

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Women Doctors Uphold Their Sex in That Profession.

Declare as Ridiculous Reason Given by Northwestern University for Proposed Abolishing of Women's Medical Department.

Philadelphia women physicians and surgeons unhesitatingly ridicule the trustees of the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., for their recent determination to abolish the women's medical department of that institution, on the ground that women are not a success as doctors. One woman doctor said:

"The action of the university authorities in question borders on the ludicrous. It is a mistake to say that women cannot grasp chemical laboratory work or the intricacies of surgery. It is true that we are still young in the profession, but it can safely be said that we are steadily growing and improving.

"Some of the most difficult operations performed in Philadelphia within the last year have been accomplished by women, and if this fact can be taken as a criterion there is every reason to believe that they will soon equal their brother surgeons in skill."

Another woman doctor spoke of the great advance made by doctors of her sex in the medical literary field.

"In the ten years following 1870," she said, "there were only 49 articles written by the alumnae of the institution with which I am connected, while in the same length of time 20 years later, or following 1890, there were 498. To imply that women have not kept up with the advance pace set by their brothers in the profession is an absurdity."

TO BE BELLE OF PROMENADE.

Miss Alice Roosevelt to Attend Junior Event at Yale by Special Invitation.

Alice Roosevelt will be the belle of the junior promenade at Yale on January 21, says a special to the press from New Haven, Conn. She has accepted an invitation to attend as the guest of Clive Du Val, Miss Roosevelt will be chaperoned by her aunt, Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles, will also be present. While there they will live in the New Haven house. Miss Roosevelt will arrive on Saturday, January 18, will attend the college chapel on Sunday, the Glee club concert and the junior promenade on Monday, and the junior promenade and a half dozen teas on Tuesday. This will be the first occasion that a daughter of a president has graced the Yale junior promenade. Clive Du Val, the Yale man whose invitation Miss Roosevelt accepted, is a member of the junior class and of the junior promenade committee. His father is secretary to Chauncey M. Depew, and it is said that Senator Depew will probably bring his bride here to attend the junior promenade as guest of Mr. Du Val. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with her youngest daughter, may also attend the promenade. Mrs. Vanderbilt's youngest son, Reginald, is a member of the senior class in Yale, and the family wish to be present at one junior promenade before he leaves the university.

CRITICISE AMERICAN GIRL.

Young Englishmen Reply to the Charge of Selfishness Made by Mrs. Alec Tweedie.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie wrote an article for the Daily Mail about a week ago on the selfishness of modern Englishmen, quoting an American girl as saying that English bachelors never returned women's hospitality and were otherwise remiss.

By indorsing and emphasizing this view Mrs. Tweedie started a stream of correspondence and elicited several amusing replies from English young men. These retort that no English girl would ever expect men to take her to tea, the theater, for a drive in the park, or to give her candy or flowers, and that the American girl, by her willingness to accept such attentions, comes in for considerable criticism.

Mrs. Tweedie also represented the American girl as saying she would not waste hospitality over those who would not return it. This commercialism has been greeted with jeers from various club men who have taken up the cudgel for their sex.

New Test in Hypnotism.

Judge Davis, president of the board of children's guardians, has given his consent for a Mr. Henry, of a Chicago school of hypnotism, to experiment with the children in the home maintained by the board, at Terre Haute, Ind. It is Henry's theory that he can start a train of thought in the minds of the children for better things. Children who have been taken from vicious parents will be experimented with. Judge Davis says he does not believe it can do the children harm and possibly will have good results. According to Judge Davis, Henry came to him recently and explained the theory. It was agreed that the experiments should be made, and Mr. Henry is to return soon. Judge Davis says he does not know his Chicago address.

Similar But Not the Same.

There is a Clark Champin Hlawatha, Kan., who must not be confounded with the Champ Clark, of Missouri. On the contrary, says the Chicago Tribune, he is quite the reverse.

NO ROMANCE IN IT.

The Latter Came at Last, But It Did Not Contain What He Had Expected.

