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RECORD OF THE RED CROSS,

Only Humane Society Established and Supported by International Treaties.

A BALM FOR THE SOLDIER IN WAR

How it Originated-Its Systematic Operations-What is Done in Times of Peace in this Country,

Talk With Clara Barton.

The ear of the whole world is familiar with the name Red Cross society, and in times of war its acts of tender care of sick and wounded combatants have claimed the carnest attention of the humane and tender-hearted in every corner of Christendom. Nevertheless, there are very few who understand the workings of this society, its origia, the scope of its operations, or what it does in time of peace. The visit of Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross of America, to this city a day or so ago, afforded a representative of the BEE a good opportunity of laying before the public some interesting facts connected with the society.

"Its only object," said the distinguished lady, who organized, and has really maintained the existence of the Red Cross in this country, "is the relief of the sick and wounded in war. It was started in 1864 in Geneva, Switzerland, by delegates from all nations in the civilized world, and the personelle of this memorable and historic meeting included crown-heads, scions of royatty, heads of governments, military leaders, etc. The representatives of America on this occasion were Mr. Fogg. diplomat at Berlin, and Mr. Henry Brooks, the well-known banker of Paris.

THE SOCIETY IN AMERICA.

"There was no organization permanently effected in the United States until 1882. This dilatoriness was caused principally because the society is founded on international treaty, and is the only association for charitable purposes in the world that is; also some obstacles were thrown in the way by the distance of this country from the scene of the early action of the Red Cross, and on account of the difference in the languages of the countries engaged in its operations. I worked under it in the Franco Prussian war, where the Red Cross did all that was done for the sick and wounded. request of the nations of Europe I laid before the government of the United States the nature of the work, to see if it could conscientiously adhere to the occurred I determined to go myself and treaty obligations entered into by see what it was like. I would not have other nations. This was in 1877, realized the real state of adalrs were I it took five years before United States wheeled into the line. It was of course a matter that could not be rushed into existence, for an act of congress was required changing the treaty relations of the country with all the governments of the world and, moreover, the articles of war relating to the medical department of the army had to be radically altered. Finally consent was obtained and adhesion given to the treaty under the administration of President Arthur and the United States was the thirty-second nation to act under the sav-ing sign of the Red Cross. THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

"A national society had been formed in this country in 1881 such as all nations may operate according to their local desires and needs without reference to outsiders. At the request of the late

port boats and trains at my disposal whenever I desired them." IN TIMES OF PEACE. "Miss Barton it would seem that your society is essentially a war association. We have very few conflicts in this coun-try. How do you work in times of usernet?"

"I expected you were going to ask that question. You are right, the United States is not cursed by a war fever and I hope there will be less in the future than we have had in the past. But in Europe there is always a skirmish of some kind and of course the Red Cross here aids the Red Cross there. The societies of Europe work only during The war times. There was nothing to hinder us Americans doing some good civil work, so we organized an independent

feature of the Red Cross in this country to render assistance in cases of dire calamities, such as plagues, overflows of rivers, great fevers, grasshopper visita-tions, etc., where the suffering communities have to rely on outside assistance for food, raiment, shelter and fuel. There was no organized system in this country to meet the requirements of these calamiies. The church and benevolent socie ties were not strong enough and perhaps had enough to do in their respective home localities. So it was that the Red Cross, being of international existence, saw an opportunity to do good work in times of peace.'

FIELD OFFICER HUBBELL, "This is the reason we have a field officer, which position is held by Dr. Hub-bell. As soon as a calamity is reported he immediately visits the spot and makes a thorough investigation. If there is really need of assistance and no means of procuring it near by, he telegraphs me at Washington and 1 notify all the societies in the country. They have never failed me once in sending money and supplies, which under the Red Cross are sure to reach their destination. The first work the doctor and the society did of this kind was during the terrible forest this kind was during the terricial forest fires in Michigan in 1881 before the treaty had been made. The Red Cross did great work at that time. You remember the first great overflow of the Misstssippi in 1883. We went the entire length of the river with supplies of all kinds. Every mechanical strains and

