

TURKISH WOMEN'S FACES BARE NOW.

Veil Commanded by Koran Thrown Aside by Many Thousands of Women in Turkey.

Berlin, Germany.—Urged on by men actively promoting the political upheaval in the Ottoman empire, hundreds of thousands of Turkish women, despatched, received here relate, have torn off the traditions veil commanded by the Koran and to-day are showing themselves triumphantly in the streets with entirely uncovered faces. All the women apparently are delighted with the new-found freedom, which originated in Montenegro, the cradle of the recent revolution, and was caused by the proclamation of a Moslem priest from the mosque cancelling the Koran's commandment.



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

ciated in the midst of scenes of wild jubilation at the startling innovation, which everywhere was greeted with strong approval. This change—the most amazing feature of the rebellion and probably unequalled for its radicalism in Turkish history—was attended by the gathering of vast crowds of curious men in the principle thoroughfares of every town, who cheered loudly every unveiled woman. Every where are heard expressions of praise for the relief from the monopoly of the dark, ugly covering which has hidden the now smiling faces of the Turkish women from the world.

The Ottoman Empire seems shaken to the core and utterly renovated by the new order of affairs, and that mystery formerly surrounding Turkish womanhood has vanished. It is believed a daring reformer soon will attempt the introduction of European clothes, instead of the baggy trousers for the liberated women, and a general belief exists this movement, would be received with acclaim by the many new-idea Turks.

PLANTS HAVE INTELLIGENCE.

Darwin to Assert Old Thesis at His Father's Jubilee.

London.—Francis Darwin president of the British Association meeting on the occasion of the jubilee of his father's announcement of his famous theories, reiterated in his inaugural address the contention that plants are endowed with intelligence, for which he was criticised by scientists years ago. Darwin illustrates his theory chiefly by climbing plants to the influence of light, deducting therefrom that plants have memory and so develop habits. He will particularly describe the hop and bryony plants, showing that their intelligence and memory are hardly less than those of the lowest animals.

200,000,000 FEET OF RAIN.

Census Taker of Natural Resources Talks on Annual Downfall.

Washington, D. C.—Just about 200,000,000 cubic feet of water falls from the heavens annually throughout this country," said Dr. W. J. Magee, Chief of the Bureau of Soils, and one of the men who are making census of the natural resources of this country. "If water can be used once for power, then for irrigation, again for power, and later as a highway it will have served its purpose well," he said. "It is the essence of the whole work of water conservation and utilization now in progress.

BRITONS MAY WINTER HERE.

Possibility That This Country May Be Popular Resort.

London.—There are signs that before long it will be quite the popular thing for English society people to winter in the United States instead of going to the South of France or Egypt. Power of Water. Water, looked upon as the tamer of liquids, is as great an explosive as dynamite under certain conditions. One day water breaks its way through a rock that all the runways, gunpowder and dynamite in the world do in a year.

VALUE OF CHEWING FOOD.

Results of Professor Fisher's Experiments With Yale Students.

The claims of Horace and Professor Chittendon of Yale University, in regard to the effectiveness of thorough mastication of food in restoring perverted appetite to normal instincts are corroborated by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University in a report recently issued describing one of a series of experiments he is conducting. This report shows that nine healthy Yale students who participated in the experiment doubled their working power physically and increased their mental capacity by strict attention to thorough mastication of their food and obedience to the dictates of appetite. Under the chewing regime the appetite gradually called for less and less meat and other high-proteid foods.

Professor Fisher appears to show in this report that one of the principal causes of excessive fatigue is the excessive use of high-proteid foods (that is, meats, fish, eggs, and other "hearty" foods), which are stimulating in their effects. This stimulation the stomach craves when food is not properly prepared for it by thorough mastication. If excessive use of high-proteid foods is the primary cause of early fatigue, while at the same time the high price of these very articles of food helps hold the laboring man in poverty, the importance of this discovery to the laboring man is immeasurable. It would seem, from the report of investigation, that other normal physiological conditions the laboring man should not experience at the end of the ordinary day's labor such fatigue as would hinder his spending some time in improving himself and in trying to lift himself in the economic scale.

