The thirt winter and the thirt than a many other time of the year scarlet fever demis prevail and some instruc-Mans as how to prevent an attack, and how to cure it, may be timely. This discusse, which is many epidemics was a mortality as high as 30 per mand., is supposed to be due to a microand a lithough the scientists have med yet clearly proved it. Everyone te that it is highly contagious, magh, and, as in all such cases, a knowledge of the course of the whener is very valuable. In this, as inmeny other fever cases, water may to great advantage

An attack of scarlet fever is not diffiend to recognize, although it is someconfused with measles or diph-Maria. It may start suddenly with a high fever, the temperature of the pafillend rising rapidly to 103 or 104 degrees. com workapathere may be a slight chiless, or a severe chill. The pulse Manda may increase to 120 or even 140 In a single night. The face is flushed, there is a burning sensation all the little body accompanied by nonneed thirst, as well as restlessof the sufferer. I speak thus, beit is the children who are most Com attacked, their less rugged syshome being less resistant to the dis-

One of the most serious symptoms im mearlet fever is an affection of the ment and because of this it may be mattaken for diphtheria. A membrane con the tonells that has much the memne of diphtheritic membrane, and often the soft palate and pharynx me affected. The tousile are usually offen and the eyes watery while, the house has a peculiar appearance, commily called atrawberry tongue, and my face of that organ is coated with as white fur and appears dry. The much feels stiff and the muscles of the make suffer from the same cause

I might go on at some length describthe symptoms of scarlet fever, but 🗯 🐿 emough for our purpose that the influere indications are present, and we me see to remove the cause. Of

ment out the fire. The fact that the disease is contamakes it imperative that every presention should be taken to prevent ids spread, and the patient should be familiated as soon as possible after the character of the disease is known All pensible care should be given to prewonting other children entering the mn. and the attendants should dis-Smoot their hands, face and hair by bathmer or apparing with some antiseptic Simples from the skin of the nationt must met be allowed to be blown through the m by draughts of air or carried on One clothing of the attendants. The Boot time to begin fighting scarlet fever Him bong before exposure or on its first magearance in the neighborhood, and the same rules for action should govern Man treatment of other members of the "mamily when one child is attacked. Trepare them to resist it by sponging time entire body thoroughly about twice beach week, just before going to bed, with any of the following simple remswiller, using which is most convenient sur agreeable: Permanganate of potasm, enough to make the water a light misk color; dilute acetic acid or good muchite vinegar, strong enough to cause am alight smarting sensation if it gets dim the eyes; good, strong witch-hazel (quot diluted), or listerine (diluted). "Theme simple disinfectants, as above commercially are not polyonous, and, heguidam not harming children, will be Mound efficient in many ways, render-Sime them almost certainly immune to many such contagious eruptive diseases ams measles, chicken-nox, scarlet fever mor amailpox. Of course such other madaral precautions—as a generous, wwholesome diet, suitable to the season, yspenser clothing, and plenty of pure, Mouth air in the sleeping-room at night. and sunshine by day—should be taken.

W, however, during a time of epiidlamate, with scarlet fever sufferers all same and you, in spite of your precauna, anything like sore throat makes in appearance, no matter how slight, it will be wise to undress the little one 🛍 wrap it up well in a thick blanket, Maching the feet in water as hot as can The borne, until perspiration comes out immely all over the body

There may be experienced nurses • are competent to handle a case will swarlet fever from start to finish swith great success, but the services of *** family physician should be sought while the foregoing measures are be-Fing adopted. He should have charge •• The case, and the suggestions here given are made especially for those ranno' secure the attendance of an polyancian, or who find him delayed am marwering the call If your house communicate de la communication de la communic powtracent with all possible basic, but good do not sit idly by and watch it there until they come. You first seek me pot out the fire and if this proves the be beyond your skill, you seek to ances your goods or other buildings. Do me same in this case. Send for the whichor, but try to save the patient yoursamif, and also all other chiliren that may have been exposed.