auxiliary society in the United States re sponded most generously, especially those in Vicksburg, Memphis and St. Louis, and the express and freight offices were overstocked with goods of all kinds sent on a moment's notice to the suffer-In 1883, when the Ohio overflowed, the Red Cross repeated its good work. We got donations from all quarters as we got donations from all quarters as soon as the exigencies of the case were made known. Among the most liberal was \$10,000 worth of seeds given by Hi-ram Sibley of Roehester, N. Y., to be planted when the waters would subside in districts that had lost every vestige of a crop. These seeds were judiciously distributed by Dr. Hub-bell, and hundreds have testified that their growth to a good harvest saved the their growth to a good harvest saved the unfortunate section from starvation. When the next great overflow of the Ohio not on the scene. It was heartrending. I telegraphed all the societies to send aid to the headquarters of the Red Cross in Cincinnati, where the water was flowing into the third-story windows on some of the streets. As quick as the railroads could bring supplies we had them from all parts of the country—really more than we needed. We took a boat, loaded it, and accompanied by a committee of kind ladies, went the whole length of the overflowed district. At that time the war department was authorized to expend \$150,000 in aiding the sufferers. But only certain things could be furnished under the law, such as rations, medicine and

blankets. The Red Cross selected just those things that the government could not give, and side by side the boats pa-trolled the overflowed districts, bringing sustanting ion and comfart to then sustenance, joy and comfort to thouhand on the farm in Longmeadow and sands." NO END TO THE SUPPLIES. "For four months this good work was carried on among the unfortunate of the Ohio river districts, and the amount of supplies distributed by the Red Cross was over \$175,000, with a grand surplus remaining in the freight and express offices at Cincinnati. In fact we are still giving aid to people who suffered from those great floods. The attention of the Red Cross was called to the epidemic in Virginia a few years ago, and Dr. Hub-bell was sent to investigate the matter. He found that the dire visitation was caused by the faults of the sufferers, their utter disregard of sanitary measures, etc. He also was thoroughly satisfied that the community afflicted was able to support and aid its own sick and suffer ing, consequently the Red Cross rendered no assistance. This is the one great charitable society in existence that has the courage to publish to the world the true state of facts, and to tell the good people what applicants for assistance do need and do not need-to placard as it were before the world the worthy and unworthy. In the Galveston fire we did good work and placed on their feet again many sufferers." SERVO-BULGARIAN WAR. "One great feature of the Red Cross is that the public know now the medium through which to distribute their charijudiciously and with absolute cer ties tainty of the money and supplies reaching their proper destination. A striking example of this could be seen in the Servo-Bulgarian war. The society in America did not take any very active part, simply distributing the circulare sent out from Geneva. but many of the subordinate societies responded promptly and their donations were forwarded at once to the front. For instance, friends of the Bulgarians in St. Louis wanted to send \$500 to the sick and wounded soldiers. The Red Cross was notified, and the amount aforesaid was cabled to the field immediately, and before sundown of the day the application was made the suffering soldiers had the benefit of that \$500 raised by the good people of St. Louis. So with the citizens of New Al-bany, Ind. In consideration of aid we had extended them in cases of need they wanted to do something for the Red Cross in the Bulgarian contest. Mr. Depaux, president of the American Plate Glass company, and the man after whom Depaux college is named, telegraphed a substantial amount of money, \$500, to our headquarters in Washington, and it reached its destination through the same channel and just as promptly as the St. Louis funds. Bankers never make any harge for exchange or forwarding, but telegraph and cable companies do.

FINE PICTURES AND PRINTS.

and the man who has been the interna-tional president since its birth is M. Gus-tave Moynier of Geneva, Switzerland, He possesses immense wealth, and with a few associates, who also have great fortunes, he devotes himself entirely to Red Cross work. It is really the first Red Cross work. It is ready the first successful step towards "beating the sword into a plowshare" and silencing the sounds of war torever. The wealth of the heads of the Red Cross places them above all cupidity. There is no question of their being trusted with the contributions of all the world, and the nations want no local representation at Geneva."

