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--Twenty Pages--

The men who recently looted the county treasury did not have an endless chain, but they succeeded fairly well without it.

Thus far no Cabinet maker has telegraphed the world that Senator Sherman is urging the selection of General Alger, of Michigan.

After all that the United States has done for Venezuela, it would be ungracious, on its part, to refuse the arbitration which the United States has secured because it will not be represented in the arbitration.

The congress of mothers will meet in Washington next month and some one wants to know why a discrimination is made against fathers. There is no discrimination. The congress of fathers is in session now.

So ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, wanted the United States to grant her a life pension because that was a feature of the proposed annexation treaty. True, but it was proposed to annex the island and not the ex-Queen.

The Populists in Kansas have decided on a novel scheme to replenish the party treasury, which is to require every applicant for an office to pay an initiation fee of one dollar. The man who does not pay cannot be a candidate.

The Puritan, the ironclad which was put in commission on Friday, was begun during the Grant administration, twenty-one years ago, when an effort was made to strengthen the navy. At that time Congress was made to believe that the Puritan would be a failure.

The best evidence of the unfitness of a man for any cabinet position is that he is making a raid upon the President-elect to secure it. Two or three men appear to be making very much the same canvass for one of these positions that an eager person might make for the office of postmaster.

Appeals have been made in New York for American aid to the famine sufferers in India. Were there a famine in any part of the domain of the United States our people would take care of the sufferers. India has given England millions upon millions in trade, consequently she has claims upon Great Britain.

During the five years, 1873-84, the people of Germany consumed more than twice as much rye as wheat for bread. During the five years, 1885-94, the ratio was 248 pounds of rye to 123 pounds of wheat. This indicates that that country is gradually passing to the use of wheat, due, it is said, to the growth of city population.

The Paris dispatch stating that Emile Zola had been defeated for membership in the French Academy did not mention that it is the eleventh time he has been balloted for and defeated. Both of the candidates recently elected stood high in the literary world, but it is fair to assume that Zola's disgusting realism, not to say immorality, counted against him.

They are still having "last words" in the Boston papers about Macdonnell's Bacchanal. Dr. William Everett has looked at it and pronounces it "petty." "Anything less artistic, and more purely a piece of dogged reproduction, and very banal at that," it would be hard to imagine," he says. "It isn't quite clear what this means, but it probably settles the standing of the dashing young person in Boston."

While the Council was prohibiting the tin horn why did it not give its attention to the crowing rooster? The tin horn nuisance generally tires himself out with a few hours' exercise, but the crowing bird starts up at 4 o'clock this season of the year and incites to their best all of the crows in the neighborhood. From that time on these crows are sleep destroyers. It is said that without injury to the rooster he can be deprived of the power to crow. He is a great nuisance in a city.

One of the provisions of the postal bill which the House passed on Thursday is that on the petition of twenty-five people who get their mail at any office the postmaster shall appoint a mail carrier, who will deliver the mail through that region. The only difference between this and the present carrier system is that, in the former case, the people pay the carrier. The cost in many districts will not be large, as the delivery can be made by boys once a day who can at the same time collect the mail.

A Washington rumor says that the present Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, will either be recalled or requested by his government to resign on account of the unfriendly tone of the President's recent message relative to Cuba. It is said the Spanish government thinks the minister failed in his duty in not inducing the President to take a more favorable view of the situation for Spain. If the minister should be recalled on this ground, Americans would say he was in hard luck. He has given evidence of being very watchful of Spanish interests, and so far as the mes-

age is concerned, Spain should consider herself fortunate that it was not much more unfriendly.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE IRISH?

Are the Irish people, as a distinct race, doomed to extinction? The mere asking of the question raises at once a great mass of interesting associations, and the possibility that such an event may occur invests it with a sort of historic importance. The question is not one to be dismissed off-hand as absurd. The history of the world is not merely of the rise and fall of dynasties, but of the appearance and disappearance of tribes, and the obliteration or absorption of nations by one another. These things seem to be necessary incidents of some great plan of evolution which underlies the development and progress of the race.

