

ADVANTAGES OF THE DOCTOR.

He is Not Under Restrictions Such as Those by Which Frenchers Are Enveloped.

Physicians, like clergymen, are concerned in trying to make their fellow-men better, but they have a great advantage over the clerical brethren in being able to shape their lives according to their whims and necessities without undue criticism from their fellows.

Doctors are supposed to know what is good for themselves, and in their hands we leave the responsibility for their cases as well as for ours. To be sure, we seek a great deal at the medical profession, and it is not surprising that in the long run the good doctors get the credit that is their due, even though their services may not come in until after they are dead.

THE ROSE HART.

Becomes a Necessary Stipulation to the Marriage Contract in a Large City.

The New York Times notes contracts that may be called the rose heart. His with him becomes a stipulation. His nervous system demands it, says Munsey's Magazine. This is illustrated by the sensations and experiences when he goes into the woods or mountains after a continuous stay in the city for many months.

The streets of New York are deep, narrow channels, and they are growing constantly deeper, as the buildings increase in height. These large reflecting surfaces on three sides of him make the condition of the man in the street like that of the workman who suffers from reflected noise while he hammers rivets on the inside of a boiler.

FIREMEN DISCOUNT SOLDIERS.

There is a Paid Force of 65,000 and 100,000 Volunteers in the United States.

There are more firemen in the United States than there are soldiers in Uncle Sam's army, says the New York Sun. In New York city, for fire purposes, the two boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, with 1,400 firemen, are joined. The two boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, with 1,000 paid and 2,000 volunteer firemen, are joined, and Richmond, with 1,700 firemen, is separately organized. There are therefore in this city 6,100 firemen, paid and unpaid.

There are 1,200 firemen in Chicago, 800 in Philadelphia, 700 in Boston, 600 in Baltimore, 500 in Buffalo, 400 in Detroit, 500 in St. Louis, 400 in Pittsburgh, 400 in San Francisco, 300 in New Orleans and 250 in Washington.

In the whole country there are 65,000 paid firemen, and the number of volunteer firemen varies from 100,000 to 150,000.

There is a saying among firemen that three volunteers are equivalent only to one regular, so great is the value of training and discipline. Thus a city like Wilmington, Del., with a population of 75,000, has more volunteer firemen than Philadelphia, with a population of 1,500,000, which has paid firemen.

Women Considered "Poor Pay." Tradepeople in general consider women as "poor pay," writes Edward Bok in Ladies Home Journal. The vast majority of sheltered women seem to have no conception of the anxieties, trouble, poverty, suffering, privation, injustice and positive cruelty which they directly inflict upon hardworking women by a carelessness in promptly meeting their bills.

SIGNALS THAT FAILED.

Embarrassing Situation of a Man Who Had the Committee Habit.

"I have long since quit serving on committees," said a man from Arkansas, who is now living in New Orleans, according to the Times-Democrat. "and under no circumstances would I accept a place on any kind of a committee. I had the committee habit once, and I had a thoroughly developed case of it, too. I was living in Little Rock at the time, and no committee was complete without my name. There was on one occasion a big function at the capital, and I was placed on an important committee. The hall was jammed with spectators and guests. We had every available band in that section of the country, including the bands which had been organized in private and public institutions. One of my duties was to look after the bands, so the music could be kept going. Another member of the committee had scattered the bands around the hall, and he had placed one band up in the gallery portion of the hall. 'I wish you would signal the band in the gallery to strike up,' he said to me, and I made my way down the aisle until I got to a point where the band was placed in the gallery. I made the signal. The members of the band paid no attention to me whatever. I got excited and a bit angry, and my signaling became more violent and I went through a series of absurd arm movements and my face was burning up with embarrassment. I felt a man pulling at my coat tail, and when I turned around he said: 'Excuse me, but are you waving at that band in the gallery?' They are the biggest lot of blockheads I ever saw." I said in reply, 'Excuse me,' he said, softly, 'that is the band from the blind asylum.' I have not served on a committee since that time, and I believe I am completely cured of the committee habit."

