

BORGIA HALLS OPEN.

POPE WILL ADMIT PUBLIC TO VATICAN ART GALLERIES.

Priceless Paintings Which Have Been Secluded in Private Apartments Will Be on View.

Rome.—The magnificent halls of the Borgia apartments, which formerly were a part of the Vatican galleries, and which have for the last two years been occupied as reception rooms for the use of the cardinal secretary of state, are to be thrown open again to the public.

When J. P. Morgan paid his recent visit to the papal residence he was shown through the apartment by the pope himself, and then the idea struck Pope X. that perhaps it would be better to have the rooms made more accessible to the public.

An investigation conducted by the government into the recently denounced theft of a painting by Veronese from the Bastogi gallery, in Florence, has revealed the fact that the denunciation of the theft to the authorities was probably made in order to cover the tracks of the painting, which, it is believed, has found its way to some foreign country.

No suspicion attaches to the family of Marquis Bastogi, which is one of the richest in Italy, but it is thought that some one connected with the gallery concluded the sale.

Government officials were just in time a few days ago to prevent the flight of the magnificent frescoes by Tiepolo, in the Tabia palace, at Venice, representing Anthony and Cleopatra and Venetian scenes. Information was recently sent to the government that the frescoes had been sold for \$6,000 to a Parisian dealer.

RETURNED TO IMPORTERS.

Drawbacks of Over \$37,000,000 Refunded Since the 25th of July, 1897.

Washington.—The annual report of W. E. Andrews, auditor for the treasury department, shows that from July 25, 1897, to June 30, 1905, the United States treasury has returned to importers about \$37,591,677 in drawbacks.

The discussion between Secretary Shaw and Senator Hanabush as to the amount of drawbacks paid by the government led to general inquiry on the subject, which has remained unanswered to this time.

DANGER IN HAIR-COMBS.

Accident to Young Woman Shows That Celluloid is Very Combustible.

Logansport, Ind.—A stenographer in a real estate office had a strange experience with a celluloid comb, which caught fire while she was combing her hair.

Important Change.

Reggie (at the tailor shop)—Are the aw-aw styles this year different from those of last year?

GIRLS IN SLAVERY.

DEBASING CONDITIONS WHICH PREVAIL IN ALASKA.

Children of Tender Years Held in Bondage of the Most Servile Kind and Cruelly Treated.

St. Louis.—Slavery within the domain of the United States, white persons sold and held under bondage in violation of all the laws of civilization—this is the charge of Prof. W. A. Davis, superintendent of the United States public schools at Unalaska, Alaska.

In a letter to a St. Louis friend the professor tells how he has been at work since 1893, when he went to Alaska, to eradicate the evil, but declares he has been unable to get the United States authorities interested.

"At the beginning of the school year, September, 1903, I canvassed the village of Unalaska for scholars, and to my horror and disgust I found eight little girls, ranging in age from 6 to 12 years, in slavery.

"Immediately upon making the discovery I called the attention of the proper authorities to the fact and was assured that immediate measures would be taken to remedy the evil.

"In the village of Unalaska, with a population of not more than 200, there are six girls in bondage as servile, that of the blacks before their emancipation, and it is safe to assume that the same conditions prevail all over Alaska.

"These children are usually orphans, and are given away by those with whom they have been left by their deceased parents as freely and with as little compunction as one in the states gives away puppies.

"They are treated in all respects as slaves. Their food is of the commonest, poorest kind; their clothing consists of cast-off garments, and I have seen one of these girls in midwinter wading in snow barefoot and without enough rags upon her body to hide her nakedness.

"With an inherited sentiment in favor of the enslavement of weak, oppressed and helpless human beings, both on the part of the natives and on the part of their absolute masters, the Russians, it was not to be wondered at that when this territory passed into the hands of the United States slavery was common, but that it should continue to exist without molestation in spite of article 13 of the amendments to the constitution of the United States would be beyond my belief if I were not in plain view of its God-forsaken, wretched little victims every day."

CHILD ANSWERS PRAYER.