The Irish people have played a prominent and brilliant part in history; to all human appearances there is no reason why they should not continue to exist as a distinct branch of the human family, and yet there are some reasons for doubting if they will. Certain it is that Ireland is not nearly as Irish now as it was a generation, a century, or several centuries ago. It is said that in the leading papers of Dublin there are more names that are not Irish than those that are; that Dublin has become a cosmopolitan city like many of those in the United States; that Welsh, Scotch, Spanish, French, Germans and Italians mingle each other in the streets and shops. In the professions it is said there are as many whose names suggest foreign parentage as those of Celtic origin, and in the manufacturing districts the Irish people are being crowded out by laborers from other countries. The Irish tongue is now spoken in only a few places in Ireland, and the children are being taught English to the exclusion of the mother tongue. It is not unreasonable to regard these as surface indications of a fundamental ethnic change which is going on quietly, but irresistibly as evolutionary changes always do.

An attempt to answer the question under consideration must take cognizance of the immense emigration from Ireland and which, in connection with other causes, has resulted in a large diminution in the population of the island. Political persecution, hardship and famine have had something to do in causing emigration, but whatever the cause, the fact remains. By far the greatest part of this emigration has been to the United States, but not all of it. Statistics compiled by the superintendent of the census show that the number of Irish immigrants who came to this country from 1841 to 1850 were 780,719; from 1851 to 1860 there were 914,119; from 1861 to 1870 there were 466,537; from 1871 to 1880 there were 44,538; from 1881 to 1890 there were 658,681. The emigration still continues at a rate sufficient to have a distinct effect on the native population of Ireland. The present population of the island is not much more than it was one hundred years ago, and not as great as it was at the beginning of this century. In 1793 the population was 6,083,226; in 1806 it was 5,395,456; in 1841 it was 8,196,597; in 1881 it was 5,159,839, and in 1891 it was 4,704,750. From 1841 to 1851 the population decreased 20 per cent; from 1851 to 1861, 11 1/2 per cent; from 1861 to 1871, 7 per cent; from 1871 to 1881, 5 per cent. In 1841 the population was 251 to the square mile; in 1881, the average was 152 to the square mile. Between the decrease of the native population by emigration and the gradual influx of foreigners, especially in the cities, the proportion of natives to the actual population is much less now than it was in former years.

From an a priori point of view there is nothing unreasonable in the idea of the gradual extinction of the Irish as a distinctive race. Ethnologically they are related to the nations of southern Europe. There has not shown as much national vigor nor anything like the aggressiveness in the way of colonizing or absorbing other peoples as those of northern and central Europe have. The Anglo-Saxon is a conquering race and the coming one of the future. It is a singular fact which, in addition to other causes for the depopulation of Ireland and the dispersion of its people, has brought it under the rule and into close physical contact with the most aggressive people in the world. It is not impossible that Ireland may become more and more peopled by the English, and that eventually the Irish, amalgamated with Anglo-Saxons in this country and absorbed by foreigners in Ireland, may lose their racial individuality and cease to exist as a distinct race.

A DEFENSE OF THE CURFEW.

In an article in the North American Review Mr. John D. Townsend, of New York, discusses the necessity of a curfew for children in general. Popular opinion has not been generally in favor of the proposition requiring all children of a certain age to be out on the streets at an early hour in the evening. The name curfew is suggestive of ancient restrictions upon old as well as young which puts a high estimate upon personal liberty. Therefore, when a little more than a year ago the proposition that cities establish a curfew for children was brought forward, it was not generally received with favor. Many thoughtful men and women, whose attention has been called to the evils of the unrestricted liberty of the young to roam at all hours of the night, are in sympathy with the movement, even if they say little about it. Mrs. Townsend during the past year has collected from the papers the records of what is called "child crime." From these records she has shown that almost every known crime is committed in New York by children between six and fifteen years of age, and that the period between sixteen and twenty-one seems to be the most fruitful of crime. One fact which Mrs. Townsend presents is an argument in favor of some attempt to prevent the evils of the lack of home restraint, which has great force. It is the statement of the State Charities Association of New Jersey that in eleven cities 13,000 policemen arrested 420,000 men, women and children at an expense of \$20,000,000, while among an equal number of farmers there were not 5,000 arrests. Of the 13,000 boys and girls in reform schools in 1890, 88 per cent. went from cities, towns and villages. This means that a little more than one-third of the population of the country furnished 93 of every 100 children sent to reform schools.

In view of such facts as these, the sincere men and women who are urging curfew ordinances for cities deserve to be met with something better than ridicule. There is no doubt that the lack of parental watchfulness and restraint in cities is responsible for much of the crime which fills reformatories and prisons with convicts. This being the case, it seems that a remedy should be devised for the evil. The reform school and the prison are not remedies. For the most part they are not much better than stopping places. The

SCIENTIFIC CHILD TRAINING.

Child training is becoming so complicated and difficult a science that the old-fashioned persons who once regarded primary education as a comparatively simple matter find themselves decidedly unprogressive and behind the times. A knowledge of certain things, such as reading, writing and arithmetic, they know to be essential parts of every child's mental equipment, and it seemed to them, from what they remember of their own school days and what they had come to know of children by later observation, that the extent of the knowledge acquired in a given length of time depended almost entirely upon the mental capacity of the individual pupils; that one boy, for instance, might master a spelling book in one term while another boy might need a year to gain such proficiency, or the one might be able to solve every problem in the arithmetic while the other still struggled with fractions. Going back to the foundation they remembered that some little ones learned to read almost without effort while others labored long and painfully over the alphabet. Reversing the matter the same conclusion was reached, namely, that the time needed for any given branch of study varied with the intelligence of the pupils. But even then unprogressive persons have been aware that the primitive method of keeping the child at his studies just as long as it was necessary for him to understand them thoroughly had not been in vogue for some time, the new system making him one of us as well as his own, but to be promoted as a body into another grade at a fixed date. They have been aware that the system endeavored to make an average of juvenile mentality and to work upon that average as a basis. It is but just now dawning upon them, however, what an exact science the matter of education has become, or is becoming. Dr. Rice says it is dreadfully inexact because expert educators do not yet agree as to how much time should be devoted to reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, to say nothing of "nature study" and the innumerable other things that now form a part of every common school curriculum. "Our leading educators," he says, "are not even agreed, for example, as to whether the results secured by a five-year course in technical grammar are better than those secured by a one-year course, or whether the results will not be just as good if technical grammar be entirely omitted from the elementary school course. And, again, they are by no means agreed as to whether or not children who devote forty minutes daily to spelling turn out to be better spellers than those who devote, say, not more than five or ten minutes daily to that subject."

What he has undertaken to do is to prove by statistics how much time it is necessary to devote to a subject, so that with exact data the teacher may lay out a course of study with the assurance that it is scientifically correct. Dr. Rice has made an extensive series of examinations of school children in arithmetic and spelling, and from the data thus obtained will make his deductions and thus promote the science of

pedagogy. But Dr. Rice is not a pioneer in this work, although his former articles convey that idea. According to the Bookman a man named Krohn takes possession of all other pedagogical investigators. This exceedingly accurate and statistical person professes to have discovered that it takes a young child .0354 of a second to recognize the letter "c," .0354 of a second to recognize the letter "a," and .0382 of a second to recognize the letter "t," while the word "o-a-t" as a whole is recognized in .0328 of a second. Therefore, Krohn concludes that primary teaching should be done by words and not by letters, that the letters should be one-twelfth of an inch high, and printed in a line not more than four inches long. The Bookman, taking these figures as a basis, does some calculating on its own account, and finds that, "following out his method and adopting his kind of a reading book, a child of five years, in an average daily lesson, would each day save .06739 of a minute out of its valuable time." If the child happened to be one above the average he might save even more time.

UNCHANGING WOMAN.

The Journal has always maintained that woman, no matter in what direction she might choose to "advance," would continue to be womanly. Many persons with solicitude for her welfare, but less confident in her inherent qualities, have declared that the moment she entered any part of the arena hitherto occupied exclusively by man she began to lose her distinctively feminine traits, and that the further she advanced into this Tommy Tiddler's ground the more manly she was sure to become. One peculiarity of woman's most anxious friends, it may be remarked, is that they show a lack of admiration, not to say contempt, for feminine qualities in the abstract, but they wouldn't have woman lose the least of such characteristics for the world. They have been particularly alarmed over the risk she ran in entering upon a career of public speaking. The platform, they have declared over and over, is destructive of femininity. The true woman could not engage in public discussion without ceasing to become a true woman. The Journal has never believed this. It has observed woman with some care since she entered into those fields of activity which give her the title of "new," and it has not found that she differs in any essential respect from the "old woman." Her chief difference in public life, she says, is confined her remarks to the social or family circle. Its position receives support from an interesting occurrence at Marion a day or two ago. According to the reports in the papers a religious controversy arose in that town, "a converted nun" having said things about her former church which faithful female members resented. One of these sisters was so wrought up that she arose in the midst of one of the lectures and disputed the speaker. She was invited to a joint discussion at the theater the next evening, and the invitation was accepted. Naturally, during the day intervening tongues wagged in the accepted feminine way, and naturally things were said not complimentary to the ex-nun. At the appointed hour the crowd assembled, the nun appeared on the platform, but her opponent did not. After waiting awhile the nun began to address the crowd and expressed regret over the other lady's absence, whereupon that person arose in the middle of the audience and said the debate would not take place because she had learned that the ex-nun was not what she ought to be and was not the kind of a person with whom she could associate. Then amid great excitement she fell to weeping violently, and the meeting broke up in a confusion of truly feminine sobs and tears and hysterics. There was no loss of femininity here. An old-fashioned sewing circle couldn't have been more feminine. The verdict against one member of the sex that she was no better than she should be, she proved as potent as ever. It settled matters without a hope for reconsideration. There was no appeal, and every woman present recognized the fact. If the logic of the charge left anything undone the sobs and tears supplied the lack. The affair proved that woman will be woman under all circumstances and whether she be "new" or "old." The Journal notes this case with pleasure and feels that its faith in the sex has been justified by the behavior of the Marion sisters. They may get up in meeting and make speeches, but they draw the same old line between themselves and the other woman whose moral character is questioned, they fall to crying on the slightest provocation just as they always did—and are a joy forever.

EXPERIENCE WITH A DESERT.

Twenty-one counties of western Kansas, comprising about one-fourth of the area of the State, had 192,382 inhabitants in 1887. This year the State census shows the population of those counties to be 45,312. In nine years they have lost more than three-fourths of their population. Neither war nor pestilence has swept those plains. For the most part the depopulation has been caused by too much of the most delightful weather ever known and an absence of those days when the dreary rain falls. Occasionally a hot wind has turned hundreds of thousands of acres of green corn to a rustling whiteness in a day. Other arid counties have suffered less, but in the nine years Kansas has lost a quarter of a million of its population because there is not enough rainfall in the western third of that State and Nebraska to make crops grow. There were there more people in 1887 than there were in 1896. From the older States—Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and the older East—to make homes on the prairies of the arid district. In the springtime no landscape could be more attractive to the settler. It is a treeless, rolling prairie, with all the elements of fertility. If it could be watered it would be the garden of the world. But it is the semi-arid region which Senator Benton, of Missouri, once alluded to as the American desert. With artificial irrigation it might support a large population, but the best authority expresses the opinion that the western part of Kansas cannot be irrigated because of a lack of water supply. That part of the country must go back to the stock raiser and the ranchman.

Yet these people went thither ten years ago confident of success. All the land was taken up by settlers, and it was not until now that there are large areas on which stood so-called schoolhouses are the only evidence that the region was ever peopled. There are cities which have not a dweller in one-tenth of the houses, where the \$10,000 schoolhouse is empty and the expensive city hall is without an official. Most of the deserted farms were mortgaged to the occupant local courage and gathered up his small belongings to go back to his "wife's folks in the East." He, however, is perhaps the less responsible party in the process of mortgaging, since, about 1886 and 1887, that country was scoured by loan agents who urged settlers to borrow money and give mortgages. The expensive schoolhouses and city halls were built with borrowed money and by people entirely confident that they were providing cities which in a few years would have a vast trade. These brave people lived on hope from season to season. They did not believe that hot winds came nearly every year, but a few such summers were a season of drought. So they struggled in hope for years. No court could bear up against ten years of crop failure and privation which bordered on famine. Of all the parties to this unfortunate condition they deserve the most pity. The savings banks which loaned the money lost the deposits of many people in narrow circumstances; but these men and women who became the settlers of the semi-arid regions have lost all, even occupation.

The inquiry is suggested why the government ever permitted these lands to be opened for settlement. In an indefinite way it was known fifty years ago that the western portions of Kansas and Nebraska were little better than deserts for the habitation of man. It was not necessary that the country should be opened to hundreds of thousands of people—settlers and investors. It is well known that many of the owners of the inhabitable portion of Kansas knew that there was too much sunshine in the western third of Kansas for farming. The government had many surveys made of the region, and its armies and trains crossing the plains could not have been ignorant of the fact that the region is a desert because rainless. With so many facilities for knowledge, it now

seems probable that nearly a quarter million people should have been permitted to settle without warning, in a country which must be known to be a semi-arid desert incapable of supporting a large population.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAPID TRANSIT.

An officer of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company was asked yesterday what they proposed to do when the horseless carriage should be perfected. "Do you know," was the reply, "I regard that as the greatest menace to the street railroad business in sight, at present? The horseless carriage with pneumatic tires is a practical certainty in the not distant future. It is more clearly foreshadowed now than the present development of bicycles was ten years ago, and it is coming. The bicycle has been a severe blow to the street-railroad business, but the horseless carriage will hurt it still more." This is the view of one whose business it is to study the signs of the times, and it is probably correct. The horseless carriage has already passed the first stage of invention, and its future development is only a question of successive improvement and adaptation to everyday use. That these will come in regular order and in a comparatively short time none can doubt who has witnessed the wonderful progress of the last ten years in the way of developing new inventions. In no field has this progress been more marked than in that of rapid transit and suburban transit. It has not been many years since every street car in the United States was propelled by animal power. The change from mules to horses was considered a forward step. The first electric railway in the world, an experimental line, was constructed in Berlin at the exhibition in that city in 1873. At the Paris exposition in 1889 there was an electric line in operation about sixteen hundred feet long, of which boastful contemporaneous accounts say "fully 50,000 passengers were conveyed over this line in seven weeks." The first line in this country, purely an experimental one, was constructed and operated at Menlo Park, under the direction of Mr. Edison, in 1883. From that time the development has been rapid, until now every live town in the country has electric cars. If the next stage in the development of urban transit is to be the horseless carriage it will probably bring also a contest for supremacy between electricity and compressed air as a motive power. The use of hot air as a motive power has been familiar to engineers for a considerable length of time, but they are just beginning fairly to appreciate the possibilities of compressed air. Some of the most intelligent engineers in the country believe that in the near future it will supply both steam and electricity as a motive power for domestic purposes and everyday use. When the horseless carriage comes to stay it will, as likely as not, be propelled by compressed air.

BUZZES IN THE AIR.

The Secret of a Success. "Tell me, how do you keep your husband at home so well? What can you find to say to 'him to entertain him?" "I don't talk to him at all."

Away Out of Date. "Maud Merrill is so awfully old-fashioned."

What Maud? "What Maud? She is still using the Chimble Fadden style of slang, poor girl."

Envious Mr. Simmins. Timmins—Watts introduced me to a man the other day on the "yellow" who writes those funny jokes." "Rather tautological, eh?" "Simmins—No, I would not call it tautology. I should call it a plain lie."

Contributory Negligence. "By the way, did the colored recover damages in his suit against the trolley company for permitting one of their cars to run over him?"

"Naw. The company showed contributory negligence. The colored was so sober that morning that his nerves were in no fit condition for him to be on the street."

SCIENTIFIC. An agricultural experiment station has been established at Usambara, in German East Africa.

Among the ingredients of a nonpoisonous match, invented by M. Pouleux, are said to be potassium permanganate and amy acetate. A test of the matches has shown that they can be easily and safely made, struck without risk of explosion, and that they ignite readily and with an agreeable odor instead of the irritating one of Kieffer's.

During a residence of twenty years in the West Indies, Prof. J. H. Hart has observed the following in Jamaica in 1868, in Trinidad in 1871 and in Trinidad in 1888. He describes the last occurrence of this phenomenon to a thinning-out of the rain by cutting a number of the stems on the previous November.

The number of species of existing animals is approximately given by the Zoological Record in this table: Mammals, 2,500; reptiles and batrachians, 4,400; tuni-cata, 900; brachiopods, 150; crustaceans, 20,000; myriapods, 3,800; echinoderms, 3,000; annelids, 10,000; mollusks, 12,000; fishes, 12,000; mollusks, 50,000; bryozoans, 1,800; arachnids, 10,000; insects, 200,000; sponges, 1,000. General total, 356,000 distinct species.

It appears that, as the earth becomes overpopulated, a race must become vanishingly small. A recent estimate shows that twenty-two acres of land are necessary to sustain one man on fresh meat, while the same area, if devoted to wheat culture, would feed forty people; if to oats, eighty-eight; potato, Indian corn and rice, 176, and if to plain or breadfruit, 1,760. The dire prophecy of Malthus is fulfilled, however, we may reasonably expect the chemist to provide artificial food for the masses.

A ready means of distinguishing between fresh meat and that which has been frozen, a German writer points out, as furnished by the microscope. A small quantity of the blood or meat juice is examined and if this is from fresh flesh numerous red corpuscles, normal in color and floating in clear serum, are seen; while in the case of frozen flesh there has been preserved by freezing the corpuscles having a granular appearance, and seen—the hemoglobin escapes into the serum and being saturated with crystals. The liquid must be examined quickly, before there has been any drying.

The use of snuff, which is especially prevalent among the women and girls of the Southern States, is a source of ill health that Dr. W. K. Grayson, of Florence, Tex., declines to overlook. Snuff is a powerful and narcotic poison, paralyzing to a greater or less degree all the functions of the nervous system, and producing a long train of disorders. An autopsy on a young woman said by two well-known physicians to have died of pulmonary consumption, gave evidence that death was really due to snuff poisoning, the lungs and other organs being saturated with the drug.

About twenty "dangerous trades," each with its special risk, are enumerated in a British official report. An ever-present source of harm in the manufacture of Indian ink is the use of naphtha which is not known to produce any special form of disease, but whose fumes tend gradually to undermine the constitution. More active and poisonous is the use of the "dry cleaning," with risk from the use of the table-

tion of volatile naphtha, working in bronchitis, which induces colds and slow poisoning of the system; mica-dusting, at which few boys can work more than a few days, and the manufacture and use of inflammable paints.

Some remarkable results have been obtained by Dr. Denisenko, a Russian physician, in experiments on the sap of the wart-worm (Chelidonium Major, Linn.), which in Russia and elsewhere is a popular remedy for warts. M. Denisenko has used this sap in cases of cancer growth where surgical treatment was impractical. He has also made a preparation of the sap for internal use, and has lately recorded the history of seven cases of cancer—four external and three internal—in which this remedy had a marked effect. In all the growths to disappear or become greatly reduced. A cancer growth in the oesophagus has nearly disappeared, and has caused the patient to formerly took only liquid food, can now swallow chopped meat, bread and hard-boiled eggs. The remedy has caused a test the remedy that has produced such astonishing effect in order to verify its apparent great value. The test was made whether the two deadly alkaloids contained in the chelidonium sap are dangerous in large doses. It is not, for the remedy is its poisonous nature the remedy must never be tried without the prescription of a medical man.

This brief summary of what has been learned concerning tubercles was given by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the National Bureau of Animal Industry, in a recent address in New York city. 1. Tuberculosis is a germ disease. 2. The germ attacks many animals, such as men, cattle, fowls, swine, sheep, cats, dogs, horses, rats, mice, and domestic vermin. Each infected animal throws off germs capable of infecting the others, even bedbugs having been found to communicate the disease. 3. The germ enters the system by the lungs, inoculation, or ingestion. 4. Tuberculosis is more prevalent in old than in young animals. 5. It is not contagious. 6. The germ can be killed by a temperature of 65 degrees Fahr. for thirty minutes by direct sunlight, or by diffusion sunlight. 7. Its virulence depends on the numbers present. 8. In-breeding, bad ventilation, poor food, lack of sunlight, are important predisposing causes. 11. There is no more tubercle in the milk of a cow than in the milk of a healthy cow. 12. An appreciable increase in tuberculosis. Others have been furnished milk from healthy tuberculous dams and nurses. 13. The disease has been detected in only two to five in 100,000. Dr. Salmon believes the disease could be bred out of the cow by selection and raising of the healthy calves.

LITERARY NOTES. Archibald Benson's "Life" is written by his son, the author of "Dodo."

Editor Charles A. Dana has written for "The Bookman" his "Recollections of Wartburg." Richard Mansfield, the actor, is writing a book for children, to be entitled "Blown Away."

Dean Farrar has in press his long-promised work on "The Bible, Its Meaning and Supremacy."

Israel Zangwill, the English novelist and essayist, has just concluded a successful lecturing tour in England. He is said to be contemplating a visit to the United States next year.

Ibsen has selected the realistic title "John Gabriel Borkman" for his new play, which is about to be published in five languages—English, French, German, Italian and Russian.

Emile Olliver, Napoleon III's last minister, is about to publish a novel called "Marie Madeline," which is believed to be autobiographical. He brings into it Richard Wagner, who was his brother-in-law, Olliver's first wife having been a daughter of Liszt.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward and her husband spend a great deal of their time at a country place called Stocks. Not a morning goes by that the famous author does not spend some portion of her writing table-writing for her.

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making the attention from three to six years was negatived, the vote against limiting the proposition to a term of six years being very large. Under the name of "The Black Band" against whom American merchants are warned.

When Mrs. Jones's children were naughty his wife used to send them to the corners of a room, where they had to face the wall and remain until they were "good." To lessen their humiliation and incidentally to mitigate the name of "The Black Band" against whom American merchants are warned.

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