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#### RED ALBUMEN FOR HENS.

#### It Is a Mineral Substance That Is Brought Here from South Africa.

For some time the press of the country has been busily engaged in diseussing something referred to as "red albumen." Wholesale druggists have been interviewed, and they have declared that there is no such thing." Technically, they were right, though really they were wrong. Albumen is an animal product, ordinarily made from blood or eggs, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The so-called "red albumen" comes from a little hamlet in the Argentino Republic about 500 miles back of Buenos Ayres. There it is known as "Beckoe albumen," though, because of its color, it is frequently referred to as "red albumen." While the wholesale druggists declare that they have never heard of red albumen, if some of your readers will ask any drug house which has close connections with the South American countries for Beckee red albumen they will be apt to get some of it, although it is quite expensive, even in Beckoe, where, by the way, it is mined in a small way. The little hamlet lives almost wholly upon the proceeds of this Beckoe albumen mine, the output of which is said to contain about 90 per cent. of the purest albumen, thus contradicting the general impression that albumen is a purely animal product, says the Bayone Daily News.

This whole discussion was precipitated by the statement of a gentleman in a newspaper. He declared that his hundred heas, which had not been laying for some time, began to lay as soon as they were fed equal parts of red albumen (given him by his brother, who had spent several years in the Argentine Republic) and cayenne pepper. The hens, according to this gentleman, were soon laying seven dozen eggs a day, and kept that up for months without becoming broody. Here in the United States persons interested in positry are continually discoursing about the 200-eggs-a-year hen, but in Beckoe and the immediate vicinity the hen which does not lay more than 200 eggs in 365 days is not considered worthy to be kept. The people of Beckoe attribute this marvelous prolificacy to the mineral albumen which they get regularly, but after all it is possible that the good people of the little Argentine hamlet are mistaken.

### THE AGE OF LOBSTERS.

#### But Few of the Orustaceans Are Allowed to Die from Advanced Years.

According to the report of the commissioner of fisheries, game and forests of the state of New York, lobsters grow very slowly, and when cating lobsters we are consuming the production of several years of developinent. From two inches to three inches is the maximum growth of the first year. In two years this has increased to five inches or seven inches if food is plentiful, says the

At the end of five years the lobster may be ten inches long. It is also fairly certain that the female lobster only tays eggs once in two years, because it moults in the altermate years, and has no spare energy deft for reproduction. In lobstercatching circles there is considerable doubt as to the age to which the creatures may possibly live. There seems no particular reason why a lobster should not die of old age, though it often finds it difficult to escape its enemy, the large cuttlefish, which crushes and eats it wherever it may be, even in its own hole in the rocks.

But there is no doubt that they do not die of old age, because they have been found in articulo mortis apparently for no other reason. It is well known that sea animals often come to the shore when ill or dying.

Not long ago a very large and very iold lobster was found in a shallow pool off the Lincolnshire coast, evidently dying of general decay. It was covered with sea shells and parasites, and was blind and very feeble. The Isle of Wight fishermen say that when mature a lobster's age may be guessed from its weight. Each half pound represents a year. Perhaps the largest Isle of Wight lobster was one of eight pounds, caught under the steps of the Needle lighthouse. This would represent an age of 16 years. The largest lobster yet recorded as taken in the United Etates weighed 33 pounds.

Raising of the Sea of Azov. The sea of Asov, an arm of the Black sea, is to be improved for navigation by a novel method. It is joined to the Black sea by the strait of Kertch, which is about two miles wide and possesses a maximum depth of 27 feet. But at the various ports along its shores the depth is only from five to fourteen feet. Every effort thus far made by the government to maintain channels for seagoing craft has been unavailing, and it . has been necessary to maintain a - costly system of lightering. It is proposed, therefore, to get rid of the latter by raising the level of the entire sea, through the construction of a dam across the strait of Kertch, This dam will raise the water high enough to give 20 feet of water in all the ports. A large amount of shore property will have to be protected, and compensation for damages to existing harbor work will be included in the bill of expenses .- San Francisco Chronicle.

