

FEAR THE WOMEN.

Men of Germany View with Alarm Their Invasion of Business Life.

Wishes Bitter Complaint in Columns of the Press, Many Urging Need of Legislation for Suppression of "Feminine Peril."

The rapidly growing invasion of business life by German women has precipitated a vigorous protest on the part of the male wage-earners of the empire.

Numerous cases are reported where heads of families have become dependent on the earnings of their own daughters.

Women are not allowing the men to monopolize the discussion. They declare that women are compelled to work in Germany because the men of the nation have inherited objections to taking dowerless brides.

A PHENOMENAL YEAR.

Receipts at the New York Post Office Aggregate \$13,000,000 for Year 1901.

The receipts from stamps, postal cards and envelopes at the New York post office have more than quadrupled in less than 30 years.

For 1901 they will aggregate about \$13,000,000. In 1873 they aggregated \$3,000,000 in round numbers.

The business of the New York post office for this year has been phenomenal, said Postmaster Van Gelder. "Our receipts for stamps, postal cards and envelopes for this month will exceed \$1,200,000. The average monthly receipts will exceed \$1,000,000. In 1873, when the postage was three cents, the total receipts for the year were about \$3,000,000. In 1888, when I first came here, they ranged from \$400,000 to \$600,000 a month. This year, with two-cent postage, our receipts have exceeded \$2,000,000 a month, and for December will approach \$1,250,000. Of course much of this increase is due to the growth of the city, general prosperity and the fact that many of the largest corporations in the country have established their main offices in New York.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN ARIZONA

Government Stations Demonstrate the Practicability of Raising Crop in United States.

That the United States may be enabled to raise at home the Egyptian cotton now imported is believed.

Tests made in Salt River valley have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department of agriculture that Egyptian cotton can be successfully, and perhaps profitably, raised in the southwest.

At the government stations, near Phoenix, nearly an acre was planted to the Egyptian seed, and a planting of the same size was made on the Chandler tract, in the eastern and higher part of the valley.

In many respects the valleys of southern Arizona, New Mexico and of old Mexico are similar to the Valley of the Nile. The soil is almost identical, there is little difference in climate, and irrigation is as necessary as in Egypt.

In picking the Indians are much more satisfactory as workmen than any others.

To Investigate Coal Supply.

A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the coal resources of Great Britain. The questions to be covered by the commission's inquiries will include the rate of possible exhaustion of British coal fields, the effect of the export of coal on the home supply, the possibility of a reduction in its cost by cheaper transportation and whether the coal mining industry of Great Britain, under the existing conditions, is maintaining its competitive power with foreign coal fields, etc.

Forest Fires. More than \$50,000,000 worth of timber was destroyed by forest fires last year.

A NEW BAGGAGE BOX.

Devised for American Soldiers--Regiment Going to Philippines to Be Equipped with Them.

Each soldier in the army when he goes on a trip will carry his own baggage. The war department is experimenting with a telescope box made of trunk fiber which is intended as a substitute for the locker boxes now used for transportation of the personal effects of enlisted men.

The boxes are heavy, cumbersome and awkward to handle. Col. W. S. Patton, of the quartermaster's department, has been giving some consideration to the matter and has had manufactured a strong telescope box made of trunk fiber, the dimensions being 19 inches long, 16 inches wide, and eight inches deep when closed.

The box is durably supported and is held by means of leather straps. A handle at the side will allow each soldier to carry his own box, which on board of a transport may be stored in the berth. This will save all delay in transportation. It is proposed before the telescope box is formally adopted for the service to make a thorough test of it.

Enough of the boxes have been ordered by the quartermaster's department to equip a regiment, which will carry them to Manila.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Alfred Mosely, Wealthy and Progressive Englishman, Says He is Brighter Than English Youth.

The plan suggested by Alfred Mosely, the Englishman who made a big fortune in the South African diamond fields, to send Englishmen to America to study commercial methods there, was endorsed by a recent meeting presided over by Lord Reay, chairman of the London school board, and including Sir Joshua Fitch, chief inspector of training colleges; Sidney Webb and Dr. W. Garnett, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the technical education board of the London county council.

As a result the first batch of pupils will leave here in August next for a four months' stay in the United States. It will consist of a commission of two or three members of parliament, the heads of some of the biggest business houses, a few labor leaders and representatives of the leading universities.

Mr. Mosely says that the American boy is brighter than the English boy, and consequently becomes a brighter man. Hence he believes that there must be something in the American educational system which is lacking in the English system, and this is one of the things that the commission is to try to discover. They will also study American methods of commerce and industry.

