

GIRLS TRY JOURNALISM.

Barnard College at New York City Has a Newspaper—Its Leading Features.

Barnard college has a newspaper. The first number of a little four-page sheet called the Barnard Bulletin has appeared, and, as an example of feminine journalism, has been a source of small interest to the reading males at Columbia, just across the way from Barnard.

It appears, according to one editorial, that it grew out of a desire to bring the disjointed parts of the college into a whole. Another editorial explains that the paper was started to take the place of the overcrowded bulletin board.

One special article, which is also of great interest to Columbia students, is on "Shall Freshmen Wear College Pins?" It says:

"There is not a member of the class of 1961 who would not like to wear the pin, but let each one consider how she will feel about it next year, and perhaps she will be willing to forego the privilege of wearing it this year. Will she approve of the new freshman class having the college pin? No, indeed. When she sees the class of 1965 being petted and feted by the upper classes, she will be glad to have something to hold up before its envious and admiring eyes and to be able to say: 'This pin is the reward for a year's hard work. Study faithfully and show yourself worthy to be a part of the college and you, too, shall have this token of which we sophomores are so proud.'"

The editors of the paper are Frances E. Belcher, 1960; Eliza Alsbury, 1962; Clarita Spencer, 1963, and Eunice Lyon, 1964.

IS MRS. ASTOR'S SECRETARY.

Society of New York Surprised by the Appointment of Mr. Harry Lehr to the Place.

Society had a surprise the other day when it was announced that Harry Lehr had been appointed private secretary to Mrs. William Astor, New York's arbiter of fashion. He has already taken up his abode in her Fifth avenue residence. While Mr. Lehr has long been a protégé of Mrs. Astor, and is Col. John Jacob Astor's most intimate friend, no one ever guessed Mrs. Astor would take him into her household. Mr. Lehr has not said his friends yet that he will give up his business as wine agent.

It was the ball that finally resulted in Mr. Lehr's new engagement. He went to Mrs. Astor's to help her with her invitation lists, and at her request took up his abode there. He proved himself indispensable, and at the same time a clever and witty table companion. It was he who brought so many new faces to the function. The result greatly delighted Mrs. Astor.

Mr. Lehr got \$10,000 a year for selling wine to society, and he gets more from Mrs. Astor.

ROAD THROUGH OCEAN GROVE.

Effort to Establish Boulevard Arouses Members of the Great Methodist Camp Meeting Association.

There is trouble ahead for the Ocean Grove association, the greatest Methodist camp meeting resort in the world. Property owners on the New Jersey shore propose to establish an ocean boulevard from Sandy Hook on the north to Sea Girt on the south, a distance of about 30 miles.

There is now a drive the major part of the way, but for a space of nearly a mile Ocean Grove squarely blocks the way. At the present session of the legislature a bill will be introduced to have Ocean Grove declared a state road, and to have Wesley and Fletcher lake bridged at either extremity. Under existing conditions a detour of nearly a mile must be made. Influential property holders at Long Branch, Elberon, Asbury Park, Spring Lake, Belmar and Sea Girt favor the boulevard.

President A. E. Ballard, of the Ocean Grove association said the other day that body would fight to the last extremity.

Clever Scheme of a Frenchman.

Some weeks ago there appeared in several of the Paris papers which circulate among the small French farmers nearest to that city a little advertisement wherein an obscure fruit dealer announced that he would give a prize of five francs for the largest apple sent him. Then fish caught at the bait with marvelous rapidity, and in less than a fortnight the advertiser had received enough of the fruit to stock his store for the season. Naturally he was glad to pay five francs for the largest of the lot, and, just as naturally, he kept all the unsuccessful specimens for sale from his shop. Besides the advertising resulted in a large increase in his business.

Regular Dog Fight Probable.

A Connecticut woman who died the other day had a grudge against her relatives, so she left all her money, \$7,000, to two yellow dogs. The name of the lawyer they have selected to defend them in the will contest, says the Chicago Times-Herald, has not been announced.

Prohibition of Football.

Bills will be introduced in both Nebraska and Ohio legislatures forbidding football games within the borders of the states.

