

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA

Muzzling of Dogs Has Stopped Out the Disease Throughout Great Britain.

There was a great outcry among owners of dogs throughout the United Kingdom over an order of the board of agriculture requiring the muzzling of all dogs running at large. The purpose of the board was the prevention of hydrophobia. Thousands, even among medical men, disapproved the assumption of the board and declared that as a prevention of rabies muzzling would be ineffective, while it was wanton cruelty to the animals. Results, however, as shown by a report just issued, have demonstrated the wisdom of the plan. The authorities are now able to announce that hydrophobia has been entirely stamped out of the United Kingdom and that the special muzzling ordinances have therefore been repealed. They do not intend, however, that there shall be any importation of it from abroad and so the precautions against dogs coming from foreign places will still be enforced as rigorously as ever up to March 15.

After that date a new regulation will come into force. All dogs will then be subject to a six months' quarantine at the expense and on the responsibility of their owners. They will have to be under the direct care of at least under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon. If they die during that interval their death must be reported. Places of detention are to be provided and care is to be taken that they travel in "a suitable hamper, crate, box or other receptacle." The owner who neglects to comply with these rules will be held to have committed an offense. Dogs which are left on the hands of the authorities will be disposed of. Exception will be made for dogs in transit. They will be allowed to pass if their stay is not prolonged beyond 24 hours, and performing dogs will also have a privilege.

BRILLIANT COURT SCENES.

Splendor of the Coronation Fore-shadowed by Elaborate Plans for Opening of Parliament.

The return of the king and queen to Marlborough house for the opening of parliament marks the beginning of the festivities of the coronation year. The king's council and cabinet meeting were formalities required for putting the finishing touches on the address from the throne and for the arrangements for the military and parliamentary pageants. The coronation last February will be repeated, with more pages, queries, horses, carriages and color. Lord Salisbury, instead of carrying the sword of state, as he would be forced to do if he were foreign secretary, is favored by tradition and will stand at the left of the king, as lord of the privy seal, with the lord chancellor at the king's right hand, and this portion of the tableau will be a parable of the dependence of the medieval monarchy upon the two officials whose seals were indispensable for authenticating any royal decree. The duke of Devonshire will either carry the imperial crown or the sword of state. The marquis of Winchester will bear the cup of maintenance and Lord Wolsley will be the gold stick. The college of heralds will bring into the picture every figure that belongs there by virtue of ancient tradition.

MONEY ORDERS POPULAR.

Great Increase in the Business Done at the New York City Post-Office Last Year.

Joseph Elliott, the superintendent of the money order department of the general post office at New York, has just handed to Postmaster Van Cott the annual statement of his department for the year just ended. It shows that 3,518,527 domestic money orders were paid, amounting to \$22,295,511; an increase in number of 485,546, or 16 per cent., and in amount \$4,556,531, or 25 per cent. over the year 1900. Of international money orders there were paid in 1901 90,386, the amount paid being \$1,160,422. The domestic money orders issued and fees received were: Number, 112,523; fees received, \$1,394,947, an increase over 1900 in number of 6,454, and in amount of fees of \$92,079. Of international money orders there were issued in 1901 27,302, the amount of the fees received being \$453,249, an increase in number issued of 1,633, and in amount of fees received of \$19,339 over 1900.

Crucifix in Marquette's.

Evidence was found the other day that proves almost beyond a doubt that the crucifix found at Frankfurt, Mich., last summer by workmen excavating for the foundation for the Ann Arbor summer hotel there was the property of Father Marquette, the famous Indian missionary. Its possession has been disputed since its finding, but it has now been turned over to the Ann Arbor Railroad company. The rust was cleaned from its pedestal and the date 1664 was found on one side, while on the opposite side was found the inscription "M. & C. Quebec." Marquette left Quebec for upper Michigan in 1666 and was buried at Frankfurt.

London to Have American Exhibit.

At a meeting of 40 American business men located in London it was decided to support the American exhibition at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham next summer. It was also resolved to send memorials to the governors of the various states of the United States, asking for their cooperation. Subcommittees were appointed on various matters in connection with the exposition.

