

PRaises AMERICAN WOMEN.

Lady Algernon Lennox Says They Are the Finest Dressers in the World.

Lady Algernon Lennox, who is known as England's best-dressed woman and who spoke at length on woman's attire at New York the other day, continues to express herself freely on the subject of dress. Lady "Algy," as her friends call her, says she does not desire the title bestowed on her by the English. "There are many American women in England," said she at the Waldorf-Astoria, "who are better entitled to credit for good dressing than I.

"To my mind American women are the finest dressers in the world. Their success is due to the fact that they wear becoming gowns, regardless of the very latest fashion. Simple costumes are almost the most becoming, and they are besides more economical.

"The fashions from season to season are only inventions of dressmakers to catch the eye for a moment. The woman who dresses becomingly and comfortably is always well dressed and need pay little attention to fashion. Nobody ever thinks of criticizing her attire as not being strictly up to date.

"I like short skirts, and I intend to wear them often during my stay in Colorado. English women are only just now learning how to dress. They have taken the cue from the Americans living in England."

FINDS CANCER MICROBE.

Dr. Doyen, Leading Paris Physician, Says He Can Reproduce the Disease.

Dr. Doyen, a leading surgeon, of Paris, has announced in a lecture that he observed in cancerous tumors a new microbe, which he calls micrococcus neoformans. Dr. Doyen as long ago as 1887 noticed in cancerous juices certain diplococci and small chains that were with difficulty distinguished from cellular granulations. When examined at the end of two or three months he found these as active as when in the tumor.

Experimenting with the new microbe, Dr. Doyen found that he was able to reproduce cancer. Later, by subcutaneous injection of a sterilized solution of toxins derived from the new microbe, he succeeded in producing in cancerous patients a reaction resembling the effects produced in tuberculosis subjects by Prof. Koch's tuberculin; that is, tending to prevent a return of the cancerous growth. Dr. Doyen does not claim that the experiments are conclusive, but says that the result of trials carried on for six months has been most satisfactory. He proposes to continue his experiments.

FINDS GOLD LONG BURIED.

Philadelphia Man Discovers Rare Old Coin in the False Bottom of an Ancient Chest.

From the false bottom of an old chest which has been in his family for more than 30 years John McDonald, of 404 North Twenty-second street, Philadelphia, recovered on Sunday afternoon a collection of 563 old English and American gold coins valued at upward of \$5,000. Who hid the treasure is a complete mystery. Most of the coins antedate the revolutionary war. A few of the gold pieces were stamped by the first coin presses set up in this country, but most of them are English guineas, bearing on one side the head of George III. and on the reverse side the English coat-of-arms.

John McDonald's mother bought the valuable chest a third of a century ago in a Philadelphia second-hand store. She paid only a few pennies for the plain lumber box and had it placed in the cellar of her home, where it was used as a potato bin until recently. It was four feet long by two wide and three deep.

Inventor Dies in Reach of Fortune.

Edward Taylor Bradford, a mining engineer, died the other afternoon at 32 West Ninety-fourth street, where he had been boarding. Early in the day he called at the office of Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon and told Dr. O'Hanlon that he was suffering from heart disease, and that some patent medicines he had been taking seemed to be doing him more harm than good. Dr. O'Hanlon advised him to let the patent medicines alone and gave him a prescription. "I want to live at least another week," said Bradford, "because then I will get \$1,000,000 for an invention I have perfected." Bradford went back to the boarding-house and laughed and joked with two friends. About two o'clock they left him. An hour later he was found dead on his bed. A physician said he seemed to have died of heart disease. Bradford's invention, it is said, was a smelter.

A Collection of French Bowls.

Er Thomas Lipton has been presented by his American friends with a silver bowl, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. This, he believes, is the fifteenth or sixteenth bowl that he has been presented with in all. He might exchange a few of them for mugs if it were not for the inscriptions on them.

Raising Church Funds.

The Primitive Methodist church of the United States has decided that hereafter all fairs, bazaars, festivals and other money-making social diversions for raising funds for church purposes be dispensed with and the tithing system of collections prevail.

A CUISINE COLLECTION.

Some Suggestions Which Should Find a Place in the Housekeeper's Scrapbook.