After giving the hot foot bath, dry test and body we'll union the manufer that is without allowing the air of the room to strike the skin Menin sponge the body with the usual affortant (having previously hearand it, so it will not feel cold) and put patient to bed. The chances are What the child will at once go to sleep samd awake well and happy in the morn-There whereup in some evi-disposed manufers people may be inclined to much at your fears; but you have the supreme autisfaction of seeing bright, happy, healthy children around your homes, while less thoughtful and enercalle parents watch by the bedside of the helpless child for weeks in anxious. suspense, and finally sorrowfully follow the little body to the grave, or, perhaps, it lives only to go through life with its sight or hearing destroyed.

If, after all of your care for your titre one the throat is will note in the morning, you should again sponge the body under the blankets with the disinfectant, or if there is no fever, rub gently all over with warm olive oil. goose grease or vaseline, rubbing the body to a dry and comfortable condition with a soft, warm towel. As soon as there is any appearance of fever there must not be any rubbing of the body with oil, or fat of any kind, as it increases the heat, the principal object in view being to get the skin to perform its duty perfectly, for when this is secured, scarlet fever can. pever secure a bold, colds and sore throat will disappear, and health is maintained.

In case of scarlet fever, I would not advise the use of a cold compress to the spine, recommended in a previous paper, but after having secured an equilibrium of the circulation and comparative comfort of the patient by the hot fomentation to the feet and a cold compress to the head, take an ordinary sheet and fold it to a size that will enable you to wrap the child's entire body in it. Wring this out of cold water and spress it upon a dry sheet on the bed and lay the child in it, bringing it up over the body, packing him completely, with the exception of the face. After the first shock, which will probably cause a catching of the breath and deep breathing, which will be beneficial, there will be decided signs of relief, and the little one will probably go to sleep. In half an hour he will be awake, and when you remove the packing a red rash covers the little body. Quickly sponge him all over with the disinfectant, and he will feel cool. Covering him with the dry sheet, he will probably awake in fever. Repeat the process until the rash no longer makes its appearance. By this time the patient may be nearly exhausted in the battle for life, but he is alive and sound in every way. and a little skillful nursing will restore strength and vizor.

If a stimulant is really necessary, do not give alcoholic liquors. for there is no strength in them. Procure & piece of red-pepper-pod-say about one-third of a dry, ripe pod-place it in a feacup and pour boiling water over it. Let it stand for a few moments, and then strain as much of this rea into a haif cupful of hot water as will cause a slight amarting to the eyes. A teaspoonful of milk may be added with advantage. The half-teacupful administered every half hour in teaspoonful doses will be an excellent treatment, and will accomplish wonders

Glub Notes.

Galva - Dr David H Reeder La Porte, Indiana. Dear Doctor -- My niece is much annoyed by perspiring feet and by gas in the bowels. The latter annoys her most during school hours. I shall be much obliged if you can recommend a cure for both annoyances and publish the same in your Home Health Club department Yours Miss K. Van A.

She should be more careful in regard to thoroughly masticating her food and for the relief of gas in the bowels she should take about five drops of layender off with sugar. For the perspiring feet she should wash them at night in very hot water and afterward use a little tal-

Rockwells City. - David H. Reeder, M. D., La Porte, Ind. Dear Doctor:--I am very much interested in the Home Health Club department... Would like to have you advise me in my case.

There has been articles on rheumatism, but none that alludes to my condition. About four years ago the joints of my fingers began to enlarge and become hard and stiff. Have not suffered much pain, occasionally a darting sensation. It continued to go from one joint to another, until nearly all the fingers are affected. The greatest inconvenience I find is that I have no strength in my hands and cannot close them. - The past winter and spring I have felt the same in my feet, elbows and knees. I do not expect a cure or that the joints will grow less, but would like to know if there is anything I could do to arrest the progress of the disease. Have used nelther tea nor coffee in more than 15 years; use hot water instead. My general health is good aside from this rheumatism. Please advise me in regard to diet, if that has anything to do with the

disease. Respectfully. Mrs. L. M. S. I think that if I was prescribing for a patient in your condition. I would advise the use of Schmessler's tissue remedies as one of the cell salts is indicated, and it is about the only medication that is really valuable for Arthritic rhoumstism. In addition to that I would suggest that you use large quantities of fresh buttermilk daily, one to two quarts will not be too much. Do not trink it while food is in the mouth, but take it as a food

All communications for the Home Health Club should be addressed to David H. Reeder, La Porte, Indiana, and contain name and address in full and at least four cents in postage

Cream of Cabbage Soup

Chop the cabbage fine and cook in boiling, salted water until quite tender; just before serving pour off most of the water, add milk, pepper, a little more sait if necessary, and thicken with flour to a creamy consistency. This soup deserves to be much more generally anown than it is. Good Literature.