Two Big Rivers.

The Missouri is now claimed to be 200 miles longer than the Mississippi.

AN UNDERSEA PHONE

Adaptation of the Invention of Dr. Michael I. Pupin.

Line to Be Put in Between Florida and Cuba for the United States Government by Buyers of Patents.

The first undersea telephone built according to the invention of Dr. Michael I. Pupin, is to be put down between Florida and Cuba for the United States government, by the buyer of the patent, the Bell Telephone company, says the New York Journal and Advertiser.

Last July Dr. Pupin, having secured his patents here and abroad, offered his discovery to the American Telephone & Telegraph company. The company immediately bought an option on the invention, extending to January 1, 1961.

Then, under Dr. Pupin's direction, the company equipped a line from Bedford Station, on the Harlem railroad, which ran, partly under water, to New Bedford, Mass., thence to Albany, and on to Pittsburgh. There the wire ran overland, the coils were placed at intervals of about two miles, and were inclosed in glass insulators on the poles.

The test was so satisfactory that about two weeks before the option expired the company paid the money and closed the contract with Dr. Pupin.

The Electrical Review, in a recent article, says: "Experimenting with artificial conductors, Dr. Pupin discovered that it was possible to telephone over vastly greater lengths of cable than had ever been possible before, and is able to make any desired length of telephone circuit easily possible. He has shown a design for induction coils to be introduced at appropriate intervals in a trans-Atlantic cable which would allow telephonic conversation to be held across the Atlantic ocean. It is believed by those who have investigated the subject fully that the improvement which his inventions contemplate will enable telephony over land lines of any length that are in use to-day, and solves the difficult and attractive problem of ocean telephony."

PIGEON POST A CERTAINTY.

All England Will Soon Be Served by an Enterprising Bird Fancier.

The era of pigeon post is here at last. Edgar S. Shrubsole, the curator of the Crystal palace, London, has taken the first step in a scheme for establishing an organized and cohesive pigeon post service throughout England.

The general idea is to construct breeding and training lofts at the Crystal palace, with a view to "linking up" with other lofts throughout the kingdom, so that the whole of the islands—in parts quite inaccessible by telegraph—will be in touch with the central loft at the Crystal palace.

The special training of birds to and from the channel and the North sea will be undertaken in accordance with Lord Lansdowne's suggestion, and particular attention will be given to the utilization of pigeons in the event of their being required for military or naval purposes.

Another interesting development of Mr. Shrubsole's scheme will be the press pigeon, which will be specially trained for service between the palace, Epsom and other important sporting centers and Fleet street. The first loft is already being constructed at Sydenham.

LOANED TO THE NOBILITY.

Samuel Lewis, English Money Lender, Who Gave to Poor But Squeezed the Rich.

Samuel Lewis, the notorious Hebrew usurer, died the other day at his fashionable residence, No. 23 Grosvenor square, London. He was pre-eminently an accommodator of the aristocracy, transacting no business with ordinary persons. He was understood to be prodigiously wealthy, it being said that he had so much money he did not know what to do with it. He lived in grand style in London and elsewhere, and entertained lavishly. He visited Monte Carlo for the purpose of unloading some of his superfluous money, but complained that he was so unlucky that he made more than he lost. He once broke the bank and distributed half of his winnings among the poor of Marseilles. He was rather proud of his munificence to the poor, but gloated when plucking spendthrift worldlings. He was 63 years old.

AN ETHICAL CULTURE HALL.

Conditional Pledge Made for the Establishment of an \$500,000 Institution.

At the close of his address at Carnegie hall, New York city, the other day, Prof. Adler announced that last week a \$50,000 subscription had been doubled and a \$20,000 subscription increased to \$50,000 and another \$20,000 subscription toward the construction of the Ethical Culture hall in Central Park West, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. All these are conditions on the total sum of \$500,000 being subscribed. Only \$25,000 more is needed, and Prof. Adler said he hoped it would be subscribed by the society's twenty-fifth anniversary in May next.

Red Gum Wood for Paving.

Red gum wood is being used extensively in London for paving purposes.

