

FEWER TOURISTS GO TO PARIS

Advance Bookings Are Much Below Average at This Time of Year - Flood the Cause.

Paris.—The almost summer weather for a few days this week brought all Paris out into the streets and parks, the Seine having entirely subsided into its normal bed, and the health statistics of the city showing that its condition as to disease is better than it was last year.

Parisians are flattering themselves that the annual influx of strangers which begins when the spring weather becomes fairly settled, will be as great as ever.

The real indications, so far as one can gather them from the experienced officers or agents of the great steamship and railway lines, are not exactly to that effect. The advance bookings for Paris are much below the average at this time in other years.

A well known man who has a great deal to do with traffic across the English channel said that the statements regarding the effects of the recent inundations had led many would-be tourists to form the most pessimistic opinions as to the possible dangers to be encountered in France.

"Of course," said he, "the Paris medical authorities are responsible to a certain extent for the wide-spread anxiety about typhoid in Paris. They thought it well to insure the taking of proper precautions against a development of the epidemic, but from that to conclude that the germs of the disease would lurk in the city for weeks after the waters had receded is a silly mental leap.

The flood was stationary in cellars of certain parts of the city really only a very short time, and it seems to me that it has had a cleansing rather than a deleterious effect. What else can the improved vital statistics mean in view of the very depressing weather that we have had until now?"

SCHOOL FOR SOCIETY BUDS

Chicago Business Girls Taught Many Accomplishments at Night Sessions.

Chicago.—Along with the model wives, the perfect cooks and the sympathetic nurses of the last year, Chicago's public schools now are to turn out "society buds."

The mere fact that a girl works in an office all day need not preclude the possibility of her becoming the possessor of a finished education and all of the accomplishments a blushing debutante is supposed to have. When the regular session of evening and continuation schools opened recently there were scores of ambitious young girls who entered to acquire just that sort of an education.

Here is a course that some of them began to study:

Fancy dance steps.
Use of light apparatus to improve the figure.
Indoor games for the "social benefit."

Correct conversational English.
Correspondence and forms.
French, elementary and advanced.

Of course there are the more ordinary studies, such as sewing, cooking, home nursing, stenography, type-writing and drawing. Large classes entered these branches of study, but none will be more interested in their work than the several score who will make the experiment of taking a "finishing course" in a public school. Officials of the board of education disclaimed any intention of preparing working girls to crowd the more fortunate out of their position in society. They admitted, however, that there was no reason why these girls should not take up the line of study outlined above, as many already have done.

ONE PEARL WORTH \$200,000

That is the Estimate Made on a Big Gem Just Imported—Purchaser is Unknown.

New York.—One of the largest pearls ever imported into the United States was received at the appraiser's warehouse and turned over to Michael Nathan for examination.

The pearl is pear-shaped, and, although no official figures were given, it is said to weigh more than any similar ornament brought into this country in many years.

The pearl is said to have been appraised for a value of about \$100,000. The duty on pearls in their natural state is ten per cent, which would bring the cost of this one to about \$165,000.

The pearl is intended for a pendant, and at the appraiser's warehouse it was reported that the purchase price would be close to \$200,000. The appraiser of the port would give no information regarding for whom it was brought into the United States.

Edward Eats Apples.
Washington.—The king of England buys some of his apples in New York state," declared one of the witnesses before the house committee on agriculture at the hearing on the Lefan bill to establish standard grades for apples and standard packages for transporting apples.

Move for City Farming.
Boston.—A bill creating a permanent homestead commission which shall purchase tracts of arable land in cities and towns where manufacturing is carried on, for the accommodation of employees, has been favorably reported to the legislature.

WHITE MEN GOING TO HAWAII

Russians and Portuguese Are Beginning to Replace Chinese and Japanese.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Honolulu is encouraging to the utmost immigration of whites to the islands," said Antonio Perry, associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii and former member of the board of education of the island.

"The country is succeeding to a degree that is most satisfactory to the planters, for we find the white laborer is far superior to the Chinese and Japanese. The Russians have proved themselves especially adaptable to the work on the plantations. Five hundred Russians arrived from Siberia four months ago and more than 800 Portuguese were brought from the Azores islands at about that time. In fact, we have an agent, C. L. Atkinson, recently secretary of the territory, who makes his headquarters in Siberia, and before many years there will be great numbers of Russians settle permanently in the islands. We are no longer threatened with the yellow peril.

"The educational system of the islands is second to none in the United States. Considerable attention is paid to the development and care of the youth. We have a juvenile court conducted in a similar manner to that of Colorado. The youths who are charged with wrong doing are separated from the more hardened criminals before and after they are tried and until they begin the service of the sentence imposed upon them.

