PRAISES AMERICANS.

China's Late Minister, Wu Ting-Fang, Gives His Impressions.

Speaks in High Terms of the Enterprise and Adaptability of the Average American and His Accomplishments.

Americans are known, in whatevor quarter of the world chance happens to throw them, by their marvelous self-reliance and independence. A typical American is never at a loss what to do with himself, writes Wu Ting-Fang in Success. H. by some enchantment he were whisked away over night and set down in the middle of Timhuctoo, he would, doubtless, when he should awake the next morning, be astonished, but before luncheon he would be busily engaged in some business enterprise, so readily does he adapt himself to clrcumstances. In every instance he knows how to take care of himself, but perhaps the real secret of his success is that he knows how to make the most of his opportunities.

An American student usually realizes that education is the steppingstone to achievement. He studies with the expectation of fitting himself for the profession or occupation he is ultimately to enter. He makes the most of himself as a student, that he may be able to make the most of himself in his chosen career. All through his course of study this idea is instilled into his mind, and the consequence is that he leaves his college or university well prepared to enter upon life's activities. He is sure of himself. I may also add that the schools of the United States, both public and collegiate, are the crowning glory of this young and great republic. No words can bestow upon them too high praise. No estimate can be put upon the good which they are accomplishing in training young women as well as young men for future usefulness. Systematic education is reaching its highest form in this country. Its results are so practical that the country cannot help but advance.

The intelligence of the average American is worthy of note. This, I take it, is due in large measure not only to the excellent schools, but also to the innumerable newspapers and other publications. I have found, in all parts of the country, that in every town of any size there is published a daily paper, and that the metropolitan publications circulate in the homes of the most remote corners of the land.

The abilities to seize his opportunities, which is characteristic of the American, is seen in the business enterprises of the country. Its industrial machinery is adjusted to the production of its wealth on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. This is a valuable condition. American brains and American capital are reaching out to control the markets of the world, and, with good reason. other nations are watching the efforts with keen interest. China is but awakening to its vast possibilicome the American merchant and American commerce within her borders. American enterprise is now building a railway from Hankow to Canton, and, no doubt, other roads will soon be building. 'China's rivers and harbors are to be improved, and there will be more and more demand. for American steel, rails and other products.

STATUES HAVE SMALLPOX.

Epidemic of Disease Among Bronze
Figures in Athens-How They
Are Affected.

A most extraordinary disease, extremely infectious and resembling smallnox among human beings, has broken out among the statues in the Egyptian room of the National museum here; says an Athens (Greece) correspondent of the New York Times. A few days ago the distinguished politician and archaeologist, Mr. Stephanos Skouloudes, noticed gome strange green marks on one of the bronze statues of the famous Egyptian collection presented to the museum in 1881 by Mr. Demetrios, of Alexandria. He at once communicated his discovery to the curator, who called in experts to examine the statue in question. They pronounced the marks to be due to an infectious complaint, to which bronze is liable. and which gradually spreads from the surface of the object affected to the inside, till the whole crumbles away into dust. The other bronze statues in the same room were then inspected, with the result That they were all found to be more or less fainted with the disease, while five of them had taken it in a most aggravated form. These five are the statues of Anta, the goddess of war; of Maout, wife of Jupiter Ammon; of Isis, and two statues of Osiris, one of them of the greatest value. Worse that that, the infection has spread to the Mycenaean room, which contains the results of the late Dr. Schliemann's excavations, in 1876. There a dagger, which was found in the fourth and finest of the six tombs, has fallen a victim to the malady. Altogether about fifty statues are badly affected, and the loss will be enormous onless the plague can be stayed. A leading Athenian chemist oconomics, the cause of the malady to be the presence of salt in the bronze of which the statues are made, and his remety is to extract it by means of baths. Mr. Momphemator, the minister under whose department the moseum comes, is taking steps to save the bronzes.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

She-"Why do they call it 'an arm of the sea?" He-"Because it hogs the shore. I guess."-Indianapolis News. A 'Thespian Catastrophe. "So your Hamlet made a great hit?" "Well, hardly. The audience made the hit; I wan

the target."—Detroit Free Press.
"What kind of a stove did the prehistoric man use?" asked the Hitle
Octend. "Probably he used a mountain range."—Philadelphia Record.

