#### WOMEN NOT WANTED

\*\*\* Departments Now Generally Requiring Men.

Mrsdadien Against Their Appointmount ... Among the Department Meads and the Civil Service Commission Gives Heed.

While it is true that more women man men successfully pass the civil amereice examination, fewer of them are cappointed than formerly. In the past year or two a prejudice against the common as clerks has grown up among the several heads of departments. No particular reaor cause for this prejudice is asseed by the civil service commission, and it exists and seems to be growing, the Washington Times.

When a vacancy occurs in any diwision of a department the civil sercommission is notified and three wars are certified from the eligible The names do not include a was an's because the chief of the dihas requested that only men - submitted and the commission commics with the request-

Last year out of 10,291 persons cerdeed for appointment through the service, and who received appointaments, only 783 were women, and this face of the fact that the women on we average made a higher percentage the examination than the men.

Not long ago the civil service comsion was called upon for ten stenogsuphers and typewriters. This meant the submission of 30 names of successapplicants, who after much study, passed the examination and were the eligible list. There were many men on the eligible list of stenogmaphers and typewriters who stood mear the top, but not one had her name memitted because only men were maked for.

This discrimination against the men applicants for appointments the government service through the - manapetitive system of the civil service is not confined to any particular department, but seems to be general, al-Mhough, it is said, the feeling has been more pronounced in the post office department.

An official of one of the departments talking about this movement against the appointment of women as wherks said: "It is in the interest of the service, and also the women themsselves. Every time a woman is appointed to a clerkship in one of the epartments she lessens the chance of ramarriage for herself and deprives some worthy man of the chance to take wato himself a wife and raise a fam-And in addition to that the men make far better clerks. They complain less, do more work, and work serrime if need be without grum-

When it becomes generally known That the women do not stand as much mance as formerly in the matter of a government position through the medium of a civil service examination it is believed that there will be a perceptible falling off in the mumber of women applicants and a corresponding increase among the men applicants. Figures furnished by the civil service commission show a gradual falling off in the number of women appointed in the classified serwire during the past ten years, and if : this continues at the present ratio it real be but a few years when no woman be certified for appointment to position in the classified service maxept those to which no men are appointed.

## WOMEN DEER HUNTERS.

Manuarlous Shooting Camps More Conducive to Lounging Than the Pursuit of Game.

Deer hunting in the Adirondacks is to be on the decrease among The building of camps, or shooting boxes, as the English would them, after plans more elaborate with fittings and furnishings more luxurious, goes on, but this indicates the conversion of the woods a fashionable lounging place, mer cult among women, states the New York Tribune. The modern sportswoman who enters the woods In apt to come with big trunks and many of them, and to derive satisfacstion from gathering at the clubhouses sand adding color and life to the huntlodges in the private parks. Be-Bord such a display of fashion the menuine woodswoman grows timid of suppearing in short hunting skirts mad high boots.

The various amendments to the game laws have left only one lawful method of hunting deep and that is setalking, or still hunting. When "Loating" was permitted in the Adirendacks, women hunted much more they do now.

Many of these modern Dianas who have entered the Adirondacks this year have had success. One was singularly fortunate in the Fulton Chain country. While following an ald log road she saw a deer, with Tranching antlers, moving apparently with little concern. Suddenly he stopped, straining sight, cars and nos-Rails to detect the presence of the insader. Before he gratified his curimaity the crack of a rifle broke upon whe air, and the woman hunter bescame the possessor of a deer's head a proof of her prowess and aim.

## .. Candid, at Lount.

"I suppose," said she, sareastically, when he came back to her after the intermission, "that all you men went out merely to get your opera glasses,". "No," he replied, promptly. "I think

monstrof us went out for our rye Philadelphia Press.

#### TONES AND COLORS.

Discovery of a Remarkable Phenomenon by a Scientist.

Baye of Light Which Produce Cer-... tain Cotors Correspond Exactly . . With Occiain Tonca-lac in ... Musical Instruction.

