

STAMPING OUT SMALLPOX.

Results of Experiments Carried On in Cleveland, O.—Formaldehyde as Disinfectant.

According to B. O. Flower, writing in the April issue of the Journal of the Health Department, in New York City, Dr. Martin Friedlrich, head of the health office of Cleveland, O., has reported the results of the stamping out of the scourge of smallpox without resorting to vaccination. Previously, being promoted to the head of the health office Dr. Friedlrich was for three years in the employ of the city. His experience during that time convinced him that vaccination was not an invariable preventive of smallpox, but, on the other hand, that after disinfection with formaldehyde of a house in which the disease was found, never another case could be traced to that house.

I had these facts before Mayor Johnson and proposed to stop vaccination entirely, and to use formaldehyde thoroughly with two quarts of disinfectant, preferring medical students for the work. Each squad consisted of 20 men, with a regular sanitary policeman at their head, and each squad was provided with a formaldehyde generator. Thus equipped they started out to disinfect every section of the city where the disease had shown its head, and every house was visited with every phase of the disease. They were day and night at the disposal of the health department. They had to investigate every suspicious case in town, and whenever they found a case of smallpox they asked the patient the following questions:

Who visited you during the last two weeks?
Whom have you visited during the last two weeks?
Have you been at any public meeting during that time, and who was present to your knowledge?

Where do you work?
Where do the children attend school?
Where does your family attend divine worship?

This information obtained, they started out to visit the indicated addresses. They visited the houses of every one of them. They phoned their findings to the health office, and disinfectors with formaldehyde generators were kept ready to follow the step of the investigators and disinfect where there was the slightest suspicion of an exposure to smallpox. Along with this the regular sanitary police force was given orders to make a house-to-house canvass to tell the public to clean up their yards, barns and outhouses, and abate all nuisances that could be found. As a result of it Cleveland is now free from smallpox, and from the worst infected city it has become the cleanest.

MANY BEGGING LETTERS.

The Unpleasant Experience of a Millionaire Whose Gift to a Relief Fund Became Known.

The private secretary of a New York millionaire recently sold as old paper a package of 7,000 letters, all of which had been sent to his employer in a little more than three months and every one of which was a request for pecuniary assistance.

"For a time," said the secretary, "we got those letters at the rate of 60 or 70 a day. It came right after Mr. Blank contributed \$5,000 to a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of some West Virginia miners who were killed by a gas explosion. The gift was accompanied by a request that nothing be printed about it, but it got into the newspapers some how, and immediately the letters began to pour in, according to the New York Sun.

"We had always had our share of begging letters, but now we were swamped. The tales of trouble, misfortune and suffering which were spread out for our reading would have harrowed one's very soul, if he didn't know that they were largely manufactured.

"Most of the letters were from women, or purported to be, and all wanted money. The demand ranged from five dollars to \$500, and in every case an address was given and a request made that the money be sent at once.

"A vast variety of excuses were given for the demands, one of the most popular with women being that they wanted to have their sons complete their education, but couldn't unless they had a certain amount of money at once, and with men, that they had a chance to embark on a successful business career, and only lacked the few hundred necessary to get a start.

BULLS THAT ARE NOT IRISH.

A Bunch of Blunders That Were Taken From Parliamentary Debates in Austria.

I am glad to see from the Austrian Official Gazette that my own countrymen have by no means the supposed monopoly of parliamentary "bulls" which has caused these verbal confusions of otherwise clear ideas to be considered exclusively Irish, writes T. P. O'Connor, in Mainly About People.

Herr Weizmann, the chief of the reporting staff in the Austrian parliament has made a collection of these "flowers of rhetoric," as he calls them, and gave a few specimens in a lecture which he recently delivered.

"One most important point of the agricultural question is the maintenance of the breed of horses to which I have the honor to belong."

"We are here for the weal and woe of our constituents."

"Gentlemen, consider this question in the light of a dark future."

"The eye of the law weighs heavily on our press legislation."

"There, gentlemen, is the ever-changing point of which the opposition has made a hobby-horse."

"This taunt is the same old sea serpent which, for years and years, has been groaning in this assembly."