Pickaninny Starts Out and Gets Money to Raise Church Mortgage.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Peter Johnson, a ten-year-old colored boy, was before the juvenile court the other day, charged with the larceny of \$10 from a butcher shop located near his home on Boston street.

The parents of the boy are members of a local colored church which has been unable to lift a mortgage which was held against it and the holders threatened to sell the building. On Sunday it was decided to resort to prayer.

While they were at prayer little Peter slipped from the room, went to the butcher shop, and while no one was looking, opened the till and took \$10. He returned and slipped the money into his father's hand. There was great rejoicing that the prayer had been answered.

Then the butcher appeared and caused the arrest of Peter, who was released with a reprimand.

Coal Found in India.

India being the native birth of some of the world's finest diamonds, it should scarcely be a matter for surprise that it should also now be discovered to be the home of coal, the ancient ancestors of diamonds. The finding of coal in the neighborhood of Srinagar has been verified and it is proposed to build a railway from that city to Jammu.

An Aid to Peace.

Japan's readiness to continue the war, if peace is impossible, however galling to Russia, is a big factor in the peace possibilities.

COOPERATION OF EXPERTS.

Conference of Prominent Engineers to Discuss the Testing of Structural Materials.

Washington.—In the business world it has long since been the day of the expert. In public affairs the day of the expert is also dawning. The need for special training and for technical advice is felt in every branch of the government service, and it is one of the most healthful signs of the times that those who direct the great work of the government's civil bureaus are seeking to do it by the light of the latest scientific beacons.

Besides the chiefs of the geological survey and the bureau of forestry representative superintendents, engineers and chemists of the principal great railroads of the east were in attendance, together with representatives of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Cement Users, the editor of "The Cement Age," and the chief engineer of the city of Philadelphia.

It is hoped that the result of this conference will be the establishment of a continuous advisory board of experts who will assist the geological survey and the bureau of forestry in the conduct of these tests. Plans similar to this have long been endorsed by European countries, but no such cooperation between the government and a body of experts has ever before been effected in the United States.

HARD ON THE "FIENDS."

Anti-Cigarette Law of Wisconsin Puts Smokers to Various Evolutions.

Milwaukee.—Attempts to get the express companies to act as purchasing agents for Milwaukee cigarette smokers form one of the latest developments in the results of the state anti-cigarette law, which went into effect, July 1.

While the dealers are not making much noise about it, it is said that smokers can buy their cigarettes in Milwaukee, without any personal inconvenience. Orders are placed with heretofore, and are forwarded to the wholesaler, and the goods sent direct to the consumer.

Still another way to smoke in spite of the law has been discovered by devotees of the proscribed weed. Wholesale houses outside of the state have let it become known that for an insignificant number of stamps enough cigarette papers will be forwarded to consumers of their tobacco to last several months.

NIGHT WITH CATAMOUNTS.

Pennsylvania Cattle Herder Has a Frightful Experience with Animals.

Williamsport, Pa.—It was a hair-raising experience that fell to the lot of John Singler, a cattle herder in the Sootac mountain north of Mages, the other night. Having hunted and found one of his lost steers that had evidently been caught fast in a crevice of an abandoned quarry and died there, he discovered that the flesh had been torn from the neck and shoulders of the beast.

Armed with a rifle, he climbed into the dense foliage of a scrubby tree and waited to see what sort of wild beasts had torn the dead steer. A little after midnight a family of snarling catamounts came back to feast on the odoriferous carcass, and, after a long, thrilling wait up his tree, he blazed away in the dark in the direction of the bedlam of shrieks and snarls.

Dog's Life.

Mrs. Klöder—Oh, yes, he leads a regular dog's life with her. Do you Miss Gessup—Indeed! Do you think I suspected she wasn't all that she is?—Philadelphia Press.

SPEAKS STRANGE TONGUE.

Baby Learns Foreign Language from Nurse to the Bewilderment of Her Mother.