"It must have been quite a year ago," said the general delivery clerk at the post office, relates the Detroit Free Press, "that a man came in one day and inquired for a letter in his name, and he looked much disappointed when I could find none to hand out. Since that day, up to a week ago, he has been coming twice a week, most always when I was on duty, and as no letter for him ever arrived I had considerable curiosity regarding his case. In fact, I built up a romance around him. I took it that he might have separated from his wife in some distant town and was hoping to hear from her and make up the quarrel, and I actually came to feel hard toward her because she refused to write. It seemed to me that the man was failing in health as he lost hope, and now and then I gave him a cheerful word to brace him up. A week ago I saw his name on a letter, and next time he called I passed it out with the remark:

"Here is your long-expected letter at last, and I hope it contains good news."

"He stepped away from the window to read it, and after a few minutes he came back to say:

"I didn't get it."

"What was it?"

"Why, I sent to my brother-in-law in Pittsburg almost a year ago to borrow a dollar to buy some porous plasters, and he writes me that he can't well spare it, and that I'd better use mustard instead!"

REGARDING THE CORONATION.

An Advertising Expert Tells Something About the Effects of the Great Event.

The coronation of Edward is one of the greatest subjects for advertising at the present time. There are few trades or manufacturers that are not going to be benefited by it. For months to come the goods to be used, the jewelry to be worn, the colors to be fashionable, and the shapes of shoes and hats that will take their complexion from the coronation event, will be the subject of discussion and description throughout the world, says the National Advertiser.

Go to any steamship office to-day in this city and you will find that even at this early date staterooms, cabins and choice places are being spoken for the early summer and coming royal event. Speak to any of the prominent society people, and all their arrangements are made with due regard to the great fashionable display of the coming year. And when the pageant is over there will be more coronation gloves, coronation scarfs, coronation collars, coronation hats, coronation everything in fact, from souvenirs of the memento order to a good article of the king's own whisky, than can be figured on just now. That is why the coronation of Edward is going to be a good thing in its way, apart from its royal import.

THE USE OF STAMPS.

Enough Issued in One Year by the United States to Girdle the Globe Three Times.

When a stamp is placed on a letter it represents one of 60 made for each man, woman and child in the United States. Enough stamps will be issued this year to supply each individual in the United States with at least 60 stamps each. Distributed among the population of the entire globe, they supply each person with postage for not less than three letters. Placed side by side in a continuous line the total issue would girdle the entire earth three times, forming a variegated ribbon around it nearly three inches in width. If spread out in the same manner across the United States the stamps would form a paper sidewalk from New York to San Francisco over three feet wide. Pasted into a stamp collector's book of the conventional size, the issue for the year would half fill 1,000,000 volumes, which, placed one upon another, would form a solid column over 25 miles high. If it is true, as Edward Everett Hale says, that the United States postal system is the greatest of popular educators, these figures will serve to show the extent of Uncle Sam's present service as a school-teacher.

Arms of Venus of Milo.

A letter is published at Paris from the aged Admiral Bevilleire to the effect that Brest, a former French consul at Milo, who was influential in the Levant, having heard of the discovery of the famous statue of the Venus of Milo, which is now in the Louvre, immediately opened negotiations for its acquisition by France, which, thanks to his exertions, were successful. Admiral Lespes, who touched at Milo during the Crimean war, found Brest indignant that no mention of him was made at the Louvre in connection with the statue. He exclaimed, vehemently: "I know where the arms of the Venus are, but no one shall ever see them." Admiral Bevilleire adds that it is strange no steps were ever taken to test the truth of Brest's statement concerning the arms.

"Tipping" in Old England.

In reference to "tipping" it is claimed that there is a certain hotel in Manchester where the head boots pays the managers \$1,000 per annum for his job, and that he is able to clear between \$3,500 and \$5,000 each year.

Women in Japanese Offices.

The women of Japan are now largely employed in telephone and post offices, and they are said to be excellent book-keepers.

WANT A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

Plan Adopted in Queensland for the Deportation of Polynesians.

