

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Series Bearing McKinley's Face in Prospect.

Standard Who Have Been Thus Honored and Those Who Have Been Subtracted for Army and Navy Heroes.

McKinley's likeness will undoubtedly appear upon one of the postage stamps of the United States. The post office department now contemplates bringing out an entirely new series of postage stamps, probably next spring, and it is not unlikely that the face of President McKinley will appear upon one of them.

The establishment of the postal system of the United States has been the rule of the department that the face of no living man should appear upon postage stamps, no matter how popular the personage, this rule has never been departed from.

The denominations of stamps most largely used in this country are the one-cent, one-cent and ten-cent. The one-cent is used in great quantities, and a large part are for foreign postage.

It would be a winning idea that the countenance of President McKinley will adorn the one or two-cent postage stamp in the new series of the postal cards.

While the presidents of the United States have always been accorded the preference, yet they have been subordinated for army and navy heroes and statesmen. Of the dead presidents the faces of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Taylor, Monroe, Grant and Garfield have had places upon United States stamps.

There have been numerous changes in the profiles upon stamps during the 30 years since the first real series of postage stamps was issued by the government. Presidents have been dropped, altogether, but there is one old patriot who has held his place through thick and thin from the beginning of the postal service down to this day—Benjamin Franklin.

A certain lawyer here in town employs a stenographer who has the most wonderful collar and the most elaborate pompadour in all the business world. She has a personal theory of punctuation, and her spelling is marked with an engaging originality.

"See here," he said, "you've spelled 'bugger'."

"Dear me!" said she. "How careless of me! Why, I've left out the 'h'—Washington Star."

A London journal prints the following curious calculation, made by an ingenious correspondent: "When reading the account of the sad death of Mr. McKinley, I noticed the figures of the date of the birth, the death and the age of the late president, and also the figures of the birth, the present age of Mr. Roosevelt, the present president, were very peculiar."

THE NEW WOMAN OF FIFTY.

Young Looking Grandmothers of To-Day and a Fresh Cause of Discontent.

The grandmother may not have disappeared altogether, but her outward and visible signs have changed enough to make her very different from what she used to be.

If the ideal of 30 years ago is in her mind she may look like an old woman. If she prefers to follow the mode of the day she may look as young as the dressmakers and her own natural condition will enable her to appear. And this youthfulness will not attract the least attention.

Now middle age has the privileges of youth and is at liberty to keep itself as attractive looking as possible. The woman of 50 is not to be put among the aged nowadays merely because she happens to have accumulated a certain number of years and is a grandmother.

The woman of 50 enjoys her present privileges so much that it is a wonder that she could ever have reconciled herself to the old ideas. Whether the liberality that is now shown toward the woman of this age will be extended to those still her senior remains to be seen.

The new woman of 50 has not been received by all of her sex as a complete success. Some of the objections to her are plainly founded on prejudice. But what follows is not the talk of a woman who is in the least prejudiced, and there is no criticism to be made of her intelligence.

"There may be," she said, "greater satisfaction among women of a certain age that they look younger now than they were able to appear several years ago; but they are no happier than they were for that reason. There are more dissatisfied, discontented-looking women of 50 nowadays than there ever were in the past."

"I think it is largely due to the fact that their new dress and their new place in the world do not in the least agree with their ages. It is not of the least use for a woman to look like 40 or younger when she is compelled to act still as she would at her real age."

"That is the evil of the new change in the woman of 50. She may be younger-looking than she was in the old days, but she is not so happy."

Bridget, the pretty young maid of all work employed in a Boston family, confided to her mistress when taking service that she had lately become engaged to be married.

"And I didn't believe the people of Michigan would elect no such critter as you to office."

"No, I didn't believe it, but there was some as did, and when I offered to bet a \$30 cow agin a \$5 calf that you'd get snowed under I was taken up."

"How do you like your neighbors?" "Not a bit," said the woman, who was trying a little boy's hat on. "You see, they don't like the children."

GIRDLES THE GLOBE.

Unequaled Record of an Intrepid Member of the Fair Sex.

First of Her Kind to Travel Through South America Alone—Notes of Her Trip Through the Southern Countries.

Twice around the world alone is the record of Miss Celeste J. Miller. She arrived at the Chicago Beach hotel recently from a journey through South America and the West Indies and enjoys the distinction of being the first woman to travel through South America alone.

While she was on the steamer which runs from Valparaiso to San Francisco, the captain of the steamer was intoxicated and gave his charge to another member of the crew. He acknowledged having taken six gin cocktails and retired, saying that it was up to him to take a little "snooze."

"I asked the steward what they intended doing in a case of this kind," Miss Miller said to a Chronicle reporter. "The steward replied: 'Oh, we only pull in the anchor and let the ship go as she pleases. The old ship has made so many trips back and forth that she knows the way without help.' I believe that many of the wrecks which happen out at sea come about in this manner."

"On the 26th of January last we sailed from the West Indies on the Prinsessin Victoria Luise of the Hamburg-American line, but I came back on the fast flyer Sarcis. After making the cruise of 35 miles to the West Indies I returned in March and took the steamer Finance for Colon."

"I crossed the isthmus and saw President Castro in Venezuela. He and I held a long conversation. He was much surprised to think I had courage to travel alone through South America. He said I would surely be murdered if I were known to be alone in the streets of that country, but I only laughed and he nodded his head as if in fear."

"A woman from Washington in our party sang before the president, who said he would send her a decoration if the war did not break out before she could receive it."

"Through Ecuador, to Peru, then Bolivia and the large cities of Chili. I went. Sometimes I traveled on muleback, or by stage and by shabby railroad trains. The mountains I climbed alone and without any difficulty in breathing."

"From Santiago, Chili, I sailed on a steamer through the straits of Magellan, stopped at the Falkland Islands and went to Buenos Ayres. I sailed 1,000 miles on the La Plata river and then visited Uruguay. I visited all the large cities of Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco."

"I believe I have traveled the greatest distance ever gone over by an American woman alone, and I am proud of it."

Miss Miller has brought back many beautiful souvenirs, the workmanship of the natives from the different countries through which she passed.

She has a dozen or more hand-made handkerchiefs worked with the finest linen thread manufactured in South America. They are similar to the point lace ones sold in the United States.

GOVERNOR BY REPORT.

The Victim of a Mistake as to His Identity Suffers Some Rough Treatment.

"I don't know how on earth such a report started," said a Detroit insurance man, according to the Detroit Free Press, "but my wife and I had scarcely got settled in a little village for our vacation last summer when it was noised around that I was the governor of Michigan. I denied it as fast as I could, but the denial didn't get around as fast as the report. One morning, after about a week, a broad-backed farmer who didn't look a bit good natured called me out to say: 'Governor, I've got a little business with you.' 'I'm no governor, I promptly answered."

"Governor," he went on, "I don't belong to your party."

"No?"

"And don't vote your ticket."

"No?"

"And I didn't believe the people of Michigan would elect no such critter as you to office."

"No, I didn't believe it, but there was some as did, and when I offered to bet a \$30 cow agin a \$5 calf that you'd get snowed under I was taken up."

"Governor, I lost that cow. I worked agin you tooth and toe-nail, but you sneaked in."

"I'm sorry you lost the cow."

"But bein' sorry don't furnish me in milk and butter, governor; I've bided me time and it has come, and now I'm goin' to lick \$30 worth of spotted cow right out of your hide."

"I got away from him while he was peeling off his coat," said the narrator, "but it was a close shave, and I had to send a keg of beer out to his farm before he came to the conclusion that I wasn't holding down the state of Michigan and responsible for his loss."

Bridgegroom—I don't see anything of your father's \$10,000 check. He promised it, didn't he?

Bride—Yes; but he saw that your father had already given us one, and he knew we didn't care to have any duplicate presents.—Philadelphia Record.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

For the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., a very large anchor has just been made; it is 16 feet long.

About 20,533,348 tons of coke were produced in the United States last year, as compared with 3,817,243 tons in 1896.

In the palms of the hands there are 2,500 pores to the square inch. If these pores were united end to end they would measure nearly five miles.

Ants have been burrowing under the brick pavements of Council Bluffs, Ia., and removing the sand. One street, for a distance of several blocks, has thus been rendered unfit for travel.

A mathematician who was curious to know about it has figured out that the weight of the air which encircles the earth is equal to that of 381,000 cubes of copper, each 1,000 yards square.

The planet Mercury has been measured with the large telescope of the United States naval observatory at Washington by Dr. Sec, and its diameter is determined as 4,278 kilometers (2,658 miles).

Prof. Loeffler, the bacteriologist who has done so much in the study of diphtheria, announces rather guardedly his probably discovery that cancer may be alleviated if not eradicated by inoculating the patient with malaria.

It is said that automatic machinery for the saving of labor is not used in numerous German factories, because the government desires to keep as many people employed as possible, and the manufacturers do not want to incur the displeasure of the government.

The rapid development and increasing prosperity of the south is now shown in many ways, but perhaps in none more clearly than in its lumber trade. In 1880 (just 21 years ago) the output of the southern mills was only valued at \$38,116,000. By 1890 it had advanced to \$105,875,819. Since then it has steadily increased, and this year the production, including material used for crossties, fuel and fencing, is estimated between \$325,000,000 and \$350,000,000.

BURIAL OF SOLDIERS ABROAD.

Sanitary Methods Adopted to Insure Preservation for Subsequent Removal.

According to Col. W. S. Patten, deputy quartermaster general, a much-needed reform has been inaugurated in respect to the burial of soldiers dying abroad. Upon the recommendation of the quartermaster's department instructions have been issued placing in effect in all military departments without the limits of the United States uniform sanitary methods of burying soldier's remains. This action will greatly facilitate their subsequent disinterment and shipment to this country, minimize the danger of infection and surround the work with less offensive conditions.

"As might be expected," says Col. Patten, "the department has suffered some criticism from relatives and friends of officers and soldiers at delay in shipment of remains; due to failure to fully understand existing conditions. The officers of this department, however, cognizant of the sacred duty devolving upon them, have shown all possible consideration for the bereaved families and extended every available facility for securing the return of remains with the utmost dispatch. In many cases this office has been the recipient of expressions of deep gratitude and commendation for the satisfactory manner in which these duties were performed, indicating that the efforts put forth by the department, as well as the exceptional liberality of the United States government in this respect are in the end fully appreciated."

A Gorgeous Letter.

The letter which Prince Chun, head of the Chinese mission of expedition for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, presented to Emperor William on behalf of Emperor Kwang-Su is one of the most elaborate pieces of writing in the world. The exterior is of yellow silk, with gold embroidery. The first leaf bears the address in black silk embroidery, with dragons in gold silk. The imperial letter is on yellow silk, consisting of a number of rolled-up sheets, and when extended is nearly four and a half yards long. The embroidery is so delicate that it has the appearance of enamel. The entire letter is embroidered with a scroll work in dull red, with many dragons. The book is fastened with small ivory holders. Emperor William has placed this marvelous specimen of Chinese writing in the Hohenzollern museum.—N. Y. Times.

Never Tells His Stories.

Mark Twain, who has doffed his soft felt hat for a shining silk hat, from beneath which his white, luxuriant curls fall in graceful confusion, over his neck, never utters a joke except in his "literary stuff" or his lectures, reserving all his ideas for this profitable utilization. Requested the other night at a dinner at Sherry's to tell a funny story, he referred the party to several of his works, observing, drawlingly: "I must keep my stories for the market. If I told you one it has taken me the whole afternoon to think up, you would repeat it, and when I introduce it to the public in a book or a lecture it will have become flat, stale and unprofitable. I'll tell you some other fellow's funny story, but never my own."—N. Y. Times.

REFUSES FEE FROM SCHLEY.

Mr. Rayner and His Wife Are Therefore Given Much Cause and Cordial Presents by Admiral.

Isidor Rayner's fee for his services in the Schley inquiry case was nothing. The noted Maryland lawyer refused to accept one penny from the admiral either in remuneration for his services or in repayment of the money he spent in hotel bills incurred during the long inquiry. The facts leaked out to-day, when it became known that two magnificent presents had been sent Mr. and Mrs. Rayner by Admiral and Mrs. Schley. At first Rayner refused to discuss either the fee or the presents, but late this evening he admitted that he had declined to receive from Admiral Schley any remuneration, although that gallant officer tendered the man who conducted his case a signed blank check.

Mr. Rayner said to-night: "I feel that I should not be asked to say anything on this question, but the newspapers have treated me so splendidly that I cannot find the heart to deny a fact that you have established so well. The admiral is such a generous, noble soul that he would have sacrificed his last cent for those who represented him in the case."

The present sent Mr. Rayner by Admiral Schley is a heavy open-faced timepiece of solid gold. The chain is a very heavy one of finest gold. At its end is a solid gold pencil. The present to Mrs. Rayner is a magnificent heart with pendant, a stone of rare brilliancy. Around the heart is a border of 50 diamonds.

LADY SELBORNE IN POLITICS.

Marquis of Salisbury's Eldest Daughter Wins a Very Great Influence.

The English prime minister's eldest daughter, countess of Selborne, a very clever, remarkable woman, is regarded by many as the one of all Lord Salisbury's eight children who most resembles him in clearness of judgment and intelligent appreciation of passing events. The women of the Cecil family have always been noted for their great qualities.

Lady Selborne has been one of the most successful political hostesses in the last six years. When as Lady Beatrice Maud Cecil her engagement to the then Viscount Wolmer was announced there was a sensation, for her chosen husband was known as a typical liberal of the old school, while her father was a Tory of Tories. The wedding was a great political as well as social event nine years ago, the leading members of the two parties doing honor to the pair.

The bride evidently won her husband over, for he became under secretary of the colonies under Lord Salisbury in 1895, and held that post until the reorganization of the cabinet this year, when he was made first lord of the admiralty.

TWO ORIGINAL CONTINENTS.

Dr. A. E. Ortman, Princeton Professor, Corroborates Theories of Von Helmholtz and Heddley.

Dr. A. E. Ortman, curator of invertebrate paleontology in Princeton university, Princeton, N. J., has made a discovery as to the original locations and situations of the continents. The discovery adds to the evidence of the correctness of Von Helmholtz and Heddley's theory, which is that formerly there existed only two main continents, known to scientists as Archihelena and Archinotos. He did this by noting the geographical distribution of the fresh water crayfish. The continents on which the crayfish are found must originally have been connected, forming one main continent, and the places where the fish do not occur must have formed another continent. Archihelena is the name given by scientists to the continent on which the crayfish did not occur, and consisted of what is now India, Africa and tropical America. The other continent, called Archinotos, consisted of the southern part of South America, Australia, the Antarctic regions and the eastern part of Asia.

MARRIED BY TELEPHONE.

A Wedding Ceremony is Performed in Georgia Over a Long Distance Line.

A wedding ceremony over the long distance telephone line from Bowden, Ga., to Carrollton, Ga., was performed the other night.

C. W. McDonald and Miss E. V. Craben, an eloping couple from over the Alabama line, fled to Bowden as a safe place of refuge, and determined to use the wires to hasten the ceremony and thwart any possible interference from pursuing parents.

The operator at Carrollton phoned the operator at Bowden to secure a license and a minister. The services of the latter could not be obtained, so a justice of the peace was substituted. In a few minutes the license was procured, and the ceremony was performed by Justice J. T. Norman, of that place.

Witnesses at several way stations and the terminal overheard the ceremony, and at its close offered their congratulations. Payment of fees and other necessary details were arranged through the phone.

Emperor's No-Easy Task.

Emperor William, in addressing the naval recruits at Kiel, is quoted as saying: "You must not think to yourselves, 'It is all very easy for the emperor to command, but the soldiers have the difficult duty to perform.' I, too, have taken my soldier oath, like yourselves, and I must perform my duty like yourselves, each in his place."

LOST MINE IS FOUND.

Believed "Ninety-Nine" Silver Mine of Catskills Is Again Located.

J. O. Poole, a Mining Expert, Has Discovered a Cave in Heart of Shawangunk Mountains Which He Thinks Leads to Mine.

After being lost for 75 years, the "Ninety-nine" silver mine, once famous through the whole Catskill range, has been found again, says the New York Tribune. At least that is the belief of J. O. Poole, a mining expert, who is said to live in Trenton, N. J. He has discovered a cave in the heart of the Shawangunk mountains not far from Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y., which exposes a wide vein of metallic ore. Numerous assays show heavy values in silver, lead and other minerals. Every effort has been made to keep the discovery a secret until mineral rights to the surrounding mountain property could be purchased. Poole and the New Jersey men who are backing him are said to have secured such rights on more than 5,000 acres, and are preparing to start active mining operations. The story of the accidental discovery of the mines was brought to this city from Kingston. Judge A. T. Clearwater, of Kingston, returned from Ellenville a few days ago and brought some specimens of the ore. Judge Clearwater said: "A few weeks ago, while tramping through the hills, Poole noticed what seemed to be croppings of silver and copper-bearing ore at the base of the Shawangunks. He followed up the lead and made extensive excavations, with the result that he found a cave or opening in the mountains from which he says he has since taken large quantities of almost pure lead ore, as well as quartz, which bears silver and zinc in large proportions."

The mine takes its name from a Wawarsing Indian named Neopahkitic, but better known as Ninety-Nine. The Indian lived near Sockanistang, and was accustomed to come among the settlers of the valley with chunks of almost pure lead and silver, which he exchanged for provisions. He said that he dug the ore in a cave in the Shawangunk mountains. A white friar, Ben De Puy, succeeded in persuading Ninety-Nine to lead him to the cave with eyes tightly bandaged. De Puy returned with tales of a wonderfully rich ledge. He did not succeed in finding the mine again, however, and Ninety-Nine died with his secret untold. About 50 years ago two western prospectors, it is said, appeared in the mountains, accompanied by a Wisconsin Indian. They were provided with Indian maps and diagrams. They searched for several weeks without success and finally returned to the west. Since that time no systematic search has been made, and recently the story has been regarded in the light of a pretty legend.

SULTAN REVIEWS CAVALRY.

Ruler of Morocco a Participant in a Gorgeous Scene at His Palace at Marrakesh.

A dispatch from Marakosh (city of Morocco) to the London Times and New York Times describes a review of some thousands of regular cavalry by the sultan.

The review took place in the great square of the palace, inclosed by high-turreted white and yellow walls, above which appear the gorgeous green roofs of the palace and the tops of olive, palm and cypress trees, while towering beyond are the snow-clad Atlas mountains.

On the sultan's approach two bands played and hoarse shouts of "may God prolong the life of our Lord!" rent the air. The sultan was mounted on a gray horse, with rose silk trappings. Overhead was the imperial red velvet umbrella, crowned with a golden orb. His majesty was dressed in pure white flowing garments.

The square was filled with wild galloping horsemen dressed in white, with colored saddles. They presented a most picturesque appearance.

The ceremony is regarded as a sure sign of the sultan's intention to leave Marakosh shortly for the north of Morocco.

These Sensitive English Actors. The London St. James Gazette repeats its assertion that English actors are "coarsened" in America and that "visits there are artistically detrimental to English actresses." The paper adds: "We fear there is no doubt about the matter. In the United States a less subtle and a more accentuated style of acting is necessary, in order that a player may make his effects. The audiences like a less delicate and a noisier method. They are less quick to catch and appreciate the nuances of the actors' voices. Violence of gesture and intonation do not offend them. They do not detect or resent what is crude and shoddy, as a West-end audience would. They are easier taken in by claptrap."

Forced to Take a Bath. Nelson Burr, an extensive property owner of Binghamton, N. Y., was ordered to take a bath and purchase a new suit of clothes by the board of health. He says he took the bath, and he got the new clothes, but he objects to wearing them, as he says his old ones are pretty good yet. He was once before ordered by the health board to take a bath. Burr lives alone in a large brick block, which is filled full of old furniture and oddities, which include his coffin and gravestone.

Cigars in London. London alone reduces to ashes 1,000,000 cigars a week.