

ENGLISHMEN MARVEL

Rapid American Building Methods Prove an Eye-Opener.

Manager from United States, by His Skill in Handling British Workmen, Accomplishes in Year What Others Wanted Five For.

Employers and members of trades unions in England alike are marveling over the accomplishment of the Westinghouse Electric company in erecting vast works at Manchester. Buildings which cost \$7,000,000 have been constructed in less than a year.

J. C. Stewart, of St. Louis, acted as manager. One day Mr. Stewart had 20 policemen on hand in case of emergency. The next day found him presenting the foreman with a ten-guinea suit of clothes for his expeditious achievement.

The manager's representative said that Mr. Stewart had started in by initiating a system of daily reports of the progress from each of the 75 foremen or subforemen.

The first two weeks showed no particular record except that a great deal too much money was spent for the work done. This representative said: "After that we got to 900 bricks for a man and by a continuous progress of elimination, guided by the daily reports of progress, we reached an average of 1,800.

"Yes, trouble was threatened by trade unions at times, but we met the delegates and defined our position plainly. We were willing to work with union men, and according to union rules, and we gave 11 pence per hour, instead of ten pence, which is the rate stipulated by the union.

"We made it as clear as spring water, however, that we were going to have those bricks laid, that we intended to be masters of our own work, that we were going to let the slowest man on a job set the pace, that each man would have to do his utmost, and that we should have men to see that this idea was carried out. Either we were to run the job or the unions would be disregarded and other men employed."

MAN GROWS STRONGER.

Prof. Krause, of Germany, Says That the Human Race is Not Degrading Physically.

Prof. Krause, an eminent German authority, has come to the conclusion that, despite the general fears, the human race is not degenerating physically. The professor says that the Egyptian mummies, after allowing for all possible shrinkage, were no larger in body when alive than are the present dwellers on the banks of the Nile.

Ancient Roman writers give the height of the soldiers of the pretorian guard as 67 inches. No European nation with a guard would think of so low a standard. Skeletons of the ancient Germanic tribes found in the valley of the Rhine bear witness to the conclusion that the old Germans were much beneath the present generation in stature.

Dr. Krause bases his view chiefly on the irrefutable evidence of the receding statistics of all European countries. These show that even in France, since 1815, there has been a growing improvement in the physical capacity of the recruits.

"School going, coddling and other refinements of civilization," says Dr. Krause, "may have an injurious effect on the modern human fiber, but this is more than counterbalanced by the improved and better cooking."

HAS A LESSON TO LEARN.

Britain Realizing That Trade with Her Colonies is Far Too Small.

The London Standard, referring to the statistical abstract of the trade of the British colonies which has just been issued, says: "The main lesson of the return is only too plain, and it is that the business done by England with her colonies is too often smaller than it should be. In regard to Canada, it is only natural that her chief customer should be her close neighbor; nor is it surprising that the United States runs Great Britain very close in Newfoundland and the West Indies. It is, however, disappointing to see that we are excelled in Australia, and so, too, it is to find confirmation of the rather disquieting fact that Canada has difficulty in attracting settlers, and that her territories remain empty in spite of her improved means of communication and the offers made to colonists."

King to Go Abroad in March.

There is no truth in the report that the king and queen are to go into residence at Windsor in February. They will stay at Sandringham, off and on, till the opening of parliament, when they will come up to Marlborough house for a little time. Early in March the king will go abroad, probably to the Riviera. The queen will then go to Sandringham, there to remain till she starts for Copenhagen early in April. Their majesties will entertain Prince Nicholas of Greece at Marlborough house in February.

If at First You Don't Succeed.

If, after looking back over the promises of the last year and comparing them with the fulfillments, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, the average man wishes to try the thing all over again, nobody should discourage him.

HEALTH TALKS FOR WOMEN.

Improper Breathing from Corset Constriction—Impaired Circulation from Tight Shoes.

A teacher of physical culture recently asserted that "not more than one woman in a hundred breathes properly," and ascribed the fact to the general wearing of corsets. He characterizes chest breathing as abnormal and hurtful, and suggests that any woman may learn the correct mode of taking breath by watching a little child how it inhales and exhales when undressed. With every inhalation the body will expand at the waist line and return when the air is exhaled.