"Some of these would not bring discredit on the fair fame of Munster itself, that breeding ground of the really egregious 'bull.' Taken together, they are by no means a bad collection for mere Austrian M. P.'s, children of that 'Holy Roman empire' whose very title was the finest bull in all history."

"It was so called," said Voltaire, with absolute truth, "because it was neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire."

SHIRTWAIST SILKS.

Pretty Materials That Are Now in High Favor for Warm Weather Wear.

The newest challies are fit to rank with the lousine prints and are extremely decorative in all ways. They are more subdued in tone than the lousines and not always so flowery, though in certain grades of challies it is hard to tell challie from the empire stuffs, even to the little wreath which has found its way into this goods, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

It is very interesting to note the silks that come for shirt waists. They are called fancy silks and by that simple name many of the most elegant of the season's goods are found.

The uncertain figure with a gros grain background is the favorite. The wide weave ottoman silk also makes up well and all the corded silks. Moire and miroir effects are more than charming, and all of these wear better than taffeta; so much better that one loses one's liking for the taffeta, which sits so easily.

Yet whole taffeta dresses are being made up for warm weather wear. A leather colored taffeta, in a dark shade, was made up in very fashionable design, with a basque with a little frill around the waist, and with a skirt with three ruffles around the foot, one above the other, each a little narrower than the one below it.

The skirt was very long and the wearer somehow had a quaint style, as though the gown were borrowed from an old trunk stored away to grow rusty and dusty in the days when seal brown and brown silks of all hues were worn.

Outdoor Weddings in May and June.

It is a growing custom to celebrate country weddings, in May and June, out-of-doors. One of the prettiest of weddings took place last May in an orchard in full blossom, when nature seemed to have decked herself for a bridal. Garlands of foliage suspended from tree to tree marked off the aisle—those of white flowers indicating the place where the bride and groom were to stand.

For a country wedding the invitations should give full information about trains, and carriages or carryalls be sent to convey the guests to and from the station.

After an hour given to their friends the bride and groom retire to dress for their journey, and the formal guests withdraw. The bridegroom awaits the bride at the foot of the staircase with the family and intimate friends. At her appearance she holds aloft her bridal bouquet and then throws it among the bridesmaids. The one to catch it will be the next bride—so says the Fate!—Ladies' Home Journal.

RUSSIA AFTER SHIPS.

Unique Originality of Plans to Encourage Ship-Building.

Beneficiaries Must Be Russians or Companies Whose Stock is Held Only by Russians—Outline of System of Subsidies.

Finance Minister Witte has devised a plan to promote ship building and shipping in Russia, which contests the plan of originality with the sugar regulations. Grand Duke Alexander Michailovich, who is competent in the matter, turned the project over to the St. Petersburg Vedomosti in order that it might be freely discussed. He invites critics to address him personally.

Beneficiaries, under this plan, which follows, are to be Russians exclusively or companies whose stock is held only by Russians.

1. Owners of new ships, made in Russia from Russian materials, will receive from the government a non-interest bearing loan to 50 per cent. of their value, payable in equal 20-year installments.

2. Plans and specifications of such vessels, which must be Lloyd's first class, must be approved by the finance ministry, and vessels exceeding 1,000 tons must make ten knots; smaller vessels must exceed eight knots.

3. The government assumes insurance risk up to two-thirds of the current value of a ship, charging, therefore, a premium of two per cent. annually. Owners must insure the remaining risk. The current value can never be taken as less than half the original value.

4. The state will pay for half the fuel consumed, provided Russian fuel is used, on voyages to and from Russia, and on condition that out-going vessels, are loaded to three-quarters of their capacity with Russian goods, and, on return trips, have at least one-half their space occupied.

5. The same favor will be enjoyed by vessels plying between Russian ports, provided one-half the cargo is foreign-going goods, or that the entire initial cargo is salt, fuel, iron or cast iron from the Azof and Black seas to the Russian ports on the Baltic.

6. The subsidies are limited to eight years, from January 1, 1903.

BICYCLE RUNS AWAY.

Strong Wind Gives Chicago Boy a Thrilling Coast Which Ends Most Disastrously.

A boy on a runaway bicycle had a thrilling ride at Chicago the other morning, narrowly escaping serious injury. As a result of his unusual adventure he will be in a hospital for two weeks.

