MR. J. P. MORGAN CANNOT BRING HIS TREASURES HOME

Millions of Dollars Worth of Art Objects Detained in Europe by the Tariff—Houdon's Two Busts of "The Given Kiss" and "The Bought Kiss."

London Daily Mail.

At present Mr. Pierpont Morgan is in the curious position of being the owner of some of the finest art treasures in the world, without being able to take them home.

During the last twelve years he has spent two millions of money upon rare tapestries, old masters, and statuary of immense value, and it was his intention to fill his private museum at New York with these spoils from all Europe's most famous collections.

But when he wished to remove his treasures he found that the United States revenue authorities would impose such heavy duties that untold thousands would be required to get them past the custom-houses.

His wonderful collection, therefore, remains stored away in this country, and seems likely to do so for some time to come, tho without doubt in the end it will certainly leave these shores never to return.

The enthusiastic lover of the artistic relics of a glorious past is beginning to see that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has become a very real danger to the old world. It has long been known that this king of finance has for years been spending gigantic sums in acquiring priceless works of art of all countries and periods; but while he generously made the public share in his treasures by distributing them on loan among the public galleries of Europe, from far Athens to Glasgow in the north, he appeared rather in the light of a public benefactor than as a modern Napoleon despoiling conquered countries of their most cherished possessions.

Yet Napoleon's Italian booty, taken by force of arms, can scarcely compare in magnitude with the spoil of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's millions.

A list of only the most important of his acquisitions will show the magnitude of his operations, which result in a wholesale exodus of works of art from their ancient homes in England, Italy, France, Germany, Spain and Greece.

Houdon takes among the sculptors of France much the same position as Fragonard among the painters. His two busts which Pierpont Morgan bought from Duveen's for £20,000, come from the Muhlbacher collection in Paris, and represent "The Given Kiss" and "The Bought Kiss." They are marvelous studies of expression, modeled with a great sculptor's feeling for form. The idea is carried out even in the accessories, garlands of roses being introduced into the first, vines into the second, in which the man has the coarse features and long pointed ears of a fawun, while the woman is aranged like a Bacchante.

Perhaps the most famous picture in Pierpont Morgan's possession is the Raphael known as the "Colonna Madonna," because it was a family property of the house of Colonna in Rome for many generations. The price he paid for it to Mr. Sedlmeyer in Paris reached the sensational figure of £100,000.

The same amount he paid to Mr. Duveen for the Gothic tapestry, now at the Victoria and Albert museum, which hails from Aygalades, a delightful country seat in the neighborhood of Marseilles. This tapestry is supposed to belong to the Van Eyck series at the Madrid royal palace, but there is no record to prove that any piece is missing from this series. On the other hand, it is known that Cardinal Mazarin brought it to Paris from Spain and left it to his nephew, at whose death it was bought by Marshal Villars.

From the south of France again—from Grasse—come the wondrously beautiful decorative panels by Fragonold known as the "Roman d'Amour de la Jeunesse." The majority of these were originally painted for Mme. du Barry, Louis le Bienaime's famous favorite, and represent the love romance of the king.

The chief panels represent "The Pursuit," "The Rendezvous," "Recollections," and "The Crowned Lover." The last of the series, "Forsaken," could hardly have been painted for Mme. du Barry, since the artist could scarcely have been bold enough to undertake the part of a preacher of morals to his powerful patroness. These decorations caused a great stir when they were exhibited a few years back at Messrs. Agnew's, from whom Pierpont Morgan eventually bought them for £65,000.

Of other notable objects destined some day to leave the old world we should mention a set of three Rose du Barry Sevres vases from the Good and Lord Coventry collections, bought for the trifle of £15,000, a landscape by Hobbema from Captain Holford's collection (£30,000) and the "Duchess of Devonshire" by Gainsborough, with its romantic story of theft and recovery, which is recent history. Mr. Morgan bought this historical picture from Agnew's for £40,000. His collections of snuffboxes and of miniatures by the greatest masters of this delicate art, by Cosway, Plimer and Engleheart, are quite unique. Their value may be gauged from the fact that he had to pay not very long ago £3,000 for a set of four miniatures by Plimer, which are not by any means the finest or the most valuable of his collection.

THE GIVEN KISS.

Houdon's Famous Bust, for Which Pierpont Morgan Paid $40,000, and Which he Wishes to House in His Private Museum in New York.

THE BOUGHT KISS.

A Companion Bust to "The Given Kiss," for Which Mr. Morgan Paid Another $50,000.