MAKES THE HAIR FLUFFY.

Scalp Massage Proves Successful and Popular with the Society Women of New York.

The new method of making the hair fluffy, and what is yet more important, manageable—namely, by massage—is gaining converts daily at New York. The straightest and stiffest locks may, by this method, become graceful.

All that is needed is willing and active finger tips, which, once a day at least, and, if possible, oftener, will lightly knead the scalp at the temples and forehead until the hair is in that state of fluff admired by all but possessed naturally, alas, by few. There is really no art nor mystery about the process. Moreover, any one can do it for herself.

The result is just the same as that once supposed to be attainable only from shampooing, but it is much more satisfactory. For days after a shampooing the hair is unmanageable; massage makes it but the more manageable. Shampooing, too, must not be indulged in often. A daily massage of the scalp edges, where the hair is liable to become thin, is beneficial in the highest degree to the health of the hair and of the skin.

When you see a woman nowadays whose otherwise straight hair fluffs not artificially but becomingly about her face in a way to recall the French saying that "The ugliest woman may be made beautiful if she but know how to comb her hair," you may know that such a woman is indulging in daily scalp massage.

THE ROUGH RIDER DODGE.

Protest Upon Which Scores of Visitors to the White House Ask to See President.

"If all these fellows who present themselves here and claim the attention of the president on the score of having been rough riders during the Spanish-American war are genuine productions," said an attaché of the white house, "there are enough of them to form a line two abreast from here to New York. The records of the war department do not give half as many rough riders who did service in the war as have presented themselves here and asked to see President Roosevelt on that score."

"Another class also numerous, is made up of cowboys, who, on account of the president's hunting exploits, expect consideration."

This is true, for Saturday alone brought a large number, who insisted on an entrance to the president, saying they knew he would not turn down a rough rider.

A cowboy of the dime novel sort also called and wanted to go up to see President Roosevelt, saying he had hunted with him. He was gotten up in typical style, and, while on account of the close district laws in reference to carrying concealed weapons, he had only an empty case for his revolver, he looked formidable enough to rout any sort of game that came in his way. He was firmly but politely turned away.

WANTS TO WIN DERBY.

Richard Croker's One Ambition Is to Have Winning Horse on English Turf.

Richard Croker in an interview with a reporter said among other things: "I have not decided on my future plans and don't know just when I will sail for England. I am going to try and win the Derby—that has always been one of the great ambitions of my life. I have two entries in this year's Derby and five in next year's. It will be run about June 1. The king always has entries, and will try for the Derby again this year. The uncertainty of horse racing is what gives the charm to it. I shall continue to breed race horses and hope for a Derby winner. A man hopes to have his children do as well as they can in the world, and watches them with anxious pride as they grow up. He wants them to amount to something. Every poor man who has a son hopes to see him president some day. There is something like this in a horseman's heart as he watches the colts he breeds develop and I am watching with eagerness for a winner of the big race among mine."

Duck Trousers of West Pointers.

It will require the purchase of a thousand dollars' worth of machinery to keep the white trousers of the military academy cadets in presentable condition. It is found it will be necessary to make some special provision for the means to keep such garments in the best order. It is proposed to spend, as soon as congress will appropriate the money, about a thousand dollars in the purchase of laundry machinery, including two ironers, one starch separator and one starch tumbling machine. The use of this machinery will save time and labor in the ironing of the 2,000 pairs of white trousers which must be done each week.

Spanish Game of Pelota.

The Spanish game pelota is to be introduced in New York, where it is expected to become popular, and to this end a syndicate, composed chiefly of Havana capitalists, has secured a block near Central park, on which a building is to be erected to be devoted to the game. The proposed expenditure, it is said, is \$400,000 on the court and arena.

Arkansas Forests.

In Arkansas vast belts of forest lands still lie untouched by the ax of the woodman.

IT BOBS UP AGAIN.

Question as to Number of Verb Which Goes with United States.

House Committee the Last to Run Up Against the Puzzling Question, But Usage Forces the Adoption of Singular Form.

