

HOTEL FOR WOMEN ONLY.

Large Building to Be Erected in New York City.

Will Give Shelter and a Home to Self-Supporting Women Artists, Writers, Teachers, Clerks and Students.

Several artists and men and women of wealth are forming the "Woman's Hotel company," at New York, their object being to put up a first-class hotel for self-supporting women only. Charles D. Kellogg, chairman of the Charity Organization society, has just issued the preliminary prospectus and opened subscription books.

The capital will be \$1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of \$100 each and the corporation is to be formed when one-half of the amount shall have been subscribed.

It is intended that the first hotel shall be especially for artists, writers, teachers, clerks, and students. It is to have all the modern conveniences of a superior hotel and a capacity of 750 to 1,000 guests. Sunshine and ventilation are special features of the plans, and it is proposed to use the roof for studios, isolated music-rooms, a sun parlor, and promenade.

The plan of finance has been approved by four leading hotel proprietors of New York, and by one each of Chicago and Philadelphia. The estimated income is \$435,500 on the basis of \$4 guest-rooms, rented at from three dollars to eight dollars per week, according to the size; 30 studios and music-rooms, at three dollars per week; from restaurant at three dollars each guest per week. The estimated expenses are \$253,053 a year, showing an apparent surplus of \$182,403. In addition to a manager there will be a "house mother," a sort of chaperon or counselor. There will be 219 servants.

Among those promoting the enterprise is J. G. Brown, Thomas W. Wood, F. S. Church, of the National Academy of Design; Edwin Howland Blanchard, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Bishop Potter, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, William M. Chase, Anton Seidl, Frank Danvers, Emilio Agricole, Rev. Dr. David H. Green, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, George Alexander, Mrs. W. W. Newell, president of the Wolf Art Students' club, and Roderick Terry.

WOULD MAKE HORSE SAUSAGE

Butcher in New York Asks Health Department for a Permit.

A letter was received by the health board of New York the other day from a butcher doing business on Avenue A, who said he intended to make his sausages from horse meat. He asked for a permit for a horse slaughterhouse. The letter will be read at a meeting of the health department. An employee of the health department, who had seen the letter, said the butcher had made a great mistake in applying for a permit. "He might have gone ahead with his scheme," he said, "and no one would ever have been able to find out what the frankfurters were made of, unless the consumer discovered a stray horse-shoe nail now and then. The frankfurter is a peculiar thing. The best chemists could not tell you just what some of them are made of. For instance, after horse meat has been ground up and rolled out in the form of a frankfurter it will stand all the tests made by a chemist and come out ahead, no matter what experience the chemist may have had. In its natural state, or before it has struck the frankfurter machine, horse flesh is darker in color than ordinary beef, and also can be distinguished by its sweet taste. But let the ordinary car horse get into a frankfurter machine and its identity is completely lost." A Twenty-Sixth street horse dealer who happened into the criminal court building said he had recently been approached by an East Side butcher, who informed him that if the health authorities permitted the manufacture of horse frankfurters the price of horses would go up at least 40 per cent. There are now about 2,000 horses in this city available at eight dollars per head.

CONTRADICT CAPT. RAY.

Reports from Klondike That Show Discovery of New Placer Mines.

Gen. C. W. Turner, of San Francisco, has received several letters from the Yukon which tend to contradict the report of Capt. Ray to the Washington authorities, as to the failure to discover new placers along the river last year. The letters were written in December last by Col. Samuel G. Word, who was in camp on the Yukon five miles south of Five-Finger rapids. He is a wealthy pioneer of Montana, and took with him to Alaska six men to assist him in prospecting. He reached the river in September last, and his camp was in a situation where he had opportunity of talking with out-going miners.

Under date of December 7, he writes of "Rich strikes on Hunker, Indian creek and Henderson, the latter one mile below the mouth of the Stewart."

He is confident of the future of the country from a mining point of view.

EXTERMINATING GYPSY MOTH.

Splendid Work Done by Massachusetts During the Past Eight Years.

The agricultural department has issued a pamphlet prepared by L. O. Howard, entomologist, relating to the gypsy moth in America, in which an account is given of the introduction and spread of the pest in Massachusetts and of the efforts made by the state to exterminate it. The publication is fully illustrated with maps of the territory affected and with pictures of the insect at different stages of life. In the course of eight years during which the work of extermination has been carried on by the state authorities there has been a steady improvement in the efficacy of the incendiary measures used. During the past two years work has been carried on with great energy in forest lands, and here the ordinary measures of extermination adopted have been supplemented with extensive clearing out of underbrush, thinning out of the woods by the felling of a certain proportion of the timber, and by burning over the ground. The writer heartily congratulates the state upon the manner in which the work of extermination has been carried on. Its effort in this direction he says will rank as one of the great experiments in economic entomology in the history of the world. There has been no waste of state funds, no disastrous experiments, the methods used have been not only sensible but ingenious to a high degree and the total outcome of the work has been of great value, not only to the country at large but to all civilized portions of the globe.

IN GREAT NEED OF POWDER.

Ordnance Officers Investigating the Capacity of American Plants.

Representatives in New York of the principal American powder plants have been called upon by army officers of the ordnance corps of the army to state the present output capacity of their establishments of high-grade cannon powder and also to indicate the time in which the several plants can be enlarged to a war delivery basis.

