

A GREAT PHYSICIAN.

Humanity's Debt to Dr. Koch, the Berlin Scientist.

Even if His Tuberculosis Lymph Should Prove a Failure He Would Still Live as One of the Greatest Benefactors of Mankind.

Some years ago, writes Poultney Bigelow in Harper's Weekly, while making an inspection of the farms in the neighborhood of Berlin, to which all the sewage of that city is conveyed, I was much struck by the remark of one of our party, a man of about forty years, vigorous physique, sharp, clear eyes, and using very few but very strong words.

"In my opinion," said he, "our city is, humanly speaking, beyond the reach of epidemic."

This oracular expression made little impression on me at the time, for though I had been introduced to the speaker, his name, not an unusual one, had conveyed little beyond one syllable, and I fancied that he was seeking to impress two Frenchmen present who had been commissioned by the city of Paris to report on the Berlin sewage system.

That night, however, I repeated the language of Dr. Koch, for that was the oracular spokesman, to my host, a member of the German Parliament, and his answer was: "If Dr. Koch said that, you may depend upon it absolutely. It is a wonderful discovery." This is not the place to enter upon an account of Dr. Koch's contributions to the sanitary conditions referred to, beyond remarking that it illustrates the thoroughly practical character of this great doctor's mind.

Dr. Koch is one of the youngest among Germany's great men. Moltke was sixty-six before the world recognized his genius on the field of King's-graces. Koch at forty had made a report upon cholera in India and Egypt that proclaimed his discovery (1883) of the "comma" or cholera bacillus, a service to humanity which at once placed



PROF. KOCH AND HIS AUTOGRAPH.

his name on an eminence with those of Pasteur, Lister and Dr. Bigelow, of Boston.

His grateful country presented him with 100,000 marks, about \$25,000, and soon after placed him at the head of the Berlin Institute of Hygiene. One of Dr. Koch's practical services in this capacity was to organize in the capital a so-called hygienic museum on principles that would have delighted good old Benjamin Franklin. Here are gathered together all the useful appliances that conduce to health—models of sewers; methods of ventilating houses, particularly schools and hospitals; plans of disposing of city sewage by spreading it upon arable land; the best patterns of shoes to wear, and even the squares of woollen cloth which many of the German troops fold about their feet instead of stockings. Hours can be spent in Dr. Koch's museum, learning at every step the means of living better as well as more economically, a standing proof that Germans are no less practical than theoretic in their love of science.

Bismarck is quoted by his Boswell Busch as saying: "But for three great wars would have not been fought, 80,000 men would have not been killed, or their parents, brothers, sisters and widows have put on mourning, and yet that is what I have done, with God's help." If Bismarck, for doing this, still finds admirers of his career as "War Minister," what affection will not be given to one who preserves not 80,000 lives in one lifetime, but 800,000 perhaps every year!

The importance of Dr. Koch's discoveries to his countrymen alone may be measured by recalling that in forty years Prussia alone lost 343,953 lives by cholera. The average number of deaths by consumption every year in Prussia represents 91,350. In the German Empire the average number of deaths every year from "tuberculosis of the lungs" is 100,000 people. In Berlin, during the ten years from 1878 to 1887, there died from consumption alone 39,823 people, Berlin and New York being about equal in population. These figures are eloquent testimony to the importance of Dr. Koch's discovery, particularly so as the ravages of this disease are in many other countries greater still than in Germany.

English Ladies in Business.

The army of society business women in England increases constantly. Lady Brooke has lately opened a shop where needlework and fine underwear is sold. She employs, it is said, a large number of girls, skilled workwomen, to whom she pays 5 shillings per week. Probably the first lady laundress is Lady Wimbome, who has established a very successful laundry on her husband's estate in Dorsetshire. She has secured several large contracts for hotel washing, and her business energy and methods are said to command the respect and admiration of all cognizant of them. Although started to furnish occupation for poor girls in a neighboring town, the enterprise has been conducted with such skill as to have been self-supporting from the first, and is now yielding its founder a profitable income.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN REGENT.

Emma, Widow of the Late King William of the Netherlands.