Clement McDonald, the boy, was riding in Garfield avenue toward Lincoln park. From Clark street the roadway slopes downward and McDonald started to coast with the 60-mile an hour gale behind him. Before he had gone 200 yards his bicycle was going at express train speed. McDonald decided he might be breaking the city ordinance and tried to check his wheel, but the chain snapped.

Across North Park avenue he dashed, and his only chance left was to make the turn into one of the park drives. Just as he turned an automobile run by R. Harry Croninger appeared, going in the same direction. It was too late to turn, and in an instant the lad and bicycle had collided with the machine. McDonald was thrown over the automobile, alighting on the pavement.

Mr. Croninger aided in taking the boy to the hospital, and gladdened his heart by the promise of a new bicycle.

A NEW SECT IN RUSSIA.

Considerable Attention Being Given to the Jehovahs, or "Brotherhood of the Right Hand."

Considerable attention is being given a new sect in Russia which has gained many adherents in the province of Perm. It is known as the sect of Jehovahs, though its real name is "Brotherhood of the Right Hand." Its declared purpose is the reconciliation of all religions. Latterly it has assumed a character of pronounced enmity to the government. This is attributed to personal reasons, Col. Ilin, the founder, having spent 20 years in solitary confinement in a monastery for abjuring the orthodox faith. The Russian government and church assume that any one who obstinately persists in leaving the orthodox church is insane or possessed of devils and sometimes exercise the right of treating such persons precisely as they would dangerous mad men. Their property may be placed under a curatorship and their children under guardianship, while they themselves may be immured in a monastery until there is evidence of restored sanity, that is, until they declare their willingness to return to orthodoxy.

To Build Fine Theater.

It is reported that B. E. Keith is to build a new theater, and he will try to make it the finest in New York, but that was all that those interested in his enterprise were willing to admit the other day. It is known that it will be 15 stories high, and that it will be both a home for the drama and an office building. The greatest innovation, it is said, will be in the arrangement of the seats. It is hoped to so place them that each individual or small party will be separated from others that there will be no inconvenience from persons coming in or going out between the acts.

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

Don't use butter for frying purposes. It decomposes and is unwholesome.

Table linen should be ironed when quite damp, and ironed with a very hot and very heavy iron.

Silk should never be ironed with a hot iron put directly on the silk. Always lay out washing paper, such as is used by our best dry goods stores, over it and iron through the paper.

When stitching thin silk or, indeed, and goods flimsy enough to draw in the machine, lay paper over it also and stitch through. The paper will tear away easily along the line of perforations made by the needle.

Orange and lemon peel, especially the latter, are valuable for flavorings. Peel the fruit thinly, dry the parings slowly in the oven, and store in a tin for future use. It will be found useful for cakes, puddings and other dishes, and will save more expensive flavorings.

To clean straw matting put three pints of bran in two quarts of cold water and boil it. Take off the fire and when it is nearly cool wash the matting with it, wiping it afterward with a clean, dry cloth. A little salt may be added to the water for white matting and vinegar for red.

Plated goods will soon become tarnished when not in constant use. Clean them with a piece of flannel dipped in vinegar and then in plate powder, rub well and afterward polish with a leather, when all marks will be removed. Egg and saltedpoons may be treated successfully in this way.

HEARD OVER THE WIRES.

Arizona has 26 telephone exchanges. There are only 100 public telephones in all Belgium.

A department for instructing in telephonic engineering is to be established at Purdue university.

In spite of its enormous size the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris has hitherto been simply lighted by wax candles, as gas, it was thought, would damage the walls and valuable paintings. Now it is understood that it is about to be electrically lit. The cost of installing the electric light is estimated at \$90,000.

From the Falls of the Convery, one of the sacred rivers of India, to Kolar, in Mysore, American electrical engineers have recently set up an American transmission plant against an invasion of elephants and white ants. The wooden poles were sunk into sockets seven feet high to prevent the ants from denuding them, and the wires were strung just beyond reach of the largest elephant standing on his hind legs and groping with his trunk.