GOODNESS OF THE BAD MAN.

A Type of the West Whose Vices Were a Keen Eye, Quick Hand and a Stout Heart.

The bad man is not necessarily bad at all. He is often a very good fellow. Bad is merely a synonym for dangerous. The "bad" man was formerly the "good" man. He is simply the frontiersman whose evolution has kept pace with that of the firearm—product of the border and the six-shooter, says Everybody's Magazine. Keen of eye, quick of hand, and strong of will, he has that supremacy which always comes to the man of cool and clear-headed personal valor everywhere, except in society's latest and most refined development. The term was used rather to express the feeling that he was, in the vernacular of the border, "a bad man to monkey with." To govern and control communities in which vicious men were not infrequent, where all were restless and the majority turbulent, the ordinary forms and servants of justice were inadequate. Law and order required the assistance of officers who, though enlisted to keep the peace, did not hesitate to be a law unto themselves. If civilization was afraid to indorse their actions, it was at least proud of the results of the labors of the peace officer of the border. Hickok, Tom Smith, Patrick Shugrue, Michael Shugrue, William Tilghman, Hector Thomas, and a score of other men as marshals, sheriffs and deputies enforced the law, made life safe and property secure, and brought order out of chaos by their ready courage and good sense. As Wild Bill Hickok was the original, so was he the first of the class.

HOW TO ENTER POLITICS.

A Small Budget of Sage Advice from a Kansas Editor to Aspiring Statesmen.

If you want to be a politician, the first thing to do is to get into the push, or at least create the impression that you are in, advises the Topeka Mail and Breeze. When there is a convention, you can at least get into the crowd in the hotel lobby, and if you carry yourself in shape you can make the stranger who is within the gates of the city believe you are not only a delegate, but one of the steering committee. Keep busy. Take at least eight or ten men off to one side in the course of the evening for private conversation.

There is quite a good deal in making people believe you are cutting a good many lemons, whether you are or not. It is a good idea to be seen off in a corner talking with some prominent candidate. You can arrange this if you have the proper amount of gall. You may not have anything to tell him, but then you will be seen in consultation, and you will make some parties who don't know you very well think that there must be a hen on. But, above all else, cultivate your gall. If you can get some reporter to interview you on the political situation, that will be a good scheme. The newspapers can make a reputation for almost any sort of a man.

Russian Girl Students Must Marry. In Russia if a girl desires to study at either of the universities etiquette requires that she should be married, says a London newspaper. Accordingly she goes through the civil form of marriage with one of the men students, whom she may have never seen before, and perhaps may never speak to again. These marriages are perfectly legal, and if the contracting parties like each other they are united for life, but otherwise their marriage is dissolved when their university course is finished, and both are free to marry again.

EASILY MADE HAPPY.

A New York Woman Who Finds Few Dollars a Year is Enough for Her Needs.

There is one woman in New York who is rich on four dollars a year and is an object lesson of contentment in her daily life. She is Miss Emily B. Elwell, ward No. 37, almshouse, Blackwell's Island. The simple needs of her existence are provided for. She has a roof over her head, food enough to eat, and garments sufficient for the society in which she moves.

Three years ago, when she had to go to the almshouse, she had but one haunting fear—that she would fill a pauper's grave. That fear has been removed. The money from which her moderate income springs will be ample to bury her.

Miss Elwell was a teacher in the New York public schools for 13 years. Her life was exemplary, her manner was gentle and ladylike, nobody disliked her, but she was unfortunate. She had no influential friends, and when anybody had to be dropped from the list of school-teachers, she was the one selected. At last the time came when no place was open for her to teach in, and she was compelled to become an inmate of the poorhouse.

The story of Miss Elwell's life became known to a sympathetic woman, whose name is a secret to Miss Elwell, and this nightmare of her existence was removed.