The movement to make a "white" Australia is not receiving such general approval as the Chinese exclusion has in this country, but it is none the less certain that yellow and brown labor must go from England's colony. The bill now being discussed in the commonwealth parliament permits the introduction into Queensland (the state most affected by the measure, for it is there that sugar is grown) during 1902 of 75 per cent. of the number of islanders (Polynesians) who return to their homes during the present year. In 1903 only 50 per cent. may return, and by 1906 there will be none in the colony, for by that year all will have been sent back to their island homes, whether or not they hold property or can pass the education test, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The chief opponents of the measure are the sugar planters and manufacturers, who say the white labor in the cane fields is much more expensive and much less effective, and they promise the extinction of a growing industry on which great sums of money have already been spent if it becomes necessary to rely solely on expensive and incompetent labor. Premier Barton's idea, however, is that by a system of import duties and bounties the sugar industry may be so protected that the loss of cheap and efficient labor will not harm it.

SAMPLE OF BRITISH RED TAPE

An Order Issued by a Major General to the Effect That There Were No Orders.

Every once in awhile something is blurted out that tends to indicate a few of the reasons why our soldiers cannot travel as fast as Boers. One of the reasons, it is suggested, is that they are hobbled to some extent with red tape, says the London Express.

Here is a military order which has just come to hand. It shows how at least one officer is wasting time and stationery:

"District orders by Maj. Gen. Boyce Combe, C. B., commanding Rawalpindi district, Murree, Tuesday, October 15, 1901.—No district orders were published yesterday. By order D. G. L. Shaw, major, assistant adjutant general."

This particular brand of mind that secretes performances like these cannot be expected to do much on the field of war. Catch DeWet? The military genius who did this couldn't catch a cold at the north pole.

The fact that an officer quartered in a wild island does a thing like this does not, of course, show that he did not win the battle of Waterloo or that the charge of Balaclava was not courageous. It is symptomatic, however. We can imagine the people who issued this order trying to put out fire or pursuing a rebel. All the parties interested would die of old age before the printing presses and the pianos that they would take with them were packed up.

MISTAKES ON RAILROADS.

An Old Engineer Crashed Into a Passenger Train Through a Blunder.

"It is a pretty easy thing to make a mistake in railroading," said an old engineer as he thought of the recent wrecks on the Wabash and the Iron Mountain roads in which so many lives were lost, says the Mexican Herald. "As I understand it, those wrecks were caused by defective orders. The train dispatcher sent out his orders directing one train to pass the other at a certain station. The operator did not copy the order on his manifold book, as he should have done. Instead, he wrote it on a slip of paper and handed it to the engineer. But in making the copy the operator made a mistake and changed the name of the station. The collision was the only natural result."

"An accident just like that happened to me once when I was working in the states. I received orders to pass a train at the next station. I was just pulling out when I saw the headlight of a locomotive looming up close behind me. Did I jump! I guess I did. The engines were badly smashed, but fortunately none of the passengers were badly hurt, as I had reversed my engine before I jumped and the other engine was slowing down for the station when the collision came. An examination showed that the original order had been for our trains to pass at the station which I had just started to leave."

Dined Under the Sea.

A diving bell was used some years ago in the neighborhood of Naples as a dining-room. The table was hung by cords from the roof of the bell, which, suspended a few feet above the water, was submerged while the various courses, of which there were 12, were being partaken by the half dozen guests. The dinner, which was cooked on board a large barge moored near at hand, was transferred to the novel dining-room when the latter was drawn above the surface during the intervals between the courses.

To Tunnel the Bay.

San Francisco bay is to be tunneled to accommodate the traffic between opposite sections of the city which now has to go around. The distance is about five miles, and the subway will pass beneath an island in the bay.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Its Progress in the Nineteenth Century Has Been Truly Marvellous.

Mr. Charles Hawksley in his presidential address to the British Institute of Civil Engineers reviewed the progress of civil engineering in the nineteenth century, reports a London paper. In 1811 mail coaches took 41 hours for the journey from London to Holyhead. Even in 1837 the journey took 27 hours. The first railway for passengers came into service in 1825. During the century about \$5,000,000,000 was invested in building railways. In 1840 the total number of lighthouses in the British isles was 169; in 1900 the number was 1,100. The early lighthouses were lighted by oil lamps. The oil lamps of to-day have a power of 1,800 candles and the electric arc gives the light of millions.