"They caught a man robbing the public library till in a New England town."
"How did they punish him?" "Made him read all the historical novels."—Clevland Plain Dealer.

"How sweet it would be to live alone with you in youder lighthouse!" he whispered, tenderly, "Yes," she murmured, abstractedly, "and do light housekeeping."—Smart Set.

Reryl- "Well, all I've got to say it that Ethel is a two-faced creature." Sibyl- "Yes, and she'd look better it she'd use the other face instead of the present one!"—Baltimore Her-

Beetens "Pshaw! I must have \$20 by noon te-day, and Heft all my money at home in my other clothes. Can't you help me out?" Wiseman "Sure I I'll lend you carfare to go home for it." -- Philadelphia Press.

Barnes—"I hear your house was broken into t' other night and lots of silver plate and jewelry stolen." Shedd—"Yes! but the rascals entirely overlooked the ten tons of coal in the cellar."—Boston Transcript.

A Satisfactory Man.- New Man"Here are some poetic contributions
which came in to-day's mail. I am not
up on poetry." Editor—'Good! I
don't want you to be up on it. I want
you to be down on it."—N. Y. Weekly.

END OF A STAGE CAREER.

How One Man's Admiration for the Stage Was the Cause of His Roman Nose.

"My wife tells me that our 15-yearold boy is stage-struck," said a man,
smoking his after dinner eigar over
on another man's piazza, according
to the Detroit Free Press. "She is
worried about it, but I tell her to
take it easy—it will all come right.
I was stage-struck once myself, and
that's how I came to have this handsome Roman nose, and to be a respected and prosperous lawyer."

"Roman nose," repeated the other man, "I can't see the connection between a Roman nose and your being stage-struck."

"Well, the connection is there, all

right," continued the other man, fondly caressing the little arch in the middle of his large, ornamental nose. "At 17' I was badly stage-struck; and, of course, my parents bitterly opposed all such notions on my part. The fever continued to increase, however, and with two other young men of the same age, I secretly organized an amateur comie troupe to go on the road when the time was ripe. As a starter we decided to try our great entertainment on a country town not many miles away. We eloped with our outfit, guitars and gaudy wardrobes one day, and had no trouble in getting together a pretty fair audience that night, at ten cents each. The songs, dances and dialogues went off all right. They were really funny. I believe, even now; but at the close of the entertainment I met with bad back.

"In going out to announce another appearance the next week I clumsily caught my foot in the folds of our impromptu drop-curtain, and pulled the heavy curtain pole or roller down on my straight Grecian nose—the pride of my mother's family, and mine by inheritance.

"I was assisted to my father's roof the next day, with a fractured nose and two very black eyes. By the time I was well again my ardor for the stage had abated; and I believe my son will get over the main, too. My wife, however, has not heard the story of the Roman nose, and she rather admires it."

The Conserva Senson.

This is the season of the year when the wife of the Italian laborer begins to think of laying in her winter stock of conserva. Conserva is a dish without which no Italian family would think of passing the winter. Every year about this time the average Italinn housewife may be seen buying large quantities of tomatoes. The tomatoes need not be overchoice and sometimes the softer they are the better conserva they make. The tomatoes are taken home, put in a press and then squeezed until every drop of juice has been extracted. The pulp which remains is spread upon a board and placed in the sun to'dry. When it has attained the consistency of putty it is seraped together and placed in airtight jars for the winter. It is used for making sandwiches and sometimes forms the staple of the laborer's meal.-London Exchange.

Chance Saved the Champion. Like many another popular idol, Cresceus was of humble origin, and worked unusually hard for his honors. His trainer, the celebrated horseman, John McCartney, tells us that, as a colt,-Crescenst "was plain looking, awkward in all his movements and had little of the appearance of a coming champion." As a yearling, the colt injured. himself so badly that "his owner, Mr. George H. Ketcham, a wealthy young business man, of Toledo, O., who had engaged in the horse breeding business on account of failing health, ordered the colt killed, says the National Magazine. The farm superintendent forgot his orders, the colt was allowed to run in the paddock several days and it recovered before he remembered the. orders of Mr. Ketcham. Thus it was by an accident that Cresceus, 2:02%, the greatest trotting horse the world. ever knew, escaped being killed,"

DISTRIBUTE DISEASE

Street Cara as Disseminators of Infoctious Maladies.