It has been the dream of poets that

some subtle, sympathetic relation exists between tones and colors; that the harmonizing of one and the artistic blending of the others appeal to the same sense of the beautiful; that sweet sounds and pleasing color effects are very much akin. It has remained for a Philadelphia professor to trace this phantasy to its source; to materialize the vague impressions of dreamers and to reduce them to a matter of science, says the New York Herald. It has long been common knowledge that our conception of both musical tones and colors is due to the effect of vibrating waves of movement, but it is something new to learn that there is a close and exact sympathetic relationship between the notes of the scale and the colors of the spectrum; that the same system of nature governs each and that discords arise in illmatched hues from infringement of the same rules which govern the combination of sounds necording to the.

science we call harmony. It is amazing to learn that the seven colors of the rainbow exactly correspond with the seven notes of the gamut, and that red, being the dominant, has to the other colors the same comparative refrangibility, or "wave lines," as the dominant in any chord has to the other notes in the scale. It will blend artistically and pleasingly only with such colors as represent notes which in music may be harmoniously used with the dominant.

It is claimed by the discoverer of this phenomenon in science, and he has devoted the last 20 years to the study of relationship between tone and color, that the rays of light which produce red, at the base of the spectrum, correspond exactly with sound waves responsible for "do," the keynote at the base of the tonic scale. Orange corresponds with "re," yellow with "mi," green with "fa," blue with "sel," purple with "la" and violet with "si."

Before scientific experiments and research established these facts, argues the professor, impressionists, poets and painters felt this close union between tone and color. Artists knew that a warm splash of red, giving an impression of prominence and nearness to the eye, would dominate the whole picture. "Do," the tonic in music, is recognized as the centripetal force. Opposite in effect is the cool, limpid blue, which is in agreement with "sol," the clear, ringing "fifth" of the scale, the tone of centrifugal force. while midway and in perfect harmony is "mi," the vellow, the sweet but unobtrusive "third" of the scale. These three colors combined form a most pleasing group, while the correspond ing tones form the tonic chord, the

basis of all harmony. This remarkable science, or theory, whichever it may properly be called, has been put to practical purpose in the artistic and, musical training of little children, at an age when their minds are especially susceptible to impressions of sweet sounds and bright colors, when the intelligence is mainly working through the medium of their

For this purpose an ingenious arrangement of colored balls and sticks has been devised, by which the first instincts of harmony are instilled into children who have scarcely learned their alphabet. At the same time they become acquainted with the artistic arrangement of colors.

While certain sequences or combinations of colors are being exhibited, sympathetic melodies and chords are heard, and the little ones quickly learn to associate the two. Afterawhile they will sing tunes hitherto unlearned or unheard by them, merely following the exhibition of the different colors, which to them have become associated with and expressive of tone. For instance, should the following sequence of colors appear: Red, Red, Orange, Violet, Ked, Orange, Yellow, Yellow, Green, Yellow, Orange,

Orange, Red, Violet, Red, they would instinctively recognize the melody of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and heartily join in singing. To have taught this by musical notation would

have been impossible. When they have grown older the ordinary method of musical tuition is aided by the printing of each note in its corresponding color. This is, claimed to show the essential unity of. the scale in all its different positions on the staff, to give a pictorial representation of the modulations from key to key and greatly to simplify the study of harmony by showing at a glance the real character of the chord.

Proceeds of a Pond.

There is a thrifty man in England who makes his living out of a pond. The water is about 13 acres in extent and close to a village street. For several years he has worked it for profit with good results, the crops being three in number-reeds, fish and water fowl. The fish are chiefly cels and pike, which are taken during the close season for duck. The latter are caught alive by means of traps and are sold to people who want to stock ornamental waters. For these there seems to be a keen demand at price-ranging from \$3 a dozen for the humble water hen to as much as \$15 for a pair of scaups or golden eye. From a list of the takes it August it appears that the wild fowl taken are mallard, teal, shovefers, tufted duck, gadwall, coots, moor hen, water rail and dabehick .- Chicago

#### -SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Brick kilns are now fired with petroleum, 100 pounds of oil being sufficient to burn a ton of brick.