A SHOWER OF JEWELS. After leaving Miss Barton many inter-sting facts in her life were learned from Dr. Hubbell and several prominent veter ans who had known her during the war She carries the Iron Cross, which is the highest insignia of Prussia and was pre-sented to her by the emperor and em-press personally while Miss Barton was the guest of their only daughter at Baden. She also received a cross of remembrance from the grand duke and duchess of Baden, also a court jewel from the latter, π court jewel from the queen of Servin and costly mementos from almost all the heads of government in the world, besides engrossed resolutions, di-plomas, etc., without end. She is undoubtedly one of the most prominent characters among American women and better known in the high places of En-rope than any of her sex who claim this country as a home. She has spent much

money in Red Cross work and all her time, never having received any compensation. While establishing national cemeteries after the war and discovering the fate of 80,000 missing soldiers she expended over six thousand dollars of her own money. This congress repaid, but never another cent has she received from the government, nor does she ask for any t is unnecessary to say that she will be a leading figure in the national encamp-ment that opens in San Francisco, Tu esday, August 3.

HER HAIR WAS FRIZZED.

But She Posed as a Circassian Beauty

Two Days Only. Springfield (Mass.) correspondent of the Boston Globe: A few days ago one of the Main street stores was rented to parties who said they wished to open a dime museum. Satisfactory figures having been arranged, the proprietors agreed to rent the store and the goods were accordingly moved in. The show was in no way great, but there were monkeys, snakes, birds and several cages of tropical animats, besides an old hand organ and a young girl who acted as a snake charmer and a manufacturer of wax flowers, a man, the proprietor of the show who did tricks in magic, a cannon ball act and other works on a small stage. They did a good business and all went well until last night, when a young man named Harding came from Longmeadow to the police station here, when he complained that his wife, a pretty plump lit-tle Frenchwoman, had been enticed away from her home and had joined the dime museum and that the proprietor refused to give up his wife's clothing and other goods which she had left there. Harding is a slender built fellow, perhaps twenty-eight years of age, but so angry was he that, fearing that he might do violence to the mighty canon ball thrower, he wished to have the aid of a policeman. Headed by Officer Evans, the husband and wife sorrowfully took their way to the dime museum, where they found a stage performance in progress. The proprietor at first refused to have his show interrupted out the officer soon softened him and he hunted up the young woman's luggage. He said, however, that the woman had come and remained of her own free will, and that she had not represented that she

was married. Mrs. Harding, it seems, had become tired of the humdrum life with her hus-

The Growth of Art Study and Art Collections in America. SPECIMENS IN THE WEST.

Notes From Omaha Collectors-An Increasing Demand for Better Paintings and Better Prints.

The increasing interest in art and the study of art in the United States has been one of the most marked features of our developing civilization during the past fitteen years. Lake other branches of collecting and study, only possible where leisure gives time for careful selection and wealth means for its gratification, it has been especially stimulated by the growth of large fortunes. The galleries of the Vanderbilts, Stewarts, Morgans, Wolfes, Walters, Corcorans and Claghorns, the growth of scarcely two dee ades, were all the result of the expendi tures of princely fortunes. But the exhibition of 1876, with the great loan collections of New York in that year, gave an impetus to the study of pictorial art and awakened an enthusiasm which made itself felt throughout the country. Since that time more money has been spent for pictures in the United States, notwithstanding the financial depression, than in the fifty years previous. American art dealers have scoured the foreign markets for the masterpieces of French, Spanish and German artists, and the long neglected American school, which count among its brightest lights such geniuses as Whitridge, the Innesses, Shirlaw, Page, the DeHaases, Chase, Moran and Church, has found a rising and a steady

market for its productions. Possession of the best paintings is only possible for heavy purses, but the engraver's and the printer's art, joined to the use of the photographic camera, now place faithful reproductions of the best work in colors within the reach of all. There are few individuals or families so poor that they cannot possess a first-class line engraving, a meritorious etching or a photogravure of some artistic masterpiece. In nothing has there been a greater advance than in the line of black and white art representations. Even our illustrated magazines show the effects of the advance and print each month illustrations many of which might well occupy posts of honor in our houses.

The west, and Omaha with the west, have felt the impetus of the increased interest in art which has swept over the whole country. There are several collections in Omaha which would do credit to much larger cities. Perhaps the largest is that of Mr. G. W. Lininger, chiefly collected by himself when abroad, and which shows rate taste and discernment in its selection. The paintings include several excellent specimens of the old masters, with a number of fine examples of the modern school.

The house of Mr. Herman Kountze i filled with valuable and beautiful works of art. The exquisite Le Brun tapestry is one of the linest examples of this clas of art work in the country, and is valued by its owner at \$8,000, a figure which it would probably readily command at public sale in New York. Mr. Kountze's

parlors contain in addition a number of carefully selected paintings of the mod-ern school, with many fine prints.



President Garfield I was made president. Of course there is a vast difference be ween the last mentioned association and the Red Cross proper. The latter is international—one nation with all nations. Wounded or sick soldiers, who come under the Red Cross, become noncombatants at once, no matter how inimical they may have been in health. It neutralizes all the rigors of war. The unfortunate on both sides of the bloody contest are taken care of by the Red Cross as tenderly as if they fought under the same flag; all supplies for the sick or wounded stamped with the Red Cross have to be forwarded to their destination no matter where found, even in the camp of the bitterest enemy: no wounded nor sick man in care of the Red Cross u subject to capture, its surgeons must be allowed to enter any lines to care for the ailing even before peace is declared wounded men under this treaty canno be held as prisoners of war if their side of the conflict be able to care for them; no surgeons of the Red Cross are subject to capture; it made but one hospital flag throughout the whole world where fore there were as many as the armies of nations. There are ten articles in this international treaty creating the Red Cross and it must be under that badge that the aforesaid amenities are available It was

LITTLE SWITZERLAND

that first called upon the nations of the earth to behave better when angry. It was its government that gave the Red Cross its sign. We could not take her colors so nobly and patriotically wonthe white cross on a red background. So, said the nations with one assent, let us reverse it and use a red cross on a white ground. Thus the yellow or other colored flags were taken from all the hos pitals in civilized countries and the little insignia of the Red Cross adopted for the protection of the sick and wounded everywhere. There can be no mistake now, no matter how fierce the battle rages, the Red Cross silences the cannons and musketry and sheatnes the sword. The regular army of the United States has changed its hospital flag that was handed down from the days of the revolution. With the mark of the Red Cross upon it, a box of supplies can be sent from one corner of the world to the othe safely, and the soldier will find a friend need, though thousands of miles from the land to which he owes allegiance.'

MISS BARTON'S WORK. "Something of your personal history, Miss Barton," suggested the reporter, "would be of interest to the public. Are you a native of Washington, where you now reside?'

"Oh, no. I was born in good old New England, in Worcester county, Massa-chusetts. I know full well that my per-sonal affairs would be of little moment to your readers, and what is more, I do not care to speak of myself at all. I wish I could tell you of the Red Cross and omit the percent working and the state of the second omit the personal pronoun altogether, as the Hon. James Blaine did in his memorable cutogy on Garfield. In fact, would not be interviewed at all were not that I know the workings of the Red Cross are not properly and generally un-derstood, and it is to the press we have to look for our principal aid."

How did you come to be engaged in the work in which you have expended your large inheritance and all your time?" "Well, I went to the front with the

Sixth Massachusetts, which, you will re-member, was mobbed in Baltimore. My first work was in nursing the poor fellows injured on that occasion, and afterwards served during the entire rebellion. never was connected with the sanitary commission because I commenced work long before it was organized. I cannot arpress in words the kindness of President illncoln and the high civil and imbilitary authorities to me during the war. It did not make any difference what I asked—big or little favors—they wore granted without the least hesita-tion. I could go anywhere, had trans-

THOSE BACK OF THE RED CROSS

"Back of this society and ex-officio at its head in this country are the president, the cabinet officers and heads of depart-ments down to the surgeon general. Should any occasion require it 1, as pres-ident of the Red Cross, have the power to call these high government officers to meet for the discussion of ways and means, or any other business of importance in the premises. Should I drop out of the office the president of the United States becomes the executive head of the Red Cross, or he can appoint any one he deems proper with the approba-tion of the heads of the departments, who are its trustees in this country. It is in no shape or manner a money making association. We have no funds on hand at any time, and the emergencies are met by simply notifying the subordinate soieties, who never fail to respond generously. It is not a secret society, but a grand humane agency. There are very few subordinate societies in this country. The first great work was to establish the government relations, and then to in-struct the people thoroughly in its work-ings, and to accomplish the latter we de-pend upon the press." PATHER OF THE RED CROSS. "The operation of this second

"The organizer of this grand society,

wished to pass before an admiring world as a Circassian beauty. In proof of this one side of her head showed that her hair had been beautifully frizzed. zing had taken four days, and Mrs. Harding, under an assumed name, was to have received \$6 a week for her services. But to all this the husband objected, and after some persuasion the two sorrowfully started for Longmeadow in a farm wagon to day, Mrs. Harding promising to be a faithful wife in the future.

SAM JONES IN NEW ORLEANS

The Georgian Revivalist Makes Remarkable Impression on a Reporter,

New Orleans Times-Democrat: Sam Jones is a slight man, small in stature, sum-faced, a face as sharp as a swift yacht at the prow, and a nose to second the impression. He has a black jet moustache, the only hair on his face-a face worn with work, with a half pensive determination, retreating brow, jet black eyebrows, and unimpaired coat of rather short, silky-looking hair; face rather

wedge-shaped, and indicative of going through things. He talks with a naive egotism, and with a delicious half consciousness of young childhood.

One sees some scenes he draws, and his descriptions are as vivid as pictures on canvas. His voice quavers now, pious laughter breaks, but no tears. The two former seem mechanical. His turns in thought are as sudden and scintillating as a bright broad flash of sunlight on brilliant birdss wings as they turn in flight and the radiance strikes them.

It is impossible to tire of the pathos anecdote, illustration, imagery, humor, and broadest comicality SU dance on the stream of his speech like the sea at sunrise, crinkling with the swiftest, multifarious scintillation in the bright light, with clouds sunlit and radi ant, helping the wonderful effects by ray ing down their variant effulgencies to variegate the glory. He unrolls himself like a vast panora

ma. Sometimes the pulpit seems like a circus ring, and then it is transformed. n an instant he is back to drollery again What a strange cue he gives to laughter by his dry, quaint laugh, as though he wanted to dupe you into merriment, but he does not, for the reporter has to break out into laughter himself as he takes his

It is evident that the theatre has lost one of the test low comedians extant. His expressions of low humor are followed by bits of pathos. One laughs and cries by turns. Sometimes his black eyes seem to scintillate in his swarthy face like fireflies in a dark night, and he grits his teeth and frowns and drolly scratches his head, and talks in a drawling nasality, and jumps around in action, in change of tone like a well trained monkey at the

rgan grinding of his master. He says he has talked an hour or more and ought to quit. The audience won-ders if it can be so. Any dignity so far! ders if it can be so. Any dignity so far! Yes, brief strokes, Decision? Lots of it. His gesticulation is so free and wide and sweeping that the minister behind him dodges to escape the wild-moving swing of his arms. Now he tells a plaintive tale of his father, and the tone simulates the tear, but the latter is not in the eye. His face does not seem pertinent to such subject matter. The look that ought to be soft and tender is not there. Long Long indulgence in the expression of broad humor seems to have put its seal upon his lineaments, and to have incapacitated him for the facial flexibilities of tender mood

That he makes everybody laugh is apparent, for it can be heard. How many weep at the softer aspects of his case is not known. Anyhow, he is the wizard of the pulpit, and one of the greatest proteans of the times in that sacred sphere.

Mr. James Woolworth is another of our The Mysteries of Their Work-The

citizens with a fine sense of artistic excellence and a collection which, though Apparatus-Their Trials and Tribnot large, is rare, and valuable because ulations - Facts and Figrare. His paintings, though unpreten-tious in size and subjects, are all worthy of study and the work of artists of repu tation. In line engravings Mr. Wool-worth has one of the most judiciously An unsophisticated stranger, stepping

selected collections in the city. Mr. Poppleton, Judge Savage, D. V. Barkalow, Mrs. Crary, Lewis S. Reed and J. H. N. Patrick, among a dozen others have devoted time and attention to the collection of prints. There is a steadily increasing demand for the best in this

which the markets are flooded.

"Pillars of Hercules," states:

wandered into a female lunatic asylum, line of artistic productions and art sub whose inmates amused themselves by scription works, editions de luxe and shouting numbers at each other and limited editions of illustrated literature sticking little pegs into a big board full Mr. W. F. Parker, of Florence, has what is perhaps the most varied, as it certainly is one of the most interesting art collections in the west. Mr. Parker of small holes. Later on, however, he would probably repent the ungallant turn of his thoughts, when he learned that the institution was the "central

has been collecting for years, from the time when he studied in Paris and Rome office" and that the young ladies were elephone operators. and traveled over the continent with artist's knapsack and Alpinestock. Hi There is no class of beings who work home is a veritable curiosity shop, with harder, and at the same time are less apthe rooms hung in every available inch of preciated, than the telephone girls. They wall space with photographs, engrav-ings, sepia and wash sketches, copies of are at their post of duty early and late, and while they do work, have scarcely a old masterpieces in colors, paintings, mostly the work of his own brush, and moment's rest. Yet the arduous characcarefully arranged bric-a-brac, which he ter of their work is not appreciated, and has picked up in his travels. One room if a subscriber ever thinks of them, it is is frescoed with life-size paintings from only to anathematize them for not attendthe antique mingling with copies of modern artists. Another is lined with ing to his calls quickly enough to suit photographs, mounted by himself, which him. faithfully reproduce the marble master-There are eleven telephone girls in the pieces of the Louvre, the Luxembourg and the Vatican, while shelf and book cases are filled to overflowing with prints and etchings, photogravures and photo graphs of the exhibits of the Salon and Academies. In the rear of his house and

local exchange, including a head operator and a night operator. In addition to this, there is one young man who helps during the noon hour and after supper. There are rarely more than six or seven embowered among the ample shade of the grounds in which it stands, Mr. working at the same time, the others being held in reserve for relief duty. Parker has fitted up a studio, in which he sketches at his ease, models in clay when

They Do.

ures of Interest.

The Telephone Girls.

To fully describe the apparatus manipthe fancy strikes him, or bestows his at ulated by these young ladies would, in an tention upon his camera, in whose use he is one of the best skilled of amateur phoarticle of limited scope, be impossible. But a general idea of it can easily be given. The wires centre from all parts ographers in the west. There are a score of other homes in of the city in the tower on top of the ex-Omaha whose occupants, while they do change, and pass thence to an instrument not claim the title of connoisseurs or colknown as an answering board, at which lectors, are pessessed of a judgment which knows the best when they see it, and pocket-books which, though not heavy, open not relactantly at moderate young lady stands with her ear to a phone." The moment a subscriber rings his bell and calls for a number, a small valve on the answering board, showing the number of his telephone, drops open. bargains in unprefentious works of art. This, after all, is the class which leavens The operator at the answering board rea community artistically, because the peats the number calling and the number mingle with a greater number and which may be looked to to stimulate a demand called, and the connection is made by girl standing at the "switch board," with which all the wires are connected. The for something better than the trash of glaring chromos, wretched lithographs, switch board is full of little holes, numand the product of worn out plates with bered to correspond with the different wires which enter there, and con nection is easily established by means of Throwing Shoes at a Bride. pins, which are attached to wires centering in what is known as the connecting rod. By this means the electrical con-Atlanta Constitution: The custom of throwing an old shoe after a newly marnection is established and the ried couple comes from the ancient "phones" are placed in communication. The disconnecting is done by two young Jewish custom of minding a shoe to a indies sitting at what is known as the "clearing board," who watch until the purchaser of land on the completion of a contract (vide Ruth, iv., 7). Parents also subscribers are through talking, and then gave a shoe to the husband on a by means of a delicate contrivance "break the circuit." The whole apparatus is an daughter's marriage in token of yielding up their authority, Urquhart, in interesting and intrieate one, worthy certainly, of more extended mention, did "At a space permit. Mr. E. B. Smith, a gentle Jewish marriage I was standing by the bridogroom when the bride entered. As she crossed the threshold he stooped and man of long experience and sharp business tact, is office manager of the exchange, and occasionally when the force struck her with the heel of a shoe on the is short turns in and "makes connections

nape of the neck. I at once saw the in-terpretation of the passage of scripture respecting the transfer of the shoe to another in case the brother-in-law did himself The "calls" for suburban towns are answered at an instrument apart from the not exercise his privilege. The slipper in the east, being taken off indoors, is at hand to administer correction, and is here used to signify obedience of the wife and the supremacy of the husband. others, which is in charge of a young lady especially detailed for that duty The average working day of the tele phone girls is one of eight hours. Some-times she does not work so long as this, The Highland custom is to strike for good luck, as they say, with an old shoe. Little while at others she is compelled to work longer-occasionally ten or twelve hours do they suspect the meaning implied." a day. Once or twice a week she has a

The teleph possesses many tues and but few faults. She must be quick to think and equally quick to act These are the primary essentials of a good operator, A girl may possess in-telligence in a high degree, but it will avail her nothing if she be not rapid in thought and action. She must be able to catch the subscriber's call on the instant, and place his wire in connection with the 'phone" he desires to talk with, and that, too, without hesitation or error. She into the central telephone exchange, in must be cool-headed and clear, without a the second story, northwest corner Fifliability to lose her self-possession amid teenth and Farnam, would, on first imthe volley of calls which at times pour in pression, be apt to believe that he had upon her.

cessive.

Above all the telephone girl must, and with rare exceptions does, possess the pa-tience of Job. A subscriber may lose his temper and occasionally say hard things; but the young lady at the other end of the wire must sit caim and unruffled at the operating board, and answer his testy call for 10,719 or some other number.

Occasionally, however, she will forget herself and say in tones slightly tinged with acerbity: "411, I do wish you would take your inger off that push-button. or "411, will you ever remember what tell you about ringing that bell?" or "For gracious sake, 411, can't you hold on a minute?" But the calm is only temporarily disturbed, and a moment or two afterwards she is again lost in a sweet resignation to her duties.

But though the telephone girl is an incar nation of many excellencies of charac ter, and in many respects far superior to her sisters in other avocations, she does not receive a princely salary. The paid girl in the local exchange is the head perator, who receives \$50 a month From this figure salaries are graded down to \$20 a month, at which salary the beginner starts. The operator of fair abil-ity and average experience receives from \$30 to \$40 a month. The head operator has been in the service five years, and during that period has repeated "hello" than two million times. Some of more the other girls have been in the exchange nearly as long, while others are compara-

tive novices. The beginner at the business has a hard row to hoe. As already noted, she starts in at \$20 a month. She is placed by the side of an old hand, who mitiates her into the mysteries of the "switch board," "answering board" and "clearing-off board." For the first three or four weeks she is voted both by subscribers and her associates, "more bother than she is worth." She is clumsy, forgetful, and very apt to lose her head at the most critical moments. But gradually all this is remedied by practice; she acquires experience, tact and definess, and before two months have passed away, longer considered a "green l hand Owing to the fact that many of the girls become thoroughly worn out by the arduous labor, or retire to seek exchange of work, new additions to the force are constantly being made.