The Author. Edith Who was it said: "Money is the root of all evil?" Harold-Some guy who married for 薄t, probably. –Puck. —

### SAYS MORMONISM GROWS.

#### The Declaration Made That This Sect Now Controls to Seven of the

At a meeting of the members of the West End Presbyterian church of New York it was decided to indorse and work for the proposed amendment to the constitution so that polygamy may be made impossible in the United

States. Rev. N. E. Clemenson, of Logan, Utah, was the principal speaker. He told of polygamy as he had seen it in his own street, and how the Mormons were still living with many wives, contrary to their pledges when Utah was admitted into statehood.

He thought the dangers in Idaho greater than in Utah, as less attention is paid to Mormona there, and they live openly with their wives under the system they call "celestial marriage," and which they deny to be polygamy. Mrs. W. P. White, who for some years has been doing missionary and educational work among the Mormons, told how her schoolhouse had been attacked and wrecked by a mob.

She declared that the Mormon church had political control of seven western states. Mrs. White also said that under their marvelous system of colonizing doubtful states, the Mormons before long would control 13 states, and it would then be impossible to kill polygamy without a civil

### FIFTY-FOUR STORY BUILDING.

#### Beston Promoter of Large Ideas Proposes a Gigantic Structure for New York.

A promoter from Boston in whom the projective imagination is developed to an enormous degree is searching New York for capital to back the erection of a 54-story office building on Broadway. The scheme has been developed so far that plans have already been drawn and a block front in the district south of the Astor house—the exact location cannot be divulged for obvious reasons—has been selected as a site for the structure.

There is no building law to prevent, and competent authorities say that from an engineering standpoint the project is entirely feasible. All that stands between the Boston genius and the realization of his dream is a dozen million dollars or so.

By his figures the building will yield a gross yearly income of \$1,600,000, and when the running expenses are deducted, he contends, enough will still be left to pay the interest on the \$9,000,000 in bonds, the sale of which is to be the company's chief hope of getting launched, and also an enticing dividend on the \$9,000,000 of stock which an eager public is to be permitted to absorb at reduced rates.

### OVER NINETY MILES AN HOUR.

#### Fast Time Expected to Be Made Upon the London-Brighton Electric Line.

Faster even than the trains between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, N. J., is that which it is intended to maintain on the proposed electric railroad from London to Brighton, powers to construct which will be applied for next session of parliament. The road will be 47 miles long, and the trains are to make the distance in 30 minutes.

It is proposed to run a 20-minute service each way from eight o'clock in the morning until midnight. The London terminus will be at Lupus street, Westminster, and the trains on leaving the station will cross the Thames by an iron bridg and proceed on a trestleway to Beddington. There the road runs through a tunnel for part of the nine miles to Red Hill. The rest of the way is principally in the open to Brighton. The carriages are to be of the Pullman type.

Policeman's Funny Ruse. A story is going the rounds of the Jersey City police department that a sergeant recently found out that a patrolman was in a liquor saloon, and stationed himself at the door to wait for the bluecoat to come out. Two undertaker's assistants who had been preparing a corpse on the floor above the saloon came downstairs carrying an ice box. The policeman climbed in and was borne past the sergeant to the undertaker's wagon. After the wagon had been driven around the corner the officer jumped out, sauntered slowly back to where his superior officer was standing and saluted him as if nothing had happened. The sergeant looked hard at him for a moment, peeped into the saloon and continued on his rounds.

# Mme. Marni for Matrimony.

An investigation as to whether woman's happiness lies in art or matrimony brings a novel reply from Mme. Marni, who abandoned the stage for literature. Unlike Mlle, Jane Hading, Mme. Marni counsels marriage. "If I had a daughter," she says, "with bent for letters I would advise her to marry first, because art should utilize, not exclude, nature, and for a woman nature implies motherhood. Let her bring up a family first, then take to authorship. Fewer women suffer from bad marriages than from no mar-

Students Who Support Themselves. There are about 250 students who are supporting or partially supporting themselves in various ways at the University of Michigan. The occupation's vary from washing dishes