At a sanatorium near Melbourne, massage with olive or cod-liver oil has been found a great aid in shortening the time of treatment for consumption.

"A notable feature of Wyoming scenery is the predominance of shrubs. Among 124 species of woody plants less than one-sixth are certainly to be ranked as trees.

It is only within the last 60 years that coal has been mined on a large scale in France. In 1760 the output was only 100,000 tons. In 1843 it was barely 4,000,000 tons. Last year it was

The French factory laws permit the employment of children 12 years of age, provided they show a certificate of having attended primary schools four years, and are in vigorous health, attested by a medical officer.

The aggregate capitalization of the industries at Pittsburg, Pa., is more than two billion, five hundred million dollars. The production of steel at Pittsburg, in 1901, equaled half that of England, was more than that of Geramany, twice that of France, five times that of Russia or Belgium, and 25 times that of Spain. Success.

Dr. Patrick Manson has recently .abown that Chinese tobacco offen contains appreciable quantities of arsenic, introduced apparently mainly with the idea of giving the weed a garlie flavor. The belief is gaining ground in English medical circles that the presence of arsenic in tobacco and food products is responsible for the great increase in the number of cases of cancer.

The sky within the orbit of Mercury. was carefully photographed at the Lick observatory during the 1901 eclipse, in the hope that the hypothetical planet of Leverrier and others might be discovered. Later examination of the negatives has practically proven that no such body exists. An object of sufficient size to produce the observed disturbance of Mercury's orbit would be too conspicuous to escape detection, and the possibility is small that it may have been hidden by the sun or the bright corona, as the area thus covered was only one two hundredth of that in which the search was made. Prof. Perrine has suggested the zodiacal light may be sufficient in the aggregate to produce the perturbations noted.

#### MADE MONEY KILLING BIRDS.

A Michigan Man Who Has Slain Nearly 750,000 English Sparrows.

Louis Gorsline has a peculiar and unique history. His name and picture have appeared in both state and national papers, and thousands of people who have never seen him are familiar with the peculiar points in his life. And this notoriety was achieved. not in any deed of daring, reckless adventure or by having great wealth thrust upon him by frugal ancestors. In short he has been the greatest sparrow hunter in the state, the nation, and, probably, in the world, says a recent report.

Some years ago he was a trainman on the old Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad. He lost his right hand in an accident at McBen, and when he was able to work the company gave him a place as a flagman. He was restless to increase his income, and began to hunt sparrows, receiving the bounty of two cents apiece then provided by state

He shot them and trapped them at odd times until he found the work so profitable that he hired a man to do his work as flagman and gave his whole time to sparrow hunting. He afterwards used a preparation in which he soaked wheat and millet seed, and two or three kernels of this was enough to make any sparrow his in a few minutes' time. In this way he would take thousands in a day.

Mr. Gorsline says that he does not remember ever finding but one bird aside from the sparrows that had eaten the poisoned grain, and that other birds do not eat grain. He has caught the pests in nearly every county in the lower peninsula and has also worked in the upper peninsula. Over \$14,000 was paid to him by the state in bounties and nearly three-quarters of a million birds were killed by him in the five years he followed the work as a business.

## ". The Maid and the Title,

Once upon a time there was a fair young girl who had many suitors, but she received them all with equal graciousness and waited for her affections to dictate which should be the especially favored one.

Finally, she heard that a rich uncle of one of her wooers had died leaving him a clear and unencumbered title to many acres of very valuable land. When next she met the young man she showed quite plainly that her affections had begun to dictate.

The result was that they were married when the next June came around. Moral:-Titles are attractive, even in America.-N. Y. Herald.

## What a Rude Editor!

An authoress of some note in her day once asked a famous editor to give his opinion on a book which she intended to publish. In her letter she

"If the work is not up to the mark, I beg you will tell me so, as I have other irons in the fire; and should you think this not likely to succeed, I can bring out something else."

Having read over several pages of the manuscript, the editor returned it. with the following brief remark:

"Madam, I would advise you to put. this where your irons are."-Stray

## STEAMER GRAVEYARD

New Jersey Town Where Many Old Eastern Vessels Lie.