Important Omission.

Washington Post: "Grover, step here for a moment, please."

'Yes. dear, what is it?"

"Grover, did you write that letter to Albany--that one right there, that my

finger is on?". "Yes, darling, ha! ha! pretty well turned, dont you think so?" "Have they printed it just exactly as you wrote it, Grover? Just look it over

carefully. "Why, yes, dearest-I thought it would please 'em 'yes, that's just as I wrote it, love-why?'

"Well, Grover, it remarks: 'In present surroundings and all that the future may ave in store I must refer to the time lived in Albany as the happiest period of my life.' Is that as you wrote it?'' my life."

"Certainly; that is-didn't they put I on ?-hang 'em! they left that off? I added excepting the last six or seven weeks."

"Are you per-fect-ly su-re you added that, Mr. Cleveland? Very well; I will forgive you, then."

News certainly surprised many persons in this country by describing and illus-trating the magnificent college for women which was opened the last day of June by Queen Victoria at Egham, near London. The noble proportions and striking beauty of the buildings, as pic The noble proportions and tured, were enough to excite the curiosity of the most casual reader, and his interes was certain to deepen on further investi The college has been erected gation with funds bequeathed by Thomas Hollo-way, the Englishman who made a great fortune in pills. In 1879 a fine tract of ninety-five acr s, known as Mount Lee, was purchased at Egham, and since then the princely sum of \$3,000,000 has been expended in improvements. The main building is 550 feet long and 376 feet wide, containing nearly 1,000 rooms, and s constructed in an elegant and substantial manner. There are pictures worth \$450,000 in the reception room, and the college has a fine museum, a lectureroom and theatre, a library, gymnasium, chappel, and all the appointments of a model institution of its kind. The buildings are lighted throughout with incandescent electric lamps, and all supplies are conveyed from the public road half a mile distant, by an underground tramway. After the lavish expenditures which have been made there remains of Mr. Holloway's bequest \$1,500,000 for the endowment and further equipment of the college. This magnificent institution is conducted on a strictly non-secta to be rian but religious basis. Its founder has done his utmost to insure its management upon broad and liberal lines, and the "Royal Holioway college for women" ought to have great usefulness and fame Its opening marks a great stride forward in the cause of higher education for women, and all lovers of progress and truth can take pride in the noble monu-

ment of the British pillmaker.

Pay or Pass. Newark Call: There is a general interchange of passes among railroad men, and the president and vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad have passes all over the country President Roberts is a very strict man. One very stormy day in winter he got on the New York division and took a seat in the middle car. The conductor knew him, as we all do, and when he passed him the presi-dent simply nodded. It was a catch, and Roberts was only trying to see if his man would break the rules and not make him show his pass. The conductor fell into the trap. When he passed through the train again Roberts arose from his seat. and, tapping him on the shoulder, said

"See here, you have not seen my pass." "No, sir," faltered the conductor, "but-but I know who you are " "That makes no difference," retorted Roberts with a from "the makes retorted

Roberts with a frown, "the rules are made to be obeyed and not to be broken. The rules laid down for your guidance say that any passenger who has neither a ticket nor a pass must pay his fare or cise you must eject him from the train." 'I know it," replied the conductor

"but---" Now you may go." "No 'buts.' Now you may go."

"I haven't seen your pass yet, though," demurchy remarked the ticket-puncher,

wishing to demonstrate the thoroughness Tesson. "That's right," replied Roberts, ap-provingly; "make no difference between

the president of the road and the poorest passenger.'

He reached in his inside cost pocket and then into his vest pockets. His face grew red and he fumbled around his hip pockets. The conductor grinned. Rob-crts' sallow complexion grow paler and then redder. He went through his pockets again, but no passes. The conductor's sinile grew more expansive. "Humph!" exclaimed the president.

"Singular! Just stop as you pass this way again." The conductor stopped, and the presi-

dent dryly handed him a five-dollar and told him to take out the fare. He had left his book of passes at his office.