GENEROSITY ENDS WILL SUIT.

William L. Kennedy Divides Father's Estate with His Disinherited Brothers and Sisters.

The willingness of William L. Kennedy, a post office employe, living at 672 West Erie street, Chicago, to observe the golden rule, took from the probate court a matter of litigation which would have wasted away the greater portion of the estate of \$30,000 left by Miles Kennedy, an old and well-known settler on the Northwest side. The older Kennedy left the entire estate to William, his youngest son, his four other children being cut off with small bequests of no intrinsic value.

The will was admitted to probate by Judge Batten. Those who had been disinherited were: Mrs. Mary A. Brown, Emma Kennedy, and Mrs. Frances Liston, daughters, and John M. Kennedy, a son. These heirs filed notice of appearance to contest the will. The contest would have turned on the mental condition of the old man previous to his death, and it was expected that nearly all the old settlers in the northwest part of the city would be called to testify. Instead, however, an order of settlement will be entered and the contest will never be heard.

"Whatever father may have thought about it, I believe the rest of the family are as much entitled to this property as I am," the legatee told former Judge Batten a week ago. "I'd rather have the good will of my brother and sisters than the money, anyway."

The various members of the Kennedy family met and deeds were executed giving one-fifth of the estate to each of the four children who had been disinherited in the will.

FIELD GUNS.

Two Inventions by Army Officers Will Be Tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

The army ordnance office has furnished the service with a surprise by inventing two field guns which will be entered in the competitive tests to be held at the Sandy Hook proving grounds in March. The manufacturers of field guns do not view with much favor the admission of the ordnance office guns to the test, since it is said that inventions by army officers are destined to have more consideration than the devices of private gun builders.

Another gun to be tested will be that obtained abroad by Capt. I. N. Lewis, the artillery officer, who is recorder of the board of ordnance and fortifications. Other guns will include those submitted by the Driggs company, the American Ordnance company and the Maxim company. It is barely possible that a Canon gun will be presented for testing.

The trials will occupy the attention of the board of ordnance and fortifications for several months, and it is likely that only one member of the board will be able to witness all the tests. The officer selected for this test probably will be Col. John L. Rodgers, Fifth artillery. The board has decided to limit the number of spectators, and each gun as tested will be fired only in the presence of the officials of the government authorized to attend the tests and the representatives of the gun under trial.

SEEKS WIFE WITH CASH.

Young Farmer Thinks the Two Parties Should Have Equal Capital.

C. W. Shaw, aged 26 years, a farmer residing near Tudorville, Ill., is in search of a wife. He is an industrious young man who has accumulated a small fortune of \$2,000, which he has in bank at interest, and has hopes besides. Until a few weeks ago he considered that marriage was a failure, but a change came over his ideas. Shaw says that marriage should be a kind of partnership business, and that the female member of the firm should come into the business with an equal amount of capital. He is now ready for proposals from fair maids who desire a husband, and who can meet the following requirements:

Candidates must have \$2,000 or more in cash or realty. Must be 26 years old or under. Only personal applications will be considered. Beauty is no recommendation in itself, though there is no objection to it. Applications must be made within three weeks.

MAY BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

The Offer of a Wealthy Man to Contribute \$50,000 Towards It Is Announced.

A revival of the project for the erection of a "labor temple" to take the place of the leased building at 187 Washington street, Chicago, the present headquarters of the Building Trades' council, caused speculation on labor row the other afternoon. The particular incident that resurrected the project was the announcement by Business Agent William Hartman, of the Tailors' union, that a certain Chicago philanthropist, whose identity is being kept a mystery, has offered to contribute \$50,000 toward erecting a home of its own for union labor in Chicago. A condition of the offer is that the labor organizations raise \$150,000 for the completion of a fund sufficient to insure the success of the project. Nor will the mysterious friend of organized labor permit the disclosure of the donor's identity until after the \$150,000 has been raised.

British Emigration.

Great Britain loses on an average 150 people a day by emigration.

A FLAG FROM SULU.

Interesting Curiosity Received from the Philippines.