Well-Known River Craft That Have Become Worn Out Find's Rest. ing Place on the Raritan's

It appears to have been left for the residents of the little town of Perth Amboy to prove that/the Hindoo belief in the transmigration of souls is a reality, at least, as far as boats are con-

cerned, says the St. Lous Republic. Steam craft which in years gone by made great records in the local waters and later were dragged out of the busy swirl tired of the struggle, are to-day so much a part of the Raritan river town that their names are house-

hold words there. The graveyard of old vessels has had

a day of resurrection. The valiant spirit of each has left cold boiler and paralyzed engine to take up its abode in dwellings, decorations and the hundred and one things into which its dismembered but resurrected body has been transformed.

During the last few years many wellknown boats have been brought together on the shelving banks of the Raritan river, where the junkman decides their destiny.

The giantess of them all is the famous old Albany boat Drew. Close beside her are the fire-ravaged

hulls of the ferryboats Elizabeth and Plainfield. The Worn-out ferry boat Central and the ill-fated Northfield are rubbing

their noses in a friendly way with the rise and fall of the tide against the Drew's port quarter. The half-burned Thomas McManus

keeps well under water on the river

side of the fleet. The side-wheel steamer Colonia, of Philadelphia, which was condemned as unseaworthy after the last international yacht races, and the famous old ferryboat Chancellor, the only craft to cross the bay during the blizzard of 188, have both settled high up in the sands.

These boats represent more than \$1,000,000 in original cost, and are in all stages of dismantlement.

Probably one of the greatest boons that ever came to Perth Amboy was the steamer Drew. She was towed to her present berth

a little more than a year ago. From the outside she appeared to be a great unwieldy hulk of little-

value, but within she has proved to be a veritable treasure ship. Houses have been built from the

well-seasoned planking of her superstructure. The panel work and rich carvings of her 400 and more staterooms have been used for interior decorations, and the staterooms themselves for store-

. There is one stateroom which has been left just where it was when the old river boat made her last trip.

Money cannot buy it from the junkman.

The pleasant memories of his honeymoon still linger with it. From one end of the craft to the other it is the only spot which will not feel

the sharp edge of the wreckers tools. With the exception of that part of the Drew which has been used by the junkman himself in the construction of living quarters for his men and a combination office and storehouse, in the heart of the town, all the material has been sold at a good price.

An elderly widow is the proud owner of a comfortable home made entirely from the Drew. ...

Her dog and chickens are also snugly housed within a portion of the resurrected craft.

So extravagant were the builders of the boat in the selection of materials used for her construction that carpenters and decorators of the town have purchased almost the entire superstructure, although it is as yet not more than half dismantled.

In the building trade there is a demand for "Drew timber" and among decorators a call for "Drew trimmings."

The foregoing is the spirit of the Drew made manifest in Perth Amboy. It is not confined there alone, however, for all over the country there is a demand for some part of her con-

struction. The giant parts of her engines have already gone to the steel works of Pennsylvania and Connecticut to be fashinged into car wheels, axles and

building material. Side-Tracked. Epitaphs was the subject; the Riggs house, Washington, was the place, and Lafe Pence, former representative, was

the speaker. He said

"I remember one that adorned the cemetery at Leadville, in the palmy days of that great mining camp. It seems that in the course of a barroom brawl one Jim O'Brien, a well-known character, had his existence terminated prematurely. He was a good fellow in the main, and not without friends. One of the dead man's associates, in deep grief over his demise, erected a wooden slab over his grave, on which he had written in large let-

"'Jim O'Brien departed for heaven at 9:30 a. m.'

"A local humorist happened along soon afterward and appended the following:

"'Heaven, 4:20 p. m .- O'Brien not yet arrived. Intense excitement. The worst is feared." -- Buffalo Times.

The German government proposes the acquisition of six private railways in Prussia. The railroads of Germany are partly owned by the government and part by private corporations.

#### FOUND IN THE HOLY LAND.

Most Interesting and Extraordinary Discovery in the History of Palestinian Exploration.