The Queen Regent of Holland is a young woman still, although the widow of an old man, and she is likely to live many years after her little daughter, now ten years of age, shall have come into full possession of her royal inheritance. Queen Emma was born in 1838, at Arosen, the capital of her father's miniature state, Waldeck. She, as well as her two sisters and brother, was brought up religiously and plainly, and she had received few offers of marriage before that of William III. was laid before her. The offer of a crown was dazzling, but there was much in the conditions attending it to repel a young girl. The King was nearly three times her age. Everybody knew that he and Queen Sophia, a princess of the Wurtemberg family, had lived a wretched existence, and that the blame of this unhappiness did not rest with the Queen. When the Princess Emma plighted her troth to William III. she accepted a life without gayety, and she knew that, as a German, she would be unpopular with her future subjects. She faced the situation bravely, and resolved to win her husband's and her new people's love. In the heyday of her young womanhood she led a life of seclusion. Her husband was hypochondriacal and irritable; she devoted herself to enlivening and soothing his mind. Her gentleness, her tact, won their reward in gaining his affection and trust. Her influence over him grew every day and her subjects learned to admire her. The Queen



QUEEN REGENT EMMA OF HOLLAND.

watches over the bringing up of her child with unceasing vigilance and her maternal zeal has deepened the esteem felt for her by her subjects. It is curious that the little Queen Wilhelmina has not as yet been taught German. The child rises at seven o'clock and goes to her mother's rooms. At eight o'clock the royal family breakfasts. The little Queen studies till eleven o'clock, then her mother takes her and reads to her, with explanations, a chapter of the Bible, after which the child plays. In the afternoon after lunch come more lessons and play. Driving her carriage, to which six ponies are harnessed two abreast, or sailing in her boat on the lake are her favorite recreations.

THE LAUGHING JACKASS.

A Ludicrous Bird that Feeds on All Kinds of Insects.

The first time the writer made the acquaintance of the laughing jackass was in the bird market of Sydney, Australia, where one was offered for sale confined in a huge wicker cage; but the sarcastic notes of this ludicrous bird were often heard afterward in its wild state, singing through the jungle. It is one of the most curious creatures the traveler meets in his wanderings. Mischievous, sly, droll, and without a particle of shyness, what a bird it is! Its plumage is white and black, presenting very little tail, but it is provided with a



THE LAUGHING JACKASS.

large, gawky head, well-rounded body, and is about the size of our domestic pigeon. The eyes are very large, and gaze boldly at the observer as if to pierce him through and through. This bird laughs almost exactly like a human being, says M. M. Ballou in the Detroit News, with a sort of bird malice added, and though his notes are harsh, his merriment is extremely ludicrous and even contagious. One not only laughs at but with him. His rattling articulation forms a tumult of laughter. He is as intelligent as a mink bird or a parrot and can be taught to articulate words like them, and we are sorry to say, takes most aptly to profane language. The laughing jackass is of the kingfisher family of birds, but derives its food supply mostly from small snakes. These he seizes just back of the head, and flying high in air drops them upon stony ground, which breaks the delicate spine, after which he quietly devours them piece-meal, and as he thus performs what is considered an important service he enjoys entire immunity from trap and gun in Australia.

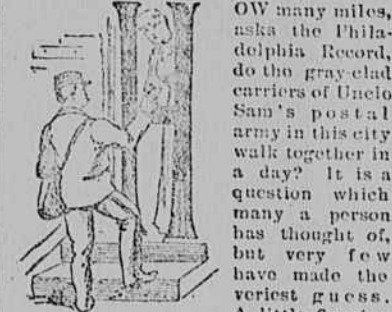
Splendid Advice.

Ethelbert—Will you grant me one last fond embrace before we part forever?
Winifred—Certainly. If I were you I'd fondly embrace the opportunity to get out before papa comes down.—Judge.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Something About the Peculiar Development of Their Legs.

The Shapes of Calves and Their Several Meanings—The Stair-Climber and the "Flat" Walker—The Hill-Climber's Queer Gait.



OW many miles, asks the Philadelphia Record, do the gray-clad carriers of Uncle Sam's postal army in this city walk together in a day? It is a question which many a person has thought of, but very few have made the veriest guess. A little figuring on the problem produces astounding results. The number of miles each carrier walks in a day is something quite remarkable. Add these miles all together, and the figures are simply astonishing. The carriers of London walk enough in a day's regular routine to go twice around the globe; that is, the post-Gestrianism amounts to 48,390 miles.