The difficulty with chest breathing is that it uses only a part of the lungs, whereas full, deep breaths that go down to the furthest extremities are necessary to keep them in health when the lungs are thus misused, as it fails to receive the supply of oxygen that is essential to its well-being. Oxygen must be present in sufficient quantity to purify the blood or disease will attack the internal organs, says the New York Tribune.

The digestive organs are especially affected by improper breathing as caused by corset wearing. The wearer may be careful regarding her diet and the ventilation of her rooms. She may even take physical exercise at stated times, but while she breathes with the lungs compressed by corsets she need not hope to escape the evils resulting from the unnatural method.

To regain the lost art of breathing the physical culturist directs: "Every morning, before putting the corsets on, take the correct standing position in which a line dropped from the lips would touch chin, chest and toes. Put the hands on the sides, just above the hips and breathe slowly and deeply so that the sides are forced out against the hands. Repeat this five or six times. Place the hands on the front of the body below the waistline and inhale deeply so that the inhalation is felt against the hands. Repeat five or six times. Clasp the hands behind the head and breathe deeply five or six times, expanding at the waistline with each inhalation. Go through the same process every night before retiring, and you will not only gradually acquire the habit of breathing properly, but will sleep better.

"In this connection you must expect to find your waist measure growing larger, but that should not trouble you, as the upper part of the body will expand in proportion and give finer curves to the figure than it ever possessed."

The same authority recommends ball playing as a splendid exercise for the shoulders, and skating is credited with many virtues. It must be remembered, however, that to adopt any of these varied means of body training to the exclusion of others is to invite overdevelopment of some parts, with resulting loss of symmetry. The young woman who is fond of sports must engage in the different kinds without partiality if she would preserve an harmonious development.

The authority quoted lays special emphasis upon the necessity for wearing shoes large enough to permit free circulation of the blood through the extremities.

"There are many women whose shoes are nothing but feet corsets," he declares, "and although the same organs are not directly affected, the entire body is indirectly injured by the interference with circulation. Shoes should be large enough and soft enough to allow free movement of every muscle in the foot."

TO CARE FOR A WET COAT.

A Simple Way of Drying the Garment So That It Will Not Wrinkle.

"Let a coat get soaking wet," said a tailor, "and it will dry more or less wrinkled or out of shape, unless proper care is taken in hanging it up. This calls for a little bit of labor, but if a man has a limited number of coats he couldn't spend the extra time required to better advantage, says the New York Sun.

"The thing to do is to dry the coat in the form in which it is worn. It would be very easy to do this if one had a wire form of just the right size, over which he could simply button the wet coat when he took it off, but a man may not want a wire skeleton around or he may not have room to keep it. So what he does is simply this:

"He puts the wet coat on an ordinary hanger which he suspends where there will be room all around so that the coat will hang clear of everything. Then he buttons the coat up and gets it into its proper shape and hang, and then he stuffs it out into form with newspapers. The newspaper is opened out and pages or double pages are crumpled up loosely into great open spongy masses, and with these the buttoned-up coat is gently stuffed out into the form in which it will be on your own body. Then you give it, if necessary, a final smoothing to get it true and right everywhere and then you leave it to dry.

"When it is dry you will find the coat in its proper original shape, free from drawings or wrinklings and looking all right and you are sure not to regret the little extra labor bestowed in keeping it so."

Do Good Work.

"Be ashamed of nothing on earth except poor work, which is a thing to be ashamed of. Select whatever you are best fitted for and train yourself to thoroughness in that line," Ladies' Home Journal.

NEW MARRIAGE LAW.

New York State Abolished the Common Law Marriage.

In Its Place a Civil Contract Form Is Provided, Which Must Be Signed Before Two Witnesses and Then Filed at Court House.

With the old year common-law marriages in New York state ceased, and a new law recognizing marriage by civil contract has taken effect. By the signing of a written agreement in the presence of two witnesses, acknowledging it before a notary and filing the paper with the county clerk, a man and woman may legally wed in New York state.