FIRE SERVICE FOR MANILA.

Former Chief of New York City Selected to Remodel Department of Island City.

From a reliable source comes the information that former Chief Fire Officer Hugh J. Bonner is considering a proposition made by President Roosevelt and the war department to reorganize on New York lines the fire department in Manila, Philippine islands. Mr. Bonner has practically admitted that such a plan is in contemplation.

The tender of the appointment to Mr. Bonner was made in consequence of a cablegram from the Philippine commission to Col. Edwards, chief of the insular bureau of the war department, asking that the best available man for head of the Manila fire department be recommended to them. Mr. Bonner went to Washington a week ago, went over the situation, and when he left there was given about a week to think over the matter of his acceptance of the post. It is believed that he will accept. The place probably will pay \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year.

Great Britain's Iron Trade.

Great Britain's iron trade seems to be on the down grade, according to the New York Tribune's London representative. The production of pig iron in 1901 is estimated at about 2,500,000 tons, as compared with 2,109,000 tons in 1900 and 3,251,000 tons in 1899; and, although the production of steel should come nearly up to the standard of 1900, when it totaled 1,340,000 tons of ingots of all kinds, the total quantity of manufactured iron will show a big falling off. The shipments of pig iron will be raised by the end of the year to about 1,050,000 tons, or within 60,000 tons of the quantity shipped in 1900.

"Model City" Plans.

Howard J. Rogers, chief of the department of education and social economy of the St. Louis world's fair, is in New York to confer with the special committee which is planning the "model city" feature of the fair. The committee consists of Charles C. Height, John DeWitt Warner, Charles R. Lamb, Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, and William A. Crandall. The administration building it is said will be taken as the municipal center of the model city, and around it will be grouped some of the most important administrative buildings found in a well-developed city.

HAD LONG STRUGGLE

Women of Methodist Church to Be Given Place in Conference.

The New Constitution Adopted in Which Provision is Made for Their Admission as Delegates with Unrestricted Rights.

The long struggle for official recognition in the conferences by women of the Methodist church is probably ended, at last, and it is claimed that the women have won, says the New York Tribune. A statement to this effect has just been made by Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin, recording secretary of the Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, who says that the returns from the conferences are so far in that it is certain the new constitution is adopted.

The new constitution was submitted at the general conference of the church held in Chicago in 1900, approved by it, and referred for decision to the conferences throughout the world. The principal changes are that it gives women the right to sit as delegates in the general conference; it gives laymen's electoral meetings authority to vote on constitutional questions, and it changes the vote necessary in the general conference to amend the constitution from three-fourths to two-thirds.

Dr. Baldwin said in an interview: "The subject of admitting women as delegates was first initiated at the general conference held in New York in 1888. At the general conference in 1896 six women were elected, but two withdrew. Another long discussion took place, and it was decided that the women might take their seats 'with title in dispute.' The four declined to accept this condition and withdrew. The question was submitted again to the church, but although a large majority of the ministers voted in favor of admitting women on equal terms, it was defeated, because the required three-fourths vote in favor was not obtained. Last year the general conference accepted the new constitution, which contained the desired clause. The various sectional conferences have all been heard from except a few in foreign fields, and more than the required three-quarters vote is assured."

NEW CARRIAGE CALL.

The Man with the Fog-Horn Voice Displaced at New York by Electric Signal Lights.

Much clamor and confusion will be done away with at the Metropolitan opera house by the installation of an illuminated carriage call system, which will signal to waiting coachmen a half mile distant. The proper numbers will be flashed from a conspicuous place commanding the stretches of pavement where the carriages, cabs and automobiles now crowd and jam the crossings after opera hours.

Operators stationed at the entrances will give numbered "checks," and, without the aid of the man with the foghorn voice, calling one's vehicle will be only a matter of switching a series of levers arranged somewhat like a typewriter board. The figures from 1 to 9 can be shown in each of the three large apertures, so that carriage calls may be numbered up in the hundreds and changed every two seconds. The principle of the device is similar to that of the shifting advertising legends written in colored incandescence lights.

The owners of several theaters are waiting to adopt the system if the test at the opera house is as successful as seems probable. The inventor is Mortimer Norden, secretary of the Norden-Bittner Electric company.

RAGGED BUT HONEST.

Needy Errand Boy in New York City Returns Fat Pocketbook Which He Picked Up.

