

Wealth and Beauty

Surrender to Cupid.



BEAUTIFUL KATHLEEN NEILSON.

Society is discussing the reported engagement of Reginald Claypool Vanderbilt, youngest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Miss Kathleen Neilson, second daughter of Mrs. Frederic Neilson.

Their engagement is said to be an open secret, and the delay in making the announcement is due to the fact that the young millionaire, although of age and in possession of the fortune of \$12,000,000 left him by his father, is still a student at Yale. He will be graduated this spring, and it is expected that the formal engagement will soon follow.

Miss Neilson is one of the most beautiful girls in society. She is 20 years old and made her debut a year ago. Long before that, however, the devotion of young "Reggie" Vanderbilt to her was the subject of gossip in Newport and New York. Of late Mr. Vanderbilt has made frequent trips from Yale to take Miss Neilson out driving and escort her to social functions.

Miss Neilson is tall and graceful, with a fine figure, a beautifully modeled, expressive face, a wealth of light brown hair, and a dazzling complexion. She possesses many accom-

plishments and withal is a jolly, genteel girl.

She is a niece of Freddie Gebhart, and her sister is Mrs. Arthur Kemp. Miss Neilson was the acknowledged belle of the season in which she made her debut.

Besides beauty Miss Neilson possesses taste. She knows how to dress exquisitely and her gowns have attracted attention at the horse show and other society events.

The more dollars you get together the louder they talk. Same with women.

Lost by a Toy Balloon.

Diamonds and other jewels have been lost in all sorts of queer ways, but in none more unusual than the accident mentioned in the Boston Transcript, by which a diamond brooch was snatched from the owner's dress and left somewhere on the great plains.

A young woman was traveling by rail through Kansas. At Kinsley, where the train made a considerable stop, a fair was in progress. Here the young woman bought of a peddler a toy balloon for a little girl who had won her fancy.

The child was delighted with the plaything, and as she rode along she chatted with her new friend and pulled the balloon up and down. At length she playfully fastened the string to the lady's diamond brooch.

The train was rounding a curve at the moment and a strong gust of air came through the car. The balloon was carried out through the open window. The sudden jerk on the string loosened the brooch, and away it sailed.

The jewel was so valuable that the young woman offered a reward of five hundred dollars for its recovery. Spurred by this incentive, cowboys scoured the plains for days in all directions, but without success—Youth's Companion.

Belligerent Traits of Greeks.

Visitors to Greece are always amazed at the criminal statistics, particularly at the number of murders. Ordinary crimes—dishonesty and the vices that prevail in other countries—are not general, but murders occur almost daily. Homicides in the province in which Athens is located average annually almost one to 1,000 of the population. The causes lie mostly in politics. The government has forbidden the carrying of concealed weapons,

but the law is not enforced. A pouch or sheath for a knife and a revolver is a part of the national costume, and they are worn openly. When two Greeks quarrel the first act is to draw their knives, and unless they are separated instantly there is either a homicide or a case for the hospital, and the hospitals of Athens, which are extensive and up-to-date, are abundantly supplied with patients, especially during periods of political excitement. If a man is killed in a controversy it usually begins a feud which does not end until several graves are filled.

A Simple Lesson.

Maria Edgeworth, in her time second only to Jane Austen among literary women, had a warm sympathy for all kinds of life, which accounts for the ardor with which she writes of human beings. A trifling incident, related in one of her letters, impressed her deeply.

"We went the other day to see a collection of natural curiosities at a Mr. Broderip's. My father observed that he had but very few butterflies. 'No, sir,' he said; 'a circumstance that happened to me some time ago determined me to never collect any more butterflies. I caught a most beautiful butterfly, thought I had killed it, and ran a pin through its body to fasten it to a cork. A fortnight afterward I happened to look in the box where I had left it, and I saw it writhing in agony. Since that time I have never destroyed another.'—Youth's Companion.

Bread Made of Pea Flour.

Something new in the way of a food product is pea flour, with which the War Department has recently been making experiments. It will be placed on the market before long at a moderate price, and seems likely to come

into use to a considerable extent. This flour is intended to be mixed with wheat flour for making bread, and the claim is that it improves the flavor of the bread, which remains soft and moist for a much longer time than when wheat flour alone is employed.

The pea flour is prepared for market by cooking the peas with steam, then roasting them, and finally powdering them by roller process, the final product being light sulphur yellow in color and nearly as fine as ordinary wheat flour.

It is extremely nutritious and is said to contain nearly two and a half times as much of the substance that goes to make muscle and blood as does wheat flour. Nearly 59 per cent of the pea flour is starch and over 28 per cent is flesh forming stuff, with practically no water.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The Late Dr. Newman Hall.

The late Dr. Newman Hall was very fond of mountain climbing and spent many of his holidays in Switzerland. He always made a point of exerting himself in the hotels for the promotion of friendly intercourse and in this way he made the acquaintance of a very large number of persons of all ranks and creeds. Towards the end of his life he was almost as indefatigable as in his prime in preaching all over the country. One little foible he had on these occasions was of recommending his hearers to purchase his books, the profits of which, however, he devoted to special work.

Experiments with Petroleum.

Experiments with petroleum for fuel are being made in the Norwegian navy. Of the refined oil imported annually into Norway \$963,000 worth comes from America and \$99,000 from Russia.

SOME EARLY HISTORY

FIRST OFFICIAL SURVEY OF OHIO AND INDIANA LANDS.

Col. Jared Mansfield, One of the First Teachers Appointed to the West Point Military Academy, Had Charge of the Work.

In a recent article relative to the founding of the West Point Military Academy some information of interest was omitted, notably the history of the first teachers of that famous institution. The following facts have been supplied by Mr. Solomon Mercer of Coshocton, Ohio:

The first teachers in the academy were Col. Jared Mansfield and Capt. Barron. Col. Mansfield's father and family came from Exeter, in England, and were among the first settlers in New Haven in 1639. Mr. Mansfield began his life as a teacher in New Haven, and afterward taught at the Friends' Academy in Philadelphia, going from there to West Point, where he taught in the Military Academy in 1802 and 1803, and again from 1814 to 1828, inclusive. In the meantime, however, he was nine years in the state of Ohio, holding the position of surveyor general of the United States.

While teaching in New Haven Mr. Mansfield published a book entitled "Essays on Mathematics." This book was brought to the notice of Mr. Jefferson, who was fond of science and scientific men. The consequence was that Mr. Mansfield became a captain of engineers, appointed by Mr. Jefferson, with a view to his becoming one of the professors at the West Point Military Academy, then established by law. Accordingly he and Capt. Barron, also of the engineers, were ordered to West Point, and became the first teachers of the cadets in 1802.

Mr. Mansfield was there but a short time when he received an appointment to a new and more arduous field in the west, where the demand for surveyors was urgent. He was made surveyor-general of the United States.

The position was by no means sought after by Mr. Mansfield, who was a scholar and mathematician, and fond of a quiet and retired life, but he was induced to go under conditions which perhaps were never granted to any other officer. It was agreed that while he was engaged in the public service in the west his commission in the engineer corps should go on, and he be entitled to promotion, although he received but one salary, that of surveyor general. In accordance with this agreement, he received two promotions while in Ohio, and his professorship at West Point was awarded him on the recommendation of President Madison in 1814, with the rank and pay of lieutenant colonel.

At that time but a part of the lands in Ohio to which the Indian title had been extinguished had been surveyed. For this purpose Mr. Mansfield arrived at Marietta in the year 1803, established his office there until the month of October, 1805, at which time his headquarters were moved to Cincinnati.

In the rapid progress of migration to the west, and the success of Gov. William Henry Harrison in treating for the purchase of land from the Indians by treaty, the public surveys also were soon necessary in western Ohio and in the Indiana territory, which was then an unbroken wilderness, although the French had established the post of Vincennes. There may have been a settlement at Clarksville, on the Clark grant, but except these there was not a white settlement in Indiana.

It became necessary to extend the surveyed lines through that state, then only a part of the great north-west territory. For this purpose Mr. Mansfield, in the month of October, 1805, undertook the first public surveying expedition in Indiana.

Although the military sages in their centennial at West Point failed to mention the name of Jared Mansfield as one of the first professors, he has left many monuments in the west on record that can never be obliterated or forgotten. If the reader will but go to a certain point near Paoli, in Orange county, Indiana, he will observe the point from which Col. Mansfield operated in Indiana. The point referred to is where the principal meridian and base lines cross each other at right angles; from this point all the public lands in the state of Indiana were surveyed. Jared Mansfield established both meridian and base lines and established a monument at their crossing every six miles from that point, whether north, east, south or west.

Colonel Mansfield made the first map of that part of Indiana which was duly recorded and the land granted to the purchaser according to the survey he made. This was the first opportunity he had to establish a principal meridian and base line, and for this alone millions of people have good cause to remember Jared Mansfield, one of the first professors at West Point in 1802.

Good Story of Abernethy.

Andrew Lang tells this story in Longman's Magazine: "As to asking for votes, one would feel like Abernethy (I think it was he) who stood for a professorship in Edinburgh. He had to canvass a baillie, who was a grocer. The baillie had an attitude digné. 'You have come young sir, in this creel of your career, to ask for my vote for the chair of Toxicology?' 'No, sir,' said Abernethy, 'I have come to ask for a pennyworth of your figs. Put them up, and look smart about it.'"

A LUXURIOUS HOME FOR OLD MEN

Haven for Those of Culture and Refinement Who Are in Need.

When Col. Beard of New York died a few years since he left a delightful home at Poughkeepsie to be used for aged men of culture and refinement who have been unable in their days of labor to save a competency for themselves. It is known as the Pringle home, is luxuriously fitted up and an ideal place for those who are privileged to enjoy its homelike surroundings.

For a long time there were no occupants, but at the present time Mrs. Duncan, the matron, has a family of six talented old men. The latest arrival is Prof. Albert O. Laurence, a musician of rare accomplishments. The Polish count, Casimir Podgowski, who was the guest of Paderewski on his recent visit to Poughkeepsie, is another of the set.

On the occasion of the visit of the Euterpe Music club to the home recently, Podgowski looked upon them as his special guests. Being a thorough musician, he took down his old violin and gave a nocturne with sweet touches. "The Cuckoo and the Wanderer" and "In the Mill," by Volkmann. As an encore he gave Gounod's beautiful "Ave Maria," with devotional effect. Podgowski was at one time professor of music and French at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

A third member of the family is Philip Snyder, who was for years an editorial writer on the Philadelphia Press. He is well posted on the current happenings of the day and has a room that is a genuine sanctum, with books of reference, typewriter and desk.

James McCluskey of Paterson is No. 4. He is a Scotchman by birth, a lover of Scottish writers and a great lover of Paterson.

W. H. Foreman was once the dramatic critic of a New York daily. He has lost his hearing, but his eye is still bright. He occupies the circular room that was once the pride of Col. Beard.

Spencer W. Cone is the last of the six occupants of the home. He was a friend for years of Charles A. Dana, and delights in telling anecdotes and incidents in the great editor's career.

While the Euterpes were at the home, says the New York Times, the count exhibited his workshop, which is fitted up with carpenter's and upholsterer's tools. He learned the trade while in the military service at St. Petersburg.

A Calm Young Woman.

A young woman of Brooklyn, suspected of a cruel murder, amazes all who see her by her remarkable calmness. She was calm when arrested, she was calm when the prison doors closed upon her, she was calm when confronted by the evidence. In fact, the girl is rarely mentioned without some reference to her calmness. It may be an exhibition of wonderful nerve, or it may be the outward manifestation of innocence. Anyway, she is calm.

This will remind old-time readers of the Orpheus C. Kerr letters that infatuated firemen who fell in love with a wax figure in a hairdresser's window. It wasn't her pink-and-white beauty alone that drew him, nor her lovely garments. It was her calmness that quickened his heartbeats. "She's so ca'm," he murmured, "so very ca'm." And when he rescued her at the risk of his life from a fierce conflagration his first words when restored to consciousness were: "Wasn't it beautiful to see her a standin' there so ca'm?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Germany's Economic Methods.

The Countess Alida von Krockow writes from Germany to the Christian Register: "Germans find that it pays to encourage peasants to free their fields of stones; the property rises in value—taxing value. The stones thrown into heaps by the roadside are purchased by the district road repairing commission. Poor men, who otherwise would have to be supported by the almshouses, are hired to break these stones, and then are trained to the work of repairing the roadbed. The money to pay the men is made by auctioneering off to the highest bidder the crop of the fruit trees that were planted on both sides of the highway when it was built, and which are nourished well by the manure that falls along the road and is pushed at intervals by a road tender upon their roots. The purchaser of the crop sees to it that his fruit is not stolen. The road commissioners have no other about that. And, although the sale be by auction, it brings in considerable. Every burgher knows how much, because the sales of highway fruit crops are published in the local newspapers."

When De Wolf Hopper Went to Church

"I attended church once upon a time," said De Wolf Hopper in an up-town cafe the other day, "in a Rhode Island city, and heard a worthy clergyman named Whicher get tangled up in his pulpit lines to a painful degree, while the heads of his auditors were bowed in their efforts to suppress laughter until they looked like rows of tasseled cornstalks bent by the breeze.

"The Rev. Mr. Whicher was booming the Sunday school, or, rather, he was chiding the congregation for its lack of interest in that church annex, and finding that they did not act as if moved by his admonition, became slightly incensed. "I never," he shouted, as he banged the pulpit with his fist, "knew a church which had so many parents with no children."

CONDEMNED IN MISSOURI AND CONFISCATED IN NEW YORK.

Judge Clarke of St. Louis has convicted and fined heavily a number of grocers for selling baking powders containing alum.

The week before the Health Department of New York seized a quantity of stuff being sold for baking powder which they found was made from alum mixed with ground rock, and dumped it into the river.

The Health Authorities are thus taking effective means to prevent the introduction into our markets of injurious substitutes in place of wholesome baking powders.

As alum costs only two cents a pound, there is a great temptation for those manufacturers who make substitutes and imitation goods, to use it. Alum baking powders can be detected by the health authorities by chemical analysis, but the ordinary housekeeper, whose assistance in protecting the health of the people is important, cannot make a chemical examination. She may easily know the alum powders, however, from the fact that they are sold at from ten to twenty cents for a pound can, or that some prize—like a spoon or glass, or piece of crockery, or wooden ware—is given with the powder as an inducement.

As the people continue to realize the importance of this subject and consumers insist on having baking powder of established name and character, and as the health authorities continue their vigorous crusades, the alum danger will, it is hoped, finally be driven from our homes.

Close Calls for Two M. P.'s.

Two members of the British parliament have had narrow escapes from ignominious death. Mr. O'Brien, who represents Cork, was in 1867 convicted of having led a Fenian rising, and was sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. As it was proved, however, that he had saved inmates of burning barracks at great risk to himself, his sentence was commuted. Another Irish member, Mr. O'Kelly, of Roscommon, while serving as a correspondent in Cuba in 1875, was arrested as a spy, and the firing squad was just forming when the United States consul arrived and saved his life.

Botha's Wife an Emmett.

The wife of General Botha, the Boer general, is a descendant of Robert Emmett's elder brother, Thomas Addis Emmet, who was one of the United Irish Directory in 1798, and was punished by the government by confinement in Fort George for three years. Robert Emmet, whose name is so popularly known, was but a youth of 20 in 1798. His attempt at insurrection in 1803 was the last effort of the Brotherhood of United Irishmen, and his death on the scaffold on September 20, 1803, ninety-seven years ago, was the last tragic act in that movement.

An Honest Man's Opinion.

Vermont, Mo., April 28th.—If what Mr. J. S. Tillery of this place says is true—and none who know him doubt his honesty—the new remedy Dodd's Kidney Pills is a wonderful medicine indeed. Mr. Tillery says:

"I had Kidney and Liver Trouble for years. I had used many medicines but could get nothing to cure me.

"I heard of a new remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills and began a treatment with the result that I was very soon on the mend.

"I kept on using the pills and am now entirely better. I honestly do believe that they are the greatest remedy the world has ever seen.

"I am always willing to help a good thing and I cannot say too much for one that helped me so much.

"If I didn't know that Dodd's Kidney Pills would do all that is claimed for them I wouldn't say word of praise for them."

A loud profession and a quiet performance never yet went hand in hand.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE TRIAL bottle and treatise. Dr. H. H. Kline, Ltd., 33 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A little learning is like dried apples. They both puff you up.

\$20 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce our Poultry goods. Send stp. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. D, Parsons, Kan.

The last shall be first when a woman picks up a novel.

The well-posted druggist advises you to use Hamlin's Wizard Oil for pain, for he knows what it has done.

"Any port in storm" is the wine-bibber's motto.

Drive Rheumatism Away by the use of MATT J. JOHNSON'S OIL. It cures thoroughly and quickly.

Shopping has no joys to the woman who is color blind.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Men want hands more than hand-outs.

EARLIEST RUSSIAN MILLET. Will you be short of hay? If so, plant a plenty of this prodigally prolific millet.

5 to 8 Tons of Rich Hay Per Acre. Price 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$3. Low freight. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. W

Poison is not antidoted by a golden cup.

Mrs. Wainlow's Soothing Syrup For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It takes a great man to lead a small army.

WHEN YOUR GROCER SAYS he does not have Defiance Starch, you may be sure he is afraid to keep it. Defiance Starch is not only better than any other Cold Water Starch, but contains 13 oz. to the package and tells for same money as 12 oz. brands.

Somehow a creditor always has a better memory than a debtor.