To use marshmallows for a cake filling, they should be put in the oven for a few moments and stirred, while in the melting stage, into a simple boiled frosting.

Cake tins with an adjustable bottom prevent the old trouble of getting layer cake out in shapely form. No matter how delicate the cake, by the use of these tins it may be removed without breaking, says the New York Post.

Save the pound cans in which baking powder comes. They make excellent molds in which to pack ice cream for serving. The slices possible at the table from such a mold are convenient in size and pretty in effect.

Onion juice improves the flavor of scrambled eggs, if onion is liked at all. While a tablespoonful of butter is melting in the chafing dish, add a teaspoonful of onion juice or grated onion. This quantity is sufficient for six eggs.

Beefsteak as a dinner course is delicious served with broiled green peppers. Half a dozen young green peppers should be cut into quarters, and the seeds removed. Broil over a very hot fire until the edges curl. Put a tiny bit of butter and a dash of salt on each piece, and serve on the steak.

The gelatine added to strained tomatoes to make tomato jelly gives it a flavor that many persons do not like. The tomato juice may be frozen instead, if preferred. It should be seasoned with lemon juice, cloves and paprika, sweetened very slightly, strained and frozen in molds. A thick mayonnaise is served with this salad.

A cooking-teacher's directions for boiling vegetables, even onion, cabbage or cauliflower, without filling the house with an unpleasant smell, are to cover the vegetables with boiling salted water and stand the kettle aside, where they cannot boil rapidly again, until tender. It is the steam, according to this authority, that is driven off by rapid boiling that carries away not only the odor but the flavor of vegetables.

A delicious chafing dish compound is made with eggs prepared in the Italian way. A cup of milk is heated in the upper pan of the chafing dish, and when it is hot half a cupful of boiled chopped spaghetti and half a cupful of peeled and sliced mushrooms are added, together with a tablespoonful of butter. Season well with salt and pepper, cook for two minutes, and add four well-beaten eggs. When the mixture begins to thicken, add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, reduce the flame and serve at once.

TOO HOMEOPATHIC.

And the Professor Had to Give Up the Use of Beer as a Medicine.

Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, tells a story on Prof. N. E. Leonard, who for years was dean of the faculty of the Iowa state university, and who was called recently to the presidency of the mining college at Butte, Mont.

Senator Clark says that, though Montana is somewhat out of the circle of prohibition influences, it can now boast in Prof. Leonard a rare apostle and advocate of temperance, says the Philadelphia Post.

Not long ago Prof. Leonard, feeling indisposed, consulted his physician, a German, acknowledged as one of the leading men in his profession in Montana. The doctor advised Mr. Leonard to work less at the desk, exercise more out doors and take beer as a tonic.

The professor's labors were such that he felt that he could not devote fewer hours to them, but he concluded at least to try some beer, which he had never before tasted.

He did not approve of it as a beverage, but as a medicine he felt justified in taking it, especially on the recommendation of so eminent a practitioner.

The doctor met his patient a few days later as he was leaving the college and stopped to inquire how he was feeling.

"About the same," replied the professor.

"Did you take beer, as I directed?" inquired the physician.

"Yes," responded the professor. "I took it a few times, but it became so nauseous that I had to discontinue it."

Oyster Chowder.

Fry out three rashers of pickled pork in the pot you make the chowder; add to it three potatoes and two onions, both sliced; boil until they are nearly cooked, soak two or three dozen crackers in cold water a few minutes, then put into the pot a half can of oysters, one quart of milk and the soaked crackers. Boil all together a few minutes; season with salt, pepper and butter.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Oriental Novelties.

Among the novelties are found tiny oriental jugs and vases, decorated in colored characters—proverbs from the Koran or selections from Omar Khayyam. These are filled with perfumes, some of oriental odor and others violet, lily and carnation.—Detroit Free Press.

Growing Tiresome.

May—But he loves you very much, doesn't he?

Fay—Oh, too much now. He's got so, lately, that he'd rather sit in the parlor with me than take me to the theater.—Philadelphia Press.

PASSING OF CASCO.

Native Philippine Boat to Be Succeeded by Steam Lighters.