LIFE IS LENGTHENING

CENTENARIANS ARE MORE NO-MERCUS THAN FORMERLY.

Enowledge of Hygiens and Sanitary Improvements Produce Results ... --- Scientific Advance-

ment. Of later years there has been increased fertility in the production, or, at least, in the record of cases of genuine centenarians. A century ago the authenticity of the record-and even the physical possibility of the existonce-of a human centenarian, was questioned by the skeptical, says the Chicago Chronicle

There can be little doubt that a large proportion of the centenarian specimens were in former ages invented by the manufacturers of the folklore and fairy tales-in those good old days when the registration of births and baptismal records was not so carefully carried out and so securely preserved as they have been of recent years. But, although the annual supply of cases may seem to have diminished, the record of a certain (limited) number has within recent years been placed in a position which is historically and scientifically impregnable.

All the evidence now before the scientific world goes to show that the span of average human life is lengthening even in this century of hurry and worry universally prevailing, and

everywhere increasing. The additional physical comforts, the sanitary improvements and the almost universal diffusion of some of the fundamental maxims of hygiene have hitherto more than compensated for the excess of wear and tear produced by the increased velocity which is now so necessary in the race for material success and for the complicated consequences of the increased competition which the growing population and gradual elevation of the standard of skilled labor, mental, as well as physical have created in every profession and occupation of life.

It would appear that the ground is gradually sliding from beneath the feet of the ignoble army of pessimists. The hopes inspired by the rapid progress of principle and practice of hygiene and of the knowledge of the precise causaon and intimate nature of during the last half century have led some enthusiastic scientists, especially the elect members of that order who have not yet arrived at the prosafe age of 40, to express with considerable confidence the prophetic forecast that before the and of the twentieth century the genesis of every one of the disease-producing microbes will have been brought under complete control. If not then actually wiped on the face of the earth, their entrance thio and their subsequent development and reproduction in the tissues of the human hody will have been effectively provided against

The gigantic strides which have been continuously made during the whole of the last century in all departments of scientific advancement do most assuredly give some reasonable grounds for such an outlook. It may be hoped that thenceforward the office of the physician will be no longer required to include the cure of disease. He will only require to maintain the efficiency of his scouts and outposts so as to insure timely warning of every approaching invasion of microscopic enemies, if any happen to

be still left. All his other energies will be deroted to the provision of means for the lengthening of the span of buman life and the further development and expansion of the physical and men-

tal powers of man. The influence of heredity in the genesis of long life is well known to all observant persons. Persons of almost all habits and occupations—even some of the most unsanitary and most dangerous-will be found enrolled on the same list. The North American Indian, who lived a life of continuous exposure in unchanging filth of personal habit, and the modern chemist, who spent all his more active hours in a close laboratory, necessarily inbaling the foul gases of his myriad experiments, have both lived to the age

of 103.

The list includes phllosophers and criminals, soldiers and sneaks, teetotalers and drunkards, globe trotters and denizens of a single room (or cell), nobles and servants, millionaires and paupers. The annals of longevity say that " Lady' Lawson, who died at the age of 116, never practiced abiutions of any kind or hardly in any degree, because, as she alleged, those people who washed themselves were always taking cold or laying the foundstion of some dreadful disorder." And, moreover, that "her apartment was only occasionally swept out, but never washed: the windows were so incrusted with dirt that they hardly admitted a ray of light." In presence of such facts dogmatists sanitary should surely be somewhat more modest.

Herring Destroyed by Gulls. Before the Belfast Natural History society recently Mr. J. Brown gave reasons for concluding that there are 2,000,000 gulls in the United Kingdom, and that during the herring season each bird destroyed 200 fry a day, or 12,000 during the two months of the season. These, if they had come to maturity, would have been worth £24,000,000.-London Feathered Life.

Some Got Away.

-Pittsburg Post

"Yes," said the clerk at the Skinzens house: "we have 1,800 servants." "Well," said the departing guest, "I must have overlooked four or five. I'm quite sure I haven't tipped that many."