The house committee on the revision of laws, in the course of some tinkering with the statutes, ran up against the time-worn proposition whether a singular or plural verb goes with the United States. There was much discussion among the members, and the worshippers of the constitution, quoting from that instrument, had much the best of the argument, when it was suggested that the committee consult any authority on the subject that could be found.

Accordingly the librarian of congress, the supreme court officials, and others were asked to throw light on the matter. The result showed that while the constitution and nearly all the laws, documents and messages in the early days of the republic used the plural verb, the tendency had been steadily toward the singular form, while for the last 15 or 20 years the latter had obtained almost exclusively.

The question was practically settled, however, as far as the committee was concerned, by the discovery of a pamphlet written by former Secretary of State John W. Foster, with the title "Are or Is?" In this pamphlet Mr. Foster traced the course of the changing use of the words and quoted from Hamilton, Webster, Benton, Motley, C. F. Adams, Jefferson, Marcy, Seward, Fish, Evarts, Blaine, Frelinghuysen, Bayard, Gresham and Olney, who used it in the singular.

In the earlier message President Jackson used the singular form, and in later years Lincoln, and since the civil war particularly Grant, Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley used it exclusively.

Mr. Foster also quoted from the decisions of the superior court, those of recent years invariably using the singular in connection with the United States.

In no class of documents is greater attention paid to the language employed than in drafting treaties, and up to 1890 the plural form was used. Since then, however, the singular form has been adopted, and Mr. Foster pointed to the fur seal treaty of 1892, the arbitration treaty of 1897, and, lastly, the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, as conspicuous examples of the usage.

After reading the arguments and authorities of Mr. Foster the committee has decided that, legally at least, the United States "is."

MACMONNIES WAS HOMESICK.

American Sculptor Glad to Get Back to the United States—To Take a Rest.

Frederick MacMonnies, the American sculptor who has been working in France for 17 years, and who has just arrived at New York, announces that it is his intention of making that city his home in the future. In an interview he said: "I got tired of living abroad. I was homesick and I decided to come back. I am glad to get here and expect to remain here permanently. When I first went abroad I used to come home every year, but it is seven years since I was here last."

"Is it true that you intend to devote yourself entirely to painting?" he was asked. "No; I'm going to take a rest for a year. I think it is a good thing for one who has been working at one thing steadily for a long time to stop and get a new point of view. It gives one an opportunity to look at the work of others and his own work from the outside. Of course I shall not stop working. A man can't stop that way. A few of my friends have asked me to paint portraits for them, and I shall do them."

"It has been reported that you are to exhibit some pictures at the Royal academy and in the salon." "I don't know how that became known. I thought I had only told that to myself. I only selected them for the framer the day before I left. To the Royal academy I shall send the portrait of Mr. Roundbush, and that of Miss May Palmer. At the Salon I will exhibit the portrait of the Abbe and one of countless of Trobriand. I shall also have at the Salon the statue of Gen. Slocum."

Divorce Ends Romance.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted in the supreme court the other day to Ida Cuthbert, a daughter of Capt. Nelson Bronson, U. S. A., retired, from Frederick R. Cuthbert, a bassist. The couple eloped to Albany seven years ago, when she was only 15 years old. The old captain discovered the whereabouts of his little girl and took her away from her young husband and brought her home. A little boy was born to her, Roland Jerome Cuthbert, now six years old. He has never seen his father, but has lived with his grandfather all his life. Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert never lived together, except for their seven days' honeymoon at Albany. Ida's mother is descended from a North American Indian chief.

Worrying Into Society.

Dr. Nichols' list shows in several places that if one can't buy his way into the "real smart set," says the Chicago Record-Herald, he may still marry into it.

NOT HIS BROTHER.

But Efforts of New York Architect to Discover Missing Relative Bring Joy to Others.

Though disappointed just when he thought he had found the brother for whom he has been looking for two years, William T. Doherty, an architect in New York city, has the consolation of knowing that his efforts have brought joy to a family who bear the same name as his own, though they live in Charlestown, Mass. John A. Doherty, the brother of William, still remains undiscovered among the thousands of fighting men in South Africa. John P. Doherty, the son of a prominent physician of Charlestown, is now known to be a prisoner of war in Ceylon and his family, who had almost come to mourn him for dead, are preparing to take every means to procure his speedy release. John A. Doherty, who is 26 years old, was a builder, but when the Spanish war broke out he enlisted with a New York regiment and went to Cuba. After serving in the Cuban war the parents of Doherty died and the builder went to South Africa in search of a fortune. He disappeared and his brother wrote to the war department. He received the following:

"Army Headquarters, South Africa, Pretoria, Nov. 23, 1901.—In reply to your letter to Lord Kitchener asking whether any such person as your brother, John A. Doherty, is a prisoner of war in South Africa, I am to inform you that the only prisoner of war of that name is John P. Doherty, who gave his address as No. 7 Lawrence street, Charlestown, Mass. This man is now in Ceylon and will remain there until the cessation of hostilities."

This proved the death blow to all William Doherty's hopes, but he lost no time in sending on the letter to Charlestown, and he has just received a reply, telling him of the happiness which his news had brought to the other family.

PUNISHMENT FITS CRIME.

How Little Kindergarten Lad Who Had Stolen a Penny Was Dealt With by His Teacher.

A small boy in one of the free kindergartens of New York city the other day was charged with stealing a penny from a small girl. In accordance with ideas of juvenile justice, the accused was tried for the charge. The teacher sat as judge, the jury was made up of the prisoner's peers, impaneled from the class. When the evidence was all in the prisoner was pronounced guilty, and judge and jury decided that, by way of punishment, he must return the penny.

But the penny was spent. The prisoner lifted a wretched face, and, weeping, said, after Kipling: "I and my father are very poor, and I have no penny."

The facts were laid before the jury, which solemnly decided that the accused must work for another penny and return it, that justice might be done. A note containing a penny was sent to the janitor by the teacher, explaining the case, and asking that work be given the little boy.

The janitor was a just man. After half an hour's hard work shoveling coal the little prisoner returned to the schoolroom, grimy, but triumphant. The penny was returned, the wrong done was satisfied, and the culprit was reinstated in kindergarten society, having paid the price of his crime, as did his first father, Adam.

SCHWAB AT MONTE CARLO.

President of United States Steel Corporation Makes Big Winnings at the Resort.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, who has been playing roulette very high at Monte Carlo, broke the bank the other afternoon. He had backed 26 plain, and in various ways in maximum had won 50,000 francs. He left the table amid great excitement, and a large crowd followed him.

He started playing on a pair on another table, and lost 15,000 francs at even chances on five successive coups. He then resumed his practice of backing a certain number and the contiguous numbers on the cloth to the extent of 1,000, 2,000 or 3,000 francs. He lost every time, and his winnings nearly vanished. Although Schwab had occasional runs of luck in the afternoon in addition to his recent winning of 75,000 francs on two successive coups, he has already dropped several thousand dollars. He lost ten coups of 3,000 francs in succession the other night.

Toy Flying Machines.

The newest thing in children's toys is a flying machine. The fact that it cannot fly doesn't affect either its name or its popularity. "When they can make a toy fly," said some sagely, "the time will be not far distant when we shall be taking wing." The little machine is modeled upon the Santos-Dumont affair that actually did go around the Eiffel tower in midair, but the diminutive specimen requires a string of wire to make it travel. Some shops exhibited earlier in the season a top flying machine, which, inflated by gas, really made an independent aerial flight, but this was finally given up as unsafe. Make-believe, therefore, must still play a part in the successes of the nursery flying machine, as it does very largely in that of the grown-up affair.

All on a Pin-Head.

A Baltimore jeweler has succeeded in engraving the alphabet in capitals, on the head of an ordinary pin, and the Chicago Tribune remarks that that partially answered the question, "what becomes of all the pins?"

NEW MARRIAGE LAW.

New York State Abolished the Common Law Marriage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO RESTRICT DIVORCES.

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

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

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

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

LOOKING TO CANADA.

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

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

Kill Three Tons of Sparrows.

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

Who Gets the School Fund?

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

A SPEECH ON ANARCHY.

Recorder Goff's Utterances Before New York Club Are Attracting Attention.

Recorder Goff has just made an address before the Nineteenth Century club upon "Anarchy," which is attracting considerable attention at New York. In part the recorder said: "For us who are purified here in this well-appointed and beautifully decorated chamber, under the glare of these electric lights, it is perfectly proper to agree that anarchy is abominable. We would be fain to our surroundings if we did not. We are all well dressed and pretty well to do financially, and it is only natural for us to take the position of the party in possession."

"I think we assume a little too much if we make the mistake of congratulating ourselves on the present state of our society or our position in it. The aristocracy and nobility of France took the same position before the revolution in regard to what they called their rights. But was it not their lives which caused the revolution? The nobles amused themselves in luxury and wealth while the people starved. Who were the anarchists? The people or they?"

Recorder Goff said that in our efforts to devise legislation for repressing anarchy there was grave danger that we might go to the other extreme. "You cannot extirpate ideas by legislation," he said. "Laws never made men and women virtuous. Do not endeavor to repress an idea. If the idea is right it will triumph, and the repressive methods will prove only so much fuel to feed the flames. When wrong, ideas die of themselves. In dealing with anarchy let us remember that if our government is founded on righteousness then anarchy is a craze and this craze will pass as other crazes have in the world's history."

REVOLUTION OF PLANETS.

Joseph Battell, Novelist and Philosopher, Says Force of Sun's Light Is the Cause.

That the revolution of the earth and other planets about the sun is caused by the force of the sun's light moving through the vacuum between the spheres and more or less affected by magnetic currents is the claim of Joseph Battell, novelist and philosopher, of Middlebury, Vt., who claims to have made a careful study of the problem. Mr. Battell said in regard to his theory:

"The interstellar space is a vast region into which the air does not extend, and, therefore, is similar to what we call a vacuum. But it is demonstrated by the experiments of Prof. J. J. Thompson, of Oxford university, England, and other eminent physicists, that in a vacuum cathode rays, light, heat and electricity do their work, and it is shown that these particles or corpuscles of light not only move with great rapidity in straight lines, but will cease to move rapidly in a vacuum bodies which they meet in their path."

"It follows, as a matter of absolute certainty, that the light emitted from the sun into the space surrounding it must cause to move whatever bodies are in its path. This means especially the earth and other planets of what we call the solar system. Light moving in straight lines will push these bodies away from the sun. This is the so-called force of repulsion. It is further demonstrated that magnetic currents will deflect or bend the rays of light from a straight to a curved course. Let these two forces be properly adjusted and the revolution of planets about their central sun is accounted for."

GAME PRESERVE FOR ALASKA.

Effort Being Made to Secure Government Protection of Bird and Animal Life of Territory.

At the sixth annual meeting of the New York Zoological society just held Director William T. Hornaday gave a report, illustrated with stereoscopic views of the Alaskan expedition undertaken in March of last year, for collecting specimens of the white mountain sheep. After the report on the expedition Mr. Hornaday introduced a resolution, proposing the establishment of a national game preserve in southern Alaska, to include the Alaskan peninsula, the Kenai peninsula and the mainland around Mount St. Elias, and the head of Yakutat bay, including Kodiak island. He displayed illustrations of animals, and maps showing their distribution. It is proposed that congress shall regulate the hunting in this district, which now, with the rest of Alaska, has restrictions of no kind.

Lion Whipped by Black Bear.

While the animals at the Wittington zoo at Hot Springs, Ark., were being transferred from one cage to another the other morning a fight occurred between a lion and a black bear which resulted seriously for the lion. When the lion, a large two-year-old, was placed in the bear's cage, Bruin attacked him and caught him by the throat. The fight was terrific while it lasted, but the bear held on and it took the entire force of employes to separate the maddened brutes. The lion was badly wounded and may die. The bear is a common American black and stands seven feet high when on his hind feet.

Frenchmen Harness the Waves.

Some French naval engineers installed in Lorient harbor two works upon a series of balancing floats, which, by utilizing wave power, have been developing 60-horse power regularly. The only expense is one attendant in the day time, one at night, and five cents worth of oil a day.