In 1819 the Savannah, propelled partly by steam, partly by sail, traversed the Atlantic in 26 days. In 1833 the voyage was made under steam alone and required 17 days. The voyage to-day is accomplished in six days or less. The largest ships formerly displaced less than 2,500 tons and now displace 15,000 tons or more. The Oceanic's tonnage is 17,274, the Celtic's is 20,904. Coal gas was first used for lighting houses in 1797. The first telegraph line dates from 1838; the first submarine cable (Dover-Calais) from 1851. Electricity was first generated by steam engines in 1831.

Such are a few of the statistics of engineering progress during the century. They show a progress toward comfort; and happiness is, more or less, a by-product of comfort, so that we have good reason to rejoice over these statistics, bold as they may seem.

TEETH IN WARFARE.

England's Experience in South Africa Shows Need of Dentistry.

After 21 months' fighting four dental surgeons have been sent to South Africa to attend to the teeth of the army. Thus does the war office put forth stupendous efforts to atone for past inaptitude, says the London Pall Mall Gazette.

In an army of a quarter of a million men these four surgeons should be kept tolerably busy. No soldier who has campaigned six months in Africa will, if he be wise, neglect a chance of having his teeth examined. Each surgeon, therefore, will have a clientele of 62,500 officers and men. Assuming that on every day of the week, including Sunday, 30 men are treated by each dentist, the teeth of the army will have been overhauled and the work of filing, excavating and filling completed in something over 69 months. It should console a man on active service suffering to-day from toothache in a precious molar, which he can ill afford to lose, to know that he will not be troubled with the agonizing pain later than April, 1907.

In the unequal struggle between trek ox and biscuit on the one hand and mere human teeth on the other, not five per cent. of the men of my company came through scatheless. In many cases the damage was slight; in others, where the teeth were naturally weak and brittle, the mischief done was irreparable. Even with an average set, straining on an average biscuit, you never felt quite certain which would be the first to go—your teeth or your biscuit.

DOWN IN THE WORLD.

Man Who Was Once Governor of New Mexico Working at Job Printing.

Once a United States senator from Kansas and later the governor of New Mexico, E. G. Ross is working at the case in a job printing office in Albuquerque. Here is what the Albuquerque correspondent of the Boston Transcript says of the old man: "When I called on him recently I found him in his wood-yard, in the rear of his house—a rusty, bent, decrepit-looking old man. With an old handsaw he was, with painful effort, wrestling from the trunk of a fallen pinion the wood with which to cook his dinner. The former senator is perforce his own man-of-all-work. His appearance in these small duties is even more pathetic than that he presents when, every evening as regularly as the neighboring whistle blows, he appears upon the streets in faded garb of ancient cut, bending upon his cane, looking neither up nor aside, recognizing no one, doing his few errands, isolation to return from his self-chosen isolation of the crowded streets to the greater seclusion of his home. He bears ever a hunted and a haggard look."

Unripe Cocoanuts.

Before the shell of the coconut becomes thick and hard and while the meat is soft and about the consistency of clabber many of the nuts are gathered and sold upon the street corners of South American cities and in the shops. The nuts are cut open with a machete. The milk proves a most refreshing drink, while the meat is eaten with a spoon or, more often, with a sliver cut from the shell.

World's Religious Population.

At the present day, on the best authorities, there are 250,000,000 Mussulmans in the world. The Christian population is put at 447,000,000; but the increase of Islam is more rapid than that of its sister religion. Never before has there been such devotion to Mohammedanism as in India at this time under British rule.

Diet of Bedouin Arabs.

The Bedouin Arabs are small eaters. Six or seven dates soaked in melted butter serve a man a whole day, with a very small quantity of coarse flour or a little ball of rice.

CANAL BOATS FOR MANILA.

Barges Shipped from the Erie Canal to Be Used on the Pasig River.