Monessen, Pa.—Little Marie Ashland, three years old, of this place, has been the cause of great worry to her mother, Mrs. Jules Ashland, and the mother a source of much annoyance to little Marie. For some time Marie has chattered all day long, growing very angry when no one answered her. Not one sound she uttered was intelligible to Mrs. Ashland, who often wondered if her baby would never talk like other children of her age.

Mrs. Ashland has been an invalid almost since Marie was born, and only within the past few weeks has she had the child about her. Jules Ashland, the father, is from home most of the time, and has been able to devote little attention to Marie. Thus during her three years of life the child has been thrown almost entirely in the company of Mary, a Finnish nurse girl.

Recently Mrs. Ashland has been improving, and has had her baby with her, but her alarm increased as the little one failed to talk. Fearing that the child was afflicted with some throat ailment, she summoned a doctor, who happened to understand the Finnish language. No sooner had little Marie been presented than there followed a great tirade in Finnish from the baby mouth against the mother.

"The child was 'mad as a hornet,' and she did not hesitate to tell the doctor so in the only tongue that she knew—Finnish. Her mamma wouldn't talk to her, and her little heart was almost broken. She had been associated so long with the Finnish nurse that she learned that language and no other. The nurse girl is looking for a job.

MUST HAVE DAILY SHOCK.

Victims of the Electricity Habit Are Becoming Quite Common in Gotham.

New York.—"Of all the habits, the one that sticks closest to a fellow is the electricity habit," said a young doctor. "The drink habit and the cocaine habit are mere summer fancies compared with it. But there is one thing to be said in its favor; it is usually beneficial. The electric habit is contracted just like any other habit. A few currents are administered during an illness, they strengthen and stimulate, and the first thing the patient knows he finds the tonic indispensable. Even after he gets well he craves the treatment.

"I know one young woman who makes a fair living by calling at the homes of electricity victims and dosing them with a few shocks from a galvanic battery. Most slaves to the habit have their own batteries, but they are afraid to apply the treatment to themselves. That is practically a groundless fear, for there isn't one chance in a thousand of a person giving himself an overdose. Still, they prefer an experienced hand to manage any treatment.

HOW WILL YOU HAVE EGGS

Fried, Broiled, Poached, or "Canned" Under a New Method Which Converts "Spotted" Into Good Eggs.

St. Louis.—One of the most unique concerns which was ever incorporated to do business in St. Louis is a company to can eggs. The Southern Egg Preserving company has opened a factory here and has begun the operation of converting "spotted eggs" into good ones. The enterprise buys up the broken and spotted eggs from the commission houses. Men divide the good from the bad portions and pour the part to be saved into a huge churn.

When it is full a girl churns it until it reaches the proper consistency for the egg preserving fluid. Again the churn is revolved for half an hour. When the eggs reach the proper point they are poured off into cans and stored away ready for use. The house claims to have orders from bakeries and other concerns in Chicago, Cincinnati, and other large eastern cities.

INVENTOR OF THE WATCH.

People of Nuremberg, Germany, Erect Memorial to Peter Henlein.

Berlin.—A monument has just been erected in Nuremberg to Peter Henlein, inventor of the pocket watch. Henlein was so worried by his wife, who accused him of witchcraft because of the many hours he spent in solitude trying to perfect his invention, that he took refuge at the home of a married daughter, where he quickly disposed of one of his persecutors by soundly thrashing him. Because of this he was sent to prison and there he perfected his invention.

A few years later he was tried for murder, but settled the matter by paying an indemnity to the family of his victim and taking refuge in the convent of the Carmelites, where he remained till his death in 1549, continuing his manufacture of watches, which enriched the order he had joined.

Her Point of View.

"So you're not going to renew your fire insurance on your furniture this year?" said the agent. "No, indeed!" snapped the lady. "I had it insured all last year and it never burnt up at all!"—Detroit Free Press.

NEW WOMEN'S CLUBS.

OWING TO AMERICANS GER-MANY NOW HAS A NUMBER.

From Modest Beginning Two in Berlin Have Acquired Large Membership and Prestige.

Berlin.—Germany will never be a country of clubs in the English and American acceptation of the term, and it is small wonder that German women have been among the last to establish clubs for themselves.

To American women belongs the distinction of having established the first women's club in Germany, in 1895. This club was organized for the purpose of benefiting girl students by opening to them a house where they could hear their own language, have access to American books, newspapers and magazines, and above all receive advice and sympathy to help them along the unfamiliar ways of life in a foreign city.

From a very modest beginning the American women's club has grown to be one of the most important organizations of its kind on the continent.

Although possessed of no great capital, the organization is self-supporting, any deficit being made up by a bazar or entertainment. In the winter a reception is given once a month, and musicals or lectures are frequently held. The club owes much of its literary activity to the efforts of Mrs. Andrew D. White, wife of the former ambassador to Germany, who during her residence in Berlin was president of the organization. The present president is Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, wife of the ambassador, and the vice president is Mrs. Frank H. Mason, wife of the United States consul general.

The membership as a whole is variable, but averages between 400 and 500 a year. The fees are ten marks and five marks, the last for students. Classes in German and French open to members are 50 pfennigs a lesson. A charge of 50 pfennigs for a guest to the reception is made, this idea having been borrowed from the practical German.

Three years after the American Women's club was organized the Deutscher Frauenklub came into existence, being founded by the wealthiest and most influential women in Berlin. This is preeminently the smart club of Germany and counts among its members and supporters one royal princess and two or three excellencies and ladies in waiting at the German court. Marie von Luyden is the president.

Once a year this club opens its doors to strangers, when a large reception is given, to which members are permitted to invite husbands or brothers or friends. This is the only occasion upon which men are allowed to enter the house.

After this club was well established it was decided that its fees were high for professional and self-supporting women, and a second club was organized. These two, the Deutscher Frauenklub and the Frauenklub von 1900, which are in no way rivals, are situated next door to each other. The second club has a membership of 1,100. The annual fee is six marks, and the restaurant prices are correspondingly moderate. The club offers business opportunities to its members and organizes sales for their work. The president is Frau Dr. Tibertins, one of the best known of the woman physicians in Berlin.

The Hanover Woman's club, established in 1900, is the youngest in Germany. It combines the characteristic features of the ten Berlin clubs, offering social entertainment to the woman of leisure and assistance to the professional woman.

With these four the list of woman's clubs in Germany is made up, unless one may include the many working women's clubs in Dresden and Berlin and the Young Women's Christian association, established in Berlin a year ago.

The working girls' clubs were established in Dresden in 1896 and later in Berlin these were so successful that the German Association for the Protection of Young Women took a hand in the movement, with the result that such clubs have been formed in nearly every city throughout the empire.

Newest Mineral.

Something new under the sun has been found in the form of a new mineral, discovered in Russia by Dr. Morosiewicz, professor of mineralogy at the University of Krakow. He has christened it beekolith, in honor of the Vienna mineralogist, Prof. Frederick Beck, and he says it resembles most likely a combination of garnet, having similar crystals and containing many rare earths, which form 75 per cent of its volume. The chief components are cerium, lanthanum and didymium oxides, and it may be useful in the manufacture of chemical products, especially in the light industry.

High Jumping Hog.

A jumping hog afforded much amusement in the hog yards at the Kansas City stock yards the other morning. Although the animal weighed 180 pounds, it would jump board fences five feet high. The speculator who bought the hog found it impossible to confine it to a pen, so the pen had to be covered with boards. According to men who have been at the hog yards for years this was the first hog that had ever leaped a fence there.

There Is a Doubt.

The satan says that God's special favor saved him from the bomb. The missionaries are inclined to doubt the divine partisanship in this matter.

DAINTY LOUNGING SHOES.

Bedroom Footwear for Lazy House When Dressing is Not to Be Thought Of.

The daintiness and comfort of the new bedroom slippers offer great temptations to the American girl of 1905 to adopt her English sister's commendable habit of removing stiff walking boots immediately on entering the house and slipping into low, easy footwear. Delicately tinted kid slippers, with fluffy tasseled rosettes and heels, please Miss Dainty who likes silk-dressing gowns and lady frills. She is more dignified tastes choose high-heeled mules of embossed satin or leather. The girl who combines beauty and wonderful coziness, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, kites her own slippers from Angora wool and colored silk or enjoys soft comfort in soleless elderdown shoes lined with tufted satin. Sandals in straw or satin on the bedroom footwear favored by men, while low suede or alligator skin slippers make ideal lounging boots.