A new incandescent electric lamp has recently been brought out which makes electric headlights for city and suburban cars a possibility. The new lamp is known as the "stereopticon," and consists of a filament in the form of a compact conical helix, with a maximum diameter of perhaps one-half an inch, making it possible to focus the lamp in a headlight. One of these lamps of 32-candle-power is capable of lighting up a straight stretch of track to a distance of 600 feet on a clear, dark night.

THE LOWER ORDERS.

An earth worm 23 feet long was drawn up with an old pile by the water side at Weymouth, England. It had the color and thickness of an ordinary worm.

The land mammals of North America, including the West Indies, are found by Miller and Rehn to number 1,450 species and subspecies. Only about 400 were on record in 1825.

That sparrows are not the pest they are painted has just been proved by the well-known English naturalist, Bradley, who observed that a pair of sparrows brought to the nests of their youngsters no less than 3,200 insects during a single week. In the course of one summer, Bradley states, a pair of sparrows destroy at least 50,000 insects.

A lethal chamber of the Paris pound is a cage capable of containing 30 condemned dogs. It is rolled upon a platform, is sunk by hydraulic force six feet into the earth and hermetically closed, carbonic acid is turned on and in 40 seconds every dog dies without a struggle. By the old system of using common gas the animals suffered two or three minutes.

CLIPS AND CULLS.

Two carloads of mules came yesterday, but the boys were too busy fishing to unload them.—Whitecet (Ga.) Courier.

The song of the candidate now mingles with the cackle of the hens and the gee-haw of the plowman.—Gainesville (Ga.) Eagle.

Every man should be permitted to have his own way often enough to convince him that it is the worst way in the world.—Atchison Globe.

Seth Beers cornered a rat in his store and they brought in a dog. The rat retreated up Seth's leg and the dog bit hard where the rat might have been. Everything escaped but Seth.—Owosso (Mich.) Argus.

When a man is in the act of tipping his hat to a lady who he supposes is an acquaintance it requires some tact to make believe he is merely scratching his head as he discovers the lady is only his wife's mother.—Sedalia (Mo.) Paragon.

"Curly" Dillman poses as a veterinary surgeon and prescribes a pint of whiskey for a sick calf. The confiding owner got the whiskey and gave it to "Curly" to administer. The calf died, but "Curly" is feeling better.—Mankato (Kan.) Monitor.

WIFE'S ODD REVENGE.

Gives Her Husband a Coating of Salt in a Pasture, and the Cows Instruct the Punishment.

To repay her husband for a beating he had given her during a drunken orgy Mrs. Thomas Foley, of English, Ind., devised a punishment that will rank among the most fearful tortures of the inquisition, both for effective results and creative genius.

Foley is a habitual drunkard. He failed to come home at his usual hour the other night, and Mrs. Foley set out alone to search for him. She was rewarded by finding the object of her solitude in a large field which is used for the pasturing of many cattle.

Angered by his intoxicated stupor, and vividly mindful of the manner in which she had been marked with the bruises that she still bears, the woman determined to rid herself and the world of a disagreeable burden.

She ran quickly back to the house, procured a long piece of rope and a bag of salt and returned to the field. Then she bound the prostrate inebriate's hands and feet, rubbed the salt upon his face, hair, hands and clothing, and left him to be licked to death by the salt-loving cattle about him.

The event proved that her shrewdness was founded on an awful probability, for when Foley was found in the morning his hair was cropped from his head, his clothing was literally eaten from his body, and even his skin worn raw in many places by eager bovine tongues.

It is expected that Foley will sue his wife for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, though no local jury will grant him a decree. Mrs. Foley may have been cruel, but she had adequate cause, and the whole town appreciates her remarkable cleverness.

LEAVES NEVER TO RETURN.

Calve, the Opera Singer, Declares She Has Trilled Her Last Note in American Climate.

"I have said good-by to my American friends for the last time." This declaration was made by Mme. Emma Calve, songbird of the grand opera, shortly before the departure the other day of the steamship St. Paul. Although it was known Mme. Calve would leave for Europe, it was supposed she would return next season. It is said even the singer's most intimate friends did not know of her intention to stay abroad until last night. Then her announcement of her intention proved a bombshell to them.

"I shall sing before King Edward three days after the coronation festivities," said Mme. Calve, "and then I shall go to my home in the central part of France for the rest of my life."

