The grave physician (this method of speaking of physicians is significant of results, rather than of demeanor) care-1 . . examined his patient, relates the ba limore American

She had just called at his office and sand she was alling in so many ways she

was mystified. Atter having noted that she was indeed grievously afflicted, he said:

'Madam, before I can do anything at all for you, you must move closer into the heart of the city."

With a start the woman said: "Oh, sir, but how do you know I didn't live near the heart of the city?"

trazing pityingly upon her, he said: "Madam, you do not know, perhaps, khat we physicians have been considering special treatment for the allment now known as the northwestbaltimoreitis. You live somewhere near North and Maryland avenues?"

"Yes. sir," wonderingly. "You are accustomed to standing on the northwest corner of that thoroughfare and waiting for a car?"

"Yes, sir," astoundedly. "You have been doing this since the fire crippled the company's service and the number of cars for awhile reminded you of hen dentistry?" "Yes, sir," aghast.

"Your case is plain. You have varicose veins in both ankles, from standing, You have partial paralysis of the muscles of the jaws from chewing gum you got from that slot machine at the corner. The muscles of the right side of your face and neck, also those of your back. are strained with leaning out from the curb looking up to Twenty-fish street to see the car turn. Your eyes are perped half way out of your head with the staring incumbent upon that rubberinc stunt. Your toes are covered with corns from having them trodden upon in getting on the car, and, afterward, You are partially deaf from hearing the conductor say . Move up forward, please. You are threatened with apoplexy on account of the anger you have felt when you hung to a strap while a ang-legged man sat near you with his less sprawled out to the limit of their

But the woman, who was superstitions " and believed to was a wizard, had fled presipitately lest he might add insanity to her other dilments.

## WORK OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

#### It Is No Longer Considered Degrading for Them to Earn Their Own Living.

It is no longer regarded as unfashionable for a weman of good standing in English society to earn her own living. Frequent paragraphs in the newspapers envey the information that this or that woman of quality is engaged in some meirece wherehe the corns conuch to supply all her wants, and most of them it to meeting with success. The blessed lword "work" has passed along the ranks of all classes of society and women are becoming happier and better in reensequence. We all have had experionce of the irreparable damage done to the lives of many women by the old prejudice assinst their working. It often happened that a woman with a great talent for the stage or for the concertroom was kept from exercising these talents by the supposed prejudices itwould do to her social position, and then-when her husband had failed in business-this same woman had often to start a profession at a time when the beauty, the energy, the hopefulness of youth had departed, and when her talents could not have the suppleness to improve by practice. How many womsen have lamented the lost opportunities. of their youth when in middle age the stress came, and deployed the blindness of father or husband which prevented them from following their destiny and Exercising their talents.

In France they have less nonsense than we have in these affairs of daily life, and especially where women are concerned. Indeed, woman holds in France a position which is utterly unlike her place in any other country in the world. That nation, so absurdly dubbed frivolous by those who do not .know her, is really one of the most industrious nations in the world, and idlenees is held to be a vice with women as with men. Even the tripper to Paris knows that in every shop the till is and the bank accounts are in the hands of women, and those who know social life intimately there are aware that the wife and mother practically rules the house-

# A Municipal Venture.

The tramway system at Hull, Eng. is owned and operated by the city. The cars are double-deckers and the fare is 1d (2 cents) on all lines for all distances. The financial results of this low fare system are equally interesting. During the latest 12 months reported on there were 10 miles of double track, or 20 miles of single track, in operation. The gross income is about \$445,000; the cost of operation was about \$203,000. This left a gross profit of \$212,000 and, deducting intercet on the investment and the sinking sum, a net profit of \$121,000, or an average of over \$12,000 a mile of double track, which went into the city

Most Remarkable. Mr. Kadley - Miss Odley is a queer pirl. I heard her remark to another g rl that she saw Miss Swellman on the avinue to-day

Misa Pert-Well, what's queer about

"The queer part was that she didn't broceed in the same breath to describe what Miss Swellman had on."-Philadelphia Ledger.

## PHOTOGRAPHY A NECESSITY

English Expert Declares the Art of Picture-Taking Makes Domestic Life Happy.

"Amateur photography has begun to play a serious part in domestic lifere and future brides and bridegrooms will not be deemed fully equipped unless they have acquired a practical knowledge of photography."

This prognostication was made recently by the editor of a British journal devoted to the photographic art.

Parents skilled in photography make a practice of "taking" their children at frequent intervals, and especially at such times as the abandonment of long clothes the first essay at walking, the first day at school, the first lengthened skirt, or the first appearance in trousers, and so on right up to the day of marriage. A Bedford Park mother has photographed her eight-year-old son over 400 times. This is regarded as the greatest achievement of the kind in amateur photography. A Yorkshire girl, 15 years of age, has "sat" 149 times, and a London gir!, slightly older, was on one day recently "taken" in 28

different poses. "Medical men." said one authority, "are taking the greatest interest in this systematic photographing of children. for they hope that it will solve the problem at what interval in the juvenile career the physical outlines and appearance of a child undergo the greatest changes. One amateur photographer, who is also a student of physiology, claims to have established the fact, often controverted, that in time a husband and wife gradually grow alike in features. Repeated photographs of both subjects taken during a course of seven years show, he contends, that they slowly but surely borrowed one from the other certain facial characteristics which have now become permanent. Nature was thus her own photographer. I believe that the queen and princess of Wales, both of whom are enthusiastic photographers, have made a complete record of the lives of her royal highness' children."

## WANTS HIGHER STANDARD.

Consul Skinner Says Immigrants to United States Are of Low Caste -Would Limit Number.

United States Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at Marseilles, France, thinks that the United States should establish a high standard for admission of immigrants to the country, and then limit the total number to be received each year.

"To Marseilles come thousands of people on their way from the Levant to the western hemisphere," Mr. Skinner says. "In the course of a year about 20,000" Syrians, Armenians and Greeks pass through Marseilles en route. Seven or eight thousand of these eventually reach the United States. Nearly all of the others are excluded by reason of disease and go to South America instead of North America

"This immigration issue," said Mr. Skinner, "is not one upon which American citizens by birth or naturalization will divide, but one upon which citizens in both categories will align themselves as they may be for or against intelligent. high-minded and physically efficient cit-

izenship. "The character of the immigration which comes under my observation has deteriorated, and the movement to-day is from among a very low caste population. It is absurd to pretend that they can be assimilated into the population of the United States without distinctly lowering our national standard."

Mr. Skinner added that a very large proportion of the emigrants from the Levant are affected with a disease of the

# **ULTRA SMART BOSTON CLUB**

#### Pashionable Back Bay Women to Organize Athletic Association-Will Study Jiu Jitsu.

A new ultra smart athletic club of fashionable Back Bay women is being organized at Boston, to be known as the New Hub club. Among the features will be training in the Japanese jiu jitsu and wrestling by a Japanese woman expert and in expansion by Prof. von Boeckman, the New York advocate of this phase of physical culture.

Valets and ladies' maids will be provided, the former having a smokingroom and pool tables for themselves, while the latter will have a readingroom. A private wire will be strung to the clubhouse so that returns of all athletic contests can be received by the members direct.

The piece de resistance, however, is a trilining quarter for pet lap dogs, with a merry-go-round apparatus constructed like a backvard clothes reel. This will be used to exercise the dogs and take off their surplus fat. Tied to its arms, when it is spun around, they will have to keep on the run or be snatched off their feet. Baths and sleeping quarters for the dogs also will

# It's an Awful Disease.

An American physician has discovered that the blues are only a form of splanchnic neurasthenia due to intra-abdominal venous congestion. Now if that doesn't make a patient with the blues bluer than he was before, remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, he could be jolly with hyperpyrexia, or with metaplasia of the epi-

- Measuring the Bec's Tongue. -An entomologist has susceeded in measuring the laugth of the tongues of bees for the "purpose of determining the possible effect of crossing Italian and native bees upon the lengthening of the tongues." Evidently, on the principle that the longer the tongue the easier the access to hidden stores of flower honey.

## BEGAN AS DOCTORS.

FAMOUS MEN WHO TYRST TRIED MEDICAL PROFESSION.

#### . They Were Fitted for Other Work and Changed, to Their Great Advantage-Some of the Notables.

Doctors are more than any other class of profes binal men apt suddenly to change their professions and make reputations at things only elstiner from medicine. Their profession compels them to be men of great observation and knowledge of technicalities, says Pearson's London Weekly.

They do not dream at their work, but understand it in all its details. Consequently if they applied themselves to any other work, the chances are that their medica' training would be of enormous advantage to them.

Dr. Nansan's training as a doctor largely contributed to his abilities as an explorer. As a matter of fact, he was a polar discoverer while engaged in practice as a doctor.

Before he even thought of arewe exploration Nansen had already added to the knowledge of our anatomy by discovering what is known as the "polar cell" in the spinal cord. Many of the famous scientific discov-

erers, as well as Napsen, have been doc-

tors first, though their discoveries have

been turned to other uses. Sir Conan Doyle is, of course, a famous case of a doctor who has "quick changed" his profession as a result of c accidental observation. It is notorious that his conception of Sherlock Holmes. originated in his watching the methods of an Edinburgh doctor in diagnosing his cases. " Sherlock Holmes, and the author's subsequent career, were the re-

sul's of Doyle's medical training However, the example of Sherlock Holmes has suggested many things to doctors themselves. More than one private detective in London at the present moment began life as a doctor.

By applying their reasoning powers to the cases they have to diagnose, instead of their medical knowledge, doctors have often been the means of discovering strange secrets from their patients. A doctor is, in fact, the most likely person to become a good detective

Apart from the medical profession there are many men who have suddenly changed their vocation. A certain journalist was once interviewing a professional bird stuffer with a view to a description of his methods. Being a reasoning man, it occurred to him that the method adopted by this man might be improved upon

. Under the guise of seeking further "copy," he paid constant visits to this man, and gradually learned the ins and outs of the work. He then offered his services, after a little tractice, to a large provincial museum and took up the work of curator at a good salary.

In the course of time he not only stuffed birds, but an elephant, construct-, ed tableaux of animals," and generally, made the museum one of the most attractive in the country, gaining for himself the Fellowship of the Roya, Society as a resuit.

The obvious conclusion is: "Keep your eyes open." If in the course of your ordinary work you notice anything about other people's work that you think you could do better, do not allow your own profession to prevent you using your discovery for all that it is worth.

# WOES OF THE RICH WOMAN.

Although Surrounded by Luxury She Often Envies the Lot of Her . Poorer Sizter.

Wealth does not always bring contentment to the women of the present day, The antithesis of the poor rich and the rich pear has often been quoted to prove that happiness comes from within and is not dependent upon outward circum-"stances. Of course, it goes without saying, says a writer, that the so-called "rich poor" cannot be so very, very poor. But it seems certain that those who have a plethora of this world's goods are not happier, if as happy, as those who value what they possess for the very sake of the difficulty they often have in obtaining it.

"That is undoubtedly true," said a woman to whom the above remark had been made, "but it is also true that disposition has a great deal to do with it. A worrying woman will fret, be she poor or rich, and will make herself just as unhappy over imaginary troubles as over real ones. It is very amusing to me, who knows what real care and anxiety are, to hear some of my friends discuss their woes. One woman I know who has a lovely house, large ircome, good husband and healthy, satisfactory children, told me the other day she was going abroad by the order of her physician for a complete rest. I have overtaxed myself,' she said, with complete unconsciousness of the irony of her speech... 'The cares of my establishment and my worry about the children have been too much for me.' Another intimate friend whom I found one day in floods of tears could give no cause for her grief except that her cook was going to leave and the new parlor maid did not keep the drawing-room floor sufficiently

# Not a Beautiful Race.

The Thibetans are not beautiful. How could they be when by their own confession the national ancestry runs back to the king of the monkeys and a hobgoblin? Bonvalot says of them: "The very bears are better looking." The type is midway between the Eskimo and the Chinese. Broad, flat noses. without visible bridge, no eyebrows, wide mouths, full lips, oily skins, hair as coarse and straight as horse hair. and straight, square, ungainly figures -these are the elements of the unpleasing picture.

## SCOTCH NAMES OF INDIANS

How It Comes That So Many Aborigines Bear Patronymics of Old Scotia.

The prevalence of Scotch names with the Creek and Cherokee Indians has at various times been the source of some comment. Although other nations and in fact nearly every nation is represented by the names borne by these people. the Scotch names are far more numerous and have suffered less change than those acquired from any other nation, states the Kansas City Journal. The names of some of these Scotch Indians are closely ailled with the history of these two nations for the last hundred years, and for several generations such names as McIntosh, McKellopp, Mc-Combs, Adir, McQueen and McGillivary are registered on nearly all the treaties and official papers of moment in either nation. Mon bearing these names today are among the foremost of the progressive Indians.

The News of Okmulgee gives this account of the origin of these Scotch

names: "As was stated, the origin of these Scotch names dates back over 100 years. At that time the Creek and Cherokee Indians, more especially, bent their efforts toward building up a nation of physically perfect men. The women: were encouraged to mate only with the strong, robust men of the tribe, and if a weak man withstood the taunts and gibes of his fellows and remained there was little chance of his securing a wife. In that way the life of these people was

almost Spartan. "While this sentiment was at its height and the tribes were living in Georgia, some time before the revolution, a regiment of Scotch highlanders was quartered in the vicinity of one of the principal villages of the nations. The Indian maidens looked with favor on the burly, men of the north of Scotland and a number of marriages was the result. When the regiment was ordered back to England or to some other quarter of the globe there were some of these Scotchmen who staved behind and their names have thus been fixed in the annals of the Creek nation. It is through the Creeks that the Cherokens acquired their Scotch names. Descendants of these high anders have been enrolled in the armies of the United States since that time, and President Boosevelt had several of them in his Rough Rid-

## REMOVING SCARS OF WAR.

#### Disfigured Faces of Soldiers May Now Be Restored to Their Natural Form.

"Scars removed while you wait," might be the motto of some of the members of the medical profession in London, for the advent of the "light cure" has enabled them to remove all traces of recent wounds, whether inflicted in war or by the surgeon's knife. Lately, reports the Mail, quite a number of British subalterns have sought out the "light curer" for the removal of face wounds received in south Africa. The custom is rapidly growing of surgeons sending their patients to have the scars left by operations removed. A "light curer" gives the following description

of the process: "Repeated applications of the Firsen light in a powerful form are given until the blood cornuscles are stimulated to such an extent that by distention of the cells and other resultant processes new tissue is formed and scars disappear with the healing of the wound.

"The latest apparatus does in five minutes what some of the lights used in our hospitals take 60 minutes to effect Owing to its favorable effect upon the pigments, the light treatment is now widely used in cases of almost all face. and sain troubles; while mirer affiletions are sometimes unintentionally benefited. An old colonel recently treated for eczema of the scalp found to his delight that as the skin affection disappeared a fresh growth of hair was coming all over his head.

"In the treatment of cancer and other malignant growths, rapid progress is being made in a combined use of Roentgen and Finsen rays, with their respective germicidal and curative properties."

Marblehead's Independence. The story of Marblehead down to the revolution is a simple one of a fisherman's town. In 1772 there was a full town meeting at Marblehead, and the Pownsmen expressed "their unavoidable disesteem and reluctant irreverence for the British parliament;" they called it a "great and uncommon grievance" to be forced "to carry the produce of Spain and Portugal, received for their fish, to Great Britain, and there paying duties." It was the first note of the impending conflict in which these gallant sailors were to take no mean part From that time to the end Marblehead was heart and soul for the cause of the colonies, and feeling ran so high that even the Church of England suffered in its one representative at St. Michael's, the old-church on Sumner street, built in 1714. The rector found it expedient to conduct his services quietly, and finally to omit them after a mob broke into the building, and tore down the king's arms from their place over the chancel.-From "Marblehead." by M. Imlay Taylor, in Four-Track News.

Bacilli at Masked Balls. Tirelli and Lelli demonstrated a probable source of disease transmission in the lending of masks by costumers. Tirulent tubercle bacilli, to say nothing of pneumococci, streptococci, etc., were

found in 8 out of 42 masks examined .-N. Y. Medical Journal. Any Tipple for Sandy. Doctor (feeling Sandy's pulse in bed)

-What do you drink? Sandy (with brightening face)-Oh, I'm nae porticular, doctor! Anything you've got wi' ye .- Stray Stories.

