

WOMEN'S RED NOSES.

There is Reason to Believe That Veils Cause Most of the Trouble.

Few things are more annoying to a sensitive woman than persistent redness of the tip of the nose. This erythrorrhinia, as we may call it, is particularly frequent among women with a delicate complexion, and is not often seen among the peasantry. A Berlin physician, Dr. Rosenbach, believes that he has fathomed the cause of the condition, and is convinced that the veil is responsible. He found that the redness was most marked where the veil pressed most closely against the nose, and that when the wearing of the veil was abandoned the condition, in a majority of instances, disappeared. Although veils are very soft to the touch, the threads soon become rough with use, and are then capable of exerting a decided irritation upon the sensitive skin of the nose and cheek, against which the veil rubs. The evaporation from the nose is apt to moisten the veil, especially in winter, and then the veil acts almost like a moist compress. The shape of the nose is also slightly altered by the veil. The nose is depressed, flattened, and, in Rosenbach's opinion, tends to lose its graceful form. With time this alteration becomes permanent. The pressure upon the tip of the nose renders the latter somewhat anemic and drives the blood to neighboring parts, chiefly to the regions just above a point and along the lateral wings. On entering a warm room the abnormal distribution of the blood becomes intensified, unless the veil is quickly removed. When the vessels have become permanently relaxed, owing to the improper dilation, the abnormal distribution of the blood remains to a greater or less degree, even after the removal of the veil. The causes for this condition, then, are the pressure of the veil and the friction produced by it. A delicate skin and a catarrhal state of the nose act as predisposing causes. It is unfortunate that the persons most liable to this veil-erythema are very apt to ascribe it to the influence of the air, and seek to prevent it by tying the veil as tightly as possible. But the more the nose is barricaded the more the skin will be irritated. Occasionally, a similar persistent redness in the cheeks, here, also, in areas against which the veil rests. That pressure by the veil is the cause is proved by the fact that the redness often ends below in a sharp, well-defined margin, corresponding to the line where the veil begins to hang loosely from the cheek. The treatment consists primarily in the disuse of the veil. For a little while the patient should not expose herself to sharp winds or great degrees of cold. If this is impossible, she should take care not to pass from the cold directly into a warm room. It is also well to go out to cover the nose with a little lanolin, vasaline or cold cream, and then to powder it with talcum powder or starch. A little massage—soft stroking with two fingers from the point to the root of the nose—is also advisable. If a veil be worn during skating or riding the bicycle, it should be only half size, so as to leave the nostrils uncovered, in order that the moisture may evaporate unhindered. It is, of course, best to avoid the use of the veil altogether.

EARLY BREAKFAST.

It May Be Good for Those in Poor Health, But Not So Good for the Delicate. We are very apt to exaggerate the importance of an early breakfast in its relation to the work of the house. It is possible for the housework of a family to be conducted in the most orderly manner, and yet the hour of breakfast may be far beyond the hour of sunrise. There are a great many delicate women and invalids of both sexes to whom an early breakfast is very injurious. Such persons should not attempt to get up without first taking a cup of hot coffee and a cracker, or a piece of toast and a bowl of hot broth. Our ancestors knew the value of the morning broth. Sir Kenelm Digby informs us that bouillon de saute was made with "a brawny hen or young cock, a handful of parsley, one sprig of thyme, three or four of spearmint, a little balm, half a great onion, a little peppermint and salt and a clove, with as much water as will cover them; and this boiled to less than a pint for one good porringerful." The value of this slight stimulating broth to persons of weak circulation need not be argued. A great many physicians now insist that delicate persons do not attempt to rise for the day until they have taken some such stimulant as coffee or broth. When we remember that the human system is usually at its lowest condition at about four o'clock in the morning, according to an authority on the subject, we can understand how severe a strain arising at about this hour may be to a delicate invalid. By all means let an invalid sleep as late as he will, and let him wake up gradually.—N. Y. Tribune.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

The Latest in Hats and Trimmings for the Current Season.