Vitiated Air and Expectorations Reader These Conveyances Fruittul, Sources of Contagion— Accorded Stringent Rules.

In the larger cities of this country the street car is as potent a factor in the dissemination of communicable Riseases as many of those usually catalogued in the standard works of hygiene. In these larger centers of population the condition is one of an excessive number of passengers crowded Into a limited number of cars. In some cities this continues throughout the entire day, and in all of them during the morning and evening hours. During the period of congested traffic, the cars are crowded to the limit, every heat being occupied, and the aisles and rear platforms literally packed with all classes of our variegated population, says the Interstate Medical Jour-

The ventilation of these cars is inferior, both on account of inattention to this important matter on the part of the builders of this class of rolling stock, and also because the passengers differ so widely as to the proper temperature and circulation necessary to their comfort.

Tuberculosis is undoubtedly propagated through the medium of these cars, which become infected by the promiseurous expectoration indulged in by consumptives, notwithstanding notices of warning. Hannum, of Cleveland, recently examined 25 specimens of sputum found in street cars (15 from the interiors and ten from the rear platforms): the tubercle bacillus was present in three instances. Other specimens showed the pneumococcus and the bacillus influenzae.

These conditions, the person-to-person contract, and the breathing of vitiated air frequently laden with contagious exhalations and with dust from dried sputum, are most favorable to the distribution of contagious diseases. Of course, it is only problematical as to the number of smallpox cases which were infected through these conditions during the recent epidemic, but it is certain that but few better opportunities of infection are offered than through the street-car contact of all classes. Other transmissible diseases can very easily be, and no doubt are, communicated in the same way.

The solution of this problem is not easy. Street railway companies are not inclined to relieve the present situation without compulsion. Hearth officers, however, have authority over the sanitation of these public conveyances. This authority in most municipalities gives sufficient power to prevent undue overcrowding of cars when such prevention would be for the protection of public health. When necessary, as in times of a general, epidemic, such authority should be exercised. Under all circumstances regular disinfection of street cars should be practiced in an efficient manner. In this way the cars can be made biologically clean. and the health of the community better protected. There is just as much occasion for this procedure as there is for the disinfection of Pullman cars, now energetically practiced at different points. Investigation has developed the fact that there is but one city in the country, Philadelphia, where any pretense is made of disinfection of atreet cars. The Union Traction company of that city disinfects its cars with carbolic acid. This possibly answers for the killing of bacterial life on the floors and walls of the cars, but does no good for the contaminated places where dust has settled, and which nothing but a gaseous agent would reach.

CHEAP FUEL IN GERMANY.

Briquebles Made of Peat and the Dust and Waste of Coal Mines, Generally Used,

Among the several branches of German industry which deserve the attention of Americans by reason of their economy, their recovery or utilization of some raw material which exists unused in this country, or because they invoke the most intelligent application of scientific knowledge to technical processes, may be reckoned the manufacture of briquettes from brown coal, peat and the dust and waste of coal mines.

Briquettes form the principal domestic fuel of Berlin and other cities and districts in Germany; they are used for locomotive and other steam firing, and are employed for heating in various processes of manufacture. For all these uses they have three tangible advantages: They are clean and convenient to handle; they light easily and quickly, and burn with a clear, intense flame; they make practically no smoke, and are, withal, the cheapest form of fuel for most pur-

Like most other important German Industries, the briquette manufac-'ture is controlled by a syndicate which includes among its members thirty-one firms and companies, or more than nine-tenths of all the producers in the country, and regulates. the output and prices for each year. From the official report of the syndicate for 1901, which has recently appeared, it is learned that the total output during last year was 1,566,385 tons, to which is to be added the product of makers outside the syndieate, consumed at works, small retail sales, etc., making a grand total of 1,643,416 tons.

