

According to the Medical Record there is in this country one physician to every 600 people.

After a preacher has made a married couple one they each immediately set to work to find out which is the one.

In view of various stories that come from the Flowery Kingdom, it is not always well to accept a bare rumor for the naked truth.

The man who announces that he has a method of making old bones assemble themselves and come to life probably imagines that he has a rattling good thing.

A trade journal estimates the American "output" of bicycles for the past year at about 850,000 wheels. More than 100,000 are exported, and about 700,000 were reserved for home consumption. Yet the bicycle is now no novelty. It looks as if the people who have supposed and declared that wheeling was merely a temporary fad would have to own themselves beaten, and aim their dismal predictions at the motor-cycle and the automobile.

No person in the civilized world who reads of the touching funeral ceremonies over the body of Italy's murdered king can fall to be impressed by the fact that anarchy is a very small sentiment after all, and that it makes a noise out of all proportion to its size. There is no hope for the anarchists in the universal mourning for the dead ruler, and the unanimity with which the peoples of the world protested against the stupid crime is a greater blow to anarchy than any of its paltry and mean successes can compensate for.

Chicago is congratulating itself—and with good reason—on the steady improvement in the health of its inhabitants. Records kept by the Board of Health show a constant decrease in the death rate during the last twenty years, particularly among children. Out of every thousand deaths during the first quarter of this twenty-year period, five hundred and twenty-two were those of children under five years of age. During the last quarter the number has been only three hundred and thirty-eight. The gain is attributed to the diligence of the Board of Health in spreading a knowledge among the poorer people of the best way of feeding infants during hot weather, and to the establishment of day nurseries, sterilized milk depots, floating hospitals and other admirable charities.

In his address at Cambridge Mr. Balfour, who is one of the many scholars and somewhat erudite British statesmen, professed a fondness for the eighteenth century. In those days men occupied themselves much with the future. Now people go ahead regardless of it. Instances are found in the thriftlessness and wastefulness of industrial wealth and the dependence upon methods which differ little from those used in the time of Watt. "Every new invention throws a new strain on the limited sources of power and sooner or later those sources of nature will give out." It is proof of the existence of the conditions of which Mr. Balfour complains that his words will not lead to any economy in the use of coal nor will they increase the slender precautions that are taken for the preservation of the forests nor lead to a movement for less wasteful methods of agriculture.

Men used to look about in deserts and wildernesses for the fountain of youth. Lately they are more sensible, and look each man inside of himself. From teaching how to be young at 60, they went on to teach how to be young though a monogamian, and on how to retain youth's vigor for a hundred years. And now a man has written a book—and a mighty plausible book it is—"The Possibility of Not Dying." Why not live forever? the advance school is saying. Is not the body renewed throughout every few years? Is it not merely a machine? Cannot proper care and intelligence always replace worn-out parts with new parts as good as the originals, or even better in many cases? Why not abandon the whole superstition about the necessity of dying? There was an account in the news recently of a youth of upward of 80 who was making century runs down Pennsylvania. A wagon ran over him and broke several of his bones. He was in the hospital a few weeks and then resumed his century runs, feeling, as Teddy Roosevelt would say, "like a bull moose." And Physical Culture gives an account of a New Rochelle woman of 93 who is a great dancer, as frisky and limber as a girl at her first ball, and who is also a daring horsewoman and is only kept from jumping the rope and rolling the hoop by the entreaties of her great-grandchildren, who do not think it dignified. To resolve to live forever is a laudable ambition. It is a good idea to hitch your achievement wagon to a star. If you don't attain the full measure of your ideal, at least you will save yourself from being a whining, shriveled, unsightly wreck of a human being at 70.

A Russian architect who has been traveling in this country to study American building methods was greatly interested in the elevator which he saw used for raising brick in the construction of a great apartment house. He even photographed the device, in order that he might have visual evidence of it to show on his return home. In his country no other method of hoisting brick is in use than the primitive one of carrying them aloft on the shoulders of men. Such incidents are of common occurrence. Many of the labor-saving devices in use in America are unknown elsewhere. Our own countrymen traveling in Europe, and more especially in Asia, are astonished at the slow and toilsome methods there employed. A failure to make use of labor-saving contrivances is not always due to lack of enterprise. Many of the inventions most useful to us

West Indies encountered an obstacle which the American promoters had not foreseen. The ten cents for which the company would carry a package five miles or more—a rate that would insure generous support here—did not seem small there, for the simple reason that many a native could find no easier way to earn ten cents than by walking the five miles and carrying the package on his head. If "a workman is known by his chips," he is also known by his tools. High-priced men do their work with high-priced machinery. The engineer of the mammoth locomotive which is pulling hundreds of people across country in a fast express train is well paid; the poor Oriental, dragging his single passenger in a Jirikisha, gets barely enough for his supper. Not only does the high-priced worker create the necessity for mechanical improvements, but the mechanical improvements in turn augment productiveness. The lesson, then, for nations and for individuals is to make themselves worthy of good tools. Human muscles were made for something better than the work which a few lumps of coal under a boiler will do more easily.

That there are too many studies in the public schools, in all grades and all departments from the primary to the high school, in nearly every State in the Union, is the general belief of schoolmen who understand and correctly apprehend the theory of education. There are no new disclosures, therefore, in the report of the elementary school committee of the "citizens' educational commission," appointed by the Civic Federation to investigate the Chicago school system. It is gratifying to note, however, that the committee's report affirms what has already been pointed out by progressive educators. The committee finds that the course of study in the elementary grade is so extensive that it is physically impossible for the average child to accomplish what is required without overwork. It found that the pupils who finish the elementary schools are, as a rule, deficient in English and can neither speak nor write the language acceptably. The committee is also in line with the most progressive educational sentiment when it declares against the teaching of foreign languages in the grades. The time and money thus expended could be employed to better advantage in the study of English and civil government. The plethora of books in the schools results from two causes—the growth of the "cramming system" in the public schools, and the continuous and persistent pressure of the school book publishers. One evil logically follows the other. Having engrained the cramming system upon the schools, the demand for books is constantly enlarged, and the book publishers engage in fierce competition to supply the demand. The result is that the schools are loaded down with books and the old notion which regarded education as a "drawing out of the mental powers" instead of packing the cranium with useless and indigestible facts, has been discarded. It is not an uncommon sight nowadays to see a 10-year-old with spectacles on his nose, carrying to and from school a half dozen books. This is not education. The text book was originally designed as an aid to education. Properly used it is a guide in the mental processes that are necessary to develop the mental powers of a child.

Narrow Gage. The Lewiston Journal reports a collision down in the State of Maine, in which no one was injured. A certain old man who does handsome work with the fiddle at country dances is "great on time," but unless he is argued with he will play "The Girl I Left Behind Me" from eight o'clock till twelve, for every dance except the Virginia reel. Some of the old dancers were on the floor not long ago, and between dances one of them went up to the fiddler, who sat rubbing the rosin on his bow. "Uncle," said the dancer, "all the folks on the floor want you to play old 'Speed the Plow' for the next dance. Can't you give it to us?" The old man tucked his rosin into his vest pocket.

It is a pity to "commode ye fust-rate," he said, "but the suthin' sing lar 'bout that tune of 'Speed the Plow.' Jest as soon as I 'Speed the Plow' 'long a little ways I run right into 'The Girl I Left Behind Me.'"

Belaying His Jaws. Shark stories, with some reason, are commonly received with incredulity. A well authenticated anecdote, however, is told of Dr. Frederic Hill, an English surgeon of distinction. A man fell overboard in the Indian Ocean and almost into a shark's mouth. Hill, who was standing close to the rail, grabbed a belaying-pin, and without hesitation jumped to save the sailor. The great brute was just turning on his back to bite, when Hill drove the belaying-pin right through both jaws. Both men were got on board again unharmed.

"Perhaps that fellow won't want another toothpick. Has any one got a clean shirt to lend? This was my last," were the only words of the rescuer.

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WOOD FROM TO QUINN UN

Trains are now Running Regularly Over the New Bridge.

EVERYBODY IS BUSY AT GALVESTON.

People in Brazoria County Need Money Quickly.—Work of Sanitation.—Foot-ling on the Losses.—Martial Law Abolished.

Galveston.—Martial law has been abolished and the civil government resumed control of affairs. The contract for clearing the streets has been awarded. The contractors will establish boarding camps on the beach and commence work with an army of laborers at \$2 per day.

FIGURING ON DESTRUCTION. A. J. Youens, inspector for the Galveston Board of Underwriters, is footing the bill for the losses. He has finished the district east of Twenty-fifth street and finds that in the territory of total destruction east of that street 1649 houses were destroyed. His diagram shows that from five to seven blocks of the district lying along the Gulf or Mexico and east of Forty-second street was shorn clear of buildings. West of Forty-second street the settlement was sparse and nearly everything but a few buildings far back from the Gulf was demolished.

TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED. Galveston Bay bridge was completed at 3 o'clock this morning, and the first train on the Santa Fe to arrive since September 8 pulled into the Union station at 6:25 o'clock. Full passenger train service has been resumed by all the lines entering the city via Virginia Point. The Gulf and Interstate Railway, which enters via Bolivar Point and the ferry, will not be in operation for several days. The five lines which cross the bay bridge operate thirty passenger trains daily, and they have an enormous quantity of freight to come in and go out.