AN ENGINE WITHOUT WHEELS

A New Turbine Which Furnishes Great Power Without Cranks—It Is Built on an Old Egyptian Principle.

Pittsburg Leader.

To the layman, the man unacquainted with the steam spinning wheels and puffing exhaust pipe, a visit to a modern engine, aside from a most casual and superficial glance at the power station where one of these novel power-givers is operating, would be a rude shock. To the boy or girl who has been a born admirer of the great engine with massive drive wheel, smoothly gliding piston rod, huge crank shaft and the gleaming revolving mechanism, that is at least inspiring and pretty to look upon, the appearance of a modern turbine engine is somewhat disappointing because the beauty is gone. The manufacturer, however, who has to pay the bills, finds in it more than any one else. A coal saver, a steam economizer, a space saver and a minimizer of danger to his employes.

In the new power house of the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad, near Connellsville, there are three of these new machines, probably the first of their type to be used in western Pennsylvania, with the exception of the works of the Westinghouse plants, where they are built.

The first question one asks when he sees the engine is: "Where are the wheels?" There are no wheels, is the answer.

There stands the twentieth century power supply, in full operation, but not a thing about it, so far as the eye is concerned, is in motion. Only the ear can detect the life in the thing. It has a low singing hum to its internal motion that resembles the sound of the modern electric generator. There is nothing left of the cylinder, the great flywheel, the piston rod or crank shaft. There are no eccentric rods, pulley wheels and huge belting to connect with the overhead shafts. All these are wonders of the past and to the turbine engine are antiquities of an earlier period. They are not gone, by any means, but they are going.

Instead of all of this brilliant array of whirring steel and iron there stands before the visitor an apparently inanimate object. It looks like an engine frame of the old style, shorn of its wheels and most important parts. In reality, it is a steel encasement, within which is the long steel shaft, having short blades projecting from it and upon which blades steam is working, as it rushes thru the encasement from the point of entrance to the point of exit. One of the men explained its methods of working by saying that it is like an ordinary screw being inserted into a metal tube. Steam is turned in at one end of this tube, runs along the thread of the screw to the other end and makes the screw revolve. This is all done on a big scale inside of the huge iron case or frame of the engine, and to do away with wheels and shafts the same screw of turbine is projected beyond the bladed part and is attached to a dynamo, which is worked as a part of the engine.

While the industrial world is talking of the wonder of this new machine the most interesting feature of it comes from the fact that it is a return to the earliest known type of steam engine in the world's history. The very principle it uses was first tried, acording to reliable data, about 120 years before the Christian era, and among the Egyptians. The first machine was more of a toy than a practical instrument for the aid of mankind. In 1629 the de Laval turbine was invented, which was a slight improvement on the first or Egyptian machine. This second one might have been taken up and improved from that time, but in 1705 the existing engine appeared. It is called the reciprocating engine, and turbines were not thought of again until within the very recent past.

A DUDE WHO DESCENDED

In One Brief but Decisive Round He Forever Wrecked the Ambition of a Budding Pugilist.

Detroit Free Press.

"In my younger days when I was living on the farm with the old folks," said a Detroit grocer the other day, "I had certain ambitions, and one of them was to be able to put up my dukes with the best of them. I had a chance to put on the gloves with the hired man and several country boys, and in time I came out on top in two or three scraps in the village. I learned just enough of the 'art' to swell my head, and the day came when I fairly ached to knock some one into the middle of the next week.

"One day the old folks went to town and left me alone, and by and by, as I was working near the highway, a dude of a chap came along in a buggy and called out:

" 'My deah fellah, can you tell me how fah it is to Williamston?'

" 'It is nine miles—ah,' I replied in mocking tones.

" 'Deah me, but you don't seem to like my way of talking,' he continued.

" 'Naw, I dawn't doncher knaw,'" says I.

" 'I am almost tempted to descend and castigate you—ah.'

" 'Come down with you and I'll give you a spanking—ah!'

"He came down," said the grocer. "Yes, to my surprise and delight he came down, and I squared off to tap his claret. If any one had told me that I couldn't lick six such dandies with one hand tied behind me I would have called him a liar. I think I led for him with my left, but have never been sure about it."

"Why haven't you been sure?" was asked.

"Because it was two hours later when a neighbor found me in a fence corner, and I had a broken nose and two black eyes, and my ambition had departed forever. Whether the little dude landed on me once or twenty times I can't say, but to this day my old dad believes that I was attacked by a stray bull and tossed in the air and left for dead. I occasionally carry in the morning ice or go down cellar after a scuttle of coal to keep my muscles up to the mark, but the very sight of a pair of boxing gloves brings out the goose flesh and makes me sea sick."