Nothing is more charming for boudoir wear than loose gowns in white and the soft white kid slippers with huge, downy tassels of creamy silk are a fascination to the most exacting fancy. These pliable kid slippers are also very fetching in the delicate shades of blue, pink and lavender, with large, fluffy rosettes in self-tone.

Mules, or sandals with high heels, make the foot look small, and are stunning for wear with tea-gowns and handsome loose robes. A dainty pair has the stiff black satin vamp embroidered in blue forget-me-nots and edged with tiny ruffling of blue chiffon. Another pair in stiff white satin is embroidered in gold beads. A pair of mules in subdued gray suede are edged with a band of gray fox fur, and the toes are embroidered in cut steel.

For softness and comfort there is no hand-made slipper which compares with the one knitted from silk and Angora wool. A devoted mother recently knitted a pair for her little dark-haired daughter, using lavender crocheted silk alternating with silky white Angora wool for the outside of the slippers. They were lined with lavender chamois silk and the rolling collars were lined with fluffy lavender satin bows. All the knitted slippers this winter show two-inch turned-up collars of the same shade as the V-shaped piece inset in the toes, which is usually of a contrasting color to the body of the slipper. A cozy looking wrapper of tufted Japanese silk in navy blue wool with scarlet ribbons.

UNCOMFORTABLE CHAIRS.

Pieces of Furniture That Are an Abomination and an Outrage Against Temper.

Uncomfortable chairs are an outrage against taste and temper, yet they exist in many forms. There is the chair with the low back that ends just where support is most necessary, says the House Beautiful. There is the chair with the high seat that should be sold only with a footrest. There is the chair with the carved back that should be accompanied by a headrest, for it displays at the top, on a line with the occupant's cranium a bunch of grapes or a rampant lion.

There are other chairs that might be mentioned, chairs with arms that are too high, or so low that they are of no earthly use; chairs that are so wide in the seat that a cushion is necessary to fill out the space; chairs with backs that are out of line and throw the body too far forward. Cooks should be willing to eat their own dishes, and chair-makers should be compelled to sit in their own chairs—or at least to try them before sending them out into the world. Some of the mission pieces are built on dimensions that would doubtless afford comfort to a race of giants, but they scarcely meet the needs of ordinary mortals. As a rule the seats of the chairs are too high and those of the davenport and settee too wide and often too low. The colonial furniture makers were masters of comfort. Their chairs, with few exceptions, are perfectly proportioned and extremely comfortable. The old sofas and divanets are so constructed that pillows to brace the human back are not necessary. The wooden back is in its right place and meets every requirement. Reproductions of old pieces are not always exact in their dimensions. A free colonial copy is usually a poor thing, having none of the grace of the original and little of its comfort. Avoid reproductions unless they reproduce.

Curried Cod.

Fry a one-pound slice of cod in two ounces of butter. Put another ounce of butter in a pan, when hot fry a finely-chopped onion in it, add a tablespoonful and a half of curry powder, three tablespoonfuls of cocunut, one teaspoonful of milk, one teaspoonful of water or stock, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Cook slowly for 15 minutes, then add the fish, which has been divided into flakes; cook for five minutes longer and serve hot with a dish of plain boiled rice.—Philadelphia Press.

Cheese Croquettes.

Cut into small pieces one pound of American cheese. Have ready a cupful of hot cream sauce in a saucepan add the cheese and the yolks of two beaten eggs, diluted with a little cream. Stir until well blended, and let the mixtures remain on the stove for a moment until the cheese gets 'steady.' Season with salt, red and white pepper, and a little nutmeg. Set on the ice until cold, then form into croquettes and roll in fine bread crumbs. Dip in egg, then in crumbs again and fry in deep fat until delicate brown.—Good Literature.