A remarkable display of honesty on the part of an errand boy in tattered clothes has aroused much interest in Morrisania. Harry Hunt, 15 years old, who works 12 hours a day in a drug store and takes his weekly wages of three dollars to his mother as his share toward the support of the family, found on the street a pocketbook containing gold and paper to the value of \$110 and jewels worth \$400 more. He ran as fast as his legs could carry him to the nearest police station and turned over the purse.

After counting the money Sgt. McGann looked at the boy and found that his shoes were badly worn, his stockings had holes in them and his clothes were ragged. "Why didn't you take some of the money and buy some new shoes?" asked the sergeant. "I need the shoes," replied the lad, "but the money wasn't mine. I ran here as quick as I could so no one could say I stole it."

Envelope Causes Death.

James Hicks, a prominent iron manufacturer of Cincinnati, O., died in the Waldorf-Astoria at New York the other day of blood poisoning. He came to New York city about a week ago. A few days later he was licking an envelope, when the sharp edge of the paper cut his lip, and blood poisoning set in. Mr. Hicks was prominently identified with the Cincinnati Corrugated Iron company and the Piqua rolling mills. His widow, who is a daughter of ex-Mayor Thomas, of Cincinnati, arrived in the city in the evening and accompanied the body to Cincinnati, where the burial took place.

Huge Iron Pillar in India.

The largest wrought-iron pillar is at Delhi, in India. It is 60 feet high and weighs 17 tons.

TO HAVE FRENCH THEATER.

Charles Frohman Secures M. Constant Coquelle to Manage New York Playhouse.

New York is to have a permanent French theater. Charles Frohman will establish it and M. Constant Coquelle will be its artistic director. The announcement was made by Mr. Frohman the other day. A company of French players of the first rank will be engaged to produce in French, in a manner equal to the productions of Paris, plays of the classic and modern school. Associated with Mr. Frohman, if present negotiations do not fall through, will be Maurice Grau, an interested party in the plan, and M. Coquelle.

"It is a plan," said Mr. Frohman, "that has long been in my mind. Everywhere one hears French spoken in New York. French recitals and lectures are given in fashionable drawing-rooms. Harvard and Yale and other colleges give plays in French, and when 'L'Arlequin' was played in New York and librettos were sold in English and French it was the French edition that had the largest sale. Is not the time ripe for the establishment of a French theater in New York? I believe so, and I am going to undertake it."

"It will not be done, however, in any half-and-half way. I have nothing in mind but the best when my company is formed. I don't want any actors who cannot well be spared. I hope to have Maurice Grau interested with me in the project, and have talked it over with him. In fact, it was he who brought me and Mr. Coquelle together when I came abroad, and I have asked M. Coquelle to take the artistic direction of the house, the selection of the plays and the repertory, and to act himself if he will. I expect shortly to have M. Coquelle's definite answer and I trust it will be 'yes.'"

EXPERIMENT IN PORTO RICO.

Good Success Promised for Test Raised Tobacco in the Little Island.

Connecticut methods of growing tobacco under chese cloth tents seem to be making rapid headway in the island of Porto Rico, according to the statement of William J. Hayes, of Tariffville, Conn., who has just returned from a tobacco plantation in the island, where he is conducting experiments. For two years various growers in Connecticut have been studying the effects of a tobacco crop raised under tents, and the good results have led to a general adoption of tenting methods. Tobacco under chese-cloth tents, it has been found in the Connecticut valley, grow to unusual height, retain all of the excellencies of the smaller plants, grow more leaves and take on a finer flavor.

Mr. Hayes has been in Porto Rico for several months superintending experiments on a plantation near San Juan, owned by Raphael Gonzales. He says, in speaking of the experiments: "We are now making the first trial of tent-raised tobacco in Porto Rico, using about an acre for the experiment. In two months from planting the plants have grown two feet. We have found that wind, rain and too hot suns are tempered by the covering, and that it keeps off worms, bugs and fleas. I think that by next year tent-raised tobacco will be general throughout our part of the island. Already we are being watched with interest by scores of planters."

Gold in New York Streets.

Workmen in the employ of McCabe Bros., contractors for the new subway at New York, have been considerably excited lately owing to the fact that while taking out some rock from the excavation at Broadway and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street one of the employes who had formerly been a western miner noticed a yellow streak in the rock and declared it was gold. A large crowd, drawn to the entrance of the shaft by the news of the gold discovery, attracted the attention of the local police, who reported the news to the authorities. An investigation demonstrated that the gold could not be obtained on a paying basis owing to the limited amount produced.

If at First You Don't Succeed.

