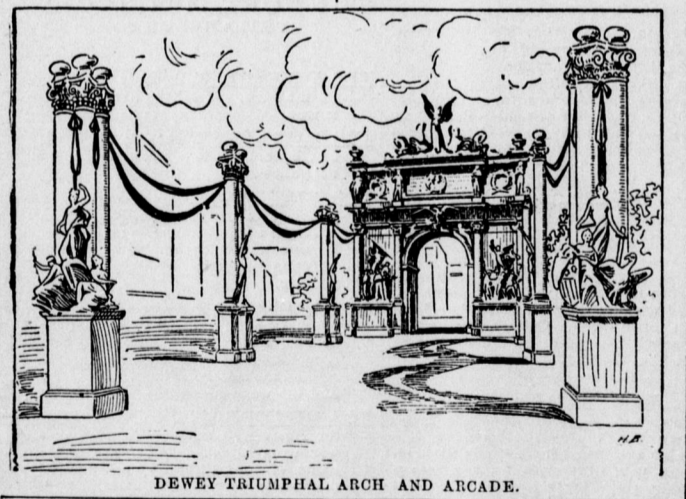
The most colossal monument on the continent of Europe and second alone in dimensions to the Liberty Statue in New York is that of the famous Turull bird recently erected on the summit of the Babuda Mountain in County Komorn, Hungary, in commemoration of the Hungarian millennium, which was celebrated with a stupendous amount of patriotic enthusiasm in 1896 in all portions of the kingdom. The site is well chosen, seeing that the monument occupies the spot where Arpad slew Swatopluk, the Slav chieftain, on his invasion of the Hungary of to-day. It was mainly due to the exertions of the famous Magyar romancer, Jokai Mor, that the collection for the monument was started. This bird, fable has it, has played an extraordinary part in the destinies of the nation, so that the poorest, moved to enthusiasm by the eloquence of the popular poet, contributed the copper he could ill afford

LARGEST MONUMENT IN EUROPE.
(Erected in Babuda in commemoration of Hungary's millennium.)

to spare to the general fund. The conception of the monument is that of the Magyar sculptor, Donath Gyula, the metals used being copper and iron. The height from the claw to the tip of the wing is sixty-eight feet, the outspread wings are forty-six feet long and the sword of Arpad, which the monster bird holds in its claws, measures forty feet.



A reasonably active man walks about 297,200 miles—more than ten times the earth's circumference—in eighty-four years, just trotting about his house and office.



DEWEY TRIUMPHAL ARCH AND ARCADE.

out these plans is offered to the city free of charge. At a meeting of the society called to consider the means of doing the work, in the short time remaining, the was called for pledges of co-operation. Every member was present at the meeting pledged himself without reserve to the work. It is said that the artists in carrying out the plan will give to the city professional service amounting in value to \$150,000 or \$200,000.

A Sad Case.

Dr. Chargin—"Your friend needs serious treatment; I never saw a man in such a state of mental depression. Can't you convince him that he holds some brightness for himself?"

Sympathetic Friend—"That is unfortunately impossible. He has drawn his salary for three weeks ahead and spent the money."—Pearson's Weekly.

The Best School.

The best and cheapest school of journalism is the country newspaper office. No one can become a banker or a broker or a merchant by attending a commercial college. No more can a college course in journalism fit you for newspaper work. Theory is one thing; practice is another. If you aspire to enter the higher ranks, work on a country weekly as a starter. There is the best possible training for a young man who desires to become an accurate writer and a reporter of events. In the city one rarely if ever meets the people he writes about, and there are no consequences to be feared on that score. But in the country there is a personal accounting in store for the scribe who garbles or errs in statement of facts. This knowledge drills the habit of accuracy into one as nothing else will.

The annual increase of population in the United States is about 1,000,000.