The Banner of the Sultan of the Sulu Archipelago a Unique Afloat—Covered with Various Designs Symbolic in Character.

Adj. Gen. Corbin has received a curiosity from the Philippines in the shape of the flag of the sultan of Sulu. It was forwarded by Maj. O. J. Sweet, of the Twenty-third Infantry, now stationed on the Island of Jolo. The flag is oblong, about four by five feet. It has a red ground bordered with white ruffles and ornamented with various designs, including a black field with five white stars and a kris and spear (Moro weapons), in white, over which is a strip of black. It is described as the flag of the Mohammedans of the Sulu archipelago, and each feature of it is symbolical. The first star represents religious knowledge; the second star prayers; the third star indulgence money; the fourth star titles, and the fifth star pilgrimage to Mecca. The center star contains Arabic letters in black, denoting the flag of the sultan of Sulu. The stars further represent the five provinces of the sultan, viz.: Basilan, Jolo, the Siasi group, the Tawi Tawi group, and Borneo and Palawan (Paraguana). The red ground of the flag represents the subjects of the sultan; the Moro weapons, strength and war; the black top border, the Moro chiefs, and the black ground for the stars, the goodness of the Mohammedan religion. The flag was displayed in the adjutant general's office and attracted considerable attention.

SETTLED AT LAST.

President at Recent Dinner Decides an Interesting Point of Precedence.

President and Mrs. McKinley entertained the members of the cabinet and a large and distinguished contingent from the senate and house of representatives at dinner recently.

The dinner was notable in the fact that it settled the long-standing controversy over official precedence. The president, after studying the subject diligently, decided to make a distinct class of the representatives of the three branches of the government, the president and vice president to represent the executive, the chief justice to head the judicial branch, and the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house the legislative department. When the office of vice president is vacant the president pro tempore of the senate, being acting vice president, is entitled to recognition as vice president.

The president escorted Mrs. Henderson, wife of the speaker, while the speaker had the honor of being Mrs. McKinley's companion at dinner. This exemplified the president's decision. The chief justice not being present, nor the president pro tempore of the senate, the highest dignitary representing one of the supreme branches of the government was the speaker. After this the cabinet officers took their regular places. Mrs. Gage with Mr. Gage, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith with the attorney general and the postmaster general with Mrs. Griggs. This programme has placed the official seal on all procedure for the future.

REFUSES A LARGE FORTUNE.

Son of a Millionaire Declines to Receive His Father's Big Legacy.

James Eads How is one of the few men in the world who despises riches and has proved his sincerity by his acts, says the Chicago Chronicle. His father died recently and left him a large estate, but the son refused to accept it.

"I want no money," he says, "beyond what I earn by the sweat of my brow. I am out of the wild struggle for existence, for wealth, for power. None of these things interest me. I am living, as nearly as my frail nature will permit, an unselfish life. There is nothing of mine that I would not give to help a needy person. My time, my talents, if I have any, and my small earning capacity are held by me in trust for the benefit of mankind. I do not regret the course I have pursued in refusing to take what I have inherited from my father. I regard that as an unearned increment. That represented what my father did not need and what his labor earned for him. They should have it. If I have a factory and employ 100 men and they earn \$200 a day, it is not a fair distribution of profits if I take \$100 and give the other \$100 to the men. I get \$100 to one dollar for the men. My legitimate share is what an equal division would bring me. The other is unearned increment, the rainy day fund of the laboring man, which I unjustly take. That was the way I regarded my inheritance. Hence I refuse it."

"The Absent-Minded Beggar."

A total of \$485,000 has been realized from Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar" in various ways, the proceeds going to the families of the British soldiers fighting in South Africa. This is at the rate of \$10,000 a line, which doubtless breaks the poetry record.

Weight of the Earth's Air.

A scientist says the weight of the air which encircles the earth is equal to that of 581,000 cubes of copper, each 1,093 yards square.

There's the Rub.

China has accepted the terms of the powers, but says the Chicago Record, it will probably want a few centuries to pay the cash.

AN INCREASE OF RANK.

Foreign Ministers Are to Be Entitled to the Dignity of Ambassadors.