The average selling price in large quantities was \$3.16 a ton.

MUSEUM OF FLEAS.

Londoner Who Has a Collection of 10,000 Different Varieties.

Charles Rothschild Finds Interesting Study in the Tiny IANIe Pests — Wants Specimens of from Arctic Region,

The rafe arrival of the whaler Forget-Me-Not at Sidney, Cape Breton, and the report that her captain has been intrusted with the risk of obtaining specimens of arctic fleas for Charles Rothschild, suggested a visit to Tring park. London, where thousands upon thousands of fleas are kept in his famous zoological museum. Dr. Jordan is in charge of the museum. There were cabinets containing fleas of all forms and sizes from nearly every corner of the world. They num-

"Every mammal and hird has a particular kind of thea," said the doctor. "Very many have several different kinds. Thus it appears that the cat thea is different from the dog flea, and the dog flea from the sparrow flea. Each in torn is different from pulix irritationis, the scientist's pet name for the human flea. So you see," observed Dr. Jordan, "that the flea affords more divers matter for a collection than any other living creature."

her 10,000 or more.

He then produced some of the gems of the collection. One, a mole flea, is the largest specimen known. He is one-fifth of an inch in length and is named hypstrichopsylla talpae. Another, the most injurious of all fleas, is known as the chigoep sand flea. Still another is a flea with claws like those of the lobster, which is found on a small South American bird.

Mr. Rothschild collects his fleas vicarlously through agents. Whenever any expedition is about to start for a protracted journey to a foreign land he engages, one of the party to collect species of fleas from mammals or birds that are captured. He supplies vials of chloroform and labels, and specimens reach Tring labeled with the name of the creature on which they were found. They are then classified, hermetically sealed and packed away with thousands of their mummified throthers.

A specimen in the collection from a point nearest either pole is a flea from Kerguelen islands, in Antarctica, but Mr. Rothschild is auxious to have fleas from the-blue fox, the polar bear, the Eskimo dog and other arctic animals. So it came about that the captain of the Forget-Me-Not received a commission to bunt the arctic flea.

LONDON WAITERS BAR WATER

They Openly Show Their Contempt for Americans Who Ask for Nature's Beverage.

Americans who dine in London restaurants continue to complain that drinking water is hardly ever able to be seen on the tables, while demands for it only serve to call for exhibitions of waiters' contempt. One of them writes as follows in a London newspaper:

"Last night I dined at a well-known West End restaurant. I asked for some water repeatedly. Finally, when all the other waiters had got interested in my demand for water, the head waiter came up, and eventually a hottle of water and some glasses were placed on the table.

"This has been my experience all

over London. The conclusion to my mind is that only men with nerve enough to stand against the waiter's contempt can get served with water in restaurants in this city."

Anybody who does not care to drink wine at meals and who has had the experience of having a wine card shoved in his face every time he sat down to a meal in London can appreciate this outburst.

ACCIDENT BROUGHT FORTUNE.

An American Bioyelist Will Wed a Wealthy French Widow Ldving at Paris.

Eddie Gilford, the Yankee boy, who nightly curdles the blood of the Nouveau Cirque audiences, at Paris, by his daring bicycle plunge into a tank of water, is going to marry Lucie Benariet, a wealthy widow, aged 22, who jumped into the arena and cried over Gilford a few weeks ago when he miscalculated his speed and struck the edge of the tank, which made him unconscious for two hours. It seems that Mme. Benariet fell in love with the bicycle rider at first sight and watched his performance nightly, but kept her feelings a secret until she witnessed the accident and thought the bicyclist was killed. Gilford, through this romantic alliance, becomes possessed of about \$300,000.

Sakting Down Fresh Kids,

The members of an Indiana "shivaree" party are passing the beautiful
autumn days picking rock salt from
their respective anatomies, the same
having been donated by the serenaded
bridegroom, who fortunately had a
repeating shofgun in the house.
The jolly serenaders, says the
Chicago Tribune, will probably get
most of the salt out, but enough will
remain to keep them from getting too
fresh again.

A Woman Watchmaker.