"I am not much of a booster," said Judge Perry, "but perhaps it would not be out of the way to say that Honolulu is flooded with visitors, and as a consequence is building up a great tourist trade that in point of annual revenue is becoming an important figure with her. The trade, however, is greatly impaired because of the lack of steamer accommodations, and the coastwise law passed by congress, which prohibits carrying a passenger from one city to another. The Philippines have had this law suspended. We are asking congress to suspend the operation of this act for a limited time until ships can be built to carry the trade."

COAL JOKE IS ON CHURCHILL

Tons of Coal, Unordered, Sent to Home Secretary's Residence—He Tells Police.

London.—There was perpetrated on Winston Churchill this week a practical joke which has made the home secretary so angry that he is having a police investigation made.

Half a dozen coal merchants simultaneously received orders to deliver two tons of coal at the residence of Mr. Churchill in Eccleston square. The first load arrived early in the morning, and as some coal had actually been ordered, the delivery was accepted, the servants failing to notice that the van did not belong to the stores with which the order had been placed.

The winter coal had been shot into the cellar, and the van driven away, when a van from another coal depot drove up, and shortly afterward several more came on the scene.

Some of the coal merchants had received orders written on the official letter paper of the home secretary's department.

Some persons connect this practical joke with the appearance in London of William Voight, the German shoe-maker, who became famous as "Captain Kopenick," and who is in America to tell his experiences. Voight, posing as a captain of the German army, took command of a squad of soldiers and practically took possession of the village of Kopenick for a day.

\$10 REWARD FOR LOST DOLLY

New York Oil Magnate's Grandchild Offers Money for Return of Her "Playmate."

New York.—"If you've found my dolly, please be very good to her and bring her back right off, and tell her you're taking her home!"

It's the plea of little Mary Flagler, who lives at 32 Park avenue and is the only daughter of Harry H. Flagler and the granddaughter of H. M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate.

Little Miss Flagler has spent the six years of her life in a beautiful home and is the pet of a devoted family. But she has her troubles, notwithstanding, and one of them drifted into a newspaper office the other night in the shape of a "lost" ad. She'd lost her dolly and though it was a very old dolly that only made things worse, as every small girl knows.

She wants it back so badly that her papa will very gladly pay \$10—about one hundred times the worth of the toy—to whoever finds dolly and returns her.

CAUSE FOR HENS CACKLING

Diet of Coffee Causes Those Giddy-Headed Creatures and Their Lords to Banish Sleep.

Cedar Grove, N. J.—Max Reismann was compelled to visit his big hen-house fully 18 times the other night between sunset and sunup and administer large doses of moral suasion to a flock of wildly cackling hens and wildly crowing roosters. Not a rooster was occupied, not one head was tucked under a sheltering wing, not a bird slept all night long. Neither did Max. Neither the neighbors.

All the hens were good Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, and Max saw no reason why they should celebrate the night with insomnia and nightmare combined. He questioned his wife and the truth came out. Unthinkingly, she had poured the coffee grounds into the henyard the afternoon before and the hens, eating, had been stimulated unduly. All sleep left them.

Picture Show for an Asylum

Lincoln, Neb.—The state board of public lands and buildings will buy a moving picture machine for the amusement of the insane patients at the Norfolk asylum. Superintendent J. O. Perdue says that these pictures appear to soothe the patients and that they can watch them without the exciting effects incident to other forms of diversion.

COLD STORAGE EVIL

Chicagoan Replies to Critics, Saying It Improves the Food.

Dealers in Products in Illinois City Rally to Answer the Presentment Made by a New Jersey Grand Jury.

Chicago.—Chicago poultry and egg men, joined by health officials, rallied in defense of cold storage as a commercial, healthful and economic blessing to humanity and heaped ridicule upon the presentment recommending changes in the management of plants where the cold storage business is conducted, drawn up by the Hudson county (N. J.) grand jury, as a despoiling document which tends to charge a vast industry, as a whole, with the individual abuses of a few unscrupulous men.

Led by W. T. S. White, president of a local cold storage company and poultry, butter and egg company, they agreed that these abuses might be prevented by a law which would enforce the inspection of products before they were put in cold storage, but insisted that cold storage itself was a boon to mankind and in no way detrimental to public health.

