

GIRL "WORKS" FARM.

CHICAGO MAIDEN HAS SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

Miss Lillian Matthews Comes to City for Winter, But Will Return in Spring - Tries Outdoor Life for Her Health.

Chicago.—Chicago's only "girl farmer," Miss Lillian Matthews, has just returned to the city for the winter.

This remarkable performance of Miss Matthews was no feat, and it is not likely to become one among women.

The young woman, who is the daughter of John A. Matthews, of Austin and a great daughter of Charles H. Chadwick, original owner of the old Dearborn theater, took to farming to save her health and make possible her ambition to go on the stage.

During the winter she will study up on agricultural topics that apply directly to her 20-acre farm, and in the spring she will return to the work.

The average career of Miss Matthews has been a most strenuous and interesting one. She has lived absolutely alone in the small house on her remote farm.

Her sole house companions have been six big cats, though she has other farm animals. Still she has laughed at fear.

Every bit of work done in making the land pay, as it has during the summer, has been done by her except the plowing.

A cousin and Miss Matthews, with her beauty and her charm, was a popular member of young social and musical sets in Chicago.

She had a very soprano voice, a slight figure and a rare large ambition, cherished from childhood, to go on the stage.

She was just about to embrace professional stage work when her health waned and the physician ordered the outdoor life.

The outdoor work meant golf, walking and the gymnasium to Miss Matthews' friends, but she immediately proposed to her father that she try the farm.

He was staid when she broached a farm of her own, but finally bought her 20 acres.

The past season she has cultivated this alone with absolute success. She has done all the work but plowing, has marketed her products and made a handsome profit.

Her attitude is absolute on the farm, except for the occasional call of neighboring farmers. She rises and retires with the birds. Still she is impatient to go back.

TEA DRINKING LATEST FAD

Non-Insulating Cup That Cheers to Be Substituted for Cocktails in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Tea drinking bids fair to become the latest popular afternoon fad in this city. The Hotel Flinders has opened a tea room and the Bellevue-Stratford management has decided to convert the Venetian room into a tea room as soon as the decorations are completed.

But the tea drinking craze is not being confined to the feminine portion of the population. A tea parambulator has been joined to the cocktail parambulator at the Bellevue-Stratford and active missionary work is being done in the men's cafe to make tea drinking popular during the afternoon among the men.

Friends of the tea crusade declare that tea drinking possesses ten points of popularity to one that can be shown by the seductive cocktail. The making of the tea alone is shown to be a fine art and patrons are urged to try whatever plan suits their fancy.

The parambulator is equipped for every method. The most popular one at present seems to consist of dropping a half-teaspoonful of dried leaves in a cup and filling the cup with boiling water. Lemons are provided for those who favor the Russian method, and there are cunning little silver perforated balls filled with tea leaves for those who like something out of the ordinary.

BUILDS NOVEL MAIL WAGON

Wilkesbarre Letter Carrier Will Make His Rounds Comfortably Seated by a Wagon.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Ormond S. White, a veteran mail carrier of this city, has just invented and completed for his own use a mail wagon with which he hopes to make his rounds during the winter as comfortably as if he was seated in an office.

The vehicle is built like a milk wagon. The only opening is the door at the back. In front is a little stove. Next is a big table, with a revolving seat, where Mr. White can sit and sort his mail. The reins pass through a small slit in front, closed with weather strips, and the whip projects above the horse. By touching a spring the driver can bring the wagon down upon the horse's back.

There are appliances in the wagon to aid in arranging mail, and the wagon itself is painted red, white, and blue and ornamented with a large eagle and shield.

Nothing in a Name. A New York girl has been married to Count de Temple de Rougemont. Few girls will be likely to admit that it is not worth a good big pile to be changed from Mary Jones to Countess de Temple de Rougemont. It sounds almost fairytale—but the lady will probably discover later that sounds are generally hollow.

NO GENTLEMAN IN LAW.

But English Judge Declares Schoolmaster May Be One in Fact—Old Statute Obsolete.

London.—The judge and counsel in a London court the other day argued the question whether a schoolmaster could claim to be a gentleman.

