SALVATION ARMY NURSES BE-GIN ACTIVE WORK.

New York the Scene of Their First baked turkey?" says Florence Hall American Move in That Direction A Famous Army Nurse Comes to Invigorate the Work.



MERICA'S noble band of slum and nission workers has received a notable addition in the person of Adjutant Caroline Frost of London, who has come to this country to organize a corps of trained nurses in connec-

tion with the Salvation Army. Carnegie hall, New York, will see the birth of this new branch of work. A trained school for nurses will be started immediately, as it is intended to place a nurse at each of the posts established in the slums. All sick persons will be cared for, but women in childbirth are considered the especial charge of this band of mercy. Adjutant Frost has received the degree of doctor of medicine in Dublin, which was confirmed by the New York board of health upon her arrival. Her record day. is fourteen years of active work, with 4,000 accouchements. Two trained nurses from London and two from Chicago will form the nucleus of this movement. The costumes of the nurses of the Salvation Army will be a decided novelty in this country. They are of brown linen, with scarlet collars and cuffs, a dainty white apron, cap and elbow cuffs for indoors. Outdoors the long blue cloak and tiny Aprincess bonnet, with white strings, are worn. Adjutant Frost is more like an American in speech and appearance than an Englishwoman. She claims the isle of Jersey as her home,



ADJUTANT CAROLINE FROST.

but years of study and work all over the continent bave made her thoroughly cosmopolitan, and given her the distinctive touch of a woman of culture and breeding. In appearance the adjutant is a handsome, motherlylooking woman of perhaps 40 years. Her lovely, unselfish life has traced lines, indicative of the highest type of womanhood. But back of this womanly exterior is the brain force and executive ability of a man. In terse, straightforward language she discourses enthusiastically of her work.

Operated On a Tiger.

Rev. Samuel Haughton, who died in Dublin on Sunday last, was not only a clergyman and a man of science, but a medical man to boot, and his knowledge of surgery enabled him on one occasion to perform with complete success, under circumstances of great personal danger, an operation on the paw of one of the tigers of the Dublin zoo. The claw of the animal, having become distorted, had grown into the foot, and gangrene was threatened. A net was thrown over the animal and he was drawn forward to the door of the cage; and then, while the assistants held his paws, excepting the disased one, Dr. Haughton cut away the claw. The rage of the tigress, looking on through the bars of the side den, was terrible to witness, and after the operation she turned up the paw of her mate, examined it, and then licked him as a cat licks a kitten. A week later Dr. Haughton was again at the zoo to see how his patient was going on. When the tiger espied him he began to purr like a cat and allowed the doctor to examine the paw. Indeed, for years afterward both the tiger and tigress showed themselves most friendly and grateful to Dr. Haughton,

Oregon's Traveling Mountain

There is a mountain of dark-brown 2,000 feet in height and stretching song. along the stream for six or eight miles. When the white settlers first came into the country the Indians told them this mountain was traveling; that some day it would move across the Columbia and form a lake which would reach from the cascades to the dalles. What the Indians said has been found true in some respects. The mountain is in motion. Its movement is forward and downward. The railroad builders who constructed their line along the base found the tracks continually forced out of place. In some places the movement has amounted to eight and ten feet in a few years. Geologists attribute the phenomenon to the fact that the mountain rests on a substratum of conglomerate, or of soft madatone, which is steadily being rashed away by the current of the big

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT.

Whatever We Lack We Should Try to Make the Day Enjoyable.

"Because we cannot have the Yule log and graditional roast pig, shall we refuse the cheer of anthracite coal and Winterburn, writing on the "Spirit of Christmas" in the December Woman's Home Companion. "Or if even the open fire, the mistletoe and the family gathering are beyond us, must we disdain the home-making attempts of the steam radiator, and find no comfort in the dainty elaborateness of a well-spread table, catering to the needs of a refined modern taste? Sup-

pose the misanthrope (for the recluse who lives only in an imaginary Chrimas is a misanthrope) came out of i. shell and gathered the young people about him to charm their ears with tales of the old ways of holidaykeeping 'when he was a boy.' Would not this be better than grumbling out protests against the new ways that have their own reasons for being, and offer in turn their own measure of enjoyment to willing spirits? Genial old age is always a welcome presence, and it never suggests any contrasts that put us out of conceit with the pleasures that lie within our reach. But carping, even if it proceeds from the patriarch, is an infliction severe enough to blight any holi-

"In the nature of things there must be holidays. How poverty-stricken is that soul which does not recognize this necessity and shows itself heartily into the work of helping forward the good time youth and all unspoiled minds accept with gratitude. There is no predeterminate set of conditions for holiday-making that need tie adventurous hands, and if traditional customs belonging to Thanksgiving and Christmas are vanished beyond recall, we can harmonize the day with our present abilities.

"My sympathy is with those who wish to bring back upon Christmas day the sweet old traditional observances. I love them well, even those that are known to me only by hearsay and were outgrown in that shadowy period alluded to as 'before the war.' But no one thing is indispensable to happiness with any of us, unless with children, and not even with them if judicious substitute is made. Whatever we have, or whatever we lack, the quality that makes the occasion is the spirit we bring to it. Good-will never fails to create a good time. It finds merit in rain, lifts fog and lights a cheery blaze within that passes for the sunshine in its absence. And good-will has not passed away with chivalry, nor perished under the onrush of science. It lives and breathes now, and is here at this moment to light our Christmas fires and swing incense before our altars. All we need do is to recognize and adapt it."

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH. Author of Ben Bolt Is Writing a New Irish Play.

Thomas Dunn English, the author of 'Ben Bolt," announces that he is at work on an Irish play, which he hopes will be produced very soon. Dr. English has written prose and verse for 60 years, and he says that he is as good at either today, when he is 77, as he was upon her face the tender sympathetic 60 years ago, when he was 17. The him by is "Ben Bolt." which Du Maurier dragged from an ill-merited obscurity and gave a beautiful vogue to his irrepressible "Trilby." The writer of 'Ben Bolt" is a native of Philadelphia. and has written under a number of aliases. He has never risen above mediocrity, but many of his songs are sweet and simple and were once popular. He wrote under various pen names, because he was a lawyer with a good practice, and did not care to be thought so trivial as to write verses. He was first graduated as a medical doctor from the University of Pennsylvania. That was as long ago as 1839, but three years later he left medicine for the law. He was something of a politician in his young days, but never rose in statesmanship above the New Jersey legislature. His new play



THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

will certainly get a fair hearing from basalt on the Columbia river nearly all who have heard his now famous

Andree's Parting Words.

As Andree was about to depart on his polar balloon, he was asked how soon tidings from him might be .xpected. His answer was: "At least not before three months; and one year, perhaps two years, may elapse before you hear from us, and you may one day be surprised by news of our arrival somewhere. And if not-if you never hear from us-others will follow in our wake until the unknown regions of the north have been surveyed."

Jilled.

Tommy-"I don't believe there is any Santa Claus." Elsie--"Then you're an infidel, and I won't be your sweetheart any more."-The Yellow Book,

WILL GO ONCE MORE.

HENRY M. STANLEY SOON TO START FOR AFRICA.

Sketch of a Life That Reads Like a Romance-From a Country Alms House to the Highest Pinnacie of fame In His Own Country.



N a group of famous Englishmen lately printed in an American mag azine Henry M. Stanley is cited as one of the four greatest men of Welsh descent. Henry Morton Stanley rose from a childhood of ten

years in a poorhouse to be the greatest explorer of his times. He was born near Denbigh, in Wales. His true name is John Rowlands, but he took the patronymic of the man who adopted him after he arrived at New Orleans, whither he went at 15 as cabin boy in a sailing vessel. Mr. Stanley was a rich merchant, but he died without a will and the future explorer was left to his own resources. He joined the confederate army, was taken prisoner and afterward served in the fedderoga. When the war was over he secured a commission as newspaper correspondent, and in 1867 the New York Herald engaged him as its representative to go with the British exeral navy as an ensign on the Ticonpedition in Abyssinia. When Stanley became a journalist he laid the foundation of his fortune. The story of his first trip into Africa is told in his book (1872), "How I Found Livingstone." His second journey is described in "Through the Dark Continent" (1878), for which he was presented at the Sorbonne with the cross of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the president of the French Geographical Soclety. The third time he went into Africa was in 1879. He traveled from the mouth of the Congo, 1,400 miles up that river to Stanley Pool. In 1887 he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, just before his departure for Africa the fourth time. The

bullied him as usual. "Your freedom," he yelled, "you cannot have it if you offered 1,000,000 rubles. A million, pshaw! a few dozen oysters would be worth more than that to me at this moment." "Do I understand, then my lord that you would grant me my freedom if I procured them for you?" 'Yes," was the answer. Schalouchine had brought a barrel of oysters, having heard of the dinner. The deed of freedom was immediately signed, Schalouchine took his place among the guests and his descendants are not only the wealthiest bankers in Russia, but were ennobled about a quarter of a century ago.

BELOW GROUND IN LONDON. New Things to Be Tried on the New Underground Railway,

In addition to the present rapid transit facilities in London a new electric underground railway is projected, which is expected to be in operation in four years from the present time, says the Landon Mail. The route is in the heart of the city, and the trains will run sixty feet below the sidewalks. A syndicate has been formed and £3,500,000 has been raised, a sum supposed to be sufficient for all expenses of construction. The total length of the line is about six miles, and the tracks will be laid in double tunnels having an internal diameter of eleven feet six inches. These, together with the lift, shafts and the station tunnels, of which the internal diameter will measure twenty-one feet, will be made in iron segments, no brickwork being used.

An advantage claimed for the double tunnel system is the means it affords of good ventilation. When two lines run in one tunnel it is almost impossible to secure this, but a train running in a single line tunnel acts as a piston, driving the air before it and bringing a fresh current along in its wake. Another subsidiary advantage is that the two tunnes need not necessarily be on the same level. The lines can, independently of each other, slope downward in leaving and upward in approaching stations, with a consequent saving of power and wear on the brakes, while in passing under narrow streets where there is not sufficient room for the tunnels to be



story of that journey was published in "In Darkest Africa," and universities and scientific societies gave him all sorts of honors. In 1890 Mr. Stauley married Miss Dorothy Tennant, the painter. He is just about to make another trip to Africa.

Power of Suggestion. Suggestion that will stimulate the

nerve centers can effect cures when there is no organic trouble. Hence blindness or paralysis or any one of the forms of hysteria which simulate all sorts of organic afflictions may easily yield to emotional excitement, religlous enthusiasm or hypnotism. All this is known as scientific medicine. Wherein evil is done is that among the ignorant the real cause of the cure is ignored in favor of some marvelous interpretation of a very natural fact. And the real cause may also be thrown aside in favor of a false explanation to bolster up creed or support an 'gnorant fad.-Philadelphia Press.

Burs Liberty With Oysters. Count Scheremeter, an immensely wealthy and powerful Russian noble who lived in the early part of this century, had among his serfs a man named Schalouchine, who had amassed an enormous fortune. He had offered as much as \$250,000 for his freedom. but in vain. One day Scheremetef gave a dinner party and to his disgust there were no oysters to begin the banquet "They were not to be had at any price," replied the steward. At that moment Schalouchine was ushered in among the guests and Scheremetel

placed side by side they can be constructed one above the other.

Each train will consist of seven cars, which will provide seats for 336 persons, and the headway between trains will be two minutes and a half. The road is not intended to compete so much with the present "underground" as with omnibuses and other surface vehicles.

Where He Worked.

The prisoner was making his up pearance before the magistrate for the hundredth time. "Well," said the magistrate, "you here again?" "Yes, your worship," responded the prisoner.
"What's the charge?" "Vagrancy same as before, your worship." "It seems to me you are here about half your time." "Rather more than less, your worship." "Well, what do you do it for? Why don't you work?" do your worship, more than half my "Ah, now," said the magistrate, time." surprised, "if you can tell me where you have ever worked I'll Int you off." 'In prison, your worship," smiled the prisoner, and the court kept its word. -The Rival.

Safest Lightning Rode.

Electricians have lately been experimenting on the efficacy of lightning rods, there being a difference of opinion whether a thin or a thick lightning rod should be employed. Hee according to actual observations made on rods during the heavy storms, a stout rod, one having a large diameter of metals, is considered to be the safer.

AUSTRIA'S PREMIER.

A NEW MAN AT THE HELM OF THE EMPIRE.

He is a Middle-of-the-Roader, and Is Not a Strong Character Individually-Has Admirers on All Sides, However, and May Succeed.



ARON GAUTSCH VON FRANKEN-THURN, the new premier of Austria. is recognized by all parties as the man best able to master the present situation. He did not espouse the cause of any one faction, and because of the able and impartial manner in which he

confidence of all. His wide knowledge of affairs and his diplomatic methods recommended him to the high position to which he has been appointed. It is thought that he will devise some amicable means of patching up the existing differences of the German and Bohemian speaking people of the empire. The baron is one of the most scholarly men of the empire and an orator of no mean ability. His speeches before parliament have always attracted a throng. He is the author of several legal works. The people love him and delight to refer to him as a selfmade man. His father was a captain of police in the City of Vienna. The son was educated at the famous Theresianum Academy, which was founded by Empress Marie Therese, and before the revolution in 1848 was attended only by the sons of noble families. In 1873 he entered official service in the department of war and public in-

discharged his duties as minister of

public instruction under the premier-

ship of Count Badeni, he enjoys the



BARON GAUTSCH,

struction, where his talents gained him rapid advancement. In 1881 he was honored by being chosen director of the Theresianum Academy. In 1885 he was made minister of war and public instruction, one of the most important positions in the cabinet. He was then only 34 years old, and it is chosen to the same office in 1895 under the premiership of Count Badeni. One of the most conspicuous of his services is the reform of instruction in the high schools and universities. He married the daughter of Schlumberger, the celebrated wine grower. Their eldest daughter was married a few weeks ago to Baron Klein, secretary of the provincial government of Moravia, the wedding being an especially brilliant event in Vienna society. The baron is tall and fine looking, with a handsome face. His hair was gray before he was 35.

Germs Killed by Heat.

In view of the destructive effect of sunlight, especially of the blue to the ultraviolet rays, upon bacteria in winter, Professor H. Marshall Ward would explain the comparative freedom of waters under the blazing hot summer sun from bacteria, as against the more abundant infection of the same waters in winter. Pasteur and Miguel found that the germs floating in the air are, for the most part, dead-killed, the author holds, by the sun. Yeasts which normally vegetate on the exterior of ripening grapes are destroyed, according to Martinaud, if the heat be very intense, and Guinti has observed that the ingress of sunlight hinders acetic fermentation. When the typhoid bacillus falls into turbid, dirty water in summer it finds a congenial propagating place. The dirt furnishes it food, absorbs heat to increase the warmth and keeps off the hostile blue and violet rays.

Becoming Mannish,

A Springfield reporter has discovered that confirmed athletic habits, encouraged by the example of successive college football games in town, have resulted in a notable increase in the size of the feminine hand and foot. At the Springfield glove counter, "formerly the demand was for fives and fives and a half, but now six and six and a half is a fair average. The same tendency is noticeable in shoes."-Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Chilkent the Worst. Henry De Windt, the famous globetrotter, says: "I have roughed it for the past fifteen years in Siberia, in Borneo and in Chinese Tartary, but I can safely describe my climb over the Chilhoot pass as the severest physical experience of my life."

INFLUENCE OF THE VOICE

Soft and Musical Speech One of Woman's Createst Charms

Eleanor Morton Parker, writing of "The Voice" in the December Woman's Home Companion, says:

"It has long been conceded that a pleasant voice is one of woman's greatest charms. And many of us can vertfy this truth for ourselves by recalling the sweet influence of some woman, who like the lovely Curdelin, spake in accents soft and low. A pretty face and a musical voice go well together, but of the two the latter is. preferable. The power of a truly good woman possessing such a gift extenot be overestimated, especially if she is refined and intellectual. Her harmonious tones fall with a restful cadence upon the ear of the invalid. They are peace for the weary, balm for the serrowful, and are frequently more efficactous than a sermon in touching the obdurate hearts of the wayward.

"On the contrary, we sometimes find rare beauty of feature seriously marred by the incongruity of a disagreeable voice. It is said of the Empress Eugenie that the stranger was enraptured with her wonderful beauty, but the moment she spoke art admiration was forgotten in the unpleasant sensation caused by her barsh Spanish voice. American women as a rule are not blessed with particularly musical voices. The colds, catarrh and bronchial trouble to which the sudden changes of our climate subject us more or less affect the vocal organs. In fact, soft, rippling utterance seems to belong more generally to lands of eternal summer. Yet any woman, no matter how great her natural defects may be, can, with few exceptions, bring her voice within a becoming key, and by proper care and exercise cultivate distinct, well-modulated tones. And it is her duty to do so, since nothing will more certainly bring upon her social ostracism than neglect in this regard.

"We are tired of being taunted by foreigners with our boisterous, loudtalking girls and women, when we know that many of those who make such unfavorable impressions upon strangers are at heart kind, gentle and refined. Let us hope that with the present movement for physical culture and voice culture and every other kind of culture. the noisy, garrulous woman of street-car and watering-place fame will have soon passed away, and in her stead come a being who will not converse as though every one within hearing were deaf, and she were bound to finish the sentence she is bent on uttering that very moment or never. There is no greater assurance of a happy home than a calm, wellregulated voice, and the woman who possesses it has won half the victory toward social and domestic success."

ROYALTY TO BE MATED.

A Russian Grand Duchess Is Looking

for a Suitable Husband. Sixteen years old and a first coustr of the czar, the Grand Duchess Helene is not likely long to remain in the matrimonial market. In fact, royal matchmakers have already begun to cast about for a suitable husband for her highness. Her father is the Grane said that no other man has received Duke Vladimir, brother of the latethis appointment at so early an age. Emperor Alexander, and her mother In 1893 he retired from the cabinet is the Grand Duchess Marie, born of with Count Taffee, but was again Mecklenburg, a family which has supplied several consorts to the reigning house in Russia. The Grand Duchess Marie is a clever and intellectual woman. There is little of the typical highbred Russian about the young grand duchess. In fact, she resembles an English girl, and, like most English girls, spends much of her time in indulging in outdoor sports. Like most Russians, she is extremely fond of music, and during her frequent visits to Paris with her parents she is often allowed to accompany them to the op-

era. As it is the Russian custom for the daughters of the imperial house to appear at public festivities at a much earlier age than are the children of other royal families, the grand duchess has already appeared at many of the



THE GRAND DUCHESS HELENE

state functions of the court and bascreated a decidedly favorably impres-

English Humor.

A gentleman went to look over house that was to be let furnished. He was piloted through the rooms by a very pretty housemaid. As he was leaving he turned to the girl, saying: "And are you to be let with the house?" "No, sir," she replied. "? am to be let alone."—London News.

Sense in Mexico.

It has been determined to raise up an ambidextrous generation in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and the government has ordered that the pupils in al the official schools shall be taught to write and perform all manual tasks as well with the loft hand as with the right.