This unknown friend put into the hands of the officers of the International Sunshine society \$100, to be deposited to the credit of Miss Elwell in a savings bank. The former teacher was to have the interest on that amount each year, and the principal was to be used to defray the expense of her burial.

AMERICANS HONORED.

Five of Our Countrymen Get Medals from Royal Geographical Society at London.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith has returned from London, where he attended the annual meeting and dinner of the Royal Geographical society, of which he is a fellow. The meeting was held at the Hotel Metropolitan on May 20, and Dr. Smith shared with Duke d'Abuzzi, of the Italian royal family, the honor of receiving a gold medal conferred by the society for geographical research. Gold medals are usually awarded at the annual meetings, but never more than two a year.

Dr. Smith is the fifth American upon whom this honor has been conferred, says the Philadelphia Press. The others who received the decoration were Elisha Kent Kane, Lieut. Greely, Lieut. Peary and Commissioner Rockhill, who is now in China. The two medals presented by the Royal society this year possess additional value from the fact that they are the last to be struck bearing Queen Victoria's head. In the future the medals will bear the head of the king, who has become the patron and honorary president of the society.

Frankfort Rothschilds Extinct.

The Jewish Chronicle announces the extinction of the Frankfort branch of the Rothschilds, which has for over a century ranked as the parents house. The employees are to be pensioned off and the whole business closed. This is the sequence of the death of Baron Willy Rothschild a few months ago. His brother partner, who founded and endowed the delightful public library near the river in what was formerly his own house—in fact, the seats are his dining-room chairs, and most comfortable they are—died some years ago. Baron Willy was intensely devout, and his reputation for devotion and charity brought so many Semitic parasites to Frankfort at one time that the municipality reprobated. He had a large house in the city, but lived chiefly at a beautiful villa near by.

Cute Husband Off With Five Dollars.

Mrs. Harriett B. Cooper, who died April 8 at her home, 291 Fifty-seventh street, Brooklyn, practically cut her husband out of her will because he is able to care for himself, and left her estate, valued at \$8,000, to her mother, Susan Pepper. Mrs. Cooper did not cut her husband off on account of any disagreement between them, says the New York Herald. On the contrary, she says he has been the best of men.

Mrs. Cooper's will is very short. It reads as follows:

"I leave and bequeath to mother this house at 291 Fifty-seventh street and everything else, except five dollars, which I leave to my darling husband, who has been the very best of men. I know he can make a living for himself."

Curfew Law Invalid.

County Judge Smith at St. Paul, Neb., has declared the Nebraska curfew law unconstitutional. A week ago four young women, daughters in each instance of prominent families, engaged in a charivari. All are grown, but of an age which brings them within the provisions of the curfew ordinance. They were arrested and detained for being out late. Habeas corpus proceedings were begun, with the result that the law has been declared illegal, and the girls ordered released. An appeal will be taken to the higher courts.

Deep Mines.

Some of the Rand mines in the Transvaal are worked at a depth of 12,000 feet.

Illiterate Italian Conscripts.

The percentage of illiterates among army conscripts in Italy is 35.

WILHELMINA'S HUSBAND.

He Owes \$400,000, and His Wife Won't Help Him Out by Paying His Debts.

The Hamburg papers are full—but on what authority I know not—of the position taken up by Queen Wilhelmina in regard to the debts of her princely consort, says the correspondent of the London Truth. She thinks she has done enough in granting him £30,000 a year. That was what the late inestimable prince consort was valued at by the house of commons in 1839. It ought to be enough in all reason for a Mecklenburg, the fifth son of a poor house.

So says the Hamburg News, which also states that the debts amount to £80,000, that the creditors have clamored round the queen's palace, and that their threats were the cause of much disturbance there.