The announcement that the Japanese minister to the court of St. James was on the first of the year raised to the rank of ambassador has been confirmed. It is only 35 years since the first Japanese minister was received by the queen, but the mikado's realm has made such vast strides since then that there is no reason why she should not be admitted to the highest diplomatic rank. It is mainly a matter of sentiment, for the only official distinction between an ambassador and a minister is that the former is entitled both to public and private audiences of the sovereign, while the latter can claim private audiences only.

If this change takes place the British minister at Tokio will also be raised to the rank of an ambassador, and this will make the number of British ambassadors nine. Thirteen years ago there were only six, accredited to the courts of Vienna, Paris, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Berlin and Rome. Shortly after the enthronement of the infant king of Spain in 1888, however, the envoy to that power was nominated ambassador, and in 1933 the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the United States, who had formerly been only ministers, were by a simultaneous agreement promoted to ambassadors. It may seem strange, considering the close connection with America, that this had not been done before, but until then it was apparently a diplomatic custom that only the representatives of sovereigns should be ambassadors. France, of course, being an exception.

WILL TEST HUMAN HEARTS.

Professor Lingie Given Opportunity to Try Salt Theory on Cadavers.

Prof. D. G. Lingie, of the department of experimental physiology at the University of Chicago, has just received an appointment to Rush Medical college as professor in experimental physiology. This new appointment was made by the University of Chicago as a special recognition of Dr. Lingie's work and to put the professor where he could have more opportunity to work out his salt theories.

Human hearts have not been subjects for any experiments by the noted physiologists heretofore, but it is said that one chief reason why the university appointed Dr. Lingie to this new position was so that he might have the opportunities to work out his experiments of human anatomy. He will study and experiment with human heart tissue in the laboratories at Rush Medical college until he understands just how sodium chloride will act on it. These first experiments will be made of the hearts of cadavers, but it is expected that if the theory that has been true in regard to the hearts of turtles and other animals proves true in regard to human heart tissue some experiments will be ventured on the hearts of patients at the hospital. Nothing will be tried on living human beings until the theory has been tried out absolutely on the heart tissues of cadavers.

FAMOUS RELICS TO BE SOLD.

The Lafayette Family Propose to Dispose of Souvenirs of French Hero.

A letter received from Paris by Prof. Cullin, curator of the Archaeological museum at the University of Pennsylvania, from a close friend of the Lafayette family reveals the fact that the descendants of Gen. Lafayette are in financial straits, and are seeking in America a purchaser for the famous collection of relics that were once the property of the hero of three revolutions. The price set upon it is \$100,000. Among the more interesting relics in the collection are the following: Gold frame, with engraved medallions of the children of Washington, given by Washington to Lafayette; saddle with blue velvet trimmings, belonging to Gen. Lafayette; mahogany bed, with horse hair mattress upon which Lafayette died in 1834; autograph letters of Lafayette to Washington, and of Presidents Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jefferson to Lafayette; diploma of free masonry awarded to Lafayette by the United States.

ASTOR GOES TO BED ANGRY.

London's Expatriated American Citizen Shows Temper Because Guests Do Not Go Home Early Enough.

William Waldorf Astor, who had 200 guests at his ball at Cliveden the other night but no notable society people among them, is again the subject of unfavorable criticism. Astor ordered all the carriages for one a. m., and when one o'clock came the company refused to take the hint and would not stop dancing, and the host went to bed.

This social experiment has shown that the boycott following the Berkeley-Milne squabble is still maintained. Many of Astor's guests this time came prepared with their invitation cards to meet any possible question about their right to be present. The countess of Arran, who brought her daughter, was the only prominent person in the company, which, among the few Americans, included Miss Breeze, Mrs. Harry Higgins' daughter.

Urging Need at Chicago.

The converted gunboat Dorothy has been ordered to Chicago, and if it is of light draught there is no reason, says the Chicago Record, why it should not sail up some of our streets and convert a few hold-up men.

BRITISH APATHY LOSES TRADE.

War Office Orders for Many of the Field Batteries Are Placed in Germany.

British guns, as well as British bridges, it seems, are still to be made in foreign countries; at any rate until some means can be found of arousing British manufacturers from the apathy which has overtaken them, says a London newspaper.

Sir Howard Vincent asked the secretary for war recently whether it was true that a large number of field batteries of German guns had been ordered by the British war office from the Rheinisch Magische and Metal Goods company, and whether he would state what steps had been taken by the war office to avert the danger of Britain being dependent for armaments upon foreign manufacturers, controlled by foreign governments.

It was quite true, replied Mr. Brodric. The gunmaking firms in the United Kingdom were unable to cope with more than 50 per cent. of the orders placed with them and an order equivalent to that placed with each British firm was given to Germany.

The German firm, he added, delivered the whole order before one British firm had delivered anything at all, and before another had executed more than a third of the order given.

Every encouragement had been given to British gunmakers and orders for several millions sterling had been placed with them, but in view of the absolute necessity of securing prompt delivery Mr. Brodric could give no guaranty that future orders would not be placed abroad when the public interest required it. Meanwhile he would inquire as to why the British orders had not yet been delivered.

THEY USED MANY SIGNS.

Mayan and Aztec Relics Reveal Some Interesting Facts About These People.

One of the most complete studies has been that of the Mayan Quiche peoples, and especially of the Mayans of Yucatan. In 1944 Land's work on Yucatan (written 1856) was rediscovered, and the account of the calendar has sufficed to enable Goodman to discover the meaning of a very large number of signs (1897); these enable the numerical documents to be translated, and show that a period of as much as 8,000 years was dealt with by the Mayans, perhaps belonging to mythical ages. The alphabetic signs of Land have proved useless so far, and Goodman even disbelieves in any record except that of numbers. Seler has shown the identical origin of the signs used by Aztecs and Mayans for the days and months. Little has been done to make known these remains until the present explorations, casts and publications of Maudslayi, who has worked magnificently for 17 years at Copan, Palenque and Chichen-Itza; these are but three of innumerable cities of Guatemala and Yucatan that need exploration.

In New Mexico the many ruins from the Colorado to the Rio Grande have been proved to resemble those of the modern Pueblo Indians, and to have none of the characteristics of Central American architecture; there are no sculptures, and the rock inscriptions are too primitive to be interpreted. Nothing points to an Aztec occupation, and probably the ancestors of the present people were the builders.

DIDN'T SEE THE JOKE.

An Englishwoman Kindly Set an American Girl Straight in Regard to Her Language.

"It isn't safe to be funny these days unless one labels one's jokes," said a woman who went abroad this past summer. "You know I've always rather fancied myself as a wit, and on the steamer coming home I really let myself out. Everybody was a bit seasick, and I—well, even I had times when I thought I'd rather own an automobile than any kind of a yacht. One day we all foregathered on deck and talked about what we'd gone through—you know how people do on shipboard. I was talking in my cleverest vein with an English family.

"I'm like a famous lady. I ebbed, gaily. 'I'll be extremely glad to set foot on terra cotta again.' "That evening the mother of the English family took me aside," quotes the Washington Post.

"My dear," said she, "I'm so much older than you that I am sure I may make so bold as to tell you something, and I want you to take it in the spirit in which it is meant. You said this morning you'd be glad to set foot on terra cotta again. I thought I'd just call your attention to the thing so you won't make the same mistake again. It isn't terra cotta, it's terra firma."

Mining Depth.

The greatest depth at which mining operations are carried on in Great Britain is 3,500 feet—at the Pendleton colliery. In the Lake Superior district this depth has been greatly exceeded, the Calumet and Hecla copper mine having a depth of 4,900 feet. At Mons, in Belgium, a colliery is being worked at a depth of nearly 4,000 feet.

Best for Telegraph Wires.

Telegraph wires are better conductors on Monday than on Saturday, on account of their Sunday rest, and a rest of three weeks adds ten per cent. to the conductivity of a wire.

Arm Capabilities.

If every man capable of bearing arms were put into the field Britain's army would be 9,000,000, against 11,000,000 Frenchmen, or 12,500,000 Germans.