CRIMINALS SELDOM CHANGE

Seem to Stick to One Line of Crime. No Matter How Often They Are Caught.

"Criminals seem to be the strongest kind of fatalists," remarked Judge Nett, of Pittsburg, recently. Judge Neff is widely known as an authority on criminology, and his long experience as prosecutor, judge and lawyer has given him unusual opportunity of studying scientifically the causes and characteristics of crime.

"I have noticed that when a criminal is arrested after finishing one sentence. the second charge is generally the result of a crime almost exactly the same as the one which first got him into trouble. It seems like a strange kind of fatality. I've known instances where one criminal has been arrested and punished five or aix times on charges exactly the same.

"What makes them do it? I'm not sure I can expiain it satisfactorily but I know it to be the case. It has occurred to me, and possibly this is the simplest explanation, that the reason for a criminal adhering strictly to one line of work, is the same as the fascination. which holds a gambler to a table although luck is against him.

"Each failure or each loss shows the victim a point which he has hitherto been ignorant of, and it is easy to convince himself that next time he will escape that mistake.

"And so it goes. Ever the next time. just one more chance, and then another, ever confident that the luck must change and that each turn of the wheel leaves him just that much better equipped and that much more likely to win, finally. Then, there is the desperation, the unconscious and gritty determination to make a success of the thing.

"If he fail, and is arrested, convicted and punished the process of the law simply goes to show hith wherein his first job was bungling and poorly carried out. The first feeling of resignation that follows the bitterness of punishment is when he tells himself that next time he will not repeat the error which led to his detection on the present occasion. No sooner is he out of the penitentiary than he essays again to try his luck, this time carefully avoiding the mistake which first brought him to grief

"It is a well-known fact that no criminal, no matter how expert or how daring, can cover up all his tracks. The very best of them will leave at least one loophole, will commit at least one error which eventually fastens the guilt on him. The poorer criminals leave clews according to their skill or experience. So our imaginary grook, the second time he plans a job, while he carefully avoids a repetition of his first error, is almost sure to make some other one. And so on, each succeeding crime and detection pointing out to him the lines of his weakness, so that he is irresistibly led onward to his destruction."

SETTING HENS ON WATCH.

Unique Scheme of Minnesota Man for Breaking Biddy's Bad Habits.

Timothy Varney, who lives three miles east of Le Sueur, and keeps about 200 hens, has been greatly troubled, as have most people who keep hens, by the persistent desire manifested by the fowls to sit, in season and out, on eggs. stones or door knobs, or anything give that comes handy. But he has got hold of a plan now, says a recent report, which he has quietly tried with perfect success, and which he warrants will cure the worst light Brahma. cluck that ever vexed the heart of man of all desire to sit, and all in less than three hours.

The cure consists of a cheap watch. with a loud and clear tick, inclosed in a case that is white and shaped like an egg. When the hen manifests a desire to sit out of season, he' gently places this bogus egg under her sheltering breast, and the egg does the rest. It ticks cheerfully away, and sodn the hen begins to show signs of unhasiness and stirs the noisy egg around with her bill, thinking, perhaps, that it is already time for it to hatch, and there is a chicken in it wanting to get out. She grows more and more nervous as the noise keeps up, and soon jumps off the nest and runs around awhile to cool off, but returns again to her self-imposed duty. It gets worse and worse with her, and she wriggles about and cackles, ruffles her feathers and looks wild, until at last, with a frenzied squawk, she abandons the nest for good and all. That incubating fever is broken up completely.

Mr. Varney finds use for half a dozen of these noisy eggs, and claims tuat they pay for their cost over and over during the year by keeping the bens at the business of laying, and not permitting them to waste the golden hours in useless incubating.

Laboratory and Gold Mine. Prof. S. L. Bigelow, of the University of Michigan, made a happy comparison in a recent lecture on the "Modern Laboratory." Once it was easy for the atudent and investigator in chemistry to hit upon new things, just as once the treasure-seeker in the Rocky mountains needed no apparatus but a pan to wash gold out of the bed of a stream But now, precisely as the wandering gold-seeker with his pan has given place to the costly installation of mining machinery, which extracts the preclous metal from the bowels of the mountains, so the lucky discoverer who could enrich science by simply keeping his eyes open while scratching the surface has been succeeded by patient delvers, who must go deep, and who can make no progress without the elaborate and expensive equipment of a first-class laboratory.