Assistant Commissioner of Health Gottfried Koehler, who has made a special investigation of preservation of meats and poultry by cold, said: "If a piece of meat in good condition is frozen, it might remain frozen for ten years and then be thawed out and eaten with perfect safety. No ptomaines will have formed during that time, and the only change will be in the amount of moisture, the color and minor changes in the tissue. The latter will be broken by the expansion of water in it when freezing, and for that reason meat that has been frozen will spoil quicker after it has been thawed out."

The evil results pointed out by the presentment to be directly due to cold storage may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The "cornering" of eggs, poultry and other products.

2. The public, in purchasing poultry, is forced to pay for water absorbed in the process of "thawing out."

3. Grave danger to the public health.

4. Products are kept in storage too long to remain wholesome.

In taking up the various indictments one by one, Mr. White voiced the general opinion of Chicago men largely interested in the cold storage, poultry, egg, packing and creamery business.

"So far as cold storage allows 'cornering,'" said he, "that is a joke. You can buy poultry, eggs or anything else just the same as I can and at the same prices. You can put it in cold storage just as I can and hold it until you wish to sell it. The big cold storage plants here are of a public nature, just like any other warehouses, and any man may use them by paying the carrying charges.

"I agree with the presentment that the public should not be forced to pay for water absorbed in thawing out cold-storage poultry. They seldom do. That method of thawing is an old and crude one, not generally practiced. It is an abuse which sometimes may occur, just as in other lines of business."

Doctor Koehler remarked that there was no danger in cold storage where the products were properly handled and were not spoiled before they were placed in freezing atmosphere.

"Freezing poultry, eggs or meat will not help them if they are already spoiled," said he. "It might be a good thing if a law were passed which provided for the inspection of products before they were placed in cold storage."

This also was the opinion of Mr. White, who classed as unscrupulous those dealers who would place in cold storage poultry which had spotted while waiting for a market.

"Cold storage has been given a black eye often by stuff that never was in cold storage—by eggs and poultry collected and held by farmers and dealers too long."

MAKING USE OF BUTTERMILK

Kansas Man Announces Success of Experiments Conducted for 18 Months.

Lawrence, Kan.—E. L. Tague, a graduate of the University of Kansas, who for a year and a half has been engaged in experiments at the university laboratory with a view to the utilization of buttermilk in the manufacture of casein, announces that his efforts have been crowned with success.

Mr. Tague states that four pounds of casein can be made from one gallon of buttermilk. He asserts when a farmer or a creamery has made all the butter possible from a quantity of milk, the buttermilk that is left will be worth as much for casein as the milk was worth for butter.

Catches Big Fish, May Die

Muskegon, Mich.—While excited over catching an unusually large pickerel, J. B. Schuler, an aged resident, was stricken with paralysis and fell into Muskegon lake. He was rescued by companions, but may die.

GREAT MUSICAL ERA

Suitable Operas in Slump and Concert Work is Lacking.

Modern Composers Fail to Grasp Opportunities Offered at Time of Greatest Public Interest in History of Berlin.

Berlin.—Never has Berlin witnessed greater musical activity than during the course of the past winter; in fact, one may say that, within certain limitations, never has better work been done. Despite this fact, as the season progresses the lover of music is reluctantly compelled to come to the conclusion that a certain element of stagnation underlies the musical life of the German capital, at least as far as musical production is concerned.

This conclusion seems, at the first glance, to be a somewhat surprising one, considering that we have a young German, a young French and even a young Italian school of music. But wherever the latest compositions may come from, they all suffer from the same complaint—they have all been caught in the meshes of the Wagnerian net. Our new composers fail to grasp the fact that Wagner himself reached the furthest limits of his own style of music, and that it is quite impossible to make his final achievements a starting point for still greater innovations in the same direction.

It is with Wagner in music as it was formerly with Michelangelo in painting—nobody can successfully venture an attempt to carry his style still further without running the danger of falling into mere caricature, unless, as was the case with Rubens, entirely new artistic elements are introduced. Neither Richard Strauss, Debussy nor any other of the modern composers has been happy in this direction; in fact, it may be said that music under their touch has lost many of its greatest charms, especially that of comprehensibility.

Modern music, with all its extraordinary technical developments, is a music for musicians alone. Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" would prove an extremely effective dramatic opera had the composer refrained from confining himself to the Wagnerian methods.

In a word, there is a great dearth of suitable operas, and even the "Kommische Oper," despite the activity of its manager, Herr Gregor, who has introduced works by Hugo Wolf, Eugen d'Albert and Debussy to Berlin audiences, has been obliged to fall back upon Lehár.

The last production from the pen of the inexhaustible composer of "The Merry Widow" is called "Zigeunerliebe," and is dubbed a romantic operetta. It has met with but moderate success, as it is neither light enough to prove successful as an operetta nor serious enough to be called grand opera.