## HOPES TO END WAR.

and the second of the second DREAMS OF PEACE OF DR. ED-WARD EVERETT HALE.

Eminent Divine Trying to Stimulate Public Sentiment in Support of His Plan-Movement for International Arbitration.

The supreme court for international arbitration as a substitute for war and toe sittle the perplexing questions which arise between the nations of the world is the dream of Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Although 82 years of age, he still is bending his energies along these lines.

As the leader in the American movement toward international arbitration. Dr. Hale sees a new hope in the committee consisting of Senators Frye. Fairbanks and Morgan, appointed to formulate a general scheme of practical operation and present it to the senate. I. Hale, through the Massachusetts commission for international justice, already has made plans to carry on the work of stimulating public opinion to support the efforts of the senators. Meetings will be held throughout the country during the summer.

Reviewing what already has been accomplished in America, and what it is hoped can be done in the immediate future. Dr. Hale said:

"A determined movement for international arbitration in America was first organized in Washington, when a conference was held under the stimuhis of Mr. Cleveland's proposed war, with England. The object of that conference was the establishment of a permanent system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain Of that conference the author was the late William E. Dodge, of New York: A committee of business men in New York was invited to Washington with 300 prominent men from all parts of the United States. Their resolutions were presented to Mr. Cleveland and Mr Olney and received with hearty approval.

"The impression made by the great conference in this country and England was great. From that moment we heard no more of war with England

"The Massachusetts commission of international justice this summer expeets to hold a series of public meetings of leaders of the community in the principal cities of the marcantile. manufacturing and agricultural states. Their experience has shown that well conducted public meetings in the large cities call the attention of people as the circulation of books does not. That commission has enlisted the services of leading men, who will assist in the conducting of such meetings"

## TRAMPS GLOBE FOR POOR.

Young Swiss Sociologist Hopes to Improve Their Conditions-Will Write Book to Instigate Reform

Among the passengers on the Lucania when she arrived at New York the other day was Hans Bander, a young Swiss, who is consumed by an ambition to remedy the condition of the poor in every quarter of the world. As he has no money, he is going to bring about his reform by writing a

To obtain material for the book Hand Bander has started to walk around the world, save where oreans and rivers intervene. He expects to take ten years in his tour and in that time to associate with the poor of every country under the sun . Out of his experiences he expects to present the case of the poor so clearly and logically that better conditions must en-

Bander is a natural sociologist. He has been a student ever since he was old enough to read. He has live! with the poor in Paris, Berlin and Berne. has worked as a writer, a crossing sweeper, a hos fer and a farmer.

# HAS A BLOODY RECORD.

## Forty-Two Lives Lost on Small Tract in Indian Territory-Over Haif Died by Shooting.

On the six miles between the two rivers, North and South Canadians, in Indian Territory, there have been 42 lives lost, all being in good health at the time of their death. On this six miles of railroad and wagon road, running parallel with the railroad; seven negroes, 20 whites and 13 Indians have been killed one way or another.

Twenty-four of these went the gun route, one committed suicide, two were killed by being run over by wagons, three by driving on the railroad rightof-way, two were killed by horses on right-of-way, a tramp was burned to death, a bridge hand met death by falling off a bridge, one, a woman, not known how she came to her death, one boy was killed by a horse.

Out of this great lot of killed only seven were killed by officers; two by Creek Indian officers, who were executed by shooting. In this lot of deaths there was no accidental shooting; they all knew that the gun was loaded and used it to kill.

## China's Busy Day. The Chinese government has been so

busy watching the war, remarks the Washington Star, that it has for some time neglected to throw the country into a fever of excitement by taking somebody's yellow jacket away from him.

Queenly Path to Fame. The queen of England ate a nine-cent dinner the other day, and the fact was cabled around the world. The Chicago Record-Herald remarks that it isn't necessary for a queen to do much to become

## OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

Products of United States for 1902 Exceed \$1,000,000,000-Output of Lion Ore.

The government geological survey will soon issue its report on mineral resources for 1902, showing that that year, for the third time, the total value of the commercial mineral products of the United States exceeded \$1,000,000,000 The exact figures for 1902 were \$1,260.-609,415, which, as compared with \$1,286,-594,851 in 1901, shows a gain of 16.02 per cent. The fuels increased \$26,667,743, or 6 per cent. Every variety of fuel increased in value except anthracite contwhich showed a decrease in quantity of 23,391,859 long tons and in value of \$6,330,434. The metallic products increased \$123,992,325, and the nonmetal-He products \$50.072,089. To these should be added estimated unspecified products, including building, molding, and other sands reported to this office, the rare mineral molybeenum, and other mineral products valued at \$1,000,-

The iron ore output has doubled in quantity during the past six years. During 1902 the United States produced 35,-554,135 long tons of iron ore, valued at \$65,412,950, an increase of 23 per cent. over the production of 1901 and of 103 per cent over 1897. The most significant feature of the statistics of the industry is that 10,272,780 toms of iron ore rame from eight mines, and 16,248,280 tons from 18 mines, the shipping operations of all of which with two excentions, are limited by climatic conditions to about 2(a) days annually. One hundred and twenty-six operators produced 88 per centl of the product for the country Seventy-two operators produced over 100,000 tons each.

## NEW POWDER A WONDER.

Inventor Says Explosive May Be Mixed Anywhere-Resists Water and Is Powerful.

The ordnance officers of the army are to make a test of a powder for which great things are claimed. The powder is the invention of James C. Mitchell of Reynolds, Ind J. is claimed that the powder can be manufactured with the army, not requiring an expensive plant nor the enormous cost of transportation. It can be mixed in a barrel as needed or stored away Dampness has no effect on it. A sample was smaked in water for three weeks and ten minutes after Leing taken out was ready for use.

A claim of the inventor is that there is no recoti to a gun discharged by the use of his powder. The most expensive part of the heavy guns on warships and in land forts is the mechanism to

take up the recoil. The powder is a pinkish granular substance, and, it is claimed, has three time the explosive force of any powder. now in use. It is an obeless and odorless. The agents of the inventor claim it gives off no gases of any kind and will prevent the headaches so frequent among the gunners of the army and navy after target practice.

The new powder cannot be exploded by concussion, but only by spark making it safer to handle than the powder now in use

Tests made by the inventor have shown the force of the powder to be sufficient to drive a bullet from a certain of the phrough "Clinches of oak, 79 inches of three and one and a half inches of steel at a distance of 3% feet.

# ANCIENT VASES REVEALED.

Works of Art Characteristic of Eighth Century B. C. Found Uncer Statue at Rome.

During the excavations of the foundations of Emperor Domittan's equestrian afatue, at Rome, recently, five vases in a perfect state of preservation were found under a huge stone. The largest, of red terra corra exquisrely duted, was lying on its side in the center. The others, of which one bears the double spirals that are characteristic of the eighth century before Christ, were standing upright close to the western side with the handles pointing to the wall.

This particular position leads archaeologists to think that they were placed there by the Pontifex Maximus, who, at a religious ceremony, would stand lacing the east, and would naturally place the vases at the side at the open-Ing mearest himself.

In the large terra coata vase a piece of quartz was found, on which some natural gold apparently had been soldered.

Though this discovery is of great interest as giving actual evidence of the inauguration of a monument during the first century of the empire, Signor Boni, the director of the excavations, considers that it has a much deeper significance. The vases are identical in shape, color and material with those he found in the tombs of the time of Romulus in the Forum.

This similarity at so greaf a distance of time he considers as proof of the continuance through the centuries of the religious ritual which had its inception at the foundation of Rome.

No Meed for the Money. A Brookeyn physician offers to pay

\$300 for "three inches of perfect, healthy human skin from a brunette female." The price seems fair, remarks the Rochester (Ind.) Union and Advertiser, but the offer comes a little late. Most of the brunettes who have skin to spare have already ordered their spring

Won't Become Epidemic.

It is terrible to know that automobiling causes "motorpathia cerebralis." remarks the Chicago Daily News, but a majority of persons will manage toavoid being panic-stricken.

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