ST SHIPS BUILT BY SAVAGES. South Sea Islanders Who Are Expert

Workmen ta Marine Architecture. In the Marshall group of islands in the South seas is a little atoll of coral known as Libieb atoll. It is hundreds of miles away from any other island and

the natives go half naked like the other

dwellers of the South seas. But they

have learned one great civilized art: just the same, and that is the art of building ships, says the Washington About 40 years ago a Portuguese saitor was landed there from a whaling ship. When his vessel sailed away he remained liebind, for the lazy charm of the Parific island life had tempted him and he had decided to leave the restless sea and live the rest of his days

oge worked. Soon he married the daughter of a chief and became a trader. After many years an American captain visited the lalands during a trading voyage in the South seas and when his vessel shortly afterward became unseaworthy be set to work on the beach to build a

on the warm, sleepy beathes, where no

BOW ONG. The Portuguese whaler's two sons helped him and learned a great deal about the operation. The island had fine, hard wood on it, just the kind of timber that shipbuilders value because it will not rot or waterlog readily. The captain at last succeeded in finishing a good 40-ton schooner and sailed away

in her Before long the two boys had begun to teach the natives something of what they had picked up and soon, instead of the primitive canoes and dugouts that the Marshall islanders have been using for centuries, the folk of the Liklen atoil began to build cannes made of carefully fashioned lumber and pinned together with rivets

Now there is a real shippard on this. little speck lost in the wide Pacific. A high roof under the palms on the beach greets the mariner and when he lands he sees vessels, modern tools lying around and everything looking just as it does in a shippard anywhere on the American coast only instead of workmen in overalls he sees dark natives with hardly any clothing.

The wood from which the knees and timbers are cut comes from an island on the western side of the ingoon. It is called kannie and is extremely handsome, looking much like black walnut. It has the valuable property of growing harder as it grows older and makes fine TOSHPIS. Tools-all of them of the best kind-

wood for spars, etc. are shipped to Likieb atoli now from New Zealand and the boats that are turned out in the savage island have been compared with American and English built vessels that have touched at the place and found to be excellent in every respect.

The savage shipbuilders have a queer scale of prices. If a chief wants a schooner of, say, 12 tons, built for himpoorer person wants the same kind of a vessel they will charge many hundreds dollars less. They do this quite openly and explain it by saying that the chief being rich can afford to pay more than a poor person for the same thing.

THE "PRINCES" IN WAR.

Comparison of the Borises with Royal Heroes in the German

Bismarck throughout the Franco-Prussian war grumbled at "the princes" who commanded under Prussian leadership, says London Truth. "The princes have taken all the comfortable Todgings!" "the primes drink up the due wines," "the caterers for the princes carry off the best joints from the butchers and the best vegetables and fruits from the green grocers, "the princes are a cause of constant

friction and embarrassment." Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern's baggage, as described in a French paper, reminds mesof Bismarck's growis His royal highness, who is brother-inlaw of the German empress, wanted to take to the farthest east 500 colls or trunks, bales mostly bulky and weighty.

Prince Khilkoff, director of radiways. is said to have turned pale on receiving a letter from Prince Leopold's secretary. In his embarrassment he applied to the czar for guidance, reminding respectfully his majesty that Russian officers could only take a single box and a hand hag.

After an exchange of telegrams between St. Petersburg and Berlin, Emperor William decided that his consin could do with 50 boxes and bales. Members of the imperial Japanese family are on the same footing as other officers, and put up with the eigenal race. cake and handful of dried fish.

Italian Marriage Brokers.

The marriage broker in Italy is a regular institution. In their offices there are books with the sames and particulars of all the marriageable girls, rich or poor, who live in the district, and the brokers go about endeavoring to arrange engagements in exactly the same way as they would do ordinary trading business. It depends entirely upon their success whether they receive any payment for their efforts or not.

Sly Bridget.

Bridget was none too truthful and her mistress had been using all her eloquence to make her see the error of deceitfulness. But the would-be reformer owned herself routed when Bridget turned upon her a beaming Irish smile and said in a most caloling tone:

"Sure, now, ma'am, and what do ye suppose the power o' desavin' was given us fer?"-N. Y. Sun.