WORK OF SANITATION. The usual work of sanitation, caring for the sick and disposing of dead bodies was continued today. Large amounts of garbage are being hauled from the city and burned, and disinfectants distributed. The sanitary condition of the city continues to improve, and Dr. Wilkinson, city health officer, says that all danger from an outbreak of disease is now passed.

EVERYBODY IS BUSY. Galveston, Tex.—The conditions at Galveston continue to improve. Every one is so busy that there is little time to mourn over their losses. This is doubtless fortunate for the sufferers, for, instead of spending their time in grieving, they forget their troubles and lend a helping hand toward the betterment of existing conditions. The number of patients in the various hospitals is much smaller than would have been expected, considering the number of dead. This is due to the fact that few who were entirely helpless succeeded in escaping alive. There are several hundred persons who were more or less bruised, but their wounds are rapidly healing.

Hot Spell in San Francisco. San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Last night San Francisco suffered from the greatest heat on record. The mercury showed 79 deg., and at 3 o'clock in the morning this had increased to 82 deg., with a hot north wind which added to the discomfort. This was the climax of three days of extreme heat. Yesterday the mercury registered 92 deg. in the shade and today it reached 90, but tonight a breeze is springing up. This heat means much suffering in San Francisco, where the ordinary summer temperature is seldom above 80 deg.

Men Selected to Treat With China. Washington, Sept. 22.—President McKinley has already made up his list of men whom he intends to place upon the commission to settle the Chinese matter. It will be observed in the note handed the German government that the definite statement is made that this commission will be nominated soon. Before he left Washington, Mr. McKinley had his mind pretty well made up about whom he would select, but he kept the names very well guarded.

Los Angeles Hold-Up. Edwin Flint, a prospector who arrived in the city from the desert, and C. E. Swinson, who is employed at Christopher's, were stopped in front of the Evening Express office on Second street, near Broadway, at 2 o'clock in the morning, by two men, and Flint was relieved of \$15.

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MANILA.—Adjutant-General, Wash-

ington: Considerable activity throughout Luzon. Fighting reported vicinity Carig and Estalla, Isabella province. Insurgents estimated to be probably much exaggerated, but sufficient force to make . . . in district heretofore quiet. In the Ilocan provinces Samuel B. M. Young, brigadier-general, reports numerous small affairs and has called so emphatically for more force that General L. K. Mumford (Luzon) same conditions obtain. This activity has been anticipated and reported upon in letters August 25 . . . and dated August 31.

September 16, David D. Mitchell (captain Fifteenth Infantry) ninety miles from Manila, crossing Probity from Similaoan Laguna province, attacked insurgent Gen. Calles, who had 800 men in position at Mavilla, same province. Desperate fighting ensued, which was pushed from the first with great persistency by Mitchell through Kingsey's son-in-law, Third water waist deep. Attack under George Cooke, captain, with forty men, Co. K, Fifteenth Infantry, and ten men Co. B, Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, could not reach enemy's position because of high water in arm of lake, which could not be crossed. The entire country was afloat in consequence of recent rains; this very much impeded offensive action. After hour and twenty minutes fighting command withdrew to Similaoan. Upon renewal of operations 18th, found that insurgents had escaped from Mavilla previous night. Mitchell's command continued to pursue into contiguous barrios to appear for time being or until called into field again as peaceful amigos.

Casualties, which all occurred in Mitchell's command, consisting of 130 men, four officers, were: Co. L, Fifteenth Infantry, killed and died from wounds, David D. Mitchell, captain, Fifteenth Infantry; George A. Cooper, second lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry; Sergeant F. M. Fitzgerald, Sergt. Evermond de Hart, Corp. Lauritzen, Privates Edward C. Coburn, George R. Hart, Thomas P. Key, Third Regt. Cavalry, John P. Drynk, William L. Banker, Arthur S. Mansfield, Thomas I. Pitcher, Scott L. Smith, Richard Taylor, Edward M. Neil, Fred Duggan, Emanuel Kauffman, Wounded, Corporals Charles Oswald, William H. Pollock, Benjamin Owens, Michael Kelly, Otto F. H. Bathe, Everett Mallock, Francis P. Flanagan, Michael J. Hennessy, Anthony Kearney, Harry Perry, Charles R. Debaugh, Co. L, Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, killed and died of wounds, Sergt. Thomas A. Hays, Privates Edward J. Goodahle, Charles Haight, Edward Stallcup, Alfred J. Mueller, J. C. West, Wounded, Capt. John E. Moran, Sergt. Robt. Mahaffy, Corp. Frank A. Story, Privates Frank T. Bell, William S. Bradley, Worley T. Crosswhite, David Day, Cornelius Gentry.