UP IN THE AIR.

Airship inventors seem to be in the air more than their inventions.

The Tiny Babies

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HOW CHEMICALS ARE ADULTERATED

The New York Health Department Finds That the Drugs and Medicines Are Badly Doped by Conscienceless Manufacturers.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Investigation of alleged drug adulteration has given the New York health department something to think about. Analysis has proved that the evil exists to a far greater extent than would have been believed possible; that supposedly reputable druggists really do adulterate their chemicals—or sell adulterated chemicals—to a startling extent. In some instances it has been found that it is not merely a case of the adulteration of the drug asked for, but of the substitution of an entirely different and far cheaper substance for the one asked for. And while in the main the chemicals used as adulterants are in themselves harmless, it has been proved that in at least one compound a well-known poison has been widely substituted for a more expensive chemical.

The investigation has been in the hands of Dr. Joseph A. Deghuee, head of the health department's chemical laboratory. The most startling results that Dr. Deghuee has obtained bear on the substitution of methyl for ethyl alcohol in certain standard compounds. Methyl or wood alcohol is well known as a poison, and is entirely different in its effects from ethyl or grain alcohol. It is a product of the distillation of wood, and all commercial grades contain impurities, of which the principal is acetone. Numerous instances of serious and sudden blindness have been traced to its use in medicinal preparations. Less than half an ounce produced total and permanent blindness, and three ounces have caused death.

Blindness has also been caused by external use of wood alcohol, when its pathway of entrance was merely thru the lungs and the skin of the hands and forearm. Dr. Reid Hunt of Johns Hopkins says:

"Experiments show conclusively that, however pure the preparation may be, it (methyl alcohol) is totally unfit for use as a substitute for grain alcohol in any preparation which is to be taken internally, and especially in preparations which are to be taken for any length of time."

Having reason to believe that druggists were using it in certain compounds into which ethyl alcohol entered largely, Dr. Deghuee analyzed a number of samples of Jamaica ginger and of spirts of camphor; both of them common household remedies; both of them freely sold and freely administered without a physician's order.

The preparations of ginger, he found, were all properly compounded, but in a number of instances methyl alcohol had been used in compounding spirits of camphor alcohol, and is nearly always prepared by the retailer. Of 215 samples examined, Dr. Deghuee found 175 made with ethyl alcohol, while 40 contained methyl. That is, admitting that the samples were fairly representative, almost 20 per cent of the druggists of New York do not hesitate to use a poison in compounding an ordinary household remedy that any person of average discretion would consider himself justified in administering externally as he saw fit. That is rather a startling showing for an enlightened community!

Of the forty samples that contained wood alcohol, thirty contained wood alcohol pure and simple, while ten contained a mixture of both sorts. Five of the adulterated samples were marked "For external use only." Not one of them was marked plainly and emphatically "Poison." And three of them had directions for internal dose printed on the label. In these three methyl alcohol was used exclusively. The others were simply labeled "Spirits of Camphor."

Two of the druggists were arrested, convicted and fined $50 apiece in the court of special sessions.

The whole investigation was started early in the year, when Dr. Lederle, having received numerous complaints of the quality of phenacetin that was being sold thruout the city, decided that it was time for the health department to take a hand. Acting under his instructions, Dr. Deghuee caused samples of phenacetin to be bought from 369 druggists thruout Greater New York. No section of the city was neglected. Samples were bought in Richmond and out Flushing way and in the Bronx, though of course by far the greater number came from Manhattan or Brooklyn. And no district came thru the subsequent examination with honor. Dr. Dughuee's report shows that of the 369 samples bought there were of

Pure phenacetin	58
Pure acetanilid	32
Phenacetin and acetanilid	267
Phenacetin and sugar	2
Phenacetin and starch	4
Phenacetin and milk sugar	1
Acetanilid and starch	3
Antipyrin	1
Sulphate of quinine	1
Total	369

Phenacetin costs at wholesale about $1 an ounce. Acetanilid costs 2½ cents an ounce. Phenacetin is a proprietary compound which may be safely taken in large quantities. Acetanilid, even in small quantities, may prove dangerous. On German phenacetin, at the usual retail rates, a druggist may make a profit of something like 200 per cent. If he substitutes acetanilid for it his profit runs up to 8,000 per cent—more than any get-rich-quick syndicate ever dreamed of in its rosiest prospectus. And when the acetanilid is itself adulterated with starch the profit becomes even greater.