A remarkable testimonial to, the truth of Rible history has recently been idscovered in the Holy Land. According to a most reliable authority, the house in which John the Baptist was born has been located, and a tablet found in it on which was written the name of John and his father, Zach-

The method by which this interesting and valuable discovery was made. was a most unusual one, and perhaps the most extraordinary in the whole history of Palestinian exploration, says the New York World.

About eight years ago a mosaic map was discovered at Madaba, in the hilly country east of the Dead sea. This map, which dates from the fourth or fifth century, gives the names and locations of a number of places mentioned in the New Testament.

A native Christian, seeing this map, noticed that one of the sites was named Beth Zahar, which means "the house of Zacharias." The common tradition before this time had been that the house of Zacharias was somewhere near Ain Karem, west of the city of

A party of archaelogists at once recognized the importance of the discovery and set to work making excavations on the site indicated by the Madaba map. A few days' work brought to view the mosaic pavement and foundation stones of a church. which was shown from the cituation of the stones to have been a domed structure, as it was represented in the

pictorial map. More than this, an inscription was discovered on the pavement, which, when interpreted, was found to be the names John and Zacharias. This inscription removes all doubt in the matter and shows conclusively that the Madaba map was correct. The domed church, the ruins of which have been discovered, was try evidently a memorial church built on the site of John the Baptist's birthplace.

The place where the excavations have been made is 20 kilometres from Jerusalem and 16 kilometers from Hea bron, lying to the right of the road that connects the two places.

The domed church was situated near the point where the road crosses the river Ain Harrub, whose waters Pontius Pilate brought to Jerusalem. It appears to have been a fair-sized building, 12 meters in length. The domed roof is significant in view of the fact that every other ancient building that has been excavated in the vicinity has a gable roof.

The name given by the natives to the site was found in Herbat Beit Shakkar. which means "the ruins of the house of, Zacharias." The Hebrew word "Beth," meaning house, has been Arabianized into "Beit," and "Zahar" has been changed by the same process into "Shakkar."

## WU'S GAS METER.

He Sprung It on the Empress Dowager and It Was a Pussic to Her.

"This," observed Wu, as he lifted a box-like affair from his trunk, " oneof the greatest wonders of America." "It doesn't look yery wonderful," commented Tsi Ann, tucking one foot up where she could sit on it and the throne at the same time, relates tha Chicago Tribune.

"No, but even in America no one can understand it. Listen.

"Don't put that thing to my ear." cautioned Tsi Ann. "Is this anotherof those telephones?"

"O no. This is worse than the telephone. It is a gas meter." "A gas meter? What does it do?"

"The consumer?"

"How does it work?" "That is a mystery. It is only known that it works always and untiringly. It works while you sleep and while you wake. It never stops. It is constructed after the Newtonian theory of creation. It has something in it that just keeps it whirling on and on, at so much per revolution, and nobody knows what keeps it moving, and nobody can stop it.'

"That's funny." "Funny, yes. But very sad in America. Listen to it. Hear it running right along. Thank Confucius and the 900 gods of the Pale Green mountains! The gas company never will get the chance to read what this meter has

recorded." "But," said the empress, "is there no escape from this in America?" "None."

"It must be worse than manifest destiny."

"It is." "Wu," remarked Tsi Ann, with that intelligent smile which has enshrined her in the hearts of curio collectors. "Wu, I am glad you were sent to America. At one time I almost had decided

"So had I," acknowledged Wu, "but the bite of the dog, as the foreign dev-Is put it, will cure the hair."

A Weapon. "Mah goodness, cunnel," exclaimed the elevator man, "yo' face sho'ly is cut up powahful bad dis mornin'."

"Yes," replied the colonel, "my razor wasn't in good condition. That's how it happened." Better carry a gun de next time yo!

gits in an argyment, cunnel."-Phila-Jelphia Press. ... Ready for the Blow. Mother-Johnny, your pop ain't well,

so you better run for the doctor." Johnny-Yes'm. "An', Johnny, stop on your way at the florist's an' ask him how much he'll tharge fur a pillar o' white flowers with 'My Husband' in red on it,"-

Philadelphia Record.