On the concert platform we are confronted with the same lack of really good works. It cannot be advanced as an excuse for this dearth that young composers have not been given a fair chance. This winter we have listened to a new "Deutsche Messe" by Otto Haubman, and an oratorio, "Von der Tagesszeit," by Friedrich Koch; in both cases these works show the touch of an accomplished hand, and prove worthy of serious consideration, containing as they do many charming passages; but, alas, the divine spark is wanting, the one touch which distinguishes the great composer.

At the beginning of the season a great number of works by Max Reger were produced. This composer has been called by his admirers the modern Bach. He, too, reveals in the richness of mere musical form, and frequently endeavors to conceal a total lack of inspiration behind a complicated musical structure. With regard to songs, the modern productions of Richard Strauss (who has composed some really fine songs), of Reger (Schillings) and of other younger composers have frequently been found on the program this season.

There is consequently no ground for saying that our modern composers have not had a chance of showing what they can do, and it must be admitted that most of their work has proved unconvincing.

Wife Must Pay for Own Dresses

In France the husband, being the recognized chief of the family, is responsible for all his wife's debts. This, so the Paris courts have just decided, does not apply to an Englishwoman who buys dresses in Paris. She must pay for them herself.

In a suit brought by a firm of dress-makers against an Englishwoman English laws have just been successfully invoked by the prosecution, the court deciding in its favor and sentencing the woman in question to pay the amount due.

How It Might Be Arranged

"If I were king," said the weary manager, "I'd have a theater of my own and have the first man who asked for a pass handed."

"Good idea," replied the treasurer. "In that case we could truthfully say, 'Free list entirely suspended.'"

AN EXALTATION OF THE EGG

Product of the Industrious Biddy is Now Receiving Its Proper Consideration.

Not even the Oriental bird of paradise, the peacock or the skylark of the English poets has been more celebrated in prose and poetry than the common or garden hen. Her praises have been sung in every agricultural weekly and her performance computed in laborious government reports. She has had more free advertising in the news columns than the suffragette, with whom she is often indignantly compared. Some Philadelphians who were sojourning one summer in the hills of western Massachusetts thought that they could obtain eggs from the farmers at rates less than those prevalent in the cities. They were the more deceived. They were required to pay 50 cents a dozen, for the wagons of the egg trust industriously circulated among the egg producers, and the whole supply could be sold at the baryard gate for the metropolitan market price.

The hen has been assailed, in times past, as an incredibly foolish and futile creature. She is spoken of today in terms of profoundest respect. She is no longer a joke; she has become a public utility, and her egg has become a common—or an uncommon—necessity.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PASSING OF THE CHAMOIS

Animal is Being Ruthlessly Slaughtered and Its Extinction is Close at Hand.

The "pride of the Alpine fauna," as the Indians call it, is said to be rapidly disappearing. Unless the law intervenes to protect it in a few years the chamois will be nothing more than a memory, living only in the verse of Carducci's "Piemonte" or as an object in the museums.

One thousand chamois were killed in one year, mainly on the Alpi Lepontine, 800 having been sold in various markets, while the remaining 200 fell to the rifle of the poacher before and after the period fixed for legal sport and were distributed among the smaller Alpine inns. Indeed this estimate of 200 clandestinely slaughtered is, as the compiler of the statistics referred to says, "well within the mark," and strengthens his appeal to the Italian government to exercise still greater surveillance if the chamois is not to become as extinct as the dodo.

The Black Death

The terrible plague known as the "black death" began in China about the year 1333, and from China it went by way of the great caravan routes to the north of the Caspian, through central Asia to Tauris and on to Constantinople, reaching Europe by 1345. It raged for more than twenty-six years, with a mortality that will never be accurately known, and to this day the results of its ravages are visible. The disease was bubonic in character and oftentimes was fatal within twenty-four hours after its attack. It was attended by a burning thirst that nothing could allay, and many of its characteristics were too horrible to mention. It is estimated that at least 25,000,000 human beings perished from this great plague.

On Keeping One's Temper

If you wish not to be of an angry temper, do not feed the habit; throw nothing on it which will increase it; at first keep quiet and count the days on which you have not been angry. I used to be in a passion every day; now every second day; then every third; then every fourth. But if you have intermitted 30 days, make a sacrifice to God. For the habit at first begins to be weakened, and then is completely destroyed when you can say, "I have not been vexed today, nor the day before, nor yet on any succeeding day during two or three months; but I took care when some exciting things happened."—Epictetus.