In abolishing the old law, its abuse by designing persons has been done away with, and the services of clergymen, justices of the peace and aldermen are made no longer necessary to tie the marriage knot. Lawyers who have given the new law further sanction say that it will require further amendment to prevent its being used to the injury of one or the other of the contracting parties by a failure to make it a matter of record.

Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., introduced the bill in the legislature last February. It passed both houses in April and received the governor's signature.

It is the last clause in the law that has aroused criticism. If both parties contract a marriage, but neglect to record it within six months through carelessness of the intent of the husband or wife, the marriage is invalid.

It is pointed out that a husband may willfully deceive a wife about recording the certificate and after the interval has passed may desert her. It is suggested also that the law provides an inconsistency by recognizing a man and a woman as husband and wife for five months and 29 or 30 days, and then, if no certificate is filed, declaring their marriage illegal.

In advocacy of the bill Assemblyman Weekes pointed to many cases in the courts in which designing women had posed as widows and claimed estates of men deceased. The new law recognizes all marriages solemnized by clergymen, and no decrease in the number of church weddings is expected.

TO RESTRICT DIVORCES.

The New Code of Law for the District of Columbia Goes Into Effect.

Radical change in the matter of divorce proceedings is a feature of the new code of laws for the District of Columbia, which was passed at the last session of congress and went into effect the first of the year. The new law prohibits the granting of divorce except for infidelity, divorce no longer being procurable for desertion, drunkenness, cruelty and other offenses formerly recognized as valid ground for legal separation.

There is a considerable change also in the practice before justices of the peace, the city being divided into ten districts, with one salaried justice in each district, in place of the former fee officers, whose locations were not to any considerable extent governed by geographical distinctions.

The code is not a complete body of laws for the government of the District, the old Maryland statutes, the common law and the statutes of the United States applicable to the District and acts of congress relating to the District remaining in force except where inconsistent with the new body of laws.

LOOKING TO CANADA.

Britain Expects Fertile Acres of the Dominion Will Solve Question of British Food Supply.

Canada is being congratulated on the progress exhibited last year, says the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. The fact that public deposits in Canadian banks amount to \$400,000,000 is considered remarkable, and the Morning Post looks to the time when the fertile acres of the dominion will solve the whole question of the British food supply, which is the nightmare of so many zealous politicians in England. "Here, surely," says the Post, "is a room for British capital and energy to solve a problem not merely of the greatest importance to the internal development of the dominion, but also to the welfare of the empire. As a whole, its solution would be facilitated by the conspicuous loyalty of Canada, where so many examples have recently been afforded."

Kill Three Tons of Sparrows.

The annual sparrow hunt of Pleasant township, Ill., came to an end, and as a result over three tons of sparrows were killed. The hunt was inaugurated by two parties of farmers. Twenty men on each side engaged in the hunt, the stake being a banquet to be given by the party securing the fewest birds. The victorious party brought in 13,000 birds, while the losers bagged 11,000, a total of 24,000. The birds averaged four owners each, making an aggregate weight of over three tons. The hunt had been in progress for one week and was one of the most notable in the history of the state.

Who Gets the School Funds?

There is, we believe, declares the Chicago Inter Ocean, nothing going to show that the public school children are getting a share in the benefits of the tremendous annual increase in the cost of maintaining the schools.

EMPEROR'S YACHT.

Will Be Christened by President Roosevelt's Daughter.

To Be the Largest Schooner Yacht Afloat, and Will Be Plain and Substantial in Finish Throughout—Description of Boat.

The New York Tribune publishes the following facts concerning the German emperor's yacht which Miss Alice Roosevelt will christen at the request of the kaiser:

The yacht is being built by the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding company, from designs by Cary Smith & Barbey, is almost plated, and it is hoped that she will be launched the early part of February. She will be the largest schooner yacht afloat, the architects say, her dimensions being 161 feet over all, with a beam of 27 feet. With awnings set and curtains at the side, there will be ample room on deck to give a ball.

To carry out the emperor's commands her finish throughout will be plain, yet substantial. All her deck work, such as the deckhouse, skylights and rail, will be of selected teakwood, and all capstans, winches, etc., of bronze. Aft is a deckhouse of steel cased with teak. There is a bathroom on the starboard side, opening directly from the ladies' cabin. Opening from the passage leading from the vestibule to the saloon are three staterooms and a bathroom for gentlemen in waiting. The owner's room is on the starboard side, just aft the saloon. It is a large one, being about 13 feet long. It contains a brass bedstead, several wardrobes, dressing table and writing desk. The room has a large skylight; in fact, it is a feature of the yacht that every room is ventilated, not only by deadlights through the side in the usual manner, but also by means of skylights. The staterooms are few in number, but of large size. The main saloon extends the whole width of the boat, and is 18 feet long. There is a transom on each side, a piano at the after end, while there is an open fireplace at the forward end. The large extension table in the center will seat 24 persons.

Throughout the owner's quarters the woodwork will be mahogany enamel painted ivory color touched up with gold, with only a small amount of the trim showing the natural wood, thus carrying out the emperor's idea of simplicity. Forward of the saloon are a large owner's gallery and an entirely separate gallery for the officers and crew.

The emperor is taking an extreme interest in his yacht, and has given detailed orders as to how she is to be fitted below. All questions relating to the design, rig and outfit have, however, been left entirely to Messrs. Cary, Smith & Barbey.

ATTACK WAGNERIAN MUSIC.

Miss Margaret O'Hea Says It Is Responsible for Vulgar Rag-time Ditties.

Miss Margaret O'Hea, professor in the Royal Irish Academy of Music at London, is authority for the assertion that Wagner's music is the cause of the rapid deterioration of popular musical taste in Britain.

Prof. O'Hea says that a few years ago the sweet strains of Mozart, Rossini, Donizetti, Beethoven and other masters intelligible to the common mind were loved by the people and that musical taste was improving. Then came Wagner, and after him the deluge. Wagner was played everywhere. His "music of the future" was tamped into the ears of harmony loving Britons. They did not understand it, and so they took up the vulgar stuff of the music halls and fed upon it. Thence followed a regular decline in public taste, until to-day there is nothing but artistic depravity abroad in the land.

The masses, Miss O'Hea says, must have simple melodies, and if they cannot get Verdi and Mozart they will take the next easiest thing. So far as British taste goes, Wagner is still of the future.

Gigantic Cannon Exhibit.

The Krupp cannon foundry is preparing the greatest individual exhibit in the history of expositions for this year's Westphalian arts exhibition, which opens at Dusseldorf in May. This will be the first display arranged by the great cannon builder since the Chicago world's fair. It will cost more than \$5,000,000 marks (\$1,100,000). The exhibit will be replete with types of monstrous war weapons, the chief of which will be the 304-centimeter coast defense gun, built for the imperial fortification board. At one end of the Krupp pavilion will be the prow of a German battleship bristling with guns, Archbishop Simar, of Cologne, has arranged to exhibit at the Dusseldorf fair a collection of Catholic art treasures valued at 40,000,000 marks (\$9,520,000).

Relics of Saints Recovered.

A package containing bones and dried blood of St. Magnus, a Roman centurion, and St. Bonosa, a Roman Christian, who were martyred in the Christian persecution ordered by Nero, arrived from Rome at the office of the surveyor of the port in Louisville, Ky., the other day. The relics will be placed under the altar of St. Martha's Catholic church in Louisville. They were taken from the catacombs over 200 years ago and have since rested in the Church of the Convent of Agnal, near Rome.

INVENTS NEW LIGHT.

Abram S. Hewitt's Son Discovers a Cheaper and Better Illuminant Than Arc Light.

Over the entrance to the house of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at 12 West Thirty-first street, there hung the other night what looked like a column of cool, blue white light, four inches in diameter and four feet high. It gave a brilliant illumination to the street for nearly half a block. Inside the house the auditorium was lighted by five similar lights, but of lesser diameter, and the light of the hall was almost like sunlight. Beneath these lights, which looked like big candles, sat several hundred members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to listen to the reading of a paper on "Electric Gas Lamps and Gas Electrical Resistance Phenomena" by the young inventor of the lamps, Peter Cooper Hewitt, son of Abram S. Hewitt.