In Philadelphia, however, the carriers walk enough together in a day to go almost around the globe once. The distance paced by them is a little over 21,000 miles. Despite this frightful expenditure of physical exertion they play on, cheerful, happy and courteous. But this steady exercise, day in and day out, develops the muscles of the leg in many queer ways. Letter-carriers are divided into three classes—the stair-climbers, the hill-climbers and the flat-walkers—and each class can boast of a different style of muscular development in his lower extremity.

Now, for instance, take the lower leg of the man who climbs up hundreds of flights of stairs in a day. The muscles are not much on the bulge, and look puny-like. But they are all there, and are as hard as iron. The reason given by students of anatomy for this peculiarity is that the constant lift, lift, lift of the stair-climber's leg has a tendency to stretch the muscles, and they lie close to one another, like a bunch of whip-cords. After a stair-climber has become accustomed to his route he would not willingly change it for any other, so easy is the work for him.

Folks in Cincinnati can decide whether a lady lives in the valley or up on the hillsides when rainy weather necessitates an elevation of the skirts and discloses the shape of her limbs.

One would gather from a glance at the picture of the hill-climber's calf that the poor man was suffering from a very aggressive tumor, but in reality the muscles have conformed themselves to the shape best adapted to climbing the hills about Manayunk. Digging the toes into the ground in order to gain a foothold calls into play certain muscles, and constant using of these muscles causes them to develop in a big bunch on the side of the leg. This does not make a very ornamental accessory to the letter-carrier's anatomy, but they all say "it's very useful."

If knee-breeches ever come into vogue the flat-walkers will be apt to desert the Government in a body, for they can easily travel on their shape. Plodding along the level year in and year out gives an admirable shape and develops the muscles in a uniform manner. Another peculiarity about letter-carriers is that those who are accustomed to making three trips a day kick vigorously when compelled to go on a four-trip route. There is no more work, as the hours are just the same, but when the muscles are set to a three-trip route it's a killing job to conform them to a four-trip one. The muscles during the transformation pain like a dozen full-grown cases of toothache.

"First Lady" of Canada.

Lady Stanley of Preston, wife of the present Governor-General, was Miss Constance Villiers, eldest daughter of George, fourth Earl of Clarendon. She married Baron Frederick Arthur Stanley, who in 1886 was raised to the peerage, and in 1888 he became Governor-General of Canada.

Lady Stanley is tall and distinguished looking, with a kind, benevolent face, beautiful soft brown hair and blue eyes. Her expression is gentle and attractive. About a year and a half ago her eldest son, Hon. Edward Stanley, married the Lady Alice Montague, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Manchester. Lady Stanley is the devoted mother of seven sons and one daughter. All of her Excellency's family are extremely fond of outdoor sports.



LADY STANLEY.

The cow tree, the sap of which closely resembles milk, is a native of South and Central America. It is a species of evergreen, and grows only in mountain regions. A hole bored in the wood, or even a wound made in the bark of this remarkable tree, is almost immediately filled with a lactical-like fluid. Alexander von Humboldt was the first to apply to describe this tree and bring it to the notice of Europeans.

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PLEASANT RECREATION.

Visitors at a French Watering Place Watching Fisherwomen.

At Biarritz, a favorite French bathing place on the bay of Biscay, the principal morning recreation for visitors is watching the groups of fisherwomen waiting for the return of the boats on the sands below. Some were moving about; some half lying or sitting on the rocks and sands; most of them knitting, their brown fingers moving deftly, while their eyes now and then were eagerly strained seaward, watching for the first speck of the boat's heads to appear. They were very handsome women in a strong, muscular way. Their bare feet and ankles, bronzed and roughened as they were, would have served a sculptor



A BIARRITZ FISHERWOMAN.

admirably, and the thickness of limb, strong wrists and shoulders, and free play of the arms showed how little trace of physical weakness they or their ancestry knew. The women, young and old, were dressed in short, dark skirts and loose, short-sleeved blouses. On their heads they wore the usual gay bandanas. Now and then a brown old face looked out from the handkerchief knotted under the chin, but chiefly the bit of colored linen was wound about the back of the head, and frequently fastened by long brass or silver pins.

JOAN ON HORSEBACK.

The French Heroine's Statue Recently Unveiled in Philadelphia.

The bronze equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, presented to the city of Philadelphia by the Fairmount Park Art Association, is located in an angle of the broad driving path that leads from the river drive in East Park to the Girard avenue bridge. It stands against a high bluff that was cut away to secure a favorable site.