The schoolmaster's solicitor raised the question in applying for his client's costs as a witness under the head of "gentleman" or "professional man," instead of on the lower scale of "tradesman," as ordered by the court registrar. The judge and counsel agreed that Blackstone's definition of a gentleman as "one who bears arms" was obsolete, and the counsel advocated the definition of "one who, by education, occupation, or income holds a position above menial service or ordinary trade."

The judge suggested that a draper making \$50,000 a year might be a perfect gentleman in society, but would not be a gentleman for the purpose of the court on a high court case, though a man with an independent income of \$250 would.

Counsel maintained that his client, though without a university degree, was a man of educational attainments, of refinement, of artistic and literary attainments, an accomplished musician, the proprietor of a large school, and, therefore, a gentleman.

The judge, however, upheld the registrar, deciding the costs on the lower scale, but comforting the schoolmaster with the dictum that "no schoolmaster must think he is insulted that he should be no gentleman. That, in fact, he would only be no gentleman in law."

WOMAN REACHES GREAT AGE

Mrs. Sarah Watson Andrews, Aged 102 Years, the Oldest Living Daughter of the Revolution.

Silver Springs, N. Y.—Mrs. Sarah Watson Andrews, of this place, recently celebrated the one hundred and second anniversary of her birth. She has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Jane Walker, at the Walker house, since 1833.

Sarah Watson was born in 1802, in the town of Beaufort, Va. Her grandfather, Jonathan Stanton, was a soldier of '76 and her father fought in the war of 1812. She is a descendant of the Puritan colonists of New England, and is today the oldest daughter of the American Revolution in the United States.

Mrs. Andrews has lived in the lifetime of all the presidents of the United States, except George Washington, whose death occurred three years before her birth.

She was married November 21, 1830, to Jasper Andrews, of Groton, at Darien, in 1832 the family removed to Machias, Catawagus county, and again in 1861 moved to Oramel, Allegany county. Here her husband died in the month which has always played an important part in Mrs. Andrews' personal and family history, on November 29, 1893, at the age of 83 years.

A few months later Mrs. Andrews took up her residence with her daughter at Silver Springs. Seven children were born to the couple, of whom three died young. Two are living, Mrs. Walker, who was born at Darien, September 10, 1831, and Horatio Andrews, of Leslie, Mich., who was born at Machias, March 20, 1833.

BALD HEAD SAVES HIS LIFE

Reflection from Headlight on Drunken Man's Shining Pool Gives Engineering Signal.

Northport, Wash.—The vigilance of a locomotive engineer, Charles F. Hooper, saved the life of a man the other evening. As his train swept round the curve onto the long bridge crossing the Columbia river, the headlight of the engine fell upon something glittering between the guard rails across the bridge.

Hooper reversed his engine in time to stop within ten feet of the prostrate body of a bald-headed drunken man. Shining the fellow, the engineer and train crew sought his name, but could get no intelligible answer. When he saw the engine and was informed of his narrow escape from death, the man was partially sobered.

It was the reflection of the engine's headlight from the man's bald head that gave the signal. Had his head been on his head, or had he laid down with his feet toward the approaching engine, his death would have been certain, as the night was intensely dark and the prostrate man's body mingled with the other shadows on the bridge. The train crew put the fellow on the pilot and brought him to Northport, where he disappeared without giving his name.

FRENCH AUTOS LOSE PALM

American Built Machines Increase in Favor Abroad—Trade Being Revolutionized.

Paris.—"Americans will be shipping automobiles to Paris within three years," declared E. R. Thomas, the automobile manufacturer, of Buffalo, in an interview here the other day.

"Undoubtedly the French were ahead of us at first in mechanical equipment and methods of construction. Labor here is 15 cents an hour, at home it is 15 to 25 cents; but our workmen's superior quickness even this. Since we adopted French designs, beginning where they left off, we have been in a fair way to surpass them."

"We build 400 cars at once, on the chance of prospective orders, while the French build one at a time, following orders. The present demand here and at home is for high powered cars."

Won't Want It Any More.

A California astronomer has discovered that there is a great crack in the moon. Doubtless the infants of to-day will seem to cry for it as soon as they learn that it is cracked.

HAS FISH'S SECRET.

JANITOR CLAIMS DISCOVERY OF CAUSE OF ITS SPEED.