Six years ago Mr. Hewitt came to the conclusion that a better and cheaper light than that supplied by either the arc or incandescent lamps could be obtained by the use of a gas as the conductor instead of the film used in the incandescent lamps. He began to experiment, with the result that he has obtained such a light, and, except for the perfection of a few details, is ready to put it on the market.

Mr. Hewitt's lamp consists simply of a glass tube, with a bulb at one end, into which he introduces the gas generated from mercury. The tubes, when filled, are connected with the ordinary electric power in any building and the current turned on. The gas acts as the conductor, and as soon as the switch is turned the tube is flooded with light.

Mr. Hewitt says he can produce his light at one-eighth the cost of the incandescent lamps and one-third the cost of arc lamps and of gas lamps.

NEW SAFETY DEVICE.

System Devised for Closing Water-Tight Doors on Steamships in Case of Accident by Electricity.

The first public exposition of a new system of closing water-tight doors on steamships, adopted two years ago by the North German Lloyd company, but thus far installed on only a few of its vessels, was given on board the Kron Prinz Wilhelm the other day at New York. The new system is one by which every bulkhead connecting the water line can be closed automatically by the turn of a lever on the bridge and within the space of a minute. In order to close the 20 compartment doors of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm it is necessary to move a lever on the bridge, in doing which an electric bell is sounded for 20 seconds at every door, giving warning that the door is about to close.

Then the doors close slowly, and in order that the commanding officer may be sure that every door closes there is a board in the chartroom on which is an electric bulb number to correspond with each door. As each door closes the corresponding bulb in the chartroom glows.

Aside from this arrangement, the doors are so arranged that in case of any failure of the automatic system the doors may be closed by hand in the usual manner.

AMERICAN SILVERSMITHS.

Are Preparing to Invade the English Market with Their Artistic Wares.

American manufacturers of silverware are preparing to invade the English markets. The originality and artistic finish of the American product had been recognized in the British Isles as elsewhere, but without the English hall mark as a guarantee of the purity of the silver it was impossible to make any headway. One difficulty in the way was that the hall mark could not be affixed after the goods were finished, as the tests for purity would disfigure them.

To obviate this the manufacturers made arrangements to ship the silverware to England in a partly finished condition, have the hall mark affixed and sent back to the United States for the final stages of manufacture, after which it is to be shipped to England for sale.

Inquiry was made at the treasury department whether or not duty would be assessed on the goods when brought back from England, and the department has ruled that no duty will be levied, as the silverware would not be considered as having been advanced in manufacture within the meaning of the law by the affixing of the hall mark.

Expedition to Mexican Indians.

Dr. A. Hedlicka has started on his fourth expedition among the Indians of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. These expeditions are a part of the system of anthropological explorations carried on by the Hyde expedition for the American museum of natural history under Prof. F. W. Putnam. The expenses are defrayed by F. E. Hyde, Jr., of New York.

The plan of Dr. Hedlicka is to ascertain the physical characteristics of the extinct as well as the living peoples in the area once occupied by the cliff dwellers of Pueblo, Aztecs, Toltec and Chechemec peoples. The principal tribes to be studied on this present trip are the Pimas, Papagos, Yaquis, Mayos, Tepehuanos, Coras, Aztecs and Tarascos.

What Pauperism Costs.

England spends £8,400,000 a year on her paupers, Scotland £900,000, Ireland £1,400,000, France spends less than £1,500,000.

An Honored State.

There is no doubt about it whatever, exclaims the Chicago Tribune. Iowa is distinctly it.

MARRY AFTER MANY YEARS.

Old Lovers Separated for a Quarter of a Century Wed at Last at Chicago.

Twenty-five years of separation failed to dampen the love of Oscar R. Beers of Belvidere, Ill., and Mrs. Julia Gade of Derby, Conn., and New Year's day they were married in Chicago. In their childhood they played in Belvidere, and when Oscar became of age and his playmate is their engagement was announced.