American Company to Revolutionize the Commercial Facilities at Manila—Monthly Line of Steamers to Be Established.

Within two weeks there will sail from the port of New York to Manila a ship owned by the Philippine Transportation and Construction company, which will carry the first installment of steam lighters with which it is proposed to revolutionize conditions of commerce in the Philippine islands. The company has built 19 of these lighters, at an average cost of \$28,000. Lighterage charges at Manila now are about \$4.50 (Mexican) per 100 pounds. With these new lighters the company promises to reduce the charges to 17 cents (Mexican) per 100 pounds. The company, it is stated, has already expended \$500,000 in preparing to do business in the Philippines, where it intends to do a general harbor, lighterage and inter-island business. The company will establish a line of monthly steamers from New York to Manila, beginning next month. Russell Tolegrov, who is to be the traffic manager of the company at Manila, was in New York city the other day with the general counsel of the company, Franklin Brooks, of 25 Broad street, and gave out the following statement:

"All lighterage at Manila and throughout the islands must be done with the casco. The casco is a leaky, unsuitable native boat of 30 tons burden. Every ounce of merchandise that is taken to or from Manila must be lifted over the vessel's side into the cargo by Chinese or native coolies, and then lifted from the casco to the wharves again. The casco cannot work in bad weather. These lighters of ours are steam, self-propelling steel barges, with a Lloyd rating of A1. They have steam hoists and they can do their work in any weather. The capacity of each is 400 tons. Nineteen of them are completed and are awaiting shipment at the Morgan iron works. Our first ship, which is owned by the company, will leave here about January 10, and the next a month later. They will go by the Suez canal."

INVENTS A PORTABLE LAMP.

St. Louis Genius Manages to Read on the Poorly Lighted Street Cars.

The decidedly novel sight of a passenger on a street car reading by the light of his own portable lamp was witnessed, probably for the first time in any city, on an Eighteenth street car of the St. Louis Transit company's system the other night.

Herman Schmidt, of 2230 North Market street, a carpenter, is the owner of the lamp, which he invented himself from a few odd ends of material. It is a one-candle power only, but he declares that it gives more light than all the incandescent globes in a street car during the busy hours of the evening. Schmidt is a busy man and has little time to read. At home he has his duties to attend to, the children to amuse and instruct, and his time during the day is preoccupied by business. His only time to read is during the hour he must ride on the cars going home from his work. For some weeks, he declares, it has been an absolute impossibility to see to read by the dim-lighted street cars. Necessity is always the mother of invention, hence the portable pocket adjustable lamp.

When he got on a street car the other night he secured a seat next to a window, clamped his lamp to the plaster of the car window, lighted the wick and settled down to read while his neighbors on the car looked on and admired his genius.

GRACIOUS ACT OF QUEEN.

Wilhelmina to Restore to City of Amsterdam the Royal Palace on the Dam.

Queen Wilhelmina is again considering her project of restoring to the city of Amsterdam the royal palace on The Hague to the New York Journal and American. This place, which has sometimes been described as the eighth wonder of the world, was built some 300 years ago, and until the beginning of the nineteenth century was the headquarters of the municipality of Amsterdam. Louis Bonaparte, however, when king of Holland, established his residence there, and it has ever since remained the Amsterdam abode of the sovereign of the Netherlands. It is, however, rarely occupied by the queen. Learning that the city was about to be asked to provide at a large cost a new town hall, the existing Hotel de Ville being no longer adequate to the requirements of the municipal administration, she announced her intention of restoring the fine palace on Dam to the use for which it was originally intended, and to turn it over to the authorities of Amsterdam. Her action in the matter has greatly pleased the people of Amsterdam.

Proving a Popular Joke.

Every few days we hear of some other doctor who accidentally vaccinated himself on the end of the nose, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The man who started that story seems to have invented a running mate for the mother-in-law joke.

Chicago Telephones in Germany. Berlin, Germany, is to be equipped with a Chicago telephone system, which has been under test for 15 months.

SAVED AS IF BY MAGIC.

The Remarkable Escape of an Adirondack Guide from Death by Freezing.