When Mme. Calve was asked if her not returning to America meant that she intended to leave the stage she replied quickly:

"No, no, no; I shall remain on the stage as long as I can, until I get too old or my voice gives out. I love singing, and my work is a pleasure to me. My reason for not returning to America is because these trips every year are wearing me out. The climate of any other country but France always disagrees with me and I cannot stand it. I have made lovely friends over here and I am sorry to have to leave them. It would mean the ruin of my voice if I remained, however, and so I am forced to go for self-protection."

TO FORM CHRISTIAN COLONY.

Movement Started by University Student to Carry Religious Work Into Chicago Stockyards District.

Several Hyde Park families in Chicago are going to move their homes into the stockyards district, where they will form a Christian colony among the laboring people. This movement for the establishment of social and religious work is led by Allen Burns, a divinity student at the University of Chicago. He is backed in the movement by Rev. Dr. C. E. Henderson, a professor in the sociology department of the university.

"The holding of nonsectarian religious services and religious work in general will be the new feature of our social work," said Mr. Burns, the other day. "We believe that the weak point of the settlement work now being done is that the residents do not give to the people the same inspiration of Christianity which takes them into this field."

Mr. Burns is confident that suitable individuals and families will move from their better located homes in the district to form a Christian colony. He says that some have volunteered already.

Twelve Hyde Park churches, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-ninth streets are to effect the organization of an association to back Mr. Burns in his colonization project.

George IV's Coronation.

The late Lord Salisbury, the father of the present prime minister, acted as one of the trainbearers at the coronation of George IV, and his reminiscences of the event are given in Notes and Queries. The weight of the robes gave each of the bearers "a Turkish bath of some hours' duration." The king suffered quite as much as the bearers. When the ceremony was over his meagerness was discovered in his dressing room at the Abbey, "walking up and down in a state of nudity, but with the crown on his head."

Evidence of Calve's Wealth.

Mme. Calve says she will never return to make any farewell tours of America, which leads the Chicago Record-Herald to say that she must have her money buried where moths cannot eat nor rust corrupt it.

TO SEEK BALDWIN.

Expedition to Leave Soon for Arctic Regions.

The Steamer of the Explorer is Supposed to Be Fast in the Ice to the Northward of Alger Island.

Plans for the auxiliary Baldwin-Ziegler expedition to northern polar regions have been completed, and the men who have been entrusted with its direction and management will leave shortly for Europe. The steamer Frithjof which, with the America, conveyed the Baldwin to Franz Josef Land, has been chartered for the work, and will depart for France on July 1.

The auxiliary expedition will be in charge of W. S. Champ, secretary to William Ziegler who will sail for Europe on the steamer Cymric on May 23, and the remainder of the party will leave on the Pretoria on June 7. Mr. Champ and all his assistants have had experience in the arctic regions.

The Frithjof will be commanded again by Capt. Kjeldsen whose work in the arctic has been conspicuous. The Frithjof will go from Tromsø to Camp Ziegler, on Alger Island, which is in latitude 80 degrees 24 minutes north, and there secure the last instructions left by Baldwin.

It is believed here that Baldwin has worked to the northward of Alger Island, and that the America is fast in the ice. When the America is found an effort will be made to refill the bunkers with coal and work the vessel out of the icepack. It is thought that Baldwin used the America for winter headquarters and worked north with sledges, establishing caches preparatory for the dash to the pole.

Baldwin's associates are of the opinion that Baldwin began his northern movement for the pole about the middle of February and that he will reach the highest point about the middle of June, and the Frithjof expedition is timed to meet him.

Baldwin always has believed he would find a drift that would take him out by way of Greenland, but his associates are of the opinion that his return will be across the ice toward Franz Josef Land. Mr. Champ's plan, after releasing the America, will be to establish a patrol with the hope of picking up the Baldwin party. It is planned to cover a stretch of 150 miles east and west across the route most likely to be taken by Baldwin.

URGES SELF-RELIANT WOMEN.

Rev. Dr. Savage, of New York, Advocates Education and Liberty for Them.

In his sermon the other Sunday Rev. Dr. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, of New York, said:

"I believe that the woman who is independent financially, who can earn her own living, who can stand on her own feet, and is intelligent enough so that she understands the conditions of life, is a thousand times more likely to make a wