

TO TEACH SCIENTIFIC LIVING.

Eminent French Psychologist Coming to This Country to Deliver Lectures.

Dr. Paul Valentin, a leading specialist in nervous diseases, will visit America soon to lecture on psychological science. At present he is giving a series of lectures in Paris on the psychology of the modern woman from the normal and the pathologic point of view.

"Definite knowledge of the female organism and brain allow us to assert that the evolution of the woman of today tends toward the more perfect utilizing of the marvelous resources with which nature has endowed her.

END OF PROFESSIONAL CRITICS

Paris Newspapers Adopt a New Plan in Handling the News of the Theaters.

Are the golden days of the professional critic drawing to a close? is a question now occupying Parisian playgoers. The Paris Matin has been gradually drifting away from the old practice.

This craving for a change is evidenced also by the Figaro, which is interviewing playwrights on their opinion of what critics say about them.

The Paris municipal council has decided to send children of the municipal schools to witness a matinee performance of "Theroinne de Mercuriot" at the Theater Sarah Bernhardt.

TOSCANELLI PAPERS DOUBTED.

Henry Vignaud Answers the Critics of His View of the Discovery of America.

Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the United States embassy at Paris and vice president of the Americanists' society, of Paris, has just published his letters written to Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, and Charles Raymond Boazley, in reply to their criticisms of his book, "Toscanelli and Columbus."

NEW RAILROAD LAMP.

English Managers Examine the Merits of Invention of Young Hewitt and Will Give It a Trial.

George Westinghouse entertained at London the other day all the big managers of the English railway companies at his premises on the Strand. He did this to introduce a youthful and clever young American electrician, inventor and financier, Peter Cooper Hewitt, the son of Abram S. Hewitt, and to demonstrate the benefits of young Hewitt's clever invention of the mercury vapor lamp.

ELECTRIC SYSTEMS TESTED.

English Railroads Making Experiments with the Westinghouse Motive Power.

The Westinghouse Electric company is making an effort to increase the interest of English railroads in electric traction. The company expects to secure large contracts shortly, especially from the Great Northern and Great Eastern and the two southern lines.

For some time the Great Northern has been conducting experiments at the Westinghouse works at Manchester, and the Great Eastern has been testing the electric system in a similar manner near London.

American Astronomers Entertaining. Within 25 years American astronomers have won as many annual medals of the Royal Astronomical Society of England as astronomers of all other countries, except England, combined.

Those Prizing Newspapers. Dr. Lyman Abbott rather likes the newspapers. Evidently, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the good doctor hasn't been doing anything that he is afraid to have found out.

INVENTED THE PILOT

Pioneer Who Banished the Old "Cow Bumper."

While at Work in Shops at Sandusky in Early Days of Railroad, He Designed the Engine Pilot Almost as It is To-Day.

H. T. Eastman, the inventor of the locomotive pilot that succeeded what was known as the "cow bumper," is living in Union county and is 83 years old. He helped to build the first railroad in Ohio, which was known as the Mad River & Lake Erie, and connected Sandusky with Dayton. It is now a part of the Big Four system. The first locomotives on that road were fitted with "cow catchers," consisting of two long curved iron rods that picked up a cow or other large object and carried it along. The first improvement on the "cow catcher" was the "cow bumper," which resembled the pilot now in use, but proved unsatisfactory.

"Something is needed that will throw an object to one side," said the engineer. The master mechanic turned to Eastman and asked him if he could make something that would answer the purpose. Eastman answered in the affirmative, went to work and the locomotive pilot practically as it is now was given to the world.

Mr. Eastman received no remuneration other than his regular wages for his invention of the pilot. He wears a small silver model of an engine pilot as a watch charm. Mr. Eastman settled in Union county 46 years ago on a farm near Anna, where he still resides. He was born in New York state and comes from one of the oldest eastern families. He has seven children, 30 grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

MUSKET WORTH MILLIONS.

A Revolutionary Gun Which Will Bring Rich Inheritance to Its Holder.

Members of the Stoy family all over the United States, including Mayor Franklin P. Stoy, of Atlantic City, N. J., have been interested in finding the possessor of a certain revolutionary musket, ownership of which will carry with it the inheritance of an estate in Troy, Pa., worth several million dollars.

The title to the estate in question contains the provision that it shall not pass from the ownership of the possessor of a musket used by a member of the Stoy family at the surrender of the British at Yorktown. It seems that in some way the Stoy became dispossessed and scattered to various parts of the country, one member retaining the musket whose relation to the title apparently had been forgotten. Some years ago, when the owner of the estate tried to sell it, the curious provision was discovered, and the search for the possessor of the gun began.

A letter just received by Mayor Stoy probably settles the question of ownership of the gun. Isaac Stoy, of Sherwood, Mich., stating that he is its possessor. The hunt for the weapon shows that a few months ago it came into Isaac's possession.

TO USE NICKELED RAILS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Finds That They Last Over Three Times as Long as Standard Steel Rails.

After two years' experimentation with nickeled steel rails, the Pennsylvania railroad has decided to place them on the heavy curves through the Allegheny mountains.

An order for 5,000 tons has been given at a cost of \$370,000. The nickeled steel rails cost nearly three times as much as rails of standard steel. The tests made by the Pennsylvania railroad have shown the durability of nickeled rails to be more than three times that of standard steel.

Once when Queen Alexandra was returning from a sail with her daughters, who were then little children, an old sailor instinctively said to one of them, who was walking up the plank: "Take care, little lady!" "I'm not a lady," haughtily retorted the child, "I'm a princess!" The queen, who overheard the kindly injunction and the rather ill-bred reply, said, quickly: "Tell the good sailor you are not a little lady yet, but you hope to be some day."

A Straining Out a Joke. A Massachusetts factory recently made, in accordance with special orders, a pair of shoes for Harvey Murray, of Tirrell, Ark. The size of the shoes is 17, and it cost \$18 to build them of ordinary material. In the estimation of eastern jokers, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the only extraordinary thing about these shoes is that they were not made for some Chicago girl.

A Suggestion to Carnegie. Carnegie might make quite a bit, says the Chicago Record-Herald, by varying his programme a little and building a few Mills hotels in cities such as Chicago, for instance, that are already provided with first-class public libraries.

Will Lose Its Melody Then. A New York millionaire has married a telephone girl because he was charmed by her voice. Wait, says the Chicago Record-Herald, till she orders him to get up in the night and find things for the baby.

CHANGES HER COLOR.

Young Bohemian Girl Whose Skin Varies with Her Emotions.

Physiological Sensation Which is Occupying the Attention of the Paris Scientists—Result of Boating Accident.

Miss Marga Cerbus, a young Bohemian girl, whose skin possesses the remarkable property of changing color in sympathy with her varying sensations, is the physiological sensation of the day for Parisian scientists.

Her skin does not reflect the colors in her vicinity, but a complete change is produced by the different emotions she feels. Anger makes it much darker than that of a negro; joy turns it to pretty pink, and anxiety causes her to assume a pale greenish tint; fear turns half her body a beautiful violet complexion. The most extraordinary feature of the case is that the colors rarely mingle, but the greater part of the time changes take place without any apparent cause.

Her natural color is a warm, dark shade. Sometimes the face turns suddenly to a deadly white, while the rest of the body remains unchanged. At other times an arm, the neck, the hand or foot turns a different shade, according to the sensation expressed. The only time the skin remains without variation is when she is asleep. These curious variations in skin have only made their appearance since she met with a boating accident in which she was nearly drowned.

ROMANCE IN MARRIAGE.

The Wedding of Americans in London is the Outcome of Childhood Love Affair.

Dr. and Mrs. John West Benton, recently married at London, will sail for New York soon to make their home at Ogdensburg, N. Y., where both were "brought up," the bride being Harriet Egert. It is a boy and girl love affair, which, after many obstacles had been removed, resulted in a happy union.

For five years the Egerts lived chiefly in Europe, except when Mrs. Hansicker, the wife of Col. Millard Hansicker, now the European representative of the United States Steel corporation, had the girls on a visit out west, and the lovers did not get a glimpse of each other all these years, nor did a single letter pass between them.

Harriet Egert traveled far and wide. Being very handsome, she had several marriage proposals, but all were refused. Baron de Graffenried was infatuated with her and did all in his power to win her.

Mr. Benton arrived in London not long ago, and Harriet announced her intention of marrying her old sweetheart. Col. Hansicker gave the bride away. After the wedding the couple went to Strawberry Hill, where the bride's mother held a reception.

INCUBATOR FOR CROWS.

Farmer Billings Hatches Them to Supply a Millinery House in Chicago.

Farmer Billings, of Brookdale, Pa., has taken a contract to furnish a Chicago milliner with crow heads at 25 cents apiece. It costs something to get a dead crow, because it is an elusive bird, and ammunition costs something.

Billings, however, is an enterprising speculator. He has devised a scheme by which a maximum number of crows' heads can be obtained at small expense. He has set up a chicken incubator, in which are placed, as fast as laid, the eggs of about 100 hen crows that have been trapped, with perhaps a dozen cock crows.

Within 15 days the little creatures are hatched, and a fortnight later they are ready to be beheaded. It is understood that the head of a crow chick is worth just as much as that of the oldest of the same species.

At the uniform rate of four for a dollar, dead, they will pay the producer. Farmer Billings has the only crow hatchery in the world, and he is justly proud of it.

MONUMENT FOR BRET HARTE.

Massive Slab of Granite Erected in Framley Church Yard, Surrey, England.

To mark the resting place of Bret Harte in Framley churchyard, Surrey, England, there has been erected a massive and costly monument. The monument consists of a slab of white granite weighing two and a half tons, on which is placed a block in the form of a cross. Simplicity itself is the inscription:

BRET HARTE, Aug. 25, 1857—May 5, 1902. Death shall reap no braver harvest.

Latest in Apartment Houses. Shrewd New York business men who are to erect a great apartment house upon a conspicuous Fifth avenue corner, propose to "solve the servant problem" by providing hot and cold "lifts" in which food and drink may be whisked from a central kitchen to the private dining-rooms and separate elevators for waiters to serve and "clear away" meals. Chambermaids and cleaners will keep everything in order, and even valets and ladies' maids will appear upon call for those who require them.

Rock Salt in Belgium. Beds of rock salt have just been discovered 2,000 feet below the surface at Campine, Belgium.

THE ARCTIC PROBLEM

Walter Wellman, the Explorer, Declares He Holds Its Solution.

Discusses the Efforts Made to Reach the North Pole—Says Earth's Magnetic Pole Should Be Reached This Year.

Walter Wellman, in a letter to the New York World, says he knows how the north pole can be reached, and will put his knowledge at the service of an earnest pole seeker. He writes as follows: "So far as I know, the only arctic expeditions planned for 1933 are those of William Ziegler, of New York, with the north pole as its objective, and Prof. Alimiecen, of Norway, designed to locate the earth's magnetic pole. The latter is a comparatively easy task, and should be accomplished during the year. It is highly important for the purposes of science that the magnetic pole be occasionally visited, and that studies be made of the phenomena of which it is one of the two centers.

"The north magnetic pole lies in the northern part of North America, about 2,000 statute miles from the north pole. The south magnetic pole, occupying a relative position in the antarctic, has never been reached by man. Capt. Borzhgrevink having been no nearer than 220 miles. So many obstacles lie in the way of reaching the north pole that the feat is not likely to be soon performed. Many efforts during the past century—and notably during the past 25 years—failed, though man's approach to the northern termination of the axis of our earth has been narrowed down to a matter of 239 miles.

"The Ziegler expedition of 1901-1902 was a wretched failure, and arctic students are not optimistic as to the results of the forthcoming effort. Mr. Ziegler provides the funds with splendid generosity, but his agents dissipate them upon the mistaken principle that elaborateness of outfit spells success.

"The truth is, attainment of the north pole is a matter of men, not of money. Of course the tools of the trade must be employed—a ship, dogs, sledges, special food, etc.—but beyond that the prime elements are the knowledge gained by actual experience, special adaptation of means to the end in view, muscle, pluck and luck. As a rule, the simpler the outfit the better. That stern friend of knowledge, Sir John Bannan, said: 'The north pole is the only place in the world we know nothing about, and that stain of ignorance should be removed from this enlightened age.'

AMERICAN SOCIETY PROSPERS.

Women's Organization in London Is Seeking a New Home in Piccadilly.

That famous organization called the Society of American Women in London, and known among its members as the "S. A. W. L.," is about to make another step in advance and is looking about for a home in the vicinity of Piccadilly.

The organization is representative of the best of social life in the permanent American colony in London, estimated somewhere between 15,000 and 20,000 persons. Much of the society's activity has been due to the tact and energy of the president, Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin. It is a source of great regret to the society that by the terms of its constitution Mrs. Griffin's tenure of office as president is nearly over. She cannot be re-elected again. She will probably be succeeded by Mrs. Glyndes, who as Ella Dietz Clymer was the first president of Sorosis.

BIG RETURN FOR A LOAN.

Buffalo Conductor Pays Fare of Three Women and Two Years Later Receives \$1,000 Bill.

In October, 1901, S. H. Brown, conductor of a New York Central Belt line train that ran to and from the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, loaned 15 cents for car fare to a woman and her two daughters who had been rendered temporarily penniless by the loss of her purse on the exposition grounds. Conductor Brown has just received a letter bearing a Philadelphia postmark. When he opened it a new \$1,000 bill fluttered to the floor. The accompanying letter, which was unsigned, recalled the exposition incident and stated that the bill was a remembrance of his deed.