The Adirondack guide who wants to retain his patrons year after year must know how to tell good stories around the camp fire, as well as how to guide the greenhorn through the pathless woods. A grizzled veteran of the forest who had charge of a mixed party of New York city men and women last August, had well-nigh exhausted his stories of "strickly true" anecdotes, and one night was forced to draw upon his imagination to supply the constant demand, says the New York Tribune.

"I remember well," said he, "years ago, when I was a young fellow and before I had learned enough of the woods to set up as a guide, that I got lost in the forest. Darkness came on while I was still trying to rediscover the trail, and as the cold was severe, I decided to camp for the night before I became exhausted. To my horror I discovered, upon searching my pockets, that I had not a single match left with which to light a fire. It had been raining all day, and the fallen wood was soaked, so that it was impossible for me to rub two pieces of dry wood together, as the Indians do, till they take fire, even if I knew how, which I didn't."

"For the second time I searched all my pockets and even carefully examined the lining of my coat and waistcoat in the hope that some stray match might have lodged there; but in vain. I did find, however, a small sheet of dry paper. As I drew it forth I felt that my life was saved; for, though I had no match, I had thought of a way to set fire to the paper. "Hastily constructing a pile of the driest wood and twigs that I could find, I knelt before it, with the paper in my hand, carefully screened from the wind with my body. Seizing then a stout and knotty oak stick, like a policeman's club, I struck myself a violent blow over the head with it. Immediately a multitude of bright sparks danced before my eyes. Instantly I panned the paper cautiously back and forth among the sparks. To my joy several settled upon it. I fanned them gently with my breath. The paper became ignited. Plunging it among the twigs, I soon had the joyful satisfaction of seeing a tiny, crackling flame kindle there.

"I was saved! The rest was easy. A splendid bonfire soon lit up the gloom of the surrounding forest. As I bound up a long scalp wound on the back of my aching head I thanked my lucky stars for the clever expedient which had occurred to me only in the nick of time."

RUBIES AND DIAMONDS.

The Former Are Becoming More Rare and Cost More Than the Latter.

All the world loves a ruby—or should; and all who know their fascination will welcome some facts concerning them which have been given currency by a Paris technical journal, Le Diamant, which are of timely interest in view of the increasing popularity of these gems and their recent material advance in price.

There are three varieties—oriental, Siamese and the spinel. The first is the most beautiful of all colored gems. They are becoming more and more rare and, weight for weight, are valued ten to twenty-fold the price of diamonds. The best come from Ceylon, India, and China.

The Siamese rubies are very dark red, the spinel is less richly colored. The largest ruby known is one of the crown jewels of Russia. The shah of Persia has a ruby of 75 karats. Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, had one of the size of a small egg and of perfect water, which was presented to the czarina of Russia in 1677. In 1791 France had in its crown jewels 81 oriental rubies.

Gems of small intrinsic value are just now commanding prices higher than they would be valued at by experts, which is always the case with stones which become fashionable, and it is a safe rule that those who buy stones of this class should exercise the same care they would or should in purchasing diamonds. The demand has called out a large number of second and third-class rubies from their hiding places, and in new mountings they are masquerading as jewels of great price. The ruby is skillfully imitated, says the New York Times, and not a few are worn which are only of the grade of paste diamonds without a suspicion on the part of their owners that they are not what they are assumed to be. No bargains in desirable rubies are to be had in the markets of Europe or America. Those worth buying for investment are snapped up on sight by the gem sharps, and the person who purchases from them will in every instance pay their value.

Cranberry Jelly.

This is very easily made, as the cranberry contains more vegetable gelatine than any other fruit. Pick over and wash a quart of berries, add half a pint of water and cook slowly for a quarter of an hour, or until the skins crack, then put through a sieve, or strainer. Return again to the fire, add the sugar, stir until dissolved and then let it boil without stirring for five minutes longer. Wet small molds in cold water, fill with the jelly and stand in a cold place until firm enough to turn out. This jelly will keep well and a large quantity can be made at one time. A nice way is to fill individual molds with this jelly and serve a mold to each person. Another way to serve it is to mold it in glasses; turn it out and cut into slices like bread and serve in this form.—Washington Star.

COMPLEXIONS AND ABILITY.