Finds Substance Similar to Covering of Boats Impervious to Water—Of Immense Value to Sea-Going Vessels.

Chicago.—The rapidity with which a fish can dart through the water caused Walter Freeman Ross, a janitor of this city, to investigate what gift of nature gave the fish such wonderful power. The natural conclusion was the slimy coating on the scales of the fish, but of what did the coating consist? Whatever it might be, it was impervious to water and the adherence of barnacles and other parasites of the deep.

If the component parts of the substance could be discovered and the principle applied to water craft it would have a tendency to increase the speed at a saving in fuel and naturally bring about sharper competition in transportation and be a benefit of untold value commercially.

Mr. Ross, not being a practical chemist, found great difficulties in his research, but was undaunted, and from his investigations concluded the basic principle was glue. Ordinary glue will not withstand the action of water for any considerable time, so the knowledge of the other constituents was necessary, and this knowledge Ross claims to possess, but will hold it from the public pending a practical demonstration, when, he declares, he will give it to the world, provided his theories are correct.

The discoverer claims that the combination will adhere to ship bottoms. If this is true and it proves impervious to barnacles and lasts for any length of time, its value to sea-going vessels cannot be calculated.

It is claimed that the combination is impervious to moisture and is a preservative. Here again will its value be enormous to builders of sky scrapers.

The discoverer lacks opportunity to give a practical demonstration and wants some one to furnish a launch or other vessel on which experiments may be made.

The means so far for demonstration have been very primitive. A basswood board was coated and subjected to the action of running water for 24 hours and at the end of that time no moisture had penetrated the coating.

A square stick of wood was partly coated and subjected to a similar test without any evidence of change in the slickness of the coating or any spreading.

The bottom of a steel shovel was covered and the combination withstood the friction of use in a coal hole for three days before it all disappeared.

The inventor's ideas of the value of his discovery may be classed under the head of theories, but if proven true, racing yachts will double their speed and automobile boats make a 60-mile gale look like a spring seephyr.

TOT IS A FINE VIOLINIST.

Unusual Ability of Five-Year-Old New Jersey Youth—Bright Future Prophesied for Him.

Tacony, N. J.—Though only five years old, little James H. Livingston, of Tacony, has already achieved more than a local reputation as a violinist of unusual ability.

His first public appearances were made last fall as soloist with the Tacony orchestra at a musical given by the Ladies' auxiliary of the Tacony Episcopal church and with the same orchestra in the grand concert at Masonic hall, on November 21, where it won the second prize.

On both occasions the boy's playing surprised and delighted the audiences, and it is freely predicted that a bright future lies before him.

James early showed evidence of possessing a natural talent for music. He could whistle any tune he had once heard, and soon learned to pick them out on the piano. About a year ago his parents placed him with Prof. George A. Ebbecke, believing that if the boy had real talent it was not too early to start developing it. Events have shown the wisdom of their action, for the boy showed a natural aptitude for the violin and improved daily in his knowledge of its technique. Prof. Ebbecke is proud of his young pupil and expects great things of him.

JAPS CARRY MANY TRIFLES

Soldiers in the Field Provided with Score of Things That Will Make Them Comfortable.

London.—Dr. Ethel McCaul, who had just returned from Japan, has brought with her the complete outfit of a Japanese soldier of the Imperial Guard, as well as samples of the food supplied on active service. The king has inspected these articles with extreme interest, and certainly they show a minute and sagacious care for the Japanese "Tommy's" welfare that might afford useful suggestions to other nations.

The Japanese soldiers are even provided with such details as mosquito nets, warm hoods and gloves (the latter hung by rods from the neck, so that they cannot be lost), a sheepskin waistcoat for cold weather, boots, lighter and of far superior make to those of the English army, a housewife, a identification label and a tin box of crescent pills.

Dried vegetables, tea, salt and other wholesome commodities are supplied with the foodstuffs; the rice ration is ready boiled, and even fodder for the horses is prepared by drying.

Rich and Easy.

The farmers of the United States, according to Secretary Wilson, have made money enough this year to pay off the national debt. Also to buy the Mascois temple and see the explosion.