"One would think," said Dr. Deghuee, "that the average druggist would be satisfied with his normal profits, which are always enormous, particularly, of course, in the prescriptions which he compounds. The druggist frankly admits that his profit on drugs is enormous, but he argues that he is not charging for the mere chemical alone, but for the years of training, the knowledge, the skill which he has acquired. And that is all very well, but in a compound like phenacetin there is no question of skill, if he is honest and satisfied with making his little 200 per cent. He simply measures out so much of a compound which is prepared in Germany, sent over in sealed packages, and so thoroly protected by patents that he can't compound it himself, even if he knows how, which he probably does, for it is a very simple matter. The skill required in selling phenacetin is about that of an average department store or grocery clerk.

"It is because it is a patent medicine that the department has been unable to fix the blame for the adulterated article so commonly sold. Many of the druggists who sold it appear to have bought it in good faith as the genuine article. They have showed us packages, in the original wrappers, with seals unbroken, which were clever enough forgeries to have deceived any one. The druggists admit that they bought them cheap from irresponsible parties, believing them to be smuggled. A good deal of real phenacetin is smuggled, because it is much more thorughly protected by its patents here than it is on the continent or in Great Britain. Consequently it is to be had much cheaper there than here—the genuine article, I mean, put up by the original firm. A god deal of it comes over from Canada, evading the customs. Of course it is unlawful to sell it here, but it is not the Board of Health's business that the druggists sell smuggled goods, while it is distinctly its business if they sell impure drugs."

Having proved beyond peradventure that they did sell impure phenacetin, at least Dr. Deghuee set himself to finding out whether they sold other adulterated drugs. He examined 115 samples of cream of tartar, buying twenty-nine from druggists and eighty-six from grocers. All those sold by the druggists were found to be pure. Of those sold by the grocers there were of

Pure cream of tartar	49
Cream of tartar and starch, alum and acid phosphate of calcium	21
Cream of tartar and starch and alum	3
Starch, alum and acid phosphate of calcium (no cream of tartar)	10
Alum and acid phosphate of calcium (no cream of tartar)	2
Bicarbonate of soda	1
Total	86

QUITE THE REVERSE.

Illustrated Bits.

Visitor—Does mama give you anything for being a good girl?

Jennie—No; she gives it to me when I ain't.

HORRORS OF THE FAMINE.

Chicago Tribune.

Facetious Customer—How's coal this morning? Slack?

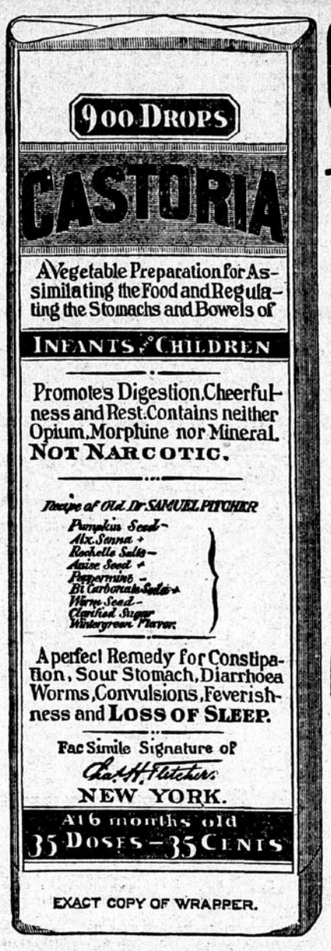
Dealer (scowling)—Chestnut!

THE CONFESSION OF A WIFE.

"I Would Have Been in My Grave Long Ago Had It Not Been for PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND."

This is the closing sentence of a thankful and grateful letter of testimony written by Mrs. P. Hoffman of Kylertown, Pa. A complication of liver trouble, kidney disease and stomach neuralgia resisted the best treatment of an able and experienced family physician. When all seemed dark and gloomy, a kind Providence directed an anxious husband to have his wife make use of the medicine that saves even at the eleventh hour. Paine's Celery Compound gloriously triumphed; it removed waste and poisonous matters from the blood, toned every organ and nourished the weakened system. Mrs. Hoffman says:

"For about four years I suffered from liver and kidney troubles and neuralgia of the stomach. My doctor could do nothing for me. My husband read about Paine's Celery Compound, and bought some for me. After using one-half bottle I was able to be out of bed. I used two bottles and can now do my own housework. Paine's Celery Compound is the best medicine in the world, and I recommend it to all sufferers. Had it not been for Paine's Celery Compound, I would have been in my grave long ago."



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