Won't Change Their Location, The inhabitants of the Danish West Lodies ought to be informed, says the Chicago Tribune, that Uncle Sam has no intention of moving the islands from their present geograph-

### FLOUR OUT OF MILK.

#### Consul in Germany Reports That a Gothenburg Doctor Has Discovered a Process.

According to Consul Bergh, at Gothenburg, Dr. M. Ekenberg, of that place, has made a discovery which will be of importance in dairy farming. He claims to have invented an apparatus by which milk can be brought into the form of powder, like flour in appearance, but possessing all the qualities of milk in concentrated form, moisture excepted. It is said this milk flour is completely soluble in water and can be used for all purposes for which common milk is employed.

The milk flour does not get sour, does not ferment, and in the dry state is not sensitive to changes in the weather. It can be kept and transported in tin cans, barrels, bags, etc. The cost of production Dr. Ekenberg has estimated at about 27 cents per 106 quarts, and he thinks that flour made from skimmed milk can be sold for about 13 cents per pound.

It is considered that the invention will be of the greatest importance for the utilization of skimmed milk, which heretofore has largely been wasted, but in the dry form can be transported all over the country without losing any of its original good qualities. The product mentioned is considered superior to the casein products, "proton" and "proteide," now manufactured from milk by the aid of rennet, acid,

### GHOST STEPS ON A TACK.

#### As a Consequence, the Seance Is Broken Up in Unghostly Confusion.

A series of spiritualistic scances which have been in progress at Austin, Tex., for several weeks past and have resulted in several hundred converts to the faith of spiritualists were abruptly terminated the other night when one of the "ghosts" which the mediums have nightly called forth from their eternal resting places stepped on some tacks placed in the "ghosts'" path by a couple of doubting Thomases, who went to satisfy themselves whether the white-robed spirits had nerves or not. The promoters of the seances had warned all who attended that to touch one of the "ghosts" would not only be fatal to the experiments, but might result seriously to the doubter.

John and Henry Jacobs believed the seances to be fakes, but they had enough superstitious doubt to refrain from touching the ghosts. The tack theory test suggested itself to them and was executed with startling success. A "ghost" being called up proceeded to perambulate the room with steady tread. As he crossed the double line of tacks with upward turned points a howl of pain rent the night air, and the disembodied spirit grasped one bare foot in both hands, screaming most unghostly malediction on the doubting Thomases. The seance was broken up in a hurry.

# TELLS OF A REAL TRILBY.

#### Professor of Psychology Says That His Hypnotic Spell Has Made an Actress Famous.

Dr. John Duncan Quackenbon, professor emeritus of psychology in Columbia, astonished his associates of the Medico-Legal society at New York the other night by telling them how a young actress, whose name was not given, bounded into fame in a single night under a hypnotic spell. The spell was put upon her by Dr. Quacken. bos, who is one of the greatest authorities on hypnotism in the world.

Thrown into a hypnotic condition again and again before she appeared, her own personality was for a time submerged. She was told what she could do and what she must do. She was told of her own powers and her ability to use them. All fear and timidity were taken from her mind and the subconscious self that psychologists know is hidden in each human being was brought into control, said the professor.

When awakened the inspiration given remained with the actress. Unconsciously her subconscious self appeared in her work and directed her efforts. Her acting continued a complete success.

# TRUANTS FEAR NEW LAW.

#### German School Statute, Which Is Not Yet Operative, Is Doing Much Good.

Germany is undergoing a novel experience in seeing a law exercise the direct moral effect for which it was devised before it has become operative. Last year's reichstag passed a compulsory education bill, decreeing that after April, 1902, children proved to be regular truants should be taken from home and required to eat, sleep and live in the schoolhouses, altogether removed from parental influence and surroundings.

This law was found necessary, because the former system of fining and imprisoning parents of truants failed permanently to reform either them or the children.

Statistics now compiled in Dresden, Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Breslau, Leipzig and Munich indicate that the mere fear of the law has been effective in reducing truancy to the lowest point known in the German schools. The teachers predict that by the time the law becomes effective the need for its existence will have been practically obviated.