THE ORIGINAL "UNCLE SAM"

Fred S. Colburn, of New York, Who Claims That Distinction, Walks from Gotham to St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo.—Frank S. Colburn, who claims that he is the original living "Uncle Sam," is at the present time in St. Louis, having arrived here a few days ago from New York city, walking the entire distance.

Colburn states that his resemblance to the original, as handed down to modern days by caricaturists, was derived by eight years of study of the character and all of the details that it was supposed to embody.

He walked across the continent in 1897, expounding the constitution and declaration of independence, which he claims he knows from beginning to end, and started on his present journey on June 20 of this year from New York city.

Colburn is 45 years old, the same age as President Roosevelt, and his birthday comes within 13 days of that of the president.

He claims that his sole idea in assuming this role is to enlighten the American people on the constitution and declaration of independence, two documents which he thinks are held in ignorance by the majority of the American people.

Colburn never makes his journey except by walking, and it is his intention to go from here to the Pacific coast, after he has spent about a week in this city.

PANAMA REPUBLIC IS RICH.

Much of the Money Received from United States for Canal Rights Profitably Invested.

San Francisco.—"The little republic of Panama got \$10,000,000 as its share of the Panama canal deal by the United States with the French holders of the old canal property and rights, and it is wisely investing much of that money in good New York real estate," said M. L. Grimwood, of New York, while on a visit here the other day. "From what I was told a few days ago, more than half of the \$10,000,000 has been loaned out in mortgages at four and one-half per cent. on Manhattan choice realty and improvements. About \$1,000,000 is being used by the officials of the little republic for needed improvements on the isthmus."

"Another \$2,000,000 is on deposit with several New York trust companies, and three per cent is being paid by them for the money."

"The republic has no need for about \$3,000,000 of the total sum, and it is good management to place the money as mentioned. Two commissioners were sent from Panama to invest the money, and they had good advice in placing it safely and at fair interest. One of the commissioners, Manuel Ariza, thinks with the interest on the \$9,000,000, together with customs receipts and internal taxes of several kinds, that the government will keep its head well above the water."

ARE CHAMPION LAYERS.

Product of American Hens Is Officially Estimated at Twenty Billion Eggs a Year.

Washington, D. C.—Figures bigger than those handed in a treasury report for the prospectus of a "get-rich-quick" scheme are those in the annual report of James Wilson, secretary of agriculture.

After showing that the products of the United States farms in one year are worth \$4,000,000,000, Secretary Wilson states that the hens of the United States lay 1,600,000,000 dozens of eggs a year, a total of about 21,500,000,000 eggs, or enough in one month to pay the interest of the entire national debt of the United States for one year.

Although the egg crop has been valuable, it does not compare with the corn crop, which ranks first, and would pay off the national debt and the interest thereon for a year.

Secretary Wilson makes a few comparisons. He says that all the gold mines of the entire world have not produced since Columbus discovered America greater value of gold than have the farmers of this country in two years.

Old Sources of Asthma.

London.—Some astonishing details as to the cause of asthma are given by British medical men. In one case asthma was brought on by scintillating soil flowers; in another by the smell of cheap scents, and in a third by that of sulphur matches. In another case a medical man always found himself attacked by asthma when he visited a house where there was a cat, and did not finally recover until the cat died.

Other instances are given in which pigeons, canaries and thrushes caused asthma to their owners, and one in which the malady always was brought on by the smell of horses.

Gift of Rare Orchids.

St. Louis.—Albina R. Nunzio, commissioner general from Mexico to the Louisiana purchase exposition, at the close of the fair presented to Shaw's garden the large and rare collection of orchids which filled the conservatory of the Mexican national pavilion during the world's fair period. The orchid collection at Shaw's garden has been pronounced the most complete and the largest of air-feeding plants in the United States. With the superb gift from Mexico, it is now one of the finest in the world.

Old Saying Revised.

A Chicago man has fined an umbrella borrower \$75. Now that the unjust man has been deprived of the just man's protector, we shall have to revise the old saying that the rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust.

CURE FOR PNEUMONIA

INJECTION OF "METALLIC FERMENTS" WORKS WONDERS.

French Physician Gives Result of Tests—Solution Used Hypodermically Said to Hasten Crisis of the Disease.