J. Frederick Tams, of Tams, LeMoine & Crane, yacht brokers, who have been in Holland, Belgium and England since October 30, has just arrived in this country. He said he had a half hour's conversation with Sir Thomas Lipton in London shortly before leaving. "Sir Thomas told me," said Mr. Tams, "that he would challenge for the cup until he either won it or was convinced that it could not be won. I certainly think Sir Thomas is very much in earnest and that his desire to win the cup comes from sporting motives only. I wanted to get him to talk about other things, but his heart is set on that cup."

Complaint of Chaplain's Uniform.

Troubles of chaplains in the United States navy were discussed by Rev. Dr. George E. Stroebridge, of Stamford, Conn., at the recent Methodist ministers' meeting in New York city. The claim was made that their salaries are insufficient. He also found fault with the uniform, which he described as a "single-breasted, shad-bellied, long-tailed frock coat such as is worn by clergymen in some foreign countries, but which simply looks ridiculous here." He said that at the opening of the Kiel canal, when the Kaiser passed through the line of warships, the chaplain on the American ship was ordered below because of his grotesque appearance.

COLUMBIA'S GIFT.

University to Be Enriched by Valuable Collection by Chinese Government.

Dr. Nicholas M. Butler, acting president of Columbia university, has received from United States Minister Conger, in Peking, a letter saying that the Chinese government is preparing to present to Columbia university for its chair of Chinese a collection of maps, official papers, illustrations, books on Chinese literature, and other material.

Dr. Butler, when seen regarding what is being done for this educational work, said:

"Last June this chair for the study of the Chinese language, literature, history and nation in general was founded by a subscription of \$100,000, which has been subsequently increased by \$12,000, and I feel sure that it will be still further increased this year.

"In just what manner the chair will be conducted has not been determined. The committee is at work studying the manner in which the Chinese and oriental chairs are conducted in the universities of England, Germany and France. A report will be made soon. The relation of the United States is peculiar to China since the acquisition of the Philippines, and this political fact must be considered in addition to that of the purely educational one. Despite the fact that French and German students have been studying China for more than 20 years, it still remains an unknown nation and country.

"We are only just beginning to learn something about her and her mysterious past, which gives evidence that a civilization existed there long before that of Egypt."

MRS. JACK GARDNER DEFIANT.

She Will Not Allow Boston City Employees to Inspect Her Venetian Palace.

Rather than permit inspectors from Wire Commissioner Lott's department to inspect her Venetian palace, Mrs. Jack Gardner threatens to light her great ballroom and the interior of the building with candles, and to run the risk of fire, as the underwriters have notified all the insurance companies not to accept a risk upon the place under the present conditions. This state of affairs is the result of considerable correspondence between Mrs. Gardner and Commissioner Lott.

When the place was being constructed Mrs. Gardner had the wiring done by an expert man, and supposed she would have no difficulty in having a connection made with the cables of the power-furnishing company. When she learned that all work of this kind in Boston had to be examined and passed upon by the fire underwriters and the inspectors from the wire department of the city Mrs. Gardner began writing to Commissioner Lott in an endeavor to have the usual formalities dispensed with.

An inspection was unnecessary, but the inspector was obstinate, and said she would light the place by candles rather than allow a city employee to enter the place. The fire underwriters have sent out notice that insurance companies must not insure the palace, and the city has notified the electric light companies not to make connections with it until the owner has complied with the usual requirements.

PLATINUM IN THE YUKON.

Consul at Vancouver Suggests That Miners Are Through Ignorance Losing Valuable Mineral.

Consul Dudley, at Vancouver, sends to the state department a report in which he says: "The superintendent of the assay office here has reported to the press that among the specimens of gold brought to him to be refined he has found considerable quantities of platinum, and he is under the impression that the miners do not know platinum when they see it. In all the placer mining districts of British Columbia and the Yukon territory large amounts of platinum and kindred metals have been thrown away by miners who did not know the value of the product. With the present price of platinum it will pay prospectors to be on the lookout for this metal, which doubtless exists in considerable quantities in this province. Platinum is not found in ledges, so far as is known, excepting in one place in the world. It is found in black sand containing a large percentage of magnetic iron ore and a varying quantity of gold."

Has Passed Experimental Stage.

The wireless telegraphic system of Mr. Marconi has passed out of the experimental stage, and is already being adapted to commercial needs, cables the London correspondent of the New York Herald. Arrangements have been entered into between the Marconi company and the London & Brighton railway and the corresponding French railway company to have an installation of a permanent character between New Haven and Dieppe. The departure of boats will be signaled, with instructions as to the amount of luggage, number of passengers and other useful information, and it will no longer be necessary for the friends of the passengers to wait hours at either end when fog has delayed the boats starting.