Twins' Birthdays Different. A difference of about three hours in the birth of sisters has led to the strange situation of twins having birthdays on different days and different years. Mr. and Mrs. John Stiff, 130 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, are the parents of the twins, and every one in the neighborhood is commenting on the curious circumstance. One of the twins was born at 10:30 p. m. on the last day of December, 1902, and about an hour and a half after midnight the second child was born. Her birthday is therefore January 1, 1903.

A Much-Broken Man. The man in Cincinnati who has fallen and fractured some bone in his body 40 times since he was a boy is still alive, says the Chicago Tribune, but much broken.

MILLIONS INCREASE.

Wages Throughout the United States Show a Big Aggregate Advance.

Great Railroad and Industrial Incorporations Will Pay to Employees Over Thirty-Eight Million More Dollars Than Last Year.

Wage-earners throughout the United States will receive, by many millions, more money during 1933 than ever before in the history of the country. Increases in wages granted by the great railroad and industrial corporations within the last two months show that during the coming year 658,800 employees will receive \$38,350,000 more than they did last year. Negotiations are now in progress by which 110,000 employees of various railroads in the west and south will receive increases aggregating \$4,000,000 annually.

Scores upon scores of small corporations or business firms, each employing a few hundred men or women, have made wage advances. There is no way of computing exactly the number of these or the employees or the amounts involved, but a conservative estimate of the grand total of employees who will receive higher wages during 1933 is 900,000, and the sum involved will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000.

Railroad men receive a more generous share of the increase in wages than any other class of workmen. There are about 1,300,000 men employed by the railroads of the country, including everybody from the laborer up to the president. Of these 1,300,000 over 600,000, or more than one-half, will receive on an average 10 per cent. more in wages than they did in 1932.

Not only have direct increases in wages been granted, but other corporations have devised schemes by which employees will be able to share substantially in the profits. Stockholders in the railroads which have made the increases will not suffer. In fact, the indications are that they will gain materially by the increase, as it was employed as a reason for advancing freight rates from 10 to 25 per cent.

GREAT INCREASE IN RENTS.

The Property of the Crown in London Now Brings in Large Sums of Money.

Among the great ground landlords in London the crown is one of the greatest, owning properties in various parts of the capital yielding in ground rents \$2,300,000 per annum.

Fifteen years ago the estates produced \$1,000,000; but many leases have fallen in within that time, and the increased rents have been exacted for renewal fines or for new leases.

The Carlton hotel is a striking instance of the increased value of ground in London. Formerly the site on which the hotel stands was held from the crown for a ground rent of \$3,500 per annum; now \$21,000 yearly has to be paid.

In 1895 Earl Spencer, when renewing the lease of his house in St. James' place, had to pay \$1,500 per annum in place of \$450 under the original lease, while Lord Salisbury, who up to 1895 paid only \$50 for the garden of his house in Arlington street, has his ground rent raised to \$220, which is still far from exorbitant as ground rents go.

In recent years judicious investments in ground rents on behalf of the crown have been made, and when all existing old leases fall in and come to be renewed, it is expected that more than \$5,000,000 per annum will be realized.

QUICK TRIP AROUND WORLD.

Austrian Official Says That It Will Be Possible Next Year to Accomplish Journey in Forty Days.

The director of the sleeping-car company of Austria says a journey around the world in the course of the next year may be accomplished in 40 days. When the rails of the Siberian line are all relaid, it will be possible on the first through trains to go from Moscow to Irkutsk in six days, and from Irkutsk to Vladivostok of Port Arthur in three days. The time table around the world will then be: Paris to Vladivostok, 13 days; to Yokohama, 2 days; to Vancouver, 12 days; to New York, via the Canadian Pacific railway, 4 days; to Cherbourg, 6 days, and to Paris in less than half a day. Director Nagelmackers says he is now receiving letters from Peking by way of Siberia in from 20 to 22 days.

INCREASE IN LUNATICS.

The Total Number of Unfortunates in United Kingdom in 1902 Was 148,631.

The lunacy returns of England show an appalling increase during the last generation and a half. The number of registered lunatics in the United Kingdom in 1859 was 47,992; in 1902 the number had increased to 148,631, of these 110,713 being in England alone, where the yearly increase works out about 2,000 victims. The official view is that the increase is more important than real; that the case is rather one of accumulation; that if there be an increase it is not out of proportion to the increase of population.

Small Reason for Suicide.

Another man has killed himself because he feared that he was going to lose his mind. In most of these cases, says the Chicago Chronicle, the deceased had mighty little mind to lose.

MAGICIANS' MAGIC MIRROR S.

How Instruments Used by Swindlers to Deceit the Credulous Are Constructed.

The aphorism of Barnum that the public loves to be humbugged finds illustration in the success of the occultists in this country who sell "magic mirrors" to credulous individuals for \$3 and \$10, which cost one-tenth those figures.

Some of these charlatans, with sublime assurance, have called the law to their aid to protect them from rivals or it may be to add prestige to their merchandise, as several of the mirrors are, or claim to be, covered by letters patent, copyright or trademark, says a writer in the New York Post.

The mirror makers can justify their calling with precedents numberless. The belief that a bit of bright metal or glass could be so charged by the black art that it would reflect in visible form the invisible things or beings about us, is as old as civilization. Egypt and Babylon, Persia and India, Japan and China have made and used these occult instruments from early times. Those which are made in the far east possess qualities which are one time were puzzling, but which, when the secret was discovered, were found ingenious utilizations of optical laws.

The simplest is the Japanese lucky mirror, a fair model of which the writer saw in a Broadway shop recently. This is a flat plate and handle made of a metal resembling steel. One side is so highly burnished that it reflects as well as the best silver-backed looking glass. The reverse is chased in low relief with figures of vines, birds, clouds, and ideographs or talismans. When employed in the usual fashion it does not differ from an ordinary mirror, but when a large beam of light is thrown upon it and reflected upon a dark wall or ceiling, in the reflected circle appears a luminous face, ideograph or other figure. The result is secured in the original welding or casting of the mirror, when a piece of metal of different composition, shaped like the figure it is to produce is fused into the circumjacent mass.

A similar effect is produced in silvered mirrors by just laying on the reflecting character in one kind of tin foil and filling in the rest of the surface with a foil of the same appearance but different reflecting quality.

Akin to this style of work are the magic lacquers which at certain oblique angles disclose figures and lines which are invisible when looked upon at right angles to the lacquer's surface. Oddest of the oriental mirrors are those set on the bottom of a cylinder or truncated cone, whose surface is waved or undulating. The base reflects in ordinary manner; the sides in such a fashion as to produce focal or focal circles at various points. From one point of view the locker sees a faint halo about his face at the bottom of the cylinder; from a second point a misty human face alongside of his own; from a third a face looking at him through his reflected eyes.

The principle which underlies these odd images is the same as that used by Cooke and Maskelyne in London in producing their "ghosts," and seems to have been employed with great skill by Cagliostro in the eighteenth century.

SUNDAY IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Going to Church in the Family Wagon and Services Five Hours or More Long.

The mother, in her best black gown, and with her foot stove, if the weather was cold, the father, freshly shaved, in his black stock and equally uncomfortable tall black hat, and such of the sisters as were at home, filled the two board seats of our wagon, with perhaps one of our youngsters wedged in, though we preferred to walk in good weather; then the vehicle moved out of the front gate, and joined the procession of carriages going in the same direction, impelled by the same pious duty, writes J. T. Trowbridge, in Atlantic. With the foot stove or without it, went luncheons for the noonday hour, for the religious exercises were an all-day affair, with forenoon and afternoon services, and the Bible class and Sunday school in the interval which the minister took for rest between his sermons. It was not supposed that his hearers needed rest. There were sheds for the vehicles, and the man who was kind to his beasts usually put into his wagon with the family sandwiches a small bag of grain for his team. The services began at 10:30, and were over at 3:30, unless the afternoon sermon was "lengthy," as it was very apt to be; five hours of doctrine and edification on which Heaven was supposed to smile; five hours of light and sunshine and recreation stricken out of our lives on that so-called day of rest.

Imitation Butter.

The first artificial butter was "margarine," made in Poissy, France, in 1869. It was made from the fat of the loins and kidneys of cattle, which, when melted, is sometimes called "oleo oil." This oil, tallow, lard, olive and cottonseed oil are used, combined with dairy butter, in making the various butterines. Cocoa butter is largely used in northern Europe.—Indianapolis News.

Kicked at the Post.

Redd—Did the editor kick at your verses? Benman—Well, he kicked all right, but not at the verses exactly.—Yonkers Statesman.

Fortunately.

Fortunately for a man's peace of mind he seldom hears other people's real opinion of himself.—Chicago Daily News.