Paris.—A sensational communication was made to the Academie de Medecine by Albert Robta, who reported his discovery of the fact that certain metals such as gold and silver finely subdivided and employed in infinitesimal doses exercise considerable effect on the vital phenomena.

Reduction of the metals to the desired state is obtained by their electrical dissolution in water. The metals so treated acquire the property of developing a force similar to that of a ferment. This peculiarity of the phenomenon led Dr. Robta to use the term "metallic ferments" in reporting his discovery.

His metallic ferments employed in cases of pneumonia in hypodermic injections of the solution containing gold, silver, platinum, etc., produced a brusque deterioration of the malady in six cases out of ten. Before the seventh day 13 cures were obtained in 14 cases thus treated. There is complete similarity between the natural or favorable crisis in pneumonia and that produced by metallic ferments. These ferments, therefore, are capable of producing, aiding or hastening the natural or favorable crisis. After one or two injections the temperature falls suddenly.

The definite manner employed by these metallic ferments does not constitute a complete treatment of pneumonia. Complications and the predominance of certain symptoms necessitate accessory therapeutics, but great progress would appear to be made by their use in the treatment of this frequent and serious malady.

SAYS THE EARTH IS FLAT.

Well-Known Lake Captain Declares Sun Moves in a Circle and Offers Proof.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Capt. C. H. Francis, commander of a big steel boat and well known on the lakes, says that the earth is flat and that he can prove it. He is also certain that the sun moves in a circle about the earth.

According to the captain the earth is an ice-bound plain as flat as a pancake. The sun cuts a circle over the earth, presenting alternately a bright disk and a dark disk, producing day and night. His experience as a navigator has impressed these truths upon his mind and he says "I can prove 'em too." Capt. Francis says:

"Sail to the north or south and you strike ice. Sail to the east and west and you do not find it, because no one can sail due east or west. There is one magnetic pole right in the center of the earth. Sailing to the east or west the deflection of a needle of the compass is such that a vessel merely sails in a circle about this central pole."

"If you go up in a balloon on a calm day and remain up for several hours you will alight in the same spot as when you went up. Now if the world were revolving at a speed of 34,000 miles a day you ought to be some 10,000 miles away from your starting point."

WHEEL THAT ABSORBS HEAT

Invention of Englishman That Solves Auto Difficulty—Cost of Tires Reduced to Minimum.

London.—If the invention of a Mr. Robinson of Berlin proves, under more extended tests, to be what he thinks it is, it will be one of the world's most important discoveries. Every motorist knows that practically two-thirds of the cost of the sport is in the tires, and as it has so far proven impossible to use solid tires because of the fact that in high speed cars the friction of the wheel with the road creates a sufficient heat to contract the wheels and blow the tire to run off, motorists have been at the mercy of the pneumatic tire, as being the only thing that would stand the strain and meet all requirements.

Mr. Robinson claims to have invented a specially constructed wheel that is itself offers sufficient resiliency and is so adapted with springs as to take up all heat contraction due to high speeds, thus permitting the use of solid tires of either steel or rubber. Mr. Robinson declares he has a special set of his wheels on a nine-horse power car, and had run it a distance of more than 2,000 miles at a speed of 80 miles an hour without the tires requiring the slightest attention.

FEARS JOKE; SPURNS GOLD

Man Who Gets Bag of Klondike Quartz Thinks It's Coal Until Owner Claims It.

Williamsport, Pa.—To get a bag of gold fresh from the Klondike to think it was coal and refuse to accept it for fear of being a practical joker's victim, and then to find that the bag contained a small fortune, was the experience of L. C. Smith, a local produce merchant.

Returned to the express office, the sack, an ordinary canvas affair, was tossed into a corner, where it remained until another L. C. Smith appeared, proved his property and opened the sack. It was full of gold quartz, estimated to be worth \$4,000 or \$5,000. While the last named Smith was en route from the Klondike the sack went astray. Locating it he had it forwarded here by express and, trusting to luck to recover its valuable contents, completed his journey leisurely.

Getting Used to It.

The last ship of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has been blown up again. It must be getting as used to it as the average husband.