An Interesting Comparison of the Peculiar Merits of Fair People and Dark Ones.

Havelock Ellis has contributed an article on the "Comparative Abilities of the Fair and the Dark," based on two years' investigation of portraits in the national gallery, says the London Monthly Review. The eye color was chosen as the chief criterion of pigmentation, and the following table is based upon an arbitrary index of pigmentation arrived at by multiplying the number of fair persons in each group of 100, and dividing by the number of dark persons.

Table with 2 columns: Group with number of individuals, and Index of pigmentation. Rows include Political reformers and agitators (20), Soldiers (45), Artists (24), Royal family (66), Hereditary aristocracy (140), Men and women of letters (87), Men of low birth (12), Explorers (8), Actors and actresses (36).

An index of more than 100 means that the fair element predominates over the dark in that group; an index of less than 100 means that the dark element predominates. I may add that the lists include persons of both sexes.

Foreign intermixture here (among the aristocracy) also may have had some influence. I think it probable, however, that another cause has come into operation; peers have been in a position to select as wives, and have tended to select, the most beautiful women, and there can be little doubt that the most beautiful women, at all events in our own country, have tended more to be dark than to be fair. This is proved by the low index of pigmentation of the famous beauties of the gallery, the selection being made solely on the basis of reputation, independently of any personal judgment of the portraits; while women of letters (15 in number) are inclined to be fair and have an index of 100, the index of 13 famous beauties is as dark as 44. But the new aristocracy tends to be fair, because it is from the fair elements of the population that the aristocracy is chiefly recruited. Political reformers and agitators are very fair; they have too much of the restless energy which, in lesser degree, spells social success.

It is clear that a high index of pigmentation, or an excess of fairness, prevails among the men of restless and ambitious temperament—the sanguine, energetic men, the men who easily dominate their fellows and who get on in life, the men who recruit the aristocracy, and who, doubtless, largely form the plutocracy. It is significant that the group of low class men—artisans and peasants—and the men of religion, whose mission in life is to practice and preach resignation to a higher will, are both notably of dark complexion. While the men of action thus tend to be fair, the men of thought, it seems to me, show more tendency to be dark. So far as I am aware, no really fair person has ever risen to the highest dramatic eminence in this country, and so far as I have been able to observe, it is equally rare for fairness to be associated with histrionic ability in Europe generally.

The more reasonable supposition at present seems to be that the relation between pigmentation and mental aptitude is chiefly indirect and due to race. In other words, the fair man tends to be bold, energetic, restless and domineering, not because he is fair, but because he belongs to an aboriginal fair stock of people who possess those qualities; while the dark man tends to be resigned and religious, not because he is dark, but because he belongs to a dark stock possessing those characteristics.

A SMART CHINESE BOY.

When a Youth, the Late Li Hung Chang Was Always at the Head of His Class.

It is told of Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, that when a boy he was very tall and strong for his years. As is the custom among the wealthier of the Chinese, Li wore a button on his cap, which meant that the wearer is an official or person of high rank. Li was a very bright scholar, and showed great ability in committing the 40,000 verses that are required of Chinese scholars. He was nearly always at the head of his class.

After completing the lower studies Li, at the age of 17, took, together with hundreds of other boys, the public examination at the capital of the province in which he made his home. Public officers were there to see that no dishonest work could be done by the pupils. At the firing of a cannon the boys gathered in the halls, where for several days they were tested in the writing of poems and essays. Li was among the very few who passed. From there soon afterward he went to Peking to be tested for a higher rank, and again he came off with honors. When he heard of again at the time of graduation from the Imperial academy at Peking, and thus he continued in life, winning one victory after another.

It Was Old Enough.

"Mum," said the Emerald servant, "this is a poor man at the door asking for cast-off clothes."

"Well, Nora," responded the lady, "give him the oldest coat in the house."

Later Nora returned, and said: "Well, did you find a coat?"

"Oh, did, mum."

"What kind of a coat was it?"

"It was the coat of an old man who was very old."—Chicago Daily News.

FACED GRAVE PERILS.