Russin and England in Asia. Russia's Asiatic possessions are three times as large as the British, but have only 25,000,000 people, as compared with 297,000,000 under British

## FEAR THE WOMEN.

### Men of Germany View with Alarm Their Invasion of Business Life.

#### Make Bitter Complaint in Columns of the Press, Many-Urging Need of Legislation for funpression of "Feminine Peril."

The rapidly growing invasion of Dusiness life by German women has precipitated a vigorous protest on the part of the male wage-earners of the empire. Columns of bitter complaint have been published in the metropolitan newspapers, many of the locked-out sex urging the need of legislation for the suppression of the "feminine peril." It is stated that owing to the necessity for curtailing expenses thousands of employers have supplanted male help by girls and women willing to work for onehalf or one-third of men's pay.

Numerous cases are reported where heads of families have become dependent on the earnings of their own daughters. High-class clerical positions in which men have hitherto been supreme are daily falling into the hands of women. The men's cause has been given an additional setback by the publication of letters from business colleges, merchants and manufacturers asserting that experience proves that the average girl is not only cheaper but also more capable than the average male office assistant.

Women are not allowing the men to monopolize the discussion. They declare that women are compelled to work in Germany because the men of the nation have inherited objections to taking dowerless brides. Women, they allege, will be forced to desert the household as long as the selfish matrimonial traditions of the country are recognized and practiced.

### A PHENOMENAL YEAR.

#### Receipts at the New York Post Office Aggregate \$13,000,000 for Year 1961.

The receipts from stamps, postal cards and envelopes at the New York post oce have more than quadrupled in less than 30 years.

For 1901 they will aggregate about \$13,000,000. In 1873 they aggregated \$3,000,000 in round numbers.

"The business of the New York post office for this year has been phenomenal," said Postmaster Van Cott. "Our receipts for stamps, postal cards and envelopes for this month will exceed \$1,200,000. The average monthly receipts will exceed \$1,000,000. In 1873, when the postage was three cents, the total receipts for the year were about \$3,000,-000. In 1988, when I first came here, they ranged from \$400,000 to \$600,000 a month. This year, with two-cent postage, our receipts have exceeded \$1,000,000 a month, and for December will approach \$1,250,000. Of course much of this increase is due to the growth of the city, general prosperity and the fact that many of the largest corporations in the country have established their main offices in New York. These receipts are exclusive of the revenues from the money order business, and the transactions of that department for this year represent \$160,000,000."

# EGYPTIAN COTTON IN ARIZONA

#### Government Stations Demonstrate the Practicability of Raising Crop in United States.

That the United States may be enabled to raise at home the Egyptian cotton now imported is believed.

Tests made in Salt River valley have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department of agriculture that Egyptian cotton can be successfully, and perhaps profitably, raised in the southwest.

At the government stations, near Phoenix, nearly an acre was planted to the Egyptian seed, and a planting of the same size was made on the Chandler tract, in the eastern and higher part of the valley. The crop has just been gathered, and the cotton is the finest ever seen in the department and the yield was better than that of the average Egyptian cotton in its native

In many respects the valleys of southern Arizona, New Mexico and of old Mexico are similar to the Valley of the Nile. The soil is almost identical, there is little difference in climate, and irrigation is as necessary as

In picking the Indians are much more satisfactory as workmen than any others.

# To Investigate Coal Supply.

A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the coal resources of Great Britain. The questions to be covered by the commission's inquiries will include the rate of possible exhaustion of British coal fields, the effect of the export of coal on the home supply, the possibility of a reduction in its cost by cheaper transportation and whether the coal mining industry of Great Britain, under the existing conditions, is main-Jaining its competitive power with foreign coal fields, etc. The commission is composed of 17 members and includes the chairmen of railroad companies, the heads of big colliery companies, prominent engineers and geologists. William Lawies Jackson, M. P., chairman of the Great Northern Railway company, is president of the commission.