The report of another experiment, which was with forty-nine flesh-eaters and flesh-abstainers, has previously been made public, and showed that those who either abstained from meat altogether or ate it sparingly, had greater endurance than those who ate meat in the ordinary quantities. Professor Fisher is an economist and not a physiologist, and is making these studies solely to get at the practical truth as to what the factors are which induce fatigue, for it is fatigue which sets the limit to the day's output of a man. He is still engaged in his investigations.

Asbestos Slates.

A firm in Munich reports that it has succeeded in artificially asbestos waterproof, and has put upon the market asbestos slates, which it claims are as hard and as strong as the natural slate and therefore can be laid on wall or roof constructions without the wood laths being necessary. They are very easily worked and can be bored, nailed and cut just like wood, without any danger of splitting. They form a fireproof covering for inside and outside wooden walls, are valuable for insulation work of all kinds, even for electrical purposes, are of great use in building railway carriages as insulation material under the seats, for use in postal telegraphic work for insulating switches, for covering iron and wooden constructions, for use as fireproof doors, for closing off single rooms in stores, warehouses, etc., for lining wooden doors, and for covering awls and ceilings of all kinds so as to protect them from fire, heat, cold, dampness, disease germs and vermin.

A Fair Exchange.

A baker of the old Normandy village was a French peasant of the good old-fashioned sort and keen after the sous. He considered it to his advantage to buy his butter from a customer, a well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood. But after a time he complained that the farmer gave him short weight. His complaints were unheeded. At last he laid them before the district magistrate. The farmer was summoned before him and forced to produce his scales, but he brought no weights. "I have none," he explained. "I don't need them." "Not need weights!" "Not for the baker; I weigh his weekly pound of butter with the pound loaf he daily supplies to me!"—Norman cut Norman.

Island for Caribou.

An island in Lake Superior has been stocked with caribou. Caribou Island, so named because it was formerly noted as a home for the animals, again shelters a herd. Six of the animals have recently been taken to the island and it is expected that they will largely increase in number. The Caribou were procured in Newfoundland. The herd on Grand Island, the original members of which came from the Canadian wilds, is attaining goodly proportions. There are no hunters to molest or wolves to prey upon it.

After-Effects of the Grip.

Dr. Clouston, of Edinburgh, said it seemed as if no disease of whose effects there was any correct record had such far-reaching evil effects as this one, and among its sequelae he enumerated a depressing influence on the whole nervous energy, melancholia, neurasthenic conditions, premature senility, various forms of paralysis, neurasthenic conditions, and general incapacity for work.

MARRIAGE 20 YEARS AGO.

Ultra Modern Idea Not New After All.

OLD TIME SIMPLICITY.

Woman's Reply to Charges That Wedded Life is a "Failure" Still Holds Good—Idleness is Fatal. Carelessness of Partners—Home Life Dying Out.

Persons who profess the Christian religion must keep in their hearts a green spot wherein the sanctity of marriage is preserved as a natural law from which there is no receding. Marriage has been from the beginning, and must last indisputably until the very end, and let us hope that it is not in all cases a "failure," says Theresa Corletta in San Francisco News Letter Dec. 15, 1888.

It is we, the inhabitants of this world, who are failures, not the institution, which is the only one out of which law and order can spring. There are two sides of the question to be discussed. In the past we may remember that marriage was looked upon as a holy alliance, one to be entered into after mature deliberation and only under fortuitous circumstances. A man would as soon have thought of putting his head in the fire as asking a woman to be his wife unless he had a comfortable home to take her to.

Husbands found pleasure in home life long ago, and when tired, after the professional or business employments of the day, would ask no greater happiness than to pass their long, happy evenings with their wives, or when little voices and patter feet echoed through hall or cottage, to gather the children around the winter fire and gambol with them on flower-scented lawn or grass carpeted fields.

Long ago, the thought of which comes to us who have seen it like the reflection of a bright dream wife and children looked eagerly for the coming of the beloved parent, whose image held sway in each heart during absence, and each married woman felt happy in her wifehood, glorying in the joy of her home.

Men did not startle the world with the theory they promulgate today, that they "won't be owned." They were happy to be owned by good and faithful wives, and even the youngest men were not satisfied until they had their own firesides. Families went to church together and brought up the little ones in the right way, and no one was ever heard to discuss the possibility of marriages being a failure.

Things are different today. Just as soon as a girl leaves school she is on the outlook for a "man with money," no matter how old the gentleman may be. If he can give her diamonds and those other accessories for which the woman of today seems solely to live.

The woman who marries a man in medium circumstances only would scorn to "keep house." No, indeed; she wants a "good time." She boards, and here her first troubles commence. To be boxed up day by day with one person, with only the one room, or even suite, except meal hours, to eat their own, would lead the most devoted couple to the brink of suicide. Caged up in this way, every little fobble and fault stands out in bold relief, and man and woman both grow weary and arrive at the conclusion to each "go their own way."

It is not the marriage tie that is in any way a failure. Why should it be more so now, in the enlightened nineteenth century, than it was in the days of darkness and superstition? There can be no reason, except that possibly we are growing too much enlightened, educated too much, and yet too little.

It is "the people of the people" who are slipping back, who are satiated with the wine of pleasure, the people who do not grow from infancy to youth slowly, and from youth to age, in temperate pleasure, but who are born babies only to be thrust by their silly parents into the caps and gowns of womanhood ere their second teeth are cut.

While men and women live in a round of pleasure, over-sensual, over-bearing, having no religion or sense of decorum, how can wedded love live in such an atmosphere? If husbands and wives do not love deeply enough to live for each other, renouncing the frivolities of life for the serene joys of home, why marry at all until they have sobered down and feel the need of rest.

There is nothing the matter with marriage; it is today as it has ever been, but the people are different, different in their ideas, in their affections, in everything, and, forgetting their own shortcomings, they lay their grievance on the shoulders of marriage, and by their own incompetence make it a "failure." But woe to us when marriage is wiped out.

Bible Society Reports.

The annual report of the American Bible Society gives encouraging indications relative to the religious life of the Philippines. The school enrollment has doubled, now being 500,000.

Swedish drill has been started for women prisoners under thirty-five years of age at two prisons, Helsingborg and Malmö.

"FINDING'S KEEPINGS" MYTH.

To Avoid Arrest One Must Restore Property to Loser.

That there is still some faith in the truth of the old-time juvenile dogma, "finding's keepings" is occasionally attested by cases in which the finder of lost articles complains bitterly over the size of the rewards offered to them on the restitution of the goods to their owners. Now and then a New York messenger boy is proclaimed in the prints as the finder of a pocketbook containing papers and checks of large value for which the owner is willing to give only a small sum in return. The suggestion is held out that justice is done to the "honest" boy by the meagerness of the compensation.

Somehow or other the truth does not effectively establish itself that a reward is a gratuity, not a right, and that there is no possible course for an honest finder save to restore the property to its owner. If "finding" things is regarded as a legitimate line of trade, the finder must take his chances for getting a sufficient recompense to pay for his trouble. An instance of this doctrine leading its holder into trouble has just come to view in the despatches from a Southern city which tell of the arrest of an employe in a waste paper establishment who declined to surrender certain letters which he had found in the scraps purchased by the firm. These letters had never been delivered by the postal authorities and were technically in the custody of the United States Government.

When the porter declined to give them up unless rewarded he was promptly put behind bars, a whole-me object-lesson for those who contend that there is virtue in the theory of "finding's keepings."

All About a Book.

"Will you please take that book out of this seat?" "What for?" "I'd like to sit down there."

Plenty of other seats in this car, are there not?" "Yes, sir, but this happens to be the one I want."

"Just so." (Pause) "Will you take that book out of this seat?" "No, sir."

"You will not?" "I will not." "I think it's noggish for a man to pile his baggage on the seat alongside of him."

(Another pause) "Once more, will you take that book out of this seat?" "Once more, sir, no."

"Then I'll throw it out of the window." "I advise you not to do it." "So?" "Yes, you might get yourself into trouble."

By the way of reply the irate passenger picked up the offending book and hurled it through the open window.

A Novel Bottle.