J. B. Fairbank Returns from a Successful Exploration of Dangerous Parts of South America.

J. B. Fairbank, of Provo City, Utah, arrived at New York the other night on the liner Andes from South American ports. He was a member of a party of nine which set out from Provo City to obtain specimens, alive or dead, of the fauna and flora of Central and South America. Others of the party felt sick, and some of them were targets for rebel bullets in the southern portion of Colombia when they attempted to reach the coast in order to seek their way home.

The party left 20 months ago, all on horseback, to collect animals, birds, plants and plants for the Brigham Young academy. After exciting adventures they reached Mexico and proceeded to the interior of the country. In Guatemala four of the adventurers were stricken down with fever and taken to Port Limon. Fairbank and the remainder pressed on, and quantities of valuable specimens were shipped to the school.

Again the band split up, and two, who sought to go down the west coast, intending to reach Valparaiso, were targets for rebel sharpshooters, after they had been warned by rebel officers. Finally all but Fairbank succeeded in reaching the coast, and these found an avenue of escape. All suffered from diseases contracted under the intense heat of the tropical sun.

Fairbank proceeded up the Magdalena river, about 400 miles, and remained with a planter until a chance offered itself a month later to go to Santa Marta, where he took the Andes for New York. Fairbank says that although he has traveled thousands of miles and endured almost untold hardships, the trip was a success from a scientific standpoint.

CALLS IT A MIRACLE.

New York Preacher Who Had Lost His Sight Cared, He Claims, by Divine Intervention.

Religious circles in New York city are interested in the announcement by Rev. Dr. Charles M. Herald, pastor of the Bethesda Congregational church, Brooklyn, who was recently attacked by blindness while in the pulpit, that he had recovered. Dr. Herald appeared at the council of Congregational ministers at the Immanuel Congregational church, called to sanction the resignation of Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersol, who has accepted the position of secretary of the American Bible society.

In speaking of his recovery Dr. Herald declared that God had restored his sight. He said: "When the surgeon performed the operation he said there was no hope of my eyes recovering my sight. I then fought the battle—the most stubborn and most trying battle I have ever known in my 12 years' experience as a preacher of the Gospel. The enemy of my soul then appeared and jeered at me, saying: 'Now do you believe that the grace of God is all-sustaining, as you have preached to your congregation for 12 years? Now will He help you?' God heard my prayer and did what man could not do. He restored my sight."

ACT IN SIGN LANGUAGE.

Deaf and Dumb Students Present the Play of "Cinderella" at Omaha.

An event unique in theatrical circles took place in Omaha the other night at the Nebraska school for the deaf and dumb. The pupils gave the play of "Cinderella" in the sign language. Special scenery had been painted, and to all appearances the deaf-mutes acquitted themselves with glory. Fifteen of the pupils were included in the cast. Cinderella being played by Miss Kittie Peterson, a pretty 15-year-old blonde. The prince was represented by Earl Haller, 18 years of age. To see the audience laugh without making a sound and to hear them applaud while the actors could not hear was amusing to the large number of spectators who could not understand the language used. A large out-of-town audience was present, a great number of former pupils of the institution coming in from towns throughout the state. The play was given to standing room only.

Giant Cross Seen in the Sky.

Early morning market men driving in from the country and motoring on suburban lines and others astray at 5:30 a. m. at Reading, Pa., the other day saw an unusual sight in the heavens. A huge illuminated cross seemed to be flashed across the face of the moon. The moon was unusually bright. From the top, bottom and sides extended for some distance the projecting ends of the cross, as if thrown upon the planet by some gigantic magic light. Those who looked upon the unusual sight, associating it with Christmastide, were more or less awe-stricken.

Naval Pigeons Are Out.

The discovery of wireless telegraphy has been the means of abolishing the office of caretaker of the pigeon coop at the Brooklyn navy yard. The government has decided to abandon the service of carrier pigeons and intends to develop the Marconi system. As a consequence 45 birds who are billing and cooing in comfortable quarters on the Cob Dock will have to go. Four of them are breeders and 41 flyers. The pigeons will be sold at auction at the navy yard.

Sympathetic Solitude.

St. Louis has again broken ground for her exposition. Let us hope, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the ground may be the only thing St. Louis will break in this connection.