The easy-going native bargemen of Manila bay will experience something like surprise when a few months hence they see towed into their harbor 19 Erie canal boats, sent by the Philippine Transportation company, reports the New York Tribune. For several years these barges have been in use on the Erie canal. Now they have been towed over to the Morgan iron works at Ninth street and the East river, where they are being carefully pulled apart preparatory to shipping them to the orient. Piece by piece the decks are being pulled up on the pier ready to be stowed away into the holds of huge steamers, there to remain until once more put together in Hong-Kong. From there they will be towed across the China sea, down the Luzon coast and into Manila harbor.

Large steamers cannot approach within two miles of the shore in Manila bay. For this reason it has always been necessary to send out cascos, or lighters, in which the cargoes are transported up the Pasig river to the city. These cascos are small and clumsy, and are owned by individual natives, who will not work until their supply of cash runs short. The iron canal boats are capable of holding five or six times more cargo than any casco, and the 19 together could put all the cascos of Manila harbor into their holds.

SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.

Some of the Curious Effects They Produce Upon Unwary Pedestrians.

Slippery sidewalks that have been the rule for the past few mornings have tended to bring out emphatically one of the peculiar sides of human nature. No matter how much the fall injures a man physically, it seems as nothing to the damage to his self-esteem if perchance his misfortune happens to be witnessed by some one else. The first thing the unfortunate does after picking himself up is to look all about him with an idiotic smile on his face just as if he took the whole thing as a joke, but anxious to see if anyone has seen his tumble.

If there happens to be some one near by who has witnessed the fall the smile vanishes and there is a display of temper that is ludicrous. It is his hat that suffers. It is pounled instead of brushed, as if that hat was responsible for the humiliation, or as if he could get square with the hat by a "rough-house" sort of brushing. If, however, no one is in sight and no face is seen at a window, the unfortunate goes his way after a few preliminary limps as if the thing was a matter of course incident that must be taken good-naturedly in common with the other trifling affairs of a lifetime. The result is about the same when a soft, slushy snowball, hurled by a mischievous boy, finds its mark on the broad back of an otherwise dignified person.

MAIL IN A WHEELBARROW.

Queer Conveyance That is Used by an Old Woman Carrier in Iowa.

Four times daily for 21 years, summer and winter, in fair weather and foul, Lucinda Annie Robertson has trundled a wheelbarrow bearing the United States mail from the post office at Pleasantville, Ia., to the railroad, a mile away. She took the job when her husband, who had the contract to carry the mail, fell ill and because she couldn't carry the load she introduced the wheelbarrow, says the New York Sun.

When her husband became a confirmed invalid she kept the contract for him and nursed him, too, and at his death the government wouldn't take the job away from her. It is worth just \$100 a year and it is almost all her living.

She is now 71, but she vows she'll carry the mail till she dies.

"But some days," she says, "it seems as though I could never drag myself and that old barrow another step."

Japs Can Teach Us.

In the manner of repairs those wonderful followers of principle and 'ruth in art, the Japanese, have a lesson to teach us, says the Connoisseur. When a Japanese connoisseur breaks some precious piece of pottery or porcelain, he does not throw it away with disdain; neither does he try to deceive the casual observer into the belief that it is unbroken. Instead, he has it joined together, generally with gold lacquer, in such a fashion that the fracture is boldly shown and commented on, as it were, by the frank exposition of the method by which it is made good. Curiously enough, a distinctly new and charmingly decorative effect is in most cases added by these irregular gold lines, while the sense of craftsmanship is tickled by the marvelous skill exhibited by the repairer in thus welding together the two dissimilar materials. Truth is preserved at no loss of artistic beauty; indeed, once more it is made clear that the two may always walk hand in hand.

The Italian Court.

Like King Edward, King Victor Emmanuel is engaged in a very radical weeding out of the invitation list of his court, and is adopting a policy of exclusiveness. In the days of King Humbert almost anybody could secure an invitation to court balls, especially if a foreigner, and the guests as a general rule numbered 3,000 to 4,000.

Hardy Germans.

The German empire has 778 centenarians, France 213, England 146, Scotland 46. Denmark has two only and Switzerland none at all.

DOMESTIC TRADE.

Figures Given Out by the Bureau of Statistics Show That Last Year Was a Good One.

Domestic trade of the United States during the 11 months ending with November is generally satisfactory, according to the bureau of statistics. Reports of the internal trade at interior centers shows that Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth and Minnesota received 101,010,108 bushels from spring wheat territory for the first quarter of the current crop year, being a gain of 39 per cent. over the first quarter of 1900.

At the winter wheat markets of Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis and Kansas City the first five months of this crop year, on the contrary, show a decrease in receipts from 46,441,478 bushels to 35,798,723 bushels.

Arrivals of live stock at five western markets for the first 11 months of 1901, including only cattle, hogs and sheep, were: Chicago, 13,801,067 head; Kansas City, 6,139,520 head; Omaha, 4,155,433 head; St. Louis, 3,444,762 head; St. Joseph, 2,779,777 head, making a total of 30,320,558 head, compared with 27,977,165 head in the same months of 1900. The only evidence of decline in the live stock movement at Chicago appeared in the decrease in the receipts and shipments of hogs.

At Kansas City the receipts have been larger and the shipments smaller than for the similar period of 1900. Local consumption at these five markets has generally exceeded that of the preceding year, and the shipping movement for stocking and feeding purposes exhibits a more emphatic decrease as the end of the calendar year is approached.

KING'S RELATIVE IN TRADE.

British Ruler is Angered at the Course Pursued by Mrs. Fitzgeorge.

Mrs. Fitzgeorge, the wife of Col. Augustus Fitzgeorge, the son of the duke of Cambridge, has opened "The Temple of Beauty" in Brook street, Mayfair, where all kinds of face restoration is carried out on the latest principles. King Edward is exceedingly annoyed that even a morganatic cousin should be connected with an establishment of that description.

He attempted to prevent the project being started, but the Fitzgeorges are poor, and in default of the king's making provision for the family equivalent to the income derivable from "The Temple of Beauty" Mrs. Fitzgeorge has engaged in "trade." The king, it is reported, said, half seriously:

"Why am I not Henry the Eighth? I could then send relatives who annoy me to the tower, with the block as the final persuader."

Mrs. Fitzgeorge, who personally receives her clients, is a handsome woman, of somewhat haughty type, with a still handsomer daughter, who also is engaged in the beautifying business.

A BABY'S PICTURE.

Touches Tender Chord in Heart of Man Who Had Stolen Watch Containing It, and He Repents.

The photograph of little Gladys Ashley on the interior of a watchcase caused a burglar to return the stolen watch and other jewelry. The home of Sylvanus Ashley was entered recently and among other articles taken was the farmer's old watch, on the interior case of which his baby daughter's picture was photographed. The farmer had given up all hope of recovering the property when he discovered a package containing the missing articles on his front porch the other morning. Accompanying the articles was the following note:

"I stole this property from your house recently while you slept. When I saw baby's face on the watchcase it reminded me of my own little one, long since dead. Then I thought of the innocence of childhood and the happy days when I was engaged in an honest and lucrative business. This retrospect caused anguish of heart, and I resolved to return the stolen property and hereafter lead an honest life."

THE CUBAN REVENUES.

Falling Off During Last Year in Receipts as Compared with the Year Preceding.

The division of insular affairs of the war department has just made public a statement showing that the total customs revenues for the island of Cuba during the 11 months ended November 30, 1901, were \$14,355,000, as compared with \$14,565,302 for the same period of 1900, and \$13,378,557 for 1899.

The duty on exports was abolished April 1, 1901. The export duties collected during the first three months of 1901 amounted to \$67,440; during the 11 months ended November 30, 1900, \$893,703. The customs revenue exclusive of export duties increased in 1901 over the previous year by \$416,060, or three per cent., and over the second preceding year by \$1,385,548, or 11 per cent.

A Man's Wooden Leg.

A New York court has ruled that a man's wooden leg is furniture. The same court would probably hold, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that false teeth should be listed under the head of bric-a-brac.

Quite Likely.

Coffeyville, Kan., has a physician who is 100 years old and still practicing. He is, suggests the Chicago Tribune, probably an old school doctor.