In furnishing information concerning Calcutta's supply of the various "soft" drinks, Consul General William H. Michael refers as follows to an improved bottle in use. This bottle is so blown as to contain in the neck a round glass stopper, which is forced upward by the gas in the bottle and holds the gas perfectly. An expert can remove half the contents of one of these bottles and by a shake force the ball up into the neck and thus preserve the remaining half for future use. It is an ingenious device and every way superior to the old-style corks. In opening a bottle a wooden, cup shaped device which fits into the hollow of the hand and contains a short nipple, is placed over and against the glass ball stopper and pressed downward. This causes the ball to drop down into the neck of the bottle, prevents too rapid escape of gas and foam, and, if only part of the contents is required, the ball may be forced back into position as stopper.

Countermanded.

A very devout Presbyterian clergyman in the Middle West had just married a couple, and as was his custom, offered a fervent prayer, invoking the divine blessing upon them. As they seemed to be worthy folk, and not overburdened with this world's goods, he prayed, among other things, for their material prosperity, and besought the Lord to greatly increase the man's business, laying much stress on this point.

In filling out the blanks it became necessary to ask the man his business, and, to the minister's horror, he said, "I keep a saloon."

In telling the story to his wife afterward the clergyman said that as he wrote down the occupation, he whispered:

"Lord, You needn't answer that prayer."

Mixed Parentage.

A small boy, writing a composition on Quakers, wound up by saying that the "Quakers never quarrel, never get into a fight, never claw each other, and never jaw back." He added: "Pa is a Quaker but I really don't think me at all."

COCAINE FORBIDDEN IN U. S. MAILS.

Government Discovered That Great Quantities Were Sold to Users.

NEGROES FORM HABIT.

Pure Food Experts Are on the Track of Medicines Which Contain the Drug—Use of This "Dope" is Said to Be a Greater Evil Than Whiskey Drinking.

Washington, D. C.—Alarmed by the extent to which the cocaine habit has spread in the larger cities of the Country the Post Office Department has issued an order denying the use of the mails for cocaine or its derivatives. To do this it was found necessary to extend the provisions of Section 4 of the Postal regulations. Government reports show that an enormous amount of cocaine is sent through the mails each year, and that this class of matter is steadily growing in greater volume. The crusades waged against the habit in the cities have driven the druggists to seek other means of procuring the powder, and the mails have been the innocent channels through which the work of the crusaders has been rendered partially ineffective. Much of the cocaine that has passed through the mails has been in the form of so-called medicines. These medicines will also fall under the ban.

The action of the Post Office Department was taken by authority of Congress granted at the last session, when it included a prohibition against the drug in making up the department's appropriation bill. It was said by the Post Office authorities that the order had its genesis in the attempt of certain Southern legislators to have a general order passed prohibiting the sending of intoxicating liquors into prohibition States either through the mails or by common carriers engaged in interstate trade.

It developed that in the South the habit had fixed itself to an alarming degree on the negroes. The use of cocaine, in fact is said to be as prevalent if not a greater menace to the peace of that section of the country, than the liquor habit. The difficulty faced by those who have tried to combat the evil in the cities has been the ease with which the drug has hitherto been obtained. While druggists selling the liquor without a physician's prescription have been arrested time and again and frequently convicted, there has been much more cocaine obtained by those addicted to its use than ever was purchased over the counters of drug stores.

Much of the additional supply came directly from the manufacturers to the purchasers through the mails. Being a dry substance and susceptible of packing so that its real nature was readily concealed, it lent itself to mailing.

The great increase in medicines that contain cocaine in great quantities has been a source of uneasiness to the Government. There are a great number of such "remedies," and the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department is after them under the Pure Food Law. The charges have been made that cocaine has even found its way into the proprietary drinks sold to the public at soda fountains. Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, only a short time ago, publicly denounced one such drink. He declared it contained cocaine, and because of his statements its sale at army posts and in the navy was prohibited.

Among the negroes of the cities the use of cocaine has assumed very large proportions. Government agents who have investigated the matter in conjunction with State authorities have discovered that a regular established trade is pursued in furnishing the drug to its users. The peddlers are to the drug business what the "boot-leggers" are to the liquor traffic. They carry their stock in trade with them and sell it in unique measure. Instead of giving their customers so many grains for a certain sum, they sell it by the "card." A customer may purchase anywhere from a "deuce" to a "ten" card of "coke," as the drug is known in the vernacular by those who use it. The peddler spreads the powder thinly over the spots on a playing card. His charge depends on the denomination of the card, and is based on the number of spots he has to cover to complete the sale.