The answers to the questions propounded by the war department officials are not to be made public, as the indications are that the United States is in far worse condition for powder than even the ordnance people believed possible. There are 2,000,000 pounds of old black powder still held in reserve from the civil war, but this lot is useless for the type of guns employed in the navy and in the coast defenses of to-day.

Practically speaking, the American service is helpless so far as an up-to-date powder is concerned. The coast defense batteries are worse off in this particular than any other branch, though the light artillery and its munition of the army are also in want. For the line-infantry the German Wetterlin powder is present being employed, and small quantities of this are now being turned out by the California powder works.

WONDERFUL FIGURE MACHINE.

Remarkable Invention of Henry Goldman, an Expert Accountant.

One of the most ingenious of recent inventions is a device known as the arithmachine, which has just been patented by a Chicago man, named Goldman. By its wonderful mechanism it adds any desired number of figures simultaneously, subtracts one or more items, and multiplies and divides accurately, or goes through manipulations of figures involving all the usual operations of arithmetic.

The machine is a system of locked endless chains on peg-spherical rollers.

It is small enough to be carried in the vest pocket, but its delicate mechanism contains 400 parts put together with 300 screws and rivets. It is said to be made in sizes to carry 11, eight and five columns of figures. It is a lightning calculator, and it is expected that it will relieve experts and others of much arduous labor.

Mr. Goldman is an expert accountant, and has put much time on his invention.

BRIDAL COUPLE AS STUDENTS.

Sixteen-Year Old Boy and His Wife Enter Missouri University.

Mr. and Mrs. Cary Snyder, of Kansas City, have just been enrolled as students of Missouri university at Columbia. They gave their respective ages as 16 years, and are undoubtedly the youngest married couple ever enrolled at this institution.

Mr. Snyder is the son of a wealthy capitalist of Kansas City. There was some objection to the marriage offered by the parents of the couple, but a brother of the groom, who has been a student at Missouri university for several years, was instrumental in bringing about the marriage, and made arrangements for his entrance there with his bride several weeks ago.

Letters recently received there from the parents of the contracting parties show that they have been forgiven, and will continue there as students for the remainder of the year.

WOKE UP IN A COFFIN.

Missouri Man Roused from His Sleep on the Way to the Cemetery.

Paul Pelkey, of Filmore, is still living and is 103 years old. He took sick and died 40 years ago, was dressed in grave clothes and was placed in a coffin in an upstairs room at his home. The funeral was ready to start and the stairs were very narrow and old-fashioned and but two men could handle the coffin. They started down the stairway with the coffin and one of the men slipped and down went the coffin bumpy-bump. The coffin broke open and the corpse sat up and rubbed his eyes and asked for a drink of water, and Paul Pelkey's funeral was put off indefinitely and has not since been announced, and the Maryville (Mo.) Review says it is not likely to be for some time to come.

Found a More Paying Business.

"Doc" Davenport, of Lebanon, Ore., who died recently, was a reformed con-terferee, who turned doctor. He found doctor's bills more profitable than doctoring bills.

Hedge and Ditch.

A mile of hedge and ditch equals an acre of land.

IS OUR FRUIT INFECTED?

Secretary Wilson Collecting All Information on the Subject.

Axioms to Know If Germany Is Justified in Excluding Our Products—Perfidious Seite and the Havoc It Has Wrought.

Secretary Wilson has taken steps for the collection of all information obtainable in the department of agriculture bearing on the shipment of fresh fruit to the German empire. This is preliminary to any action which may be found necessary after full official information as to the scope of the decree of prohibition is obtained.

In the absence of much information, the secretary manifests a disinclination to talk about the matter for publication. When full data is at hand he will probably direct an investigation into the question of the shipment of fruit, and the danger, if any, which exists of its being infected with pests that will do harm after they are fully developed.

In connection with the current discussion of Prussia's action, some reference has been made to what is known at San Jose as pernicious scale, a pest said to have been imported into California from abroad. There is perhaps no insect capable of causing greater damage to fruit interests in the United States, or perhaps in the world, than this insect. Outside of the United States the insect is known to occur in Australia, Chili and Hawaii, and the inference is that it was introduced here from one of those countries. The spread of the scale from the point of original infection in the San Jose valley was somewhat rapid, its areas increasing in every direction, but more rapidly toward the west and north. Afterwards it spread through California and Oregon to Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and Mexico, and later it manifested itself in Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Pennsylvania and other places in the east. The pest is said to spread relentlessly and steadily over all deciduous fruit trees, shrubs, folios, and fruit. It is only a question of two or three years before the death of the plant attacked is brought about, and the possibility of injury which from experience with other scale enemies of deciduous plants, might be easily ignored or thought insignificant, is soon startlingly demonstrated. The general appearance when the scales present is of a grayish very slightly mottled, scaly, papery surface. The natural food, reducing or destroying fruits of penitent, prunes, apricots, etc., is quite obvious, while the trees are in full leaf. Some of the scales have apparently been feeding with others. At first severely attacked, becomes scattered, and finally disappears, leaving scars of the leaves. The plant, however, is far from being turned out by the weather, or at least not by a marketman. 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