Forest Fires, More than \$50,000,000 worth of timher was destroyed by forest fires last

### A NEW BAGGAGE BOX.

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#### Devised for American Soldiers-Rockment Going to Philippines to Be Equipped with Them.

Each soldier in the army when he goes on a trip will carry his own baggage. The war department is experimenting with a telescope box made of a trunk fiber which is intended as a substitute for the locker boxes now used for transportation of the personal effects of enlisted men. Gen. Chaffee, in writing to the department some time ago, asked if a more convenient means could not be devised for carrying the baggage of troops. The locker boxes of commands sent to the Philippines are placed in the storage apartments of the transports and on arrival at their destination are always from one to five days late in delivery to the sol-

The boxes are heavy, cumbersome and awkward to handle. Col. W. S. Patton, of the quartermaster's department, has been giving some consideration to the matter and has had manufactured a strong telescope box made of trunk fiber, the dimensions being 19 inches long, 16 inches wide, and eight inches deep when closed. The depth can be increased to 15 inches and gives ample room for the storage of the effects of a soldier.

The box is durably supported and is held by means of leather straps. A handle at the side will allow each soldier to carry his own box, which on board of a transport may be stored in the berth. This will save all delay in transportation. It is proposed before the telescope box is formally adopted for the service to make a thorough test of it.

Enough of the boxes have been ordered by the quartermaster's department to equip a regiment, which will carry them to Manila.

### THE AMERICAN BOY.

#### Alfred Mosely, Wealthy and Progressive Englishman, Says He Is Brighter Than English Youth.

The plan suggested by Alfred Mosely, the Englishman who made a big fortune in the South African diamond fields, to send Englishmen to America to study commercial methods there, was indorsed by a recent meeting presided over by Lord Reay, chairman of the London school board, and including Sir Joshua Fitch, chief inspector of training colleges; Sidney Webb and Dr. W. Garnett, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the technical education board of the London county council, says the London correspondent of the New York Journal and American.

As a result the first batch of pupils will leave here in August next for a four months' stay in the United States. It will consist of a commission of two or three members of parliament, the heads of some of the biggest business houses, a few labor leaders and representatives of the leading universities.

Mr. Mosely says that the American boy is brighter than the English boy,

and consequently becomes a brighter man. Hence he believes that there must be something in the American educational system which is lacking in the English system, and this is one of the things that the commission is to try to discover. They will also study American methods of commerce and industry.

# FIRE SERVICE FOR MANILA.

#### Former Chief of New York City Se-& lected to Remodel Department . of Island City.

From a reliable source comes the information that Former Fire Chief Hugh J. Bonner is considering a proposition made by President Roosevelt and the war department to reorganize on New York lines the fire department in Manila, Philippine islands. Mr. Bonner has practically admitted that such a plan is in contemplation.

The tender of the appointment to Mr. Bonner was made in consequence of a cablegram from the Philippine commission to Col. Edwards, chief of the insular bureau of the war department, asking that the best available man for head of the Manila fire department be recommended to them. Mr. Bonner went to Washington a week ago, went over the situation, and when he left there was given about a week to think over the matter of his acceptance of the post. It is believed that he will accept. The place prob**ably** will pay \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year.

Great Britain's Iron Trade. Great Britain's iron trade seems to be on the down grade, according to the New York Tribune's London representative. The production of pig iron in 1901 is estimated at about 2,800,000 tons, as compared with 3,109,000 tons in 1900 and 3,251,000 tons in 1899; and, although the production of steel should come nearly up to the standard of 1900, when it totaled 1,340,000 tons of ingots-of all kinds, the total quantity of manufactured iron will show a big falling off. The shipments of pig iron will be raised by the end of the year to about 1,050,000 tons, or within 60,000 tons of the quantity shipped in 1900.

economy of the St. Louis world's fair, is in New York to confer with the special committee which is planning the "model city" feature of the fair. The committee consists of Charles C. Height, John DeWitt Warner, Charles R. Lamb, Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, and William S. Crandall. The

"Model City" Plans.

Howard J. Rogers, chief of the de-

partment of education and social

#### administration building it is said will be taken as the municipal center of the model city, and around it will be grouped some of the most important administrative buildings found

in a well-developed city.