The United States is a party to a treaty to stamp out the opium traffic, and for years agitators have insisted that the cocaine traffic should also be attacked. Whether the Government will take any further steps toward combating the transportation of the drug has not yet been considered.

An Extraordinary Condition.

A remarkable condition arose in the Muskogee (Okla.) clearing house the other day. When members of the association met to adjust their bank clearings, it was found that there was \$40,000 in checks in the day's business, and that when settlement was made the accounts of each bank against all other banks balanced to a penny. No bank had to pay a cent to any other.

MILLIONS FOR SEA DEFENSE.

Expenses of Keeping England's Navy That Cost \$600,000,000.

Our navy cost just under thirty-three millions for the financial year lately closed. An enormous sum; yet, considering that our warships protect over 16,000,000 tons of merchant shipping, it is not a costly insurance. It is only 2.15 per cent. Japan spends 5 per cent, Germany 11 per cent and the United States 25 per cent for a similar purpose.

We hear a great deal of the enormous expense of building new battleships. It is true that the new ships like the Dreadnought and heremaire, are tremendously costly. Ready for sea they average out at \$1,750,000 apiece, and the present value of our navy in hard cash is put by experts at \$133,500,000.—London (England) Answers

London's Beggars.

It is calculated that four thousand persons make a living in London by begging, and that their average income amounts to about 30s a week, or more than £300,000 a year. Last year 1,325 persons were arrested for begging in the streets, of whom more than fifteen hundred were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one week to three months. Many of these objects of charity were found in possession of sums of money and even of bankbooks showing very handsome deposits.

His Honesty.

An Irish dealer when selling a nag to a gentleman, frequently obdurate, with emphatic earnestness, that he was an honest horse. After the purchase had been effected the gentleman asked him what he meant by an honest horse.

Why Sir.

Why sir replied the seller, when I rode him he always threatened to throw me off, and he certainly never deceived me.

A Made-in-Africa Cathedral.

The White Fathers have erected a cathedral on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika says the Catholic Missions. All the material used in the building is a product of Africa, with the exception of the glass for the windows. The work was done by the natives assisted by the missionaries, and it is as well done as if all the artisans were European or American workmen.

Between Fifty and Sixty.

The sixth decade of life has been lost prolific in human achievements, and may well be designated as the age of the masteckork, says the Century Magazine. In action alone its accomplishments have revolutionized history, and it would be most difficult to conceive what would be the present status of the world's affairs had these ten years of individual life never existed.

Skirted Warriors.

News reaches us from a private source of the wonderful and satisfactory effect the Highlanders are having on the Zakhla Khels. No sooner do the wild tribesmen catch sight of the skirted warriors than with a cry of "look out here comes the Skirted-ones" they disappear as if by magic.

The Young Men and the Apples.

Herbert and Samuel and Wilfrid bought a basket of apples. Herbert took half the apples and one more, Samuel took half the remainder and one more, Wilfrid took half the remainder and six more. How many apples were there in the basket at first?

Too Weak a Word.

Bill Nye used to tell this story of a Frenchman who was visiting in America. After opening his mail one morning he wore so gloomy an expression that his hostess asked him if he was ill. "No, no," he replied sadly, "but I am dissatisfied. My father is dead."

Advantages of Wit.

Man could direct his way by plain reason, and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit and flavor, and brightness and laughter, and perfumes to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage and to charm his pained steps over the burning marie.—Sydney Smith.

Religious Statistics.

The fifteen hundred million human beings living on earth are, by the best authorities, roughly divided religiously as follows: Buddhists, 600,000,000; Christians, 400,000,000; Hindus, 250,000,000; Mohammedans, 250,000,000.

Chinese Municipal Pawnshops.

Municipal pawnshops have been opened in Peking for the relief of the residents who have been heretofore the victims of extortionate private establishments. The city charges are 15 per cent, while they have been paying 50.

Want the Practical.

Preaching optimism is, of course, well enough, but those who are out of work would be better satisfied with something a little more practical.—Buffalo Commercial.

How to Make it Easy.

One who can enjoy the words of a popular song without the music, should have little trouble in establishing a plea of insanity.

Imagination.

Believe that you have, and you have it.—Ovid.