Passing of Famous Landmark

Fulwood's Heats, the Little Holborn court leading into Gray's Inn gardens, which will be largely rebuilt, formerly possessed the privilege of "sanctuary," and hence became a notorious resort for fraudulent debtors and still more unpleasant characters. Yet this dingy "dive" can boast of many glorious memories. Francis Bacon lived here in "Fulwood's House" and valued his furniture at £60, a huge price for that period. Here the "Whig club and Melbourne and Oates' club met in the reign of Charles II., and here stood Squire's coffee house, from which several numbers of the Spectator were dated.—Westminster Gazette.

Expert Gives Advice on Making and Wearing of Artificial Puffs on Head

Boston.—Dr. C. J. White, dermatologist, is out with the statement that women should never wear "rats" unless they wish to lay themselves open to baldness.

Nothing is worse for the hair and head than the artificial things. If some sort of hair dressing must be employed to conform with modern styles he advocates the usage of wire puffs, because they admit the air. "I know of nothing more ridiculous than an old face with young-looking hair," said the expert in talking about hair dye, which he says in some cases is an actual danger to life.

Ban on Fireworks

New York.—The next Fourth of July in New York will be noiseless, Mayor Gaynor having decided that the fire commissioners' order that no permits for the retail sale of fireworks between June 10 and July 10 be issued shall stand.

TALE OF NEW YORK

Flat Dweller Eats in New York; Sleeps in Yonkers.

One-Half in Great Metropolis; Other Half in Suburbs—Fire Departments Refuse to Assume Jurisdiction Over Building.

New York—"A Tale of Two Cities" is the title that best describes the condition of affairs in the five flat houses owned by Thomas Doyle at Two Hundred and Fortieth street and McLean avenue.

Half in New York and half in Yonkers, these are the buildings which are worrying the building departments of both cities. It is alleged that the houses lack fire exit facilities, and because of the fact that neither of the departments is sure of its jurisdiction the property is temporarily immune from municipal interference.

Officials of the Yonkers fire and building departments have inspected the premises, and it is understood they will confer with Mayor Gaynor for the purpose of settling the matter.

The Yonkers firemen say that in case the building takes fire they are willing to extinguish their half, but they would hate to interfere with the pleasure of their New York comrades.

All such persons as happened to be on the Yonkers end of the building would have the freedom of the Yonkers ladders extended to them, but those who were in the New York part would have to make high dives or wait for their own fire department.

But the official tangle caused by the location of the buildings isn't a circumstance to the confusion among the tenants. Just imagine having your family scattered all over two cities! The baby in Yonkers crying for its mother in New York, papa in New York yelling his head off to find out if dinner is ready in Yonkers, and mamma inquiring of papa to know when he is coming from New York to help her take the ice off the dumb-waiter in Yonkers.

"It surely is a remarkable state of affairs," said one woman. "The houses are so constructed that the parlors are in New York and the kitchens in Yonkers, while the city line passes right through the center of the dining room. How would you like to wake up in New York and have to go to Yonkers for your breakfast every morning? You sit down on the New York side of the table and have to get up and cross over into Yonkers to get the salt or pepper unless some one hands it to you. Just think of reaching into another city to get the butter."

"I suppose you go to New York every day," was suggested.

"All but Mondays and Saturdays. On Monday I bathe the clothes and on Saturdays I bathe the children and these days I spend in Yonkers. The plan has many advantages, however. It combines all the comforts of the city with the fresh air of the country. When the children get run down I chase them out to Yonkers and keep them there for a couple of hours. And another thing. When John and I have a disagreement he goes to New York and I go to Yonkers. He has a habit of coming home on one runner and on such occasions he drops one shoe in New York and tosses the other into Yonkers. He does the same thing with the rest of his duds and the next day we have to tramp all over two cities collecting them."

"Which end does the landlord collect from?"

"We fooled him for a long time. When he came in by the New York end we used to flock over into Yonkers and vice versa, but now he comes in and straddles the line until we come across."

There is a combination butcher market and grocery on the ground floor of the corner building. The meat department is in New York and the cash register is in Yonkers and when a customer buys a pig's fender or a steak he has to walk across the city line to ring the bell.

"The largest part of my store is in New York," said the butcher, "but the largest part of my trade is in Yonkers. Yes, it's a strange situation. It will be interesting if anybody ever drops dead on the city line. They'll have to slice him up to satisfy the undertakers on both sides of the line."

HAIR "RATS" CAUSE BALDNESS

Expert Gives Advice on Making and Wearing of Artificial Puffs on Head.

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