# A MEXICAN CRŒSUS.

An Illiterate Peon's Wonderful Accumulation of Riches.

Brambles Toon an Outeropping of Miver Quarts and in Four Years' Time line a Fortune of

Forty Million Dollars.

Living in a 30-room mansion, with a piano in each room, carrying thousands of dollars on his person as "pin money," guarded day and night by 30 armed men, and worth fully \$40,000,-000, is an illiterate Indian minelaborer whose home is in Parral, Mexico.

Four years ago Pedro Alvarado was penniless, except for the 75 cents a day he earned by ten hours' toil underground. Three weeks ago he offered to pay the national debt of Mexico, reports the New York World, of recent date.

A little more than three years ago Senor Alvarado, who was then just plain Pedro, was wandering over the mountains near Parral in the halfhearted hope that he might find some sort of mineral showing that would justify him in staking a claim which he might sell for a few dollars.

In a lonely canyon an outcropping of quartz attracted his eye. With a small bowlder he broke off a piece

Through the white quartz in every direction ran lines of native wire silver. He realized that he was a rich

All the latent ambition of this shrewd toiler was awakened. Powers that he himself had not realized were aroused in him. He staked his claims and, unassisted, commenced the development work on his property. It paid literally from the grass roots. Soon he was hiring assistants and enlarging his operations. The prospect became a small mine and then a big

Through all its steady growth Alvarado remained its executive head. Though practically without even the rudiments of a school education he developed remarkable business sagacity and foresight. Every detail of the operations came under his notice, and he proved able to handle them while grasping unerringly the big ends of

the rapidly growing enterprise. That is how Pedro Alvarado became worth \$40,000,000 in less than four

Moreover, this remarkable silver producer is still outputting an enormous amount of high-grade ore, and the wealth of the multi-millionaire peon of Parral is still growing like

With the acquisition of great wealth. Alvarado did not lose his head or his heart. He became a great philanthropist and he spends almost as much time in planning ways of using his great wealth for the good of his country men as he does on the management of his

mine. He built at Parral a great cathedral. and on its completion gave it to the Roman Catholic church, of which he is a devout member. He seeks the poor and needy and gives to them freely. If there is real distress or suffering anywhere he is always ready to respond liberally.

Senor Alvarado is coning to the United States, before long. He has a great admiration for Americans, as fact which makes him the victim of a great many tramps and vagabonds, who flock to Mexico during the winter. He is very anxious to see New York and other large cities of which he has

heard much. He will travel in state and it is said his entourage will be of unique magnificence. Recently Alvarado distated a long telegram to the Mexican minister of finance, Senor Ives Jose Limantour, asking to be informed of the exact

debt of his country and expressing willingness to pay the debt himself. "I stand ready to make my offer good at any time the government gives me the word," said he. "I have my millions. It all came out of the ground. I got my title to the ground that produced these millions from the government. Why should I not help my benefactor? The least I can do is to. pay the debt of my government. That would not be much for me to do. I

hope it can be arranged." But Minister Limantour could not see it in that light. He at once advisedthe philanthropist that his generous plan was impracticable, but that the

offer was none the less appreciated. Thus the matter stands and the money continues to pile up in the coffers of the peon of Parral till he is at a loss to know what to do with his wealth, and often, in his worry over the great responsibility that has fallen upon him he wishes that the mine might "peter out," leaving him time to get his head above the golden

Chloroform and Gaslight.

In general the profession in this country is united in the belief that ether is a much more satisfactory anaesthetic than chloroform. A not inconsiderable number, however, prefer chloroform, particularly under especial circumstances, and some operators who have no well-equipped elinics at their command tend to use chloroform when working by artificial light, and particularly in illequipped houses. It is, however, known by most pharmacologists and by many others that chloroform has dangers . when used by artificial light, but this fact is by no means generally recognized. Persons have been killed by the decomposition of chloroform by gas light. It has been attempted to over come the danger of the production of this form of poisoning by placing soda or borax solution of milk of lime in the operating room, but these methods have been shown to be wholly insufficient .- Philadelphia Medical Journal.

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