AT SEA WITH MILLIONAIRES Just a Few Vulgarly-Rich Voyagers

Who Had Slathers of Filthy Lucra One of the Atlantic liners, according to the Standard, arrived from New

York on the previous day "with s number of wealthy Americans -- on board."

We are able to supplement this Percer information, Thys. Landon Punch, by the following more precise report on the ways, as well as the means, of these rich passengers:

Washington Y. Wirks had secured the finest suite of staterooms and one afternoon gave a select tea party, which excited great admiration. The table was covered with a tea cloth formed of £100 Bank of England notes, stitched on old point de venise lace. The spirit lamp under the teakettle was lighted with a bundle of greenbacks, After tea fruit was served, and Between the plates and finger bowls, instead of common doilles, £10 notes were placed. The whole entertainment was extremely elegant

Greenbacks R. Goods, the day before the vessel reached Queenstown, walked about for some time carrying an immense roll of English and American notes. He gave one of them to anyone who would accept it. The roll of notes rapidly disappeared, but Mr. Goods had several more bundles in his stateroom. The explanation of this generosity is rather pathetic. To spend an income of \$10,000,000 a year is difficult enough on land; on the sea it is almost impossible. The charges for staterooms and every luxury hardly help at all. Wines and cigars do nothing. Even Mr Goode's new system only relieved him of the burden of about 36 hours' revenue. Later in the day he whiled away a short time by throwing sowereigns at the see gulla.

Bullion I' Bett appeared one day in a yachting cap of solid gold, with a band of diamonds round it, and a string of pearls to go as a strap under the chin Finding it rather heavy, he did not wear it again, but gave it to one of the stewards. It was considered rather ostentatious by the other passengers. A novel idea introduced by Winn I Gold was much more admired. Mr Gold wore an ordinary rioth overcoat, lined entirely with £500 notes. He said that nothing is so impervious to cold as paper, and that Bank of England notes are the softest and lightest material of the kind. Of rouder, £5 notes would be equally serviceable, but £500 nores look better if the coat is unbuttoned.

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OBJECTED TO CHILDREN.

Quiet Child Set Up a Yell and Pape Had to Go House-Hunting Again.

The difficulty which, families with children experience in securing apartmuch amusement and comment, as thus incident connected with house hunting by a young married couple fully proves. says the Saunterer, in the Brooklym Eagle After a long search the husband found a tenement in the suburbs suited to his wants, and he took his wife out ... to see it. They carried the haby with them, who was noted for gravity and stillness, and he behaved himself with great infantic dign to in-the surface car all the way out to the point proposed. The jamitor showed them the rooms pomely enough on their arrival. He remaffeed however, that the fandlord offeeted to ebildren but as the had only one child and that a very quiet one, he "probably would not object to them as

"Oh my datting never evies," said the fond mother. The neighbors wouldn't know he was in the house?

Just then the infant set up a yelf, and he kept it up for ten minutes probably frightened by the bare novelty of his surroundings. Nevertheless, the flat was engaged, and arrangements were made to move in the following week. The father was packing up his small library the next morning preparatory to flitting when he received a note by

the first mail, which said: "Dear Sir: I regret to say that I had made other arrangements before you saw my janifor, and you cannot have the rooms engaged Yours truly, Peter Plunk "

Pater Familian after he had read this looked reproachfully at the baby slumhering quietly in his crib, and exlaimed

"If you had behaved yourself, I would not have to go house hunting again " And strangely enough, the epitoms of man has not cried since, but has been

as sober as a judge. Of course there is a great deal to be said on both sides of this question of children and tenements, but I am reminded just now of the mother who, on being asked if she had any children,

"Yes, I have three, but I intend to drown them all before I take your rcoms "

sarcastically exclaimed:

Sorry He Spoke

Husband--I'd like to know what enjoyment you find in trotting around from store to store, looking at and pricing things you cannot purchase Wife- I know it looks stilly, yet there

is a sort of melancholy pleasure in knowing I could have bought them had I married Tom Coldrash when I had the chance, instead of throwing myself away on you.-Chicago Daily News.

Drive Anything Out. Mrs. Bive-How do you manage to keep the mosquitoes out of your bouse?

Mrs True-Why, I keep my hesband smoking those cigars I get for nim with my trading stamps.-Detroit