It is the latest work of the French sculptor, M. Fremiet. It stands on a granite pedestal. The figure is heroic, the features are stern and the brow is knit as if with anxiety. It is armed cap-a-pie, and bears in one hand a lance and in the other a banner. It was originally intended to take the place of the statue of Joan of Arc now standing in Paris, which was to have been sold to the Fairmount Park Art Association for the mere cost of casting the new one in bronze. When the latter was completed, however, the French Director of Fine Arts decided that, as the original statue



had been dedicated with numerous formal ceremonies, it would be better not to remove it, and accordingly the present statue passed into the hands of the Art Association for about \$3,500, the cost of casting it in bronze. A duplicate has been created in Nantes, the home of the sculptor.

A House-Building Fish.

In Lake Nyassa, in the interior of "Darkest Africa," there is a kind of black fish which every year builds what the natives term a house. In the mud at the bottom of the lake it makes a hole some two or three feet broad, heaping up the mud removed from the hole so as to form a little wall around it. The depth of the hole and the height of the wall measured together make a basin from 15 to 20 inches deep. In this lake within a lake this queer little fish erects a mud house, the average sized specimen measuring 14 inches across the bottom, rapidly coming to a point in the shape of a broad cone. A hole four inches in diameter, always on the south side, serves as an opening for egress and ingress. A dried specimen of this queer domicile preserved in the Royal Museum at Berlin has two doors, and a partition separating it into two rooms.

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Buchanan NO PLACE in the South offers superior advantages to those seeking Manufacturing Sites

than Buchanan. It has all the conditions for Successful Manufacturing. Cheap fuel, cheap and most excellent irons, abundant timber in easy reach, and other raw material at hand. Pipe works, paper mills, furniture and other wood-working establishments, boot and shoe factories, iron and steel rolling mills, stove foundries, woolen and cotton mills, machine shops, will find this the best location in the South.

The facilities for shipment of products are unsurpassed. It is on two lines of railroads, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western. (S. V. R. R.) and the building of two others, the Baltimore and Ohio and Virginia Western seems well assured. It has competing coal is within easy distance of the New River and Flat Top Cokes; is at the gateway to the magnificent deposits of iron ores of the Upper James; the limestone for the Roanoke furnace is mined here; it has grass sand, and sand for silica brick and foundry purposes at its very door; in a word, is an ideal manufacturing site.

A level tract of four hundred acres of land, lying on both sides of the railroads, and on the James River as well, with just fall enough (twenty-five feet) to give good drainage, has been reserved for manufacturing purposes. Not only are selected sites from this reservation offered free to responsible parties locating manufacturing establishments at Buchanan, but the CENTRAL LAND COMPANY OF BUCHANAN is desirous of investing in such establishments as give promise of success. It is especially anxious to secure New England skill, and the minor industries that have been so successful in New England.

Address, JOS. D. WEEKS, Vice-President Central Land Company of Buchanan, BUCHANAN, VIRGINIA.

Virginia.

Do you know that Christmas is nearly here?

Have you an overcoat and a new suit of clothes?

Isn't your cravat, collars and cuffs about worn out?

Do you want to make a fine appearance during the holidays? Call on

J. R. GREENE & CO.,

The Jefferson Street Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers.

REMARKABLE GROWTH

Of Salem, "The Queen City of the South-west."

The Salem Improvement Company, the most successful organization of its kind in Virginia, had its first sale of lots December 11, 1889. Since that time the growth of Salem has been marvelous. About 400 houses have been built; \$1,000,000 spent in buildings and improvements; the population nearly doubled, and the business of the postoffice and telegraph office increased 500 per cent. The iron furnace about to go into blast, the factories in operation and actually secured will employ several thousand hands and insure the doubling of the present population of 4,000 in another year.

Negotiations are nearly closed for additional plants to employ several thousand hands, and the land companies, with an aggregate capital stock of \$1,000,000, have voted liberal sums for new industry. A cotton factory and a woolen mill (nearly completed) that will manufacture its goods into clothing, will employ a large number of females. The early extension of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Roanoke and Southern to Salem will make it an important railway center, and hasten its growth into a large iron, steel and general manufacturing and commercial city. Salem and Roanoke, now rapidly growing together, are destined to be the great industrial center of Virginia.

Salem is the most attractive town in Virginia; and it may well be proud of its surpassingly beautiful location, its healthful climate, its refined society, its fine churches, its excellent schools, and of Roanoke College, one of the leading institutions in Virginia. Attractive as a place of residence, it now offers unusual advantages for manufacturing and general business. No other town in Virginia has ever equalled Salem's record of progress for the last twelve months. The stage of experiment is passed, and Salem is now firmly established on a solid industrial basis.

This property adjoins the old town and is surrounded by the hands of other strong companies. Being inside property, it will continue to increase in value. The Norfolk and Western and the Dummy Line to Roanoke run through it and have their passenger stations on it. The streets have been graded and the town system of water works extended through it. On College avenue, which has been well graded and macadamized at a cost of \$2,000, only brick or stone buildings may be erected.

On it, the Hotel Salem, costing \$65,000, exclusive of the land or furniture, is under roof, the Improvement Company's bank and office building—50 by 80 feet, three stories—is nearly ready for occupancy, and a number of large business houses are in course of erection. This avenue is sure to become one of the finest business thoroughfares in Virginia.

JAMES DEVON,

(Successor to E. Walsak.)

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

104 Campbell Street, Third Avenue S. W.

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

Everything dyed and cleaned in the best manner. Not excelled by any establishment in the country.

OLD exchanges for sale at THE TIMES office; 20 cents per 100.

Max Meadows, Wythe County, Virginia.

A Perfect Site for Industrial Purposes. Seventy-two miles west of Roanoke, Va., twenty-eight miles west of Radford, Va., and seventy-nine miles east of Bristol, Tenn., on the line of the Norfolk and Western railroad—a trunk line from New York to New Orleans. It is only fifteen miles west of Palaski, the point at which the Northern Virginia connection leaves the main line to connect with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad. With the completion of this and the front extension to the Ohio river, both under active construction, a great BEE TRUNK LINE from Chicago to the SOUTH ATLANTIC SEABOARD will be opened, giving ample facilities for reaching the largest and rapidly widening markets.

Max Meadows is only forty miles in an air line from the great POTOMAC FLAT TOP COAL FIELDS, although the present distance by rail is 103 miles. It is surrounded by iron ore properties, and there is no point in Virginia that has cheaper and more regular supplies of COAL, COKE, and IRON ORE.

Although in the great Valley of Virginia, the altitude of Max Meadows is 2,015 FEET ABOVE TIDEWATER. The climate is perfect, the scenery superb, and the district has been noted for years for the richness and fertility of its soil, and the excellence of its FINE cattle and sheep.

One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped BLAST FURNACES in the South is rapidly approaching completion; a ROLLING MILL and HOARSE SHOE factory is under contract, and favorable negotiations for other industries are pending. By recent developments a strong red short iron ore is now available at this point at low cost. Every possible variety of iron, either red short, neutral, or cold short can be produced at will.

A proper admixture of ores will give a CHEAP IRON that cannot be excelled in any portion of the world for SMALL CASTINGS, and especially SHELF HARDWARE, being as PLUID as WATER, and TENACIOUS and STRONG by reason of the copper in the red short ore. There are a number of CHARCOAL FURNACES in the vicinity giving chilling and malleable irons. To responsible parties disposed towards the establishment of independent or branches of any industrial works in IRON, STEEL, WOOD-WORKING, COTTON, WOOLEN, or in GENERAL LINES, ADMIRABLE SITES WILL BE GIVEN, fronting on both railroad and water, and hearty co-operation assured.

Reed Creek, one of the boldest streams in Southwest Virginia, flows through the town, furnishing ample water supplies for drinking, manufacturing and drainage purposes.

Extensive WATER WORKS are now being constructed; a LARGE MODERN HOTEL will be opened in December; the streets are being graded and macadamized, and an ELECTRIC PLANT will be established at an early day. Between 40 and 50 buildings have been erected during the last few months, and a large number are now under contract and construction.

The company is particularly desirous of having located a FIRST-CLASS MACHINE BRICK YARD. Aside from a very heavy local demand, it is a good shipping point for outside places.

A careful personal examination will convince any impartial observer that there is NO POINT, not merely in the SOUTH, but in ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY that offers greater business inducements in a legitimate way. No boom is looked for, but simply a steady and profitable development. Correspondence solicited. President, CLARENCE M. CLARK, Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-president, EDMUND C. PECHIN, Roanoke, Va.; manager, H. C. BAKER, Max Meadows, Va.