JOHN CHINAMAN'S WEAPONS

Whether Knives or Pistols the Mongolian Wants Them of Certain Size.

When the recent attempt on the life of a Chinese reformer was made by his own countrymen the police found in Hell street, where the would-be assassin lay in wait for their victim, a revolver with a barrel 12 inches long, and near it a hunting knife with a blade six inches long. The circumstances showed that the Chinaman in America retains his preference for weapons of large size, says the New York Sun.

It is not generally known, though the police know it well enough, that Chinamen will use only revolvers or knives of formidable appearance. Almost without exception they crime in which a Chinaman has figured as principal or accessory in New York has been committed with a weapon of this sort. It is not only true of New York, but the fact has also been observed in San Francisco and other places where the Chinese population is large.

The Chinaman will invest in no other weapons, and these rarely being kept in stock he usually buys his arms second hand.

The reason for this preference is not easily explained. The Chinaman says: "Me likes." He certainly does. Apparently, though, you can't get him to realize that a small revolver can be almost as effective as the large one, and even if he concedes the truth he prefers to act with a bigger weapon. It impresses as well as executes.

A dealer in weapons told this of his experience: "The Chinaman will buy only a 38 or 41 caliber Colt gun or the like, and the longer the barrel the better he will like it. I'd like to sell such guns if I could get them to sell second hand. They don't come into the market, but the Chinaman will them among themselves. The selling almost \$12 apiece. Even when a Chinaman is forced to buy a cheaper weapon he still insists on a long barrel. He also prefers the steel kind, but the nickel kind, which rust more quickly. You see, Chinamen do not often shoot, but when they do they mean business."

gun is effective, it requires a large bullet, but it usually kills sure. "In buying munitions knives, the same thing is true. They buy only hunting knives, or cut-throats, with blades about eight or ten inches long. They pay from 75 cents to one dollar apiece for them. When they buy they usually form a club and go to a Broadway wholesale cutlery house and get a quantity at a time. To compare we have to sell a wholesale price, too. I guess nearly every Chinaman owns a hunting knife, and so they are less frequently needed."

For all that the Chinaman is reasonable. There is safety in his revolvers. They cannot be carried about in a hip pocket without inconvenience, and so they are more likely to lie in a drawer awaiting a real emergency than to be used for trivial unpleasantness.

BUTTERFLY WORTH \$5,000.

Ohio Man Captures Rare Insect in His Rambles in South America.

John Haviland, whose home is in Springfield, O., arrived in New York from Ecuador some days ago with a butterfly that was never seen before here, and is said to be one of the rarest in the New York world, that it is worth \$5,000. It has been sent to Lord National Museum in London, who has for years collected remarkable insects and strange butterflies.

Mr. Haviland was private secretary to Mr. John Harlan, manager of the Guayaquil & Quito railroad, now being built between these two South American cities, there by opening up the Andes.

During his spare moments Mr. Haviland amused himself by catching and mounting the many beautiful butterflies and dragon flies which flitted about the orchid-bush trees of his Ecuadorian home. One specimen was of such beauty that fearing its mounting might be too crude for perfect preservation, he brought it to a professional in New York city to have the beautiful fly more carefully preserved.

Immediately the old collector went into ecstasies. "You have," he said, "the only butterfly of this kind I have ever seen. I am the American agent for Lord Rothschild, who is collecting flies and bees, and has the rarest collection and the most valuable in the world. He has just paid \$250,000 for a pair of bees. You must send this butterfly to England. If Lord Rothschild has none like it he will pay you good for it, and it shall be known as the Haviland fly."

The amateur butterfly catcher was more than surprised. He had not dreamed that his little insect was worth so much money. But he left it with the old collector, to be shipped to London.

Discarded War Material.

Vast quantities of discarded war material are thrown upon the general market by the successive changes in armament adopted by the various great powers. The Italian government now offers for sale 600,000 rifles adopted so recently as 1897, with 48,000,000 cartridges, 1,200 nine-pounders and 500 seven-pounder guns with 200,000 shells, and 178 seven-pounder mountain guns with 17,000 shells.

Terribly Worse. "But, auntie, I think there are worse things than being kissed by a young man."

"What, for instance?"

"Why—er—not being kissed by a young man."—Houston Post.