Austrin's first female watchmaker,
Miss Giscia Eifreschitz, has just been
admitted to the Vienna Watchmakers'

Gong Struck at St. Louis.

Dong Gong has leprosy in St. Louis,

anys the Chicago Record-Herald. The
knell has rung for Dong.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

There are in Paris 1,316 factories. The world's output of coal in 1909 was 767,636,000 tons.

A large factory in Jena, Germany, utilizes its surplus hot water in such a way as to afford the laborer- nearly

n way as to afford the laborer-nearly a thousand baths per week.

In some German cities it is enstore-

In some German cities it is costomary to fee street car conductors, who are thus enabled to add from four to six dollars a month to flicin income

The richest farm in the world is an acre worth \$288,000 in the heart of New York's ultra-fushlonable district, between West End asenue and Riverside drive. It is tilled regularly and the produce Is sold at the nearest market. During the civil war the site was covered by a government recruiting station.

A research steamer belonging to the

A research steamer belonging to the Norwegian government recently carfied on the North sea some experience and fishings which yielded important result. In three day- 117 halibut, and 200 large cod were caught at a depth of 200 fathoms, thus proving the existence of large quantities of these fishes at a time of the year when they are not to be found on the coast of Norway.

Many people immaine that the in-

Many people imfigure that the incandescent electric light gives out little or no heat, but it is found that of the energy consumed only six per cent is converted into light, while 95 per cent goes into heat. A lamp immersed, in water will bring the water to whoil, and many cases of fire have been gaused by carelessness in letting inflammable substances rest in contact with the lamp.

Prof. James Dewar, president of the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Belfast, has pointed out in the boldest language that while Englishmen have repeatedly discovered scientific principles and laws of great importance, the Germans and Americans have been making the practical applications of them, leaving England behind in reaping the advantages.

COMPLAIN OF STAMPS.

Lost Recently Sent Out by Post Office Department That Stack Too Well,

Many complaints have been made to the post office authorities that the stamps sold in books of 24 and 48 have had a way of sticking to the paraffin paper that was supposed to protect the mucilage on them. An investigation was made, with the result that a circular was issued authorizing the redemption of stamps so glued to them sheets in books.

It was explained that "by mistake"

the contractor who made the books had used a poor quality of paraffin paper. Postmasters were instructed to return to the department at Washington all books of stamps made with this inferior quality of paraffin fly leaves which they had on hand. Under this order about \$12,000 worth of damaged hooks have been turned in, and it is thought that there will be little more trouble of the kind.

This is not the only stamp trouble of

the post office. Particularly from the south and along the Atlantic coast there came many complaints that the ordinary one and two-cent stamps stock to everything they touched. A sheet of 50 or more was turned in at the New York post office, this week. They had been sent loose in a letter from the south and were hopelessly gived to the paper.

Whether the trouble is due to something wrong with the mucilage or the abnormally wet season in the south and along the coast has not been determined. There is no provision for the redemption by postmasters of damaged individual stamps.

Dueling in Switzerland,

The duel, though prohibited by law, still exists in Switzerland, but the practice is confined to the students in the Swiss German universities. Even these fire-enters are beginning to realize the absurdity of the practice, for a meeting was held at Zurich lately at which student delegates from all parts were present, to discuss the duel and courts of honor. A proposition by the president to abolish the duel altogether was rejected by a large majority. The consequence was that a large number of duels which were previously arranged and whose principles were awaiting the result of the vote took place at Bremgarten, near Berne. Many students received severe rapier cuts, chieffy in the face, but nobody was seriously wounded. The police, though they know the practice exists. and are often aware of the "affair." seldom interferé; for they look upon the duel, as practiced by the students, as a sporting and harmless matter. H is certain that nobody has ever been seriously burt in these affairs of honor .- London Times.

The Ingenious Inventor.
"The market is overrun with substitutes for this food and that," asserts

the capitalist. "I see no justification for backing your new health food." With a naive smile the inventor turns to him and suggests:

"But it may also be used as a substitute for coal."

Then the capitallst displays unusual

Then the capitalist displays unusual activity in sending for patent attorneys and clerks to draw up articles of partnership.—N. Y. Times.

Chremos.

Belcher—"What was the use in showing Nuritch through your art gallery? He couldn't appreciate your puintings."

Kulcher—"Well, he seemed inter-

Belcher-"Really, and what did be

Kulcher - "Geet what a lot of jem you've got. You must 'a' bought an awful lot o' tea in your time." - Philadelphia Press.

ested and surprised."

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLE.

Increase in Number of Homes of Foreign Representatives.

The Winter of the Sation's Capital Primises to Be One of Unusual h. Activity Along Social

There will be a greater number of diplomatic homes at the capital this ; winter than ever before. A number of the smaller countries represented at Washington which have never maintained legations, or at best simple ones. are branching out this winter into independent quarters. The Peruvian minister, Manuel Alverez Calderon, who came to Washington last spring with Mme. Calderon and their young daughter, and made their homewith the first, meeretary and charge d'affaires and Mrs. De Pezer, at their home, 1750 Magsuchificate avenue, new occupied by Secretary and Mrs. Shaw, have leased the home of Mrs. John F. Harst, wife of Bishop Hurst, at 1701 Massachusette. avenue, where the legation headquarters will be established.

The Peruvian infiniter was appointed to his post here two years ago, but has spent little time in Washington.

Mine: Calderon was presented at the white house last spring.

The British embassy is putting on a new and altractive air under the decorators, and with its ample preportions will be, as it has always been, the most attractive embassy in Washington. The house will not be ready for occupancy for some time yet, and it is likely that Lady Herbert will remain with her relatives in New York until late in the season.

The Russian ambassador will be here the middle of October. It is rumored he is to select a new home, but at the embassy nothing is known of the proposed removal.

The German ambassador is expected to return here in November, when some changes that will contribute to the success of his social entertainments will be made in the embassy on Massador and Signora Mayor des Planches have reached Washington and taken possession of their new embassy on New Hampshiss assence, formerly the home of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

There are two new titled attaches to the Italian embassy. Count Vinbenzo Macchi di Callere and Count Giumeppe Della Gherardesea. Count Callere, the first secretary, and Countess Callere are now house hunting. Representatives of most of the South. American countries are now in Washington and settled for the winter

THE LAND OF ELECTRICITY.

Power in United States Exceeds
That of Any Other Country.

At a meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York city, President react said that since the organization of the institute, in 1884, the value of electrical installations in the United States outside of telegraph and telephone plants had increased from \$1,000,000 to over \$4,-000,000,000.

only one-fifth of the population of Europe and Great Britain, has 21-3 times the kilowatt capacity in power stations, and 3% the mileage of electrical railways. The power-houses in operation and under contract in New York city would replace all the central stations for lighting and power in Great Britain or Germany: they would operate all the electric railways of Great Britain and Europe combined, some alone would be sufficient for the railways of Germany, and the output of a single generator would run all the railways of Switzerland."

FIGHT DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

troduce Improvements in Present System.

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, president of

the department of health, of New York city, within the next few weeks will introduce a number of improvements in the system of inspecting children in the public schools. The work so for has been preliminary and in great part to ascertain conditions with a view to suggesting remedial agencies. So far the work of the department in this branch of work has led only to the exclusion of children for dangerous diseases. From now on the department will have as an object the instruction of parents in the means of curing what is found. Later the medical inspectors may pay attention to other than contagious or disagre-cable diseases and scrutinize with considerable care the health of each child.

Another Coronation Pageant. 'A second coronation pageant, perhaps even more splendid as a spectacle than that in London will signalize the proclumation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra as emperor and empress of India at the beginning of next year. The ceremony will take place at Delhi. with the viceroy and leading chiefs on elephants, under military escort, and the coronation, which will be held ima great amphitheater which will accommodate 12,000 persons. Hundreds. of chiefs and rative noblemen will take part in the ceremony; 40,900 troops will pass in review, and the festivities will be continued for two weeks. An incident of the celebration. will be the opening of an Indian artaexhibition.

The Planet Vests.

Vesta is the only one of the smaller planets which can be seen with the naked eye. Its diameter is only 300 miles and its whole surface but oneninth that of Europe.

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