Prince Henry's pay in the Prussian army was very small, and his private income probably no greater. If so great, he is a judge of horses and was one of the best-mounted officers of the Household guard. The expenses of the officers of that corps have become heavy since the present majesty mounted the throne. His majesty likes show everywhere near him. His harsher look of surprise would chill any officer whose style of living was a confession of poverty. In a Prussian regiment the unit must follow the general scale of expenditure, and yet more in the guards than elsewhere. Officers enter a regiment as they enter a club, by the general consent of those already in it. They must be clubbable in the social side of regimental life and at concert pitch. But, even admitting the largest estimate of the debts, they can be cleared off in five or six years out of the annuity of Prince Henry.

WOMEN DRIVE OFF PASTOR.

Village Gossips Annoy a Widowed Preacher So That He Has to Resign.

Because village gossips intermeddled with his affairs, Rev. Charles Rutherford has been forced to resign as pastor of the Springfield (N. Y.) Presbyterian church. The gossips criticized the pastor for paying attention to Miss Mamie Higbie, the daughter of the sexton of the church. Pastor Rutherford is a widower, 40 years old, and Miss Higbie is a dashing pretty girl who has just turned 20.

The gossips concluded that she was too young to be the minister's wife, and certain unmarried elderly ladies commenced to talk about Dominie Rutherford's paying attention to a "slip of a girl."

Pastor Rutherford declares that the connection of his name with Miss Higbie was mere idle gossip, and that he does not see why people want to meddle in his personal affairs. The gossip became so unbearable that he was forced to resign, but the congregation voted unanimously to sustain the pastor. They declared that it was nobody's business whom he called to see as long as he attended to his duties as a minister. They passed a resolution reaffirming their faith in him and love for him, and thought that the matter ended there. But the talk continued, and Pastor Rutherford resolved to leave his flock.

Idle Gossip.

"Idle gossip," he announced to the presbytery, "concerning my personal and private affairs has so affected me that I cannot labor in the village with any degree of comfort. I have made dear friends there, but I am forced to leave them."

Uncertain Big Dinosaurs.

Chicago will have a team of dinosaurs to exhibit in the Field Columbian museum, owing to the remarkable success that has crowned the efforts of Prof. Riggs. Three weeks ago he found one of the antediluvian monsters, and the other day came across another 10 miles from Grand Junction, Col. The remains are perfect, and the professor says they are the best ever recovered.

The latest acquisition is over 90 feet long and nine feet high. It is not improbable that the latest find may result in the discovery of a pasture ground for the monsters, in which event the whole country will be thoroughly explored with the intention of buying the ground for a national bonanza—to supply the museums of the world.

Mustangs in Arizona.

It is said that there were at least 200,000 mustangs scattered over the plains of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas ten years ago, and that now nearly all of them are gone. A few were caught and kept by the Indians in their reservations, but the wild horse, in his natural state, is practically extinct.

No Place Like Home.

A Chicago woman who took a trip abroad was so homesick when she reached England that she secured passage on the next steamship back, and said she never was as happy in her life as when she got on the Chicago train at New York. And she doesn't live in a mansion, either.

The Part He Doesn't Tell.

There is a growing feeling in London, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, that Gen. Kitchener omits many incidents from his weekly reports which, if included in them, would create the impression that the war is not as practically over as it was.

Dire Poverty in London.

The London Lancet says there must be in that city some 500,000 persons who cannot afford to pay a sufficiently high rent to secure healthy houses.

THE FRENCH-IRISH.

Many of Them Have Been Titled and Prominent Personages in the History of France.

France, with its MacMahon, O'Neill, O'Connors and Nugents, possesses many Irish names. The Boulangier movement introduced to us Count Dillon, in whose gardens the Floquet duel was fought. Most of the Franco-Irish, though 200 years may have passed since their ancestors left our shores, have preserved a great affection for Ireland, and each St. Patrick's day sees a certain number of them united to celebrate the feast of Ireland's patron saint. I had the pleasure of being present at one of these "dinners de St. Patrick" under the presidency of Vicomte O'Neill de Tyrone, a charming nobleman, who claims descent from Owen Roe O'Neill, says a writer in Gentleman's Magazine.

Among Irish names in France I mention Crebillon de Ballyhogue, MacGuin de Slane, Mahon de Monaghan, O'Quin d'Etchepare (formerly mayor of Pau), Harty de Pierrebourg, Harden-Hickey (who shows his Irish origin by editing the principal comic paper in Paris, the Triboulet). There are a few names with the prefix "O," and it is hard to know how they came by it. There is a Baron O'Tard de la Grange and a Comtesse O'Pole; and I have also seen in a list of students O'Dietts and O'Lanyer. These are to be distinguished, of course, from such noms de guerre as O'Monroy, O'Diu, O'Squarr, etc. Your average Frenchman takes the bearer of a name with an "O" or "Mac" as a noble.

HOW FLIES MULTIPLY.

Their Increase Limited Only by the Amount of Food Accessible to Them.

Fly time is here, and the English scientists, through their eminent Lancet, have been giving some timely thought to the infliction, and warning people against the pestilence. It is admitted that disease is carried by them, and the public is warned to destroy flies.

Flies multiply at a prodigious rate. Given a temperature sufficiently high to hatch the eggs, their numbers are only limited by the amount of food available for them. Linnæus is credited with the saying that three meat flies, by reason of their rapid multiplication, would consume a dead horse quicker than would a lion, and the fact that certain diptera, having some outward resemblance to the honey bee lay their eggs in the dead carcasses of animals probably led Samson and Virgil to make erroneous statements with regard to the genesis of honey and the manufacture of bees.

In three weeks it seems probable that a female fly might have some 25,000,000 descendants in the course of a hot summer. Other varieties of flies multiply still more rapidly.

FARMING IN ALASKA.

Investigation Shows That Its Agricultural Resources Are of Considerable Importance.

Coming back to Alaska, Uncle Sam, as well as the engineer, is doing his part in making that land habitable, says the Little Chronicle. The agricultural department has established experiment stations above Sitka and in the Yukon valley, and they have found many places where the vegetables and grains and small fruits may be grown and many more where cattle and sheep may be raised. Indeed Dawson is no more than a hundred miles farther north than St. Petersburg, and the most northern point of Alaska is in the same latitude as Hammerfest, Norway, a town of 2,500 people. Certain parts of it—the southeast and the great valleys—are warmer than Siberia, which, being chiefly a country of frozen plains, is exposed to arctic winds. If Norway, Sweden and Finland are self-sustaining countries, raising grain, root crops, live stock and carrying on fishing and lumbering, there is no reason why Alaska should not also become a busy country filled with people engaged in other industries than mining.

Evolution of the Hat.

According to the Washington Times, the hat of the modern American is a more or less direct descendant from the ancient helmet. The shape of a derby could have been evolved from nothing else, and it has little save tradition to recommend it. It is not beautiful or comfortable, as compared with the cowboy's soft felt hat or the cap of the European peasant. It does not keep the ears warm, nor stay on with any degree of success, and it goes out of fashion every season, reappearing later in a slightly different form. Its sole recommendation is the tradition that it is the proper headgear for a civilized and enlightened man; and when it is cocked on one side of the head of a rowdy it does not make him look either civilized or cultured.

Indigestion of Loneliness.

At a time like the present, when the marrying age of the average man of the middle classes is being more and more postponed, the physical ills of bachelorhood become increasingly under the notice of the medical man, says the London Lancet. The experience of countless generations, from the red Indian of the woods to the white-shirted diners of a modern party, has perpetuated the lesson that a man should not eat alone, nor talk much at this time, but should talk and be talked to while he feeds.

SOCIAL ENGINEERING.

How an Extensive French Mining Company Looks After Its Employees' Welfare.