The question of headgear this season seems to be summed up in fur hats, or hats trimmed with fur, since they are so generally worn that other kinds do not count for much. Sable hats are the most elegant, becoming and expensive, of course. Very pretty hats are made of chinchilla with velvet crowns, and every grade of mink between the best and the scrubbiest tag end flourishes in the millinery department. The craze is so great, too, that very poor specimens are sold at high prices, and one unfortunate feature about them is that they are worn at all times and with any costume, without any regard for the fitness of things. The question of suitable veils for the fur hats is important, and was considered very seriously early in the season, and with very effective results. Parisian women are more than fastidious about the becoming effect of a veil, as they are about all the little accessories of dress, and it must harmonize with the hat as well or it is not a success. For the chinchilla hats there are chinchilla veils in a soft white net, with irregular lines of black running through, softening and blending the two. This kind of veil has the appearance of being double, yet it is not double, and it is wonderfully becoming. The problem of finding a veil more suitable than black or white, for the sable hats was a puzzle, but the French designers never fail in little matters of dress, so the beige veil was brought out and proved to be one of the most attractive things in velling. It is a double veil, but so thin and transparent that it scarcely seems like a veil. Brown, except in chiffon, is rarely becoming, and the beige color is a happy medium between white and brown. It is astonishing how many women buy veils without any thought of the effect on the complexion beyond that which the big black dots can give. The mesh and color are more important than the size of the spots and women or certain, or rather uncertain, age, have learned that white is much more becoming in the right kind of veil than any other color, not excepting black. White softens rather than hardens the lines of the face. Here it is that the double veils find ready market. A plain or fancy black mesh is chosen, and under this is white meline. Pale colors are sometimes used instead of white for the under veil, but white is usually the most becoming. The two veils are held together by black dots of velvet or chenille, the former being the preference, as velvet is much richer and more becoming. The real novelty of the season, however, is the double veil of finest tulle, the under one of white, and the pin dots of chenille which hold them together are far apart. This sort of veil is worn with all colors and kinds of hats.—N. Y. Sun.

THEY CHARGED.

Faced Death Rather Than Listen to the Sayings of a Smart Child. The officer hesitated. It was a desperate chance. The Boers were strongly entrenched in a position that seemed naturally impregnable. The British force was small, and, owing to the nature of the ground, it could only be precipitated against one angle of the enemy's works. No wonder the officers hesitated. They felt they would be sending the gallant Tommies into a veritable death trap. The men themselves were huddled together on the ground behind a slight ridge, that afforded them temporary protection from the Boer sharpshooters. They had been conversing in low tones, but the fatigue of cramped inaction was having its effect, and they were silent. Then Private Atkins spoke up. The firing had ceased and his words were clear and distinct: "I had a letter from the missus," he said. There was no comment from the line of recumbent forms as he went on: "We have a little three-year-old daughter, and the missus writes to say that she is getting too clever for anything." The men shifted uneasily, and those who had been lying on their backs rolled over on their faces. "The missus writes to say it's wonderful how many funny things she does." The men grasped their rifles a little more firmly and drew up on their knees. "The missus says, the other day when she was a-washing her, she said—" With a wild roar the Tommies struggled to their feet, swept over the ridge, and fell upon the Boers with such terrific force that they fled without firing a shot. The amazed officers never knew what had caused this panic of heroism in the ranks.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GIFT TO YALE UNIVERSITY.

Morris Steiner Presents His Valuable Collection of Musical Instruments.

The announcement has just been made that Morris Steiner, the musical dealer of New Haven, Conn., had given his valuable collection of old musical instruments to Yale university, and that the gift had been accepted by the university. The collection, which is considered one of the finest of its kind in the world, includes many rare specimens purchased by Mr. Steiner during his trip through Europe. Mr. Steiner has devoted the past 20 years to making the collection, with the idea of preserving the nearly lost relics of the early development in musical instruments. Foremost in importance is a series of old clavichords, harpsichords, hammer-claviers and spinnets, showing the development of the modern piano-forte. Another set includes a large number of stringed instruments leading up to the introduction of the violin. One of the most interesting and valuable pieces is a harpsichord by Kirkman, 1765, which once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, and stood in the drawing-room of his house in Paris. After his banishment to St. Helena the harpsichord was given to one of Napoleon's guards, and it was from the relatives of this man that Mr. Steiner purchased the instrument. Many original compositions of masters accompany the collection of instruments, as well as several dozen medieval missals or mass of books, which Mr. Steiner has secured. With the gift came the condition that Yale must furnish a suitable building for the reception of the collection. It was officially stated when the gift was announced by the university that funds for the necessary building had been given, and that it would soon be constructed. The name of the person who gave the money for the building was withheld by the university officials.

VICTIMS OF PARIS SHARPER.

General and Mrs. Harrison Are Robbed of a Considerable Sum of Money. Ex-President Harrison has just made the discovery that he was the victim of a sharper and forger while he was in Paris last summer, and, while declining to say what amount of money was secured by the thief, it is intimated that it was very considerable, being dividends due Mrs. Harrison from three or four sources. According to the story that has become current, Mr. Harrison adopted the custom of nearly all wealthy visitors to Paris and secured the services of a young man, who came to him with the best of references. The valet had the run of the ex-president's apartments and enjoyed the fullest possible confidence both of Gen. and Mrs. Harrison. One day the general missed his pocketbook containing several hundred dollars, and he now thinks the valet appropriated the money. About the same time Mrs. Harrison was expecting some drafts from this country on account of dividends on stocks that she had ordered to be remitted to her at Paris. The drafts failed to reach her. When she reached home she made inquiries and found that the drafts had been sent to her at Paris, and that they had been paid and her indorsement was upon them. The signature was a clever imitation of her, and it is now believed that the gentlemanly valet was the forger.

WANTED A TICKET.

Well-Dressed Man at New York Credits a Scene When Passage to Chicago is Refused Him. Wearing a handsome overcoat, but a shabby suit of clothes and an effete derby hat, a tall man walked into the office of the out of door department of New York city and asked to have assistance to get to Chicago. He told Clerk Weise that he had been in this country 11 years and had been in the city a few days.

SEES HER LEG CUT OFF.

Mrs. Mary Arndt, 323 Wolfram street, Chicago, in spite of her 83 years, watched a surgeon at the county hospital amputate her right leg near the hip and did not give a sign of pain. The operation proved successful. Dr. Samuel L. Weber, 547 Robey street, a member of the advisory staff of the county hospital, had charge of the operation, which is said to have been the first of its kind performed in America, and the second known to medical men. The method consists in the deadening of the nerves in the limbs by the injection of cocaine in the vertebral cavity above the point where the nerves controlling the lower limbs branch from the spinal chord. Mrs. Arndt has suffered a gangrenous affection of the leg, and amputation became necessary to save her life. She was put in a condition to make the use of an anesthetic safe, and the surgeon decided to try the method which had proved successful in the Berlin hospital. The British Income Tax. Statistics furnished by the income tax commission of Great Britain show that out of a total adult male population of 32,500,000 more than 10,000,000 earn less than \$50 a year. The income tax is collected at the rate of 15 cents on each five dollars above \$50, and the total tax, which last year amounted to nearly \$100,000,000, was contributed by not more than 2,000,000 people. Cost of College Education. It has been figured out that it costs more than \$850 a year on the average to go to Yale. But, comments the Chicago Times-Herald, these figures carry no terror to the heart of the young man whose father furnishes the money. But she Booses. The Chicago Record is of the opinion that the women who oppose the extension of the suffrage to their sex probably know quite a different way of boosing the country.

CUBA'S OPPORTUNITY

Plan to Bring 1,000 Teachers to United States.

Will Be Given Six Weeks' Course at Harvard Summer School, with a Possible Trip Through the Country. A cable dispatch from Charles William Elliott, president of Harvard university, to Alexis E. Frye, superintendent of schools of Cuba, will probably have the effect of doing more for the Cuban's future than anything yet accomplished. Some weeks ago Mr. Frye proposed a plan to Gov. Gen. Wood, which had been discussed at the Havana Harvard club, namely, endeavoring to obtain permission for 1,000 Cuban teachers to attend the Harvard summer school for teachers. Mr. Frye has received President Elliott's reply offering to provide, free of charge, for 1,000 Cubans during six weeks of the summer. Mr. Frye and Mr. Ernest Lee Conant notified Gen. Wood, who was greatly pleased, as he believes that the advantage to be gained for all concerned will be enormous and will have great effect on the Cuban children now attending the schools. The teachers will be surrounded for a time by academic influences and will be elbow to elbow with American teachers, which cannot but have an influence on the methods of teaching in the island. It is believed that arrangements can be made to send the teachers to the United States on board of transports. Mr. Frye also contemplates that another six weeks shall be utilized in visiting every city of importance from Maine to California. He believes that the railroads will render assistance and, also, that probably the municipalities will invite the teachers to be their guests during their stay. He says that if it can be accomplished he will consider one of the greatest problems of the Cuban situation as settled.

A PECULIAR GIFT.

One Thousand Menus Promised the New York Public Library—Some Chinese, Japanese and Russian. In the correspondence read by the trustees of the New York public library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, at their monthly meeting, was a letter from Miss Frank E. Buttle, regarding a gift that she intends for the library. The gift is remarkable, consisting of a thousand menus, each from a different hotel or restaurant. Beside the fact that Miss Buttle already has obtained more than 200 menus from some Hungarian, Chinese, Japanese, Russian and other foreign tables, her letter was not that of an invalid, but spoke joyously of the courtesy extended to her as the guest at all these places. An odd condition is attached to the gift. When the quota is completed Miss Buttle stipulates that they are to be sealed and to remain so until one-half of the next century is over, as it is her desire that the coming generations may see what their ancestors ate, and incidentally this knowledge may serve to explain mysterious hereditary traits and lay the blame of a case of dyspepsia 5 years hence on the patient's grandfather's unfortunate predilection for breakfasting on Welsh rabbits. The trustees took no action on Miss Buttle's offer, but will do so when the thousand "daily hints to indigestion" are received.

SCATTER ASHES ON SEA.

All Left of San Francisco Man's Body Thrown to Winds from Ship's Mainmast. From the mainmast of the ship Shenandoah, lying at anchor in San Francisco bay, the ashes of Walter S. Yach, founder of the Corinthian Yacht club, were scattered over the waters at dusk the other day. The ceremony was witnessed by two women in mourning, the wife of the dead man and her friend, and the members of the crew. The two women clad in black banded the Shenandoah and sought the captain, to whom they told their mission. The captain called the members of his crew, to each of whom he repeated the desire of the women, but each shook his head. Steward Edward Eddy finally agreed to comply with the request. Taking from the hands of one of the women a black box wrapped in crepe, and fastening the box in his clothing, he ascended the mainmast of the ship. When he reached the top he opened the box and cast the ashes to the winds, the dust sifting over the waves and drifting out to sea. Blanchard expressed the desire before saying that his body be incinerated and that the ashes be scattered to the four winds from the mast of some American ship.

PAY A BOUNTY FOR RATS.

Citizens of Honolulu Must Exterminate Them to Stamp Out the Bubonic Plague. At Honolulu in fighting the bubonic plague a house to house inspection is being kept up. The health officials are feeling easier and have granted permission for churches, schools and places of amusement to reopen. A bounty of 25 cents for live rats and 15 cents for dead ones has been offered. The board of health will also set a day apart for the wholesale slaughter of rats; every householder will be supplied with a package of poison for use on their respective premises. It is expected that this latter plan will prove to be an effective one. The Mink Attraction. A New York woman recently wore \$400,000 worth of jewels at the opera. Unfortunately, however, says the Chicago Times-Herald, her box was so situated that less than half of the people in the theater could see her as easily as the stage.

CURE FOR CANCER FOUND.

The X Ray is Used with Success at Hospital at Oakland, California.

After suffering from cancer of the face for 23 years, Dr. J. M. Selfridge, the founder of the Fabiola hospital, Oakland, Cal., has been almost completely cured by the X rays. Last October Dr. Selfridge began experimenting with the X rays in conjunction with his son, Dr. C. M. Selfridge, and Dr. N. H. Chamberlain. So successful has been the trial that numbers of other sufferers have taken the same remedy and have met with like astonishing relief. As far as the trial has gone, it seems that a check has been discovered for the dread cancer scourge. Dr. Selfridge was led to begin the experiments by noting the powerful irritating effect of the X ray on healthy skin. He conceived the idea that the cathode ray might dry up and heal the cancerous tissue. So he made a face mask of thin sheets of lead and allowed only a small aperture over the cancer. He was placed on an operating table and his face covered with the mask, the cancerous wound only being exposed to the action of the ray. The experiment was begun after the doctor had vainly tried every remedy that surgery could devise. Beneficial results were noted at once and the cancer began to dry up. Now it is entirely healed, only a scar remaining to show where the sore was for so many years. The doctors at Fabiola are trying the cure on other cancer patients and are getting encouraging results. What effect the ray may have upon internal cancers is uncertain, as only external growths have yet been operated on.

BOYS PLAY IN MELODRAMA.

Loud Exclamations Attract the Attention of the Police at Chicago—Allow Play to Go On. "Ah, ha! Pumpkin Bill, I've found ye out at last!" were the words which issued from the dark basement of a dwelling at Congress and Morgan streets, Chicago, the other evening. A man who was passing at the time stopped to listen. "Yer time has come, Pumpkin Bill, and ye'll never agin shoot innocent peoples. I've got de drop on yer dis time, an' if yer moves I'll blow dat ugly face of yours into de muddy water of de Chicago river!" "Uband me, villain!" shouted a feminine voice, apparently in distress. "Help, help, pollee!" Silence followed, and the frightened crew hurried off to inform the police. Officers were sent to the building and carefully entered the basement, where they found that the boys in the neighborhood had decided to become actors, and were presenting the play: "Pumpkin Bill, the Villain of Chicago." A rude stage had been erected, and some 50 children sat on rudely constructed seats, while a dozen candles were used as footlights. Wall paper was used for scenery, and the exciting rescue of the heroine from the thieves' den was just taking place when the citizen happened by. The police did not intrude, and the juvenile actors and actresses went through their various parts ignorant of the commotion they had created.

HOLDS YAQUI PRISONERS.

The Mexican Government Will Instruct Them in the Ways of Civilization. A dispatch from Manzanillo, Mexico, says that the Mexican gunboat Oaxaca has arrived there from the mouth of the Guaymas river with 600 Yaqui Indian prisoners on board. They were captured in the battle fought about three weeks ago near Mazocoba. The prisoners will be taken to Guadaluajara, and there distributed to various interior cities. They will not be confined in prisons, but will be kept under surveillance for a few years until they have become educated in the habits of the Mexican people, when they will be allowed to return to their tribe and impart their newly acquired knowledge to their fellow-tribesmen. When the Oaxaca left the Yaqui river the government troops were making good progress toward subjugating the rebels. Gen. Torres had divided his command, and the two armies were to advance into the Yaqui country from two different points. No official information is obtainable as to the government's losses in the recent battles, but it is reported that there were over 4,000 killed and wounded. It is claimed that the Yaquis lost 2,000 killed, about 300 wounded and 60 captured.

WOMAN CONVICTS MOLINEUX.

Miss Viola Roseloro, Says Mr. Osborne, Rapped Out the Plans of the Prosecution. A woman convicted Roland Burnham Molineux, according to Assistant State's Attorney Osborne, of New York. She was not a witness, nor is she even remotely connected with the case. But she suggested to Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne his line of prosecution, the plan of his opening speech, his method of proof. This woman is Miss Viola Roseloro, one of the editors of McClure's Magazine, and author of numerous short stories published by the Century company. It is not Miss Roseloro who makes any such claim. Mr. Osborne himself voluntarily, for the purpose, as he said, of giving credit where credit is due, made the statement and asked that it be published. Thracian Triumphant Car. A Thracian triumphal car has been dug up on the slope of Mount Rhodopus, near Philippopolis, in Bulgaria. All the metallic fittings of the chariot, including bronze decorative figures, were found, together with human remains. The car belongs to the fourth century after Christ. Not Original. The idea of a two-and-a-half-cent dinner is not absolutely original with Berlin. The Chicago Tribune says George Francis Train has been heard to say that five cents' worth of peanuts will make a good meal for two men.

WILL BE A FAST ROAD.

The estimated cost of the railway to be built across Persia, you will notice, says the Chicago Tribune, is generally given in Russian currency. Shows by Statistics of Operation of Sault Ste. Marie Canal—The Total Freight Passing Through in 1899 Was 25,255,810 Tons. A suggestion of the extent of the commerce of the great inland sea stretching from Buffalo to Chicago and Duluth, known as the great lakes, is supplied by some figures which have just reached the treasury bureau of statistics, showing the details of the commerce passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal. The commerce passing through the canal registers accurately the movement between Lake Superior, penetrating the wheat and iron producing regions, and the chain of lakes, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, tributary to the corn, provision and coal producing and iron manufacturing regions. It is the gateway through which the wheat, oats, flour, iron ore, copper and lumber of Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota and northern Wisconsin and Michigan move to the consuming and manufacturing sections, while through the same gateway move in the reverse direction the coal, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise from Lake Erie and points still farther east. It is only by comparison of the figures of 1899 with those of earlier years that the importance of this commerce can be realized, especially as regards its rapid growth. The actual number of passages through the canal—by which is meant the total number of vessels, counting each vessel as often as it passed through the canal—was 29,552 during 1899, against 9,679 in 1889, having thus more than doubled during that term. The total freight passing through the canal in 1899 was 25,255,810 tons, against 7,516,022 tons in 1889, showing that the freight has increased much more rapidly than the number of vessels, thus indicating in some degree the rapid increase in the size and capacity of the freight-carrying vessels of the great lakes. The development of grain production of the extreme northwest during the decade is indicated by the fact that the wheat carried through the canal in 1899 was 5,575,325 bushels, and in 1889, 16,231,574 bushels, while "grain other than wheat" in 1899 was 5,575,325 bushels, and in 1889, 2,153,242 bushels.