

## TENEMENTS FOR WOMEN.

*One in New York City to Be Erected Exclusively for Workingwomen.*

At last New York is to have a woman's building—not a grand hotel, but a tenement where a working woman, struggling along on \$6 or \$8 a week, may rent a snug little apartment, run her own household, and be happy. A. T. Stewart tried the experiment of a woman's hotel years ago. But he made rules against cats and dogs, canary birds and men, and his experiment was a failure. Now some men and women who like to be public-spirited and at the same time get five per cent. interest on their money are to try the experiment. They belong to the City and Suburban Homes company.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould is the president. He left a position in Brown university to take up the work. Samuel D. Babcock, Charles Stewart Smith, Adrian Iselin, Jr., D. O. Mills, Isaac N. Seligman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George J. Gould, J. Pierpont Morgan, Seth Low, and many other rich people, men and women, are interested.

About a year ago the company bought a plot of land in West Sixty-eighth street, extending through to Sixty-ninth street. There the company is putting up a group of tenements. Every room will have light and air, and there will be 375 of these apartments with five stores on the ground floor, and every convenience known. The westernly building on the Sixty-ninth street front will be exclusively for self-supporting women.

The company has \$1,000,000 and is ready to double or treble it as soon as the success of its work is assured.

## OIL ON WATER IS EFFECTIVE.

*Recent Practical Test During a Storm on the Atlantic.*

The steamship Gera, which arrived at New York the other day, had an uncomfortable time after January 2, the day after the vessel was put out from Bremen, until it arrived at Sandy Hook. The gales, which came from nearly every point of the compass, kept the steerage passengers in a continual state of terror. On January 5, when the gales increased to a hurricane, the officers of the steamship found it almost impossible to quiet their fears.

Toward night on that day the seas were breaking against the vessel with such fury that Capt. Neissel began to have fears for the ability of the Gera to weather the storm. He accordingly determined to try the expedient of pouring oil on the water. He ordered several barrels of oil to be placed at the different drain pipes of the vessel. From the barrels the oil was allowed to run down to the water at short intervals. The result was that soon the steamship stood in the midst of a comparatively calm sea, while all about the waves rose to great heights. Throughout the night and all the next day the oil was poured on the water, and the vessel continued on its course with comparative comfort to the passengers. Soap water was also used instead of oil, with good results.

## TO NUMBER PEOPLE ONLY.

## Scope of the Coming Twelfth Census of the United States.

**Disposition Prevails Among Com- gressmen to Have Enumeration Omit All Statistics of an Economic Nature.**

Senator Thomas H. Carter, chairman of the United States senate committee on census writing for the Chicago Tribune of the preparation for the twelfth census, says:

"A preliminary bill, contemplating the inauguration of the twelfth census is now pending before the senate.

The bill provides for the appointment of a director and assistant director of the census by the president, and likewise provides for the appointment of five principal statisticians and certain subordinates of a force intended to assist in the performance of the preliminary work.

The total force contemplated by the bill is limited to 32. The director of the census is required at the earliest practicable date to submit to congress a general plan for the work to be performed.

Upon the submission of the proposed plan congress will be called upon to pass the law providing the machinery and specifying the details for its execution. The scope and extent of the census will then be defined.

It is confidently hoped that this final legislative act will be passed before the first of April, so as to allow ample time for preparation.

Two opinions seem to obtain in regard to the scope of the census. One view is that the bureau should be employed to gather a great variety of general information in statistical form. According to this idea the interrogatories to be propounded by the enumerators extend over a wide field of inquiry and involve much labor, with cumbersome details. So heavily did the inquiries burden the eleventh census that two of the census reports are still incomplete, and at least one of them will not be published until some indefinite time in the future.

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## ACT OF SACRILEGE.

*Bishop Nicholson Denounces Practice of Christening Ships.*

Bishop Nicholson, the well-known divine of the Episcopal church of Milwaukee, has declared himself as bitterly opposed to the practice of having young ladies christen new government vessels with wine, whisky or liquor of any description.

"The practice," he declares, "is a widely advertised scandal on the part of our national authorities, and an open act of sacrilege which is richly deserving the scorn and censure of all decent people."

"When such an outrage can be done without even protest, and the religious feelings of thousands can be so easily put to shame by the jealous rivalries of two silly and foolish women, as to which one shall do this christening, encouraged by certain governmental authorities at Washington, who at least are supposed to have a small modicum of common sense and some little gravity of judgment, we are prone to ask again and again—whether are we drifting morally? And what Satanic caricature shall we see next among these 'civilized society' people, with most of whom religion is only a fashionable humbug, a plaything and a sham?"

"Of course, this proposed christening of a battle ship with a bottle of whisky is an act of blasphemy and we would not be at all surprised to find that big battle ship at no very distant day, having started out with a curse upon it down at the bottom of the ocean!"

## PREACHER FAVORS DANCING.

*Discoveries Made Concerning Heredity of Tuberculosis in Cattle.*

For two years past the experiment station connected with the state university at Madison, Wis., has been experimenting with tuberculosis in cattle, operating on a herd near Cedarburg, of which 10 out of 23 cattle were affected with the disease.

The experiments were conducted for the purpose of ascertaining if it were possible to raise healthy calves from cows affected with tuberculosis. They were entirely successful, as during the two years a healthy calf has been obtained in every case from the affected cows—24 calves in all. The calves were taken from their mothers immediately after birth and fed Pasteurized milk.

Equally successful have been the results obtained in stopping the progress of the disease entirely by isolating the diseased animals.

## SPEEDY YACHT NOW BUILDING.

*Mr. Bennett Expects His New Boat Will Establish a Record.*

The London yachtsman, referring to the very large steam yacht which George L. Watson is designing for James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, says the vessel is intended to establish a yachting record across the Atlantic.

According to the same authority, she is to be 310 feet long, fitted with quadruple expansion engines, have 7,000-horse power and exceptionally large bunkers, so as to enable her to be driven at full speed for long distances without coaling.

The contract, it seems, calls for 15 knots' speed the whole way across the Atlantic.

## TEN CENTS AHEAD.

*Five Envelopes Uncle Sam's Representative Wouldn't Redeem.*

A reporter went into the New York post office the other day with a bundle of misdirected stamped envelopes in his pocket, to see if Uncle Sam would not redeem them for cash. He found a window in a room on the second floor, where this is the special business attended to. Uncle Sam's representative looked over the lot of envelopes, handed back five, with the cash for the others, and said:

"You will have to take a trip to Falls City, Neb.; Columbus, Ga.; Newark and Brooklyn to get these four redeemed, and here is one we won't redeem at all. You see, it is this way; it does not matter where an envelope is addressed to, the point is where it comes from, what post office issue it. A post office can only redeem envelopes which it has issued itself. If an envelope shows on the face of it that some other office issued it, I can't give you cash for it."

"Now, look at this one; here in the corner is a note. 'After ten days return to Mr. Blank, Falls City, Neb.' Evidently the Falls City post office issued that, and you will have to go there to get it redeemed, if you are fond of long-distance economy of that sort. These envelopes here with no 'Return to' note may have been issued by some other office, but we have no means of knowing it, and take them on faith. Here is one marked 'Return to P. O. Box 2,856, New York city.' We will take that, for we evidently issued it. The principle is simple, even if its workings look complicated."

The reporter reminded the clerk that he had refused one envelope altogether. The clerk took it up and looked at it. It had no "return to" note in the corner, but the name and address were printed on it.

"Well, you see, that comes under a different rule," he continued. "The idea is to redeem envelopes which are misdirected by accident. This man has spoiled this envelope to help on his business, sending it to some correspondent enclosed with a letter asking for a business order, likely. He expected the other man to use this envelope only in writing to him, and to keep him in mind of it he printed his address on it. He did not intend to furnish free stamps for his business acquaintances unless he got them back on letters to himself. His correspondent, you, in this case, either did not send him an order, or sent it in a new envelope. Now, you want to get back two cents. The businessman spent that two cents simply for the sake of Uncle Sam's.

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