In Camber's Magazine appears an entertaining article on the industrial betterment of workmen by Dr. W. H. Tolman. Speaking of the policy of the French Mining company at Anzin, which was a pioneer in this movement, the writer says: "To help his employees save money the company established, in 1860, a department for deposits, in which the workmen could make deposits up to 2,000 francs, on which the interest allowed was at 3 per cent. The company no longer encouraged these deposits in its own department after the creation of the postal savings banks, since these give the workers every facility and every guarantee for banking their savings."

"A co-operative society was founded in 1865 on the initiative of the company. In addition to food stuffs of all kinds, which are bought in bulk, this society had its own bakeries, dairies, butcher shops and wine cellars. All sorts of household utensils, clothing, and, in fact, all articles for which a demand exists, are supplied. The company itself buys from the cooperative stores snaps, brushes, pails and other small supplies for factory and office use. The society has its own chemists, who analyze all the food stuffs and test the merchandise, so that the members are protected in having the purest supplies and standard products at the lowest market rates."

"To-day the stores are absolutely independent, with 19 branch establishments and a force of nearly 100 of their own employes. The present number of cooperators is 5,643. The sales in 1900 reached 3,934,611 francs, with a net profit of 744,471 francs to be divided among the cooperators."

A TEST OF OBEDIENCE.

Following Instructions Got a Man a Situation in a Chicago Business House.

"Strict and unquestioning obedience, which is one of the first attributes of a soldier, does not apply only to the military," said a western newspaper the other day. "As a very forcible example," he continued, "I recollect the circumstances under which I obtained my first start in life. I had applied for a position in a large business concern in Chicago as a clerk. The head of the firm was a graft, stiff-backed individual, who would not countenance opposition or questions of any sort, and I had been told that if he should about out a demand for an elephant an employe would board a car for the nearest zoo without the slightest hesitancy. He examined all applicants in person, and I shall never forget the day that I stumbled into his den and seated myself at the typewriter to show my papers."

"Without delay he started in, 'Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., he growled, and I had it down. 'Kindly go to—' There were 14 sharp pencils from the machine, and with my eyes straight before me, I waited for what next. 'That's all,' he said, and left the room, but not before I saw a faint twinkle in his eye. Somehow I felt that I had won, and I had. I heard afterward that four other applicants, surprised out of themselves by this most unusual dictation, had turned to the author with a questioning look, and thereby been summarily scowled at and told that they wouldn't do."

CAPTAIN OF AN OCEAN LINER.

That Official Nowadays Is Vastly Different from the Old-Time "Sea Dog."

"Nowadays the captain is the host of the ship. He is no longer the gruff, rough sea dog in a pea jacket of years gone by, says Capt. Jameson of the St. Paul, in Collier's Weekly. He must observe some of the social amenities. He must talk to the passengers now and then, when the weather is fine. He must take his seat at table when he may. He must be a kind of diplomat also, and possess wit and tact, and a patience sublime. He must see that no jealousies develop among the passengers. I have been told of the very obliging captain who to please the lady who asked to be shown the equator while the ship was in southern seas pasted a half across the large end of a spyglass and held the lady to look. And the lady, through the glass, declared she could see the equator "as plainly as A. B. C." One other polite captain I have heard of—one who directed an officer on the bridge to "do as the lady wishes," when the lady requested that the captain steer the ship over to the horizon to see what the horizon was like.

Carried Off the Wagon.

At the recent Commers, at Bonn, in honor of the German crown prince, at which the Kaiser was present, an unpleasant incident arose. The guests thought that the beer mugs were keepables, and carried off 650 of them. The "Borussia" corps, which acted as host, instead of settling for the mugs, asked the guests who carried them away either to return them or to send 30 cents to the proprietor of the restaurant where the Commers was held.

Statue of the British Isles.

The population of Scotland, as revealed by the new census, now exceeds that of Ireland by 15,411, the figures being, for Scotland, 4,471,057, and for Ireland, 4,456,546. Nevertheless, Scotland, which is enormously the richer country, has only 72 members, while Ireland has 103. England contributes 90 per cent of the revenue, and has little more than 70 per cent of the representation.