MacArthur. London.—Authentic accounts have been received here, says the Moscow correspondent of the Standard, of a horrible massacre at Biogovetschensk, which was undoubtedly carried out under direct orders from the Russian authorities, and which then let loose the tide of slaughter through Amur. The entire Chinese population of 5000 souls was escorted out of a town to a spot five miles up the Amur, and then, being led in batches of a few hundred to the river bank, was ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided and the river is a mile wide. The Chinese were flung alive into the water and were stabbed or shot at the least resistance, while Russian volunteers, who lined the bank, clubbed or shot any who attempted to land. Not one escaped alive. The river bank for miles was strewn with corpses.

Chaffee Sends Good News. Washington. The following dispatch received the War Department from Gen. Chaffee was made public this morning: "Taku (no date).—Adjutant General, Washington: Peking, September 19.—Rockhill, Wilson expedition, returned; object successfully accomplished. No casualties our troops. Forsythe's squadrons scattered northeast forty miles to relieve native Christians; returned, bringing in fourteen. Surrounding country daily growing less hostile and more peaceful, so far as any expedition can determine. "CHAFFEE." [Signed] The date of this cablegram, Peking, September 19, shows that close communication has been established with the Chinese capital. The expedition that Gen. Chaffee refers to probably is the one he mentioned in his dispatch of September 16, received yesterday, in which he said Gen. Wilson was going westward of Peking to clear the country of Boxers and open up the coal fields. His reference to Rockhill is not clear here. One suggestion is that Rockhill may be the name of the officer who commanded the English portion of the expedition, according to cable dispatches published this morning. Another is that the cablegram may have been mangled, Gen. Chaffee intending to report the arrival at Peking of Special Commissioner Rockhill.

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THE SITUATION OF A SERIOUS AND GRAVE NATURE.

SHERIFF'S AND MINER'S GUN PLAY.

One Man and Little Girl Lose Their Lives.—State Troops Called Out.—Arbitration Not Meeting with Success.

Shenandoah, Pa.—A sheriff's posse fired on a crowd of riotous men near here this afternoon, killing two persons and wounding seven others. Sheriff Toole and Deputies O'Donnell and Brennan were called to Shenandoah today to suppress the mobs that threatened mine workers and colliery property. At quitting time the three sheriffs and a small posse whom the sheriff had summoned on the ground went to the Indian Ridge colliery of the Reading Company to escort the workmen to their homes. The colliery is located a short distance east of Shenandoah. The workmen left for home shortly after 4 o'clock. They walked up the middle of East Center street, and reached the Lehigh Valley Railroad station. Here was gathered a large crowd of Poles, Slavs and Hungarians—men, women and children—who lined both sides of the street. A shot rang out from a saloon. This was followed by a shower of stones. Many of the crowd had picked up sticks and stones and were acting in a threatening manner. Seeing this, the sheriff who had previously cautioned his men to keep cool and not use their firearms, commanded them to fire. The order was obeyed, with terrible results. The crowd pursued the sheriff and his men to the Ferguson house, where they took refuge.

Sheriff Toole shortly after telephoned to Harrisburg and asked that a detachment of troops be sent here. He learned that Adjt.-Gen. Stewart was in Philadelphia, and a telegram was sent to him there. Following is a list of the killed and wounded: Killed—Mike Yuckavage, shot in the eye; a little girl, name unknown, shot in the back of the neck. Wounded—Edward C. Coyle, aged 50, hit in the heart (he was sitting on his stoop); Michael Scanlon, shot in the arm; Anthony Skapaczek, shot in left wrist; John Wustkey, aged 40, shot in hand; Peter Staimovich, aged 28, shot in shoulder; Anthony Axalagos, shot in left side, serious (a 40-calibre bullet was removed).

Among those who were injured by the rioters were—George Bedding, ugly gash on right forehead, hit by a brick; Robert Edwards, aged 64, injured seriously by being hit with stones; Charles Lawland, aged 35, injured on the neck and head by stones.

DEPUTIES ARRESTED. Three of the deputies who were sworn in by Sheriff Harvey of Luzerne county, and who are sons of prominent Wilkesbarre families, were arrested late last night at Freeland on the charge of highway robbery. They are Hamilton Farnham, Van Buren B. Howard and A. R. Shoemaker, Jr. The men are accused of robbing a Polish liquor dealer of \$167 in cash. There are two sides to the story. The Poland says he was delivering beer at Highland and that the deputies asked him and he consented to let them ride in his wagon to Freeland. At the outskirts of that place, he claims, the men assaulted him and took the money from his pocket. The other story is to the effect that the Poland demanded a fee for bringing the deputies to Freeland, and not getting it, he set up a cry that he had been robbed. A crowd soon gathered and the deputies were taken into custody and given a hearing before a justice of the peace. The squire committed the three men, but instead of locking them up at Freeland, the accused were driven thirty miles over the mountains to Wilkesbarre, where they arrived at daylight this morning. The men were released on bail after their arrival at Wilkesbarre.

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