### HYPNOTIST'S POWER.

### Dr. Quackenbos Gives His Theories Formed After Experience.

#### Says We Have Within Us an immedial Principle Entirely independent of Sense Organs—Has Treated 2,000 People,

By his declarations that he had exerted a hypnotic influence upon sm ambitious young actress, with the result that she attained a high rank in her profession, Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos, professor emeritus at Columbia university, has brought upon himself a deluge of criticism, much of it favorable, and some of it of an unpleasant nature. To this Dr. Quackenbos says that he has become accustomed as a result of past experiences. He asserts that in most instances criticism is passed without a full understanding of the case.

Dr. Quackenbos was discussing the nature of the communications received by Prof. James H. Hyslop, of Columbia university, from Mrs. Leonora A. Piper when he related his experience with the actress who submitted herself to his hypnotic influence. In a statement Mrs. Piper confessed her ignorance of the influences that were at work upon her when she entered what appeared to be a trance state, but she expressed the opinion that spirits were in no manner connected with the phenomenon. Dr. Quackenbos said that he spoke from experience derived from 2,000 hypnotic patients.

"These subjects," said Dr. Quack-enbos, explaining his methods, "sought my aid for almost every conceivable malady, mental and moral, some for ethico-spiritual, many for literary or dramatic inspiration. I have thus been brought into closest touch with the human soul, practically liberated in the hypnotic slumber from its entanglement with a perishable body. No injury has come to my mental or physical health as a result of unremitting work as a suggestionist, because I get something back from my patients, otherwise I would be a nervous bankrupt.

"The time has come when souls may know of each other without the intermediary of senses. I do not hesitate to say that we have within us an immedial principle entirely independent of sense organs. This fact casts light upon the principles of telepathic communication. Minds brought into hypnotic contact can exchange thoughts, ideas, convictions and feelings, which suggest the possibility that such minds may communicate without reference to space limitations. Absolute experiments have demonstrated that insects are capable of thought transference so far reaching as to impress their fellows miles away."

# AVERAGE OF LIFE INCREASING

#### A Reduction in Mortality in Noted in London During the Last Ten Years.

According to the annual report of the medical officer of London the average of life is increasing in the metropolis. During the last ten years the average mortality has been more than five per cent, less than in the previous decade.

Taking London as a whole most diseases have been rapidly brought more and more into subjection. The average number of deaths from consumption in each year from 1890 to 1899 was 8,532. Last year the number was 8,.030, Deaths from bronchitis decreased drom 10,226 to 8,699.

The main increases in disease have been in cancer, pneumonia and apoplexy. In view of recent experiments to find a cure for cancer there is additional significance in the figures, showing in the annual deaths from this disease an increase from 3,800 to 4,261.

Fine Collection of Chinese Curios. Herbert Squiers, secretary of the United States legation in Peking, has just returned to this country on a long leave of absence. Mr. Squiers came into prominence in the absence of Minister Conger from Peking, when he acted for the government directly with the Chinese foreign office. He has attracted attention also as the possessor of probably the finest collection of Chinese curios and examples of art outside of China, valued, it is said, at \$200,000. Most of this remarkable collection consists of rare old porcelains, which were bought, it is understood, chiefly from missionaries who had seen service in the far interior. It was reported some time ago that Mr. Squiers intended to present part of his collection to the Metropolitan Art Museum at New York. It is not known when the collection will be brought

# Funston's Great Day. . .

Funston became a brigadier general and the father of a seven-pound boy on the same day, says the Chicago Record-Herald. There are lots. of men who would be perfectly satisfied with either one of these dis-

# "Gambling in Mexico.

The minister of war of Mexico has decided to restrict the number of gambling houses in that city and officers are warned that if caught in one of the establishments the penalty of dismissal from the army will be enforced against them.

# The Unlucky Thirteen.

St. Louis will note the ominous circumstance that the figures "1963!" added together make 13, and the Chicago Tribune suggests that the city better put off the exposition till

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS