



From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Loew, N. Y.
 Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) as seen by his close friends. Mr. Clemens wears a white serge suit always while in the house and is sometimes seen so attired on the street.

EXTINCT BIRD FOUND

SKELETON OF CAHAW IS LOCATED IN DEEP CAVE.

Bermuda Man Makes Discovery—Has Beak Similar To a Hawk—Will Be Sent to Smithsonian Institute.

New York.—Louis L. Mawbray, curator of the Bermuda Museum of Natural History, recently visited the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, for the purpose of exhibiting to the experts there several skeletons of an extinct bird, which he had the good fortune to find in a recently discovered cave in Bermuda.

This bird, that has failed to get a place in the "Who's Who" of feath-

ered folk of modern times, was many hundred years ago known as the cahaw, and, while it was web-footed, it had a beak very similar to that of the hawk. It was supposed to be a cave dweller and had the habits of an owl, inasmuch as it was never seen or heard except at night.

When white men first set foot on Bermuda there were traditions among the natives of the cahaw, that had disappeared many generations before the time of the hoarier inhabitant, and for more than 100 years scientists have been disputing among themselves as to whether such a bird ever existed. Mr. Mawbray believes he has settled the question.

To all expert ornithologists there is quite as much interest in the cave where the skeletons were found as in the bones themselves. The cave was discovered last January by some negro boys, who by means of ropes let themselves down into a hole

they found in a spot of waste land and came upon a great chamber with gleaming white walls and a lake of ice water. They were in search of stalactite crystals and reported that they had found them in great abundance.

Mr. Mawbray became interested in the stories of the wonderful cave and explored it himself. He was obliged to swim across the lake, and on the crystal shore on one side he found several skeletons of the long lost bird. In one spot he found several feathers completely encased in calcite, which, so far as he knows, are the only specimens of the kind in the world. Many of the bones were encrusted in the calcite and all were in a good state of preservation. The bird, according to the feathers found, was white below and its back and wings were of a russet color. These colors, he says, correspond perfectly with the best descriptions obtainable of the ancient bird. The cahaw was about the size of a pigeon.

The cave, which is midway between Hamilton and St. George and in the east end of old Bermuda, is about three miles from the ocean, but it is the belief of Mr. Mawbray that in the time of the cahaw it had an opening to the sea, and that the birds came in that way. He said the present entrance to the cave is a jagged almost perpendicular hole down through the rock, and that the immense chamber and lake were 150 feet below the surface. He was sure that the birds never entered the cave through that hole. The lake is about 350 feet long by 150 wide, and the cavern is dome shaped and a place of dazzling beauty when the crystal walls are revealed by a strong light. An entrance is being made to the cave, and it is to be one of the show places of the island.

WILL EXCAVATE ALONG NILE.

California Professor Is Given Important Archaeological Work.

University of California.—Dr. George A. Reisner, formerly in charge of the University of California exploration work in Egypt, has been appointed archaeologist in charge of excavations for the Egyptian government in Nubia.

The work about to be undertaken is of great importance, involving the continuous excavation of both sides of the Nile from Kalabsche to Derr, a distance of 150 kilometers. This is rendered necessary by the decision to raise the Assouan dam another eight meters.

Prof. Maspero, head of the department of antiquities, is to have charge of the restoration of the known temples and the copying of their inscriptions. To Dr. Reisner has been assigned the task of excavating monuments at present buried under the soil, and the recording and publishing of these excavations. The work is expected to take five years.

FOR THE DESSERT

CHERRIES IN MANY FORMS MAY BE USED.

Go Particularly Well with Ice Cream—How to Attain Perfect Icing for the Cake—Palatable Sweet Sauce.

Cherries preserved go nicely with plain ice cream. Cherry juice with dried cake makes a pretty dessert, with cherries heaped in the center and whipped cream above. Candied cherries should be put away for winter. To make crystallized cherries beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, lay clusters of the cherries in the beaten egg, with the stems, of course, outside. Drain and cover part of them with white sugar and the others with red pulverized sugar. Set aside to harden on buttered paper. Keep in a cool, dry place.

Mock bisque soup varies one's bill of fare. Here is a soup that is easy to prepare, and, because of the acids in the tomatoes, most palatable: One-half can tomatoes, one and one-half tablespoons butter, one and one-half tablespoons flour, one quart milk, salt and pepper. Stew and strain tomatoes; scald milk in double boiler and thicken with the flour and butter; season tomatoes well and mix. Take both from the fire and mix together; if tomatoes are acid add pinch of soda. If mixed on fire soup is apt to curdle.

Sometimes the best cake bakers are at a loss how to effect a good icing. This icing does not crumble, contains no eggs and can be made a day or two before needed, if desired. Boil one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, a pinch of cream of tartar and one-half cup of water until it is a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Set aside to cool and when lukewarm add two squares of scraped chocolate and beat with a wooden spoon or paddle until creamy, then add tepid water until it is the desired consistency. If any other flavoring is desired, simply leave out the chocolate and add any desired flavoring or fruit juice. If covered with a damp cloth it will keep for days. When needed, add a little more tepid water. This frosting is fine, smooth and velvety, dries easily and yet retains its moisture.

A sweet sauce that is much liked by our British cousins was given to the department by an old English cook, who vowed it should be found in every cookbook. Place the yolks of four eggs in a saucepan with about five ounces of powdered sugar, and stir with a wooden spoon until the mixture assumes a whitish tint; then add gradually two gills of cream, beating constantly, and, when this is finished, grate in the rind of one orange. Put the pan over a slow fire and let the mixture cook for about four minutes. Do not let it boil, however, and keep stirring it, to prevent it from burning. When it has been strained through a sieve it is ready for use.

HOW TO STEW RED CABBAGE.

Alternate Leaves in Pan with Layers of Sliced Ham.

Having stripped off the outer leaves and washed the cabbage, quarter it, remove all the stalk and cut it into shreds.

Slice cold ham thin and put it into a stewpan alternately with layers of shredded cabbage, having first laid some pieces of butter in the bottom of the pan; add about half a pint of boiling water.

Cover the pan closely and stew steadily for three hours until the cabbage is perfectly tender and the liquid absorbed. Be careful it does not scorch. If it is so dry as to be in danger of burning add a little boiling water.

When done press and drain it through a colander and serve with the cabbage heaped in the middle of the dish and the ham placed around.

Blowing Window Shades.

The annoyance caused by a window blowing in and out when the shade is lowered from the top can be avoided by having a cord in bottom of shade and fastened to any movable object, as back or arm of a chair, and chair or object moved out a sufficient distance from window to prevent shade from touching window frame. A free circulation of air is also obtained, whether the shade is lowered or raised.

Golden Orange Cake.

Cream one-fourth cup of butter, add one-half cup of sugar slowly and continue beating, says a writer in Good-housekeeping. Add the yolks of five eggs, beaten until thick and lemon colored, and one teaspoonful of orange extract. Mix and sift seven-eighths cups of pastry flour with one and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, and add alternately with one-fourth cup of milk to the first mixture. Bake in a buttered and floured tin.

For Hardwood Floors.

To prevent hardwood floors from being marked, cut pieces of thick felt the exact size of the tips of the chairs and fasten on with a strong glue. The felt is far less expensive than rubber tips and will wear much better. Rocking chairs may have a long, narrow strip glued on.

Way to Beat Blankets.

After blankets have been washed and hung on the line and have thoroughly dried beat them with a carpet beater. The wool will become light and soft and blanket like new.

DECORATED AMERICANS



Surely Americans cannot complain at the lack of honors which foreign countries and societies are bestowing upon citizens of the United States for noteworthy achievements and distinguishing services. And while there is no undignified eagerness on the part of Americans for medals and decorations, there is still a warranted pride in receiving such marks of distinction. The already long list of those who have been thus honored is growing apace, and if all whose names appear there were to form a society of decorated Americans it would start out with a membership far in excess of that with which most organizations begin.

Such a society would not be in much favor with intensely democratic Americans who have been wont to regard decorations almost in the category of bribes, but such feeling is surely without warrant and is growing less each year. Said Count Cassini on this point not long before he left America for Spain: "I have received 33 decorations, and can it be possible that according to the old notion I have been bribed 33 times? I have recommended the bestowal of many decorations, but they were given in recognition of favors rendered without a thought of a return. Indeed, I have many times during my life been very glad that I could make use of such orders. Men have done me very kind and substantial favors. I could not in honor offer them \$100 or \$500. They would have been insulted by such a crude form of gratitude. The only recourse at my command was to give a decoration or a gold snuffbox. The latter the recipient would never use and could find little pleasure in, so I have chosen to give the decorations where I could."

Congress has but twice in 20 years given its consent for officers of the government to accept decorations that have been tendered them. Furthermore, it is the law that all decorations that foreign governments may wish to give to American officials must be deposited with the state department until the question whether they may be accepted or not is decided.

Thus it is that there is a beautiful order in gold of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor lying in the vaults of the state department for Gen. Chaffee. Some time congress may allow him to receive it. The time may come when, as with Admiral McCalla last March, he lies on what his tearful family or dearest friends think is his deathbed. Or it may happen that even then the desired permission will be withheld, and only after the brave old soldier is dead and gone will the decoration pass to the hands of his wife and children, to whom it will be a treasured testimony to the worth of the man whom it was intended to honor. And yet if the order were to be allowed to be given to Gen. Chaffee he could not wear it as other men wear theirs on public occasions. No officer of the army or navy nor any civil employe of the government is permitted by law to wear such an emblem of favor with a foreign potentate. This applies to the retired officer as well as those in active service.

Once in a long while an official has a chance to get a decoration by what is at least a pardonable evasion of the law. Secretary H. H. D. Pierce last year, when he resigned his post of assistant secretary of the state department to accept the appointment as minister to Norway, spent a day in private life between the two positions, and in that choice interval took good care to call for his decorations, which had for years, in some cases, laid in the vaults of the department. Among them were the Order of the Double Dragon, conferred by the Chinese government, and the cross of a commander of the Legion of Honor.

In the same way William F. Willoughby, formerly expert of the bureau of labor, and lecturer on social economics at Johns Hopkins and Harvard, stepped out of government employ a few days before accepting his appointment as treasurer of Porto Rico, and

in that time got his medals out of official lock.

The number of legionnaires in this country has so increased of late years that the fact has justified Prof. James Howard Gore, of George Washington university in preparing and publishing a directory of all who have received this honor.

The French statutes restrict the number of officers of the Legion of Honor to 4,000, of commanders to 1,000, of grand officers to 200, and of holders of the grand cross to 80. Gen. Chaffee has received probably the highest honor in the Legion of Honor in this country. Archbishop Ireland, Thomas A. Edison, Gen. O. O. Howard, Prof. George F. Barker and Perry Belmont wear the cross of a commander. Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew D. White, Prof. Simon Newcomb, James Hazen Hyde, M. E. Stone and Prof. Gore hold the cross of officer.

Among women in this country who have had the distinction of wearing the cross of the Legion of Honor is Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, and Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, who were thus honored for their services in connection with the exposition of 1900.

Among other orders given to Americans there are numerous decorations, such as the Order of Leopold, the Osmanieh and Medjidieh of Turkey, the order of the Prussian Crown, the Red Eagle of Germany, the order of St. Stanislaus of Russia, the White Elephant of Siam, the order of Dannebrog of Denmark, and many similar decorations. Probably F. J. V. Skiff, of the Field museum, of Chicago, has as many decorations as any one man in this country. He has made a collection, it might be said. They all came for his services at expositions. Mr. Skiff is an officer of the Legion of Honor for work connected with the Paris exposition of 1900. He has the order of Leopold, the order of Civil Merit of Bulgaria, the second class order of the Double Dragon of China, the order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan, the order of Orange and Nassau of Holland, the order of the Sun and the Lion of Persia, the order of St. James of Portugal, and the Red Eagle of Germany.

Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht has numerous orders for his researches in ancient history. He wears the Cross of Albert, the Bear of Germany, the Cross of Dannebrog of Denmark, for his cuneiform investigations.

Prof. Simon Newcomb received last year the German Order pour le Merite. This is a distinctly great honor, as there are but 40 members of the order, and a new member is chosen by the survivors whenever death makes a vacancy. The decoration is given by the German emperor. Congress authorized Prof. Newcomb, who is a retired attaché of the naval observatory, to accept the decoration.

One of the rarest decorations that have ever been tendered an American is the Star of Ethiopia, given by King Menelek to Robert P. Skinner, who was entrusted with the delicate mission of opening up treaty relations with Abyssinia. It is a large gold medal surmounted by a gold star with a fine, large turquoise in the center. A smaller but quite valuable gold decoration was also given to Capt. George C. Thorpe, of the marine corps, by King Menelek.

Longer on Throne Than Father.

King Frederick, of Denmark, presents the curious spectacle of a father who has become a king at a later date than his own son. When King Haakon, of Norway, was lately at Copenhagen King Frederick is said to have asked him: "How do you like being king?" "I will rather ask you," replied Haakon. "I have been king longer than you have." Haakon was elected king of Norway by the storting on Nov. 18, 1905, while Frederick, his father, did not succeed to the throne of Denmark until Jan. 29, 1906, on the death of King Christian.

EVELYN LEARNING TO COOK.

Prepares Dainty Dish Every Day and Takes It to Husband in the Tombs.

New York.—Evelyn Thaw is keeping house! She's going to cook, too, and her friends say lead the simple life.

The Thaws have rented a furnished house in Park avenue and will remain in seclusion all summer. Mrs. Thaw told one of her friends she wanted to live as quietly as possible and that the house furnished her the best means of doing so. Also she declared that it would keep her mind occupied and give her something to do while waiting for the tedious process of the law to bring her husband to trial again. She intends to superintend the whole establishment—it is not very large—and in fact will do some of the work herself. She expects to have but one servant. She will cook, she has told her friends, which has been one of the ambitions of her life.

In their enthusiasm over the idea these friends say that Evelyn will prepare a dainty dish every day to be sent to her husband in the Tombs. One of them who is very close to Evelyn, says she told her the following:

"I want to escape this notoriety. I want to meet my friends quietly and have the freedom to enjoy the few pleasures I can without being gazed at constantly."

"A NO. 1" IS RICH TRAMP.

Has Spent Only \$7.56 in Traveling Nearly Half a Million Miles.

Middletown, N. Y.—Well dressed and well groomed, "A No. 1," the most remarkable tramp in the world, is visiting the city for the second time in 24 years. Known only as "A. No. 1," he has traveled the world over many times since he started his hobo life in 1883, when he was 11 years old.

He has been in nearly every city, village and hamlet in the United States, and has covered 451,000 miles. He has spent in actual cash only \$7.56 for traveling. Since January 1 he has traveled 5,200 miles at a cost of 26 cents.

Unlike the ordinary tramp, "A No. 1" does not beg. He gets a living carving images and heads on Irish potatoes. He carries a number of life insurance policies. A considerable fortune he never touches. He does not use tobacco or liquor. He has willed his property to a trust fund as a foundation for prizes to be competed for by public school students in his native city. He has also purchased a cemetery lot there.

The Slaughter of Seals.



The United States are now guarding their seal-preserves, on St. Paul island in the Behring straits, by artillery against the raids of Japanese and other poachers. Sometimes 250,000 seals are found in one herd, or "patch." The great slaughter of young seals is held between March 12 and 24, when the "pups" are too feeble to move. The mothers make a fierce fight for their offspring. The club brings swift death, fortunately. St. Paul island, the largest of the preserves in the Pribyloff Group, has a shore-line of forty-five and a half miles and a population of 162. Sand and basaltic boulders compose the geological formation. In the autumn the seals leave the breeding-ground and proceed to the Pacific Ocean.

CURIOUS CHINESE CUSTOM.

Ceremony of First Cutting of a Boy's Hair Observed in Oakland.

Oakland, Cal.—One of the most ancient curious customs among the Chinese, and one rarely commemorated in this country, was observed with great pomp and circumstance in Chinatown recently, when Fong Hock, a leading merchant, who for years has had the supervision of the Chinese discounts in the Anglo-Californian bank, of San Francisco, entertained his relatives to remote degree with a magnificent banquet in honor of the first cutting of the hair of his only son.

The banquet took place at an Eighth street restaurant, and there were 150 guests. A notable feature was the fact that the wives and children of the guests sat down at the same table with the heads of families. A most elaborate menu, comprising birds-nest soup, steam-stuffed duck, Foon Yon Ha, shark's fins and other

rare and costly Celestial dishes were served.

The banquet cost the happy father \$1,500. During the evening quite a number of prominent members of the San Francisco clearing house called at the restaurant to offer their felicitations to him. The hair-cutting ceremony, which was observed with picturesque rites, symbolizes that Fong Hock's heir is now a factor in the family. The guests brought presents for the little son worth thousands of dollars.

War on Moving Pictures.

Berlin.—The police of Berlin are making war against cinematograph exhibits from a medical standpoint, as they are injurious to the eyes. It is declared the restless movement of the films is harmful, particularly to the eyes of children. There are 200 cinematograph theaters in Berlin and suburbs.