The wedding day had been set and the trousseau begun when a violent lovers' quarrel separated them. Both married almost immediately afterward. Charles G. Gade, who was the girl's accepted lover, took his wife to Derby. When he died 13 years ago she supported her young son and daughter by keeping a fashionable boarding-house.

Mr. and Mrs. Beers settled on a stock farm at Belvidere, where they accumulated a fortune of \$100,000. Last April Mrs. Beers died. Mr. Beers and Mrs. Gade met by chance at the Pan-American exposition last summer. The old love returned and the engagement was renewed. By arrangement Mrs. Gade sold out her boarding house, and meeting Beers in Chicago, became his wife. Then she went to the farm which a quarter of a century ago Beers had prepared for her.

DOCTOR BUILDS NEW FACE.

Dr. Nicholas Senn Performs Delicate Operation on Patient at Chicago Hospital.

A delicate although not altogether unprecedented operation was performed at the Presbyterian hospital at Chicago the other day, when Dr. Nicholas Senn restored the face and a portion of the nose of a patient by building up new features. From indications given by the patient the chances are that the operation will prove successful. A similar one was performed last winter by Dr. Senn, but the patient died from blood-poisoning.

In the case just attended to both cheeks, the nose and eyebrows of the patient, who was a well-to-do farmer, had been eaten away with caustic paste applied as a cure for cancer. To restore the flesh thus destroyed the cuticle from the forehead was stretched and pulled down over the portions of the face that had been eaten away.

The operation is as yet incomplete, as the nose has not been entirely built up. This operation will be performed in the near future.

In speaking of the operation Dr. Senn said: "What has been done before and successfully. There is nothing new or strange about the case. The patient operated upon does not desire his name to be made public."

DUMB GIRL SPEAKS.

Five-Year-Old Girl Able to Form Birth Suddenly Acquires the Power of Speech.

Mary Purisky, five years of age, after being dumb from birth, was relieved of her affliction on New Year's morning and now can speak. The child's father is a shoemaker. Of his three children Mary was born dumb and a son, now six years old, was born both deaf and dumb. Although unable to speak, the girl was bright and played with other children of her age. She communicated with them by signs. On New Year's morning one of her playmates had an orange in her hand when she met the dumb girl. The afflicted child suddenly held out her hands for the orange and said, plainly: "Give me." The child addressed was frightened and ran back to her mother and told her that Mary had spoken to her. The child was brought home, and when the parents heard her speak they were overjoyed. The neighbors flocked to the Purisky home when they heard of the wonderful happening. Since then the child has learned about two dozen words and is rapidly acquiring others.

PRIZE MONEY FOR CLUBHOUSE

Capt. McCalla Gives Money He Won in Late War to Establish Retreat for Sailors of Navy.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, now in command of the Kearsarge, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, has in view the erection of a fine clubhouse at Vallejo, Cal., for the enlisted men of the navy. He has already secured a site for the proposed building, paying for it with the prize money awarded to him for his services in the Spanish war. Additional funds are to be secured by popular subscription. Mrs. McCalla is now here making the preliminary arrangements for the erection of the structure, which will probably be modeled after the Bluejackets' club house in Brooklyn, which was erected through the munificence of Miss Helen Gould. It will contain a library, gymnasium, billiard-rooms, a bowling alley and sleeping-rooms, and be a home for the men at Mare Island when off duty.

Great Siberian Waterway.

Capt. Joseph Wiggins, the arctic explorer who discovered the Kara sea route, has reported to the Anglo-Russian society the result of his investigation of the commercial routes of Siberia. He declared that the Trans-Siberian railway is inadequate to handle the volume of freight it is called on to carry, and urged Russia to develop the waterways of Siberia. "There is no country in the world, not even the United States," said Capt. Wiggins, "that possesses river routes as magnificent as those of Siberia."

Foiled Too Many Times Before.

A biograph of Mary E. Wilkins' marriage, suggests the Chicago Tribune, might convince the incredulous.