A Yankee in Egypt.

An American engineer has introduced at Alexandria, Egypt, an arrangement of hoisters by means of which 2,120 tons of coal can be unloaded in ten hours, and vessels will save five days out of seven.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Successful experiments in raising tea have in recent years been made on the Caucasian coast of the Black sea.

The carbonic acid in the cars of the Metropolitan railway of Paris never exceeds one per cent. in the tunnel. The frequent trains going in opposite directions act as powerful ventilators.

The French census returns for Algeria reveal the fact that in less than 50 years the native population of the colony, Arab and Kabyle, has almost doubled itself, having risen from 2,307,000 in 1856 to 4,071,000 at the present time.

Three friends of a Russian living at Marienburg gave him 100 marks to shave off his beard. But his wife interfered with a police notice to the effect that she claimed part proprietorship. The three friends are now suing the husband for non-performance of his contract.

Serbia has been extensively advertised as "a poor man's paradise," as the soil, climate and other conditions are favorable for people of small means. Farms can be bought for small sums of money, and the ranges for cattle and sheep are usually public lands, which cost nothing except a small tax, which is paid into the treasury of the township or commune.

During the last 40 years the yearly expenditure of Russia has increased enormously. Thirty years ago its budget was less than 500,000,000 rubles (\$250,000,000); 20 years ago it was 900,000,000 (\$450,000,000); ten years back it amounted to 1,000,000,000 (\$500,000,000), and at present it has reached nearly 2,000,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000). The peasantry and the industrial classes, who form nearly 90 per cent. of the whole population, have to bear this burden.

UNDERSTUDIES OF KINGS.

Every European Monarch Has One, But the Job is Growing Unpopular.

Practically every European potentate hires an understudy, whose duty it is to impersonate his royal master when the latter desires to be left free from public observation and intrusion.

At one period posts of this kind were eagerly sought after, but that was before the evolution of the anarchist and the nihilist, says Stray Stories.

Candidates nowadays are apt to tremble with a shudder at the fate of Sergius Komaroff, the late czar's double, assassinated in mistake for his sovereign and employer at Moscow a few years back; and of Abdul Hamid's unhappy understudy (so like his royal master that even the palace officials, so it was said, could scarcely tell "lother from which"), who was "injured" by the enthusiasts of one of the Armenian revolutionary committees only last summer.

Not that the "billie" was ever a particularly "soft" one. Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, originated the idea, and he had the mortification of losing two of his best doubles in less than 18 months.

After that no one would take over the job on any terms whatever; so the president has perforce to content himself with publicly promising that who-ever assassinated him should, if captured, be punished by being immured within brick walls built round them up to their chins, and that they should be kept supplied with food in this species of torment until they died.

The threat, however, fell flat. The count was murdered shortly after ward. And the terrible promise made by the deceased president was carried out to the letter by his government.

In Spain, where court etiquette is exacting and inexorable beyond all conception, it would be well-nigh impossible even for a sovereign who was a man or woman grown to do without an understudy. To a child, such an ordeal would be quite out of the question.

Consequently, the little Leon Alphonso, who, as all the world knows, came into the world a King, has had a succession of understudies from his cradle upwards. They have, for the most part, however, had a fairly safe if not particularly easy time of it, their duties being principally limited to deputizing for the boy monarch in as many as possible of the endless and tiresome court ceremonials.

The last understudy of Queen Victoria is now living quietly in retirement in a little Gloucestershire village.

Do We Wash Too Much?

For many years medical men and other have recognized the dangers accruing from a restricted use of soap and water. There is a generally accepted belief that people cannot wash too often. Physicians are now prepared to say that this is a mistaken idea. It has been pointed out that the skin is not well adapted to frequent applications of water, accompanied by even the least irritating of soaps. A tendency arises to maceration of the superficial part of the epidermis, which is too frequently removed. There is no doubt, according to the Lancet, that many cases of roughness of the skin of the face comes from too much washing. It is a good thing to rub the face with a soft, clean towel two or three times a day. If, in addition, water is used in the morning and at night, the skin will be kept in a sounder, smoother and healthier state than if, as is often the case, soaps and water are used three or four times a day.—Chicago American.

When He Gets Into Trouble.

About the first thing a man notices when he has fallen into trouble, is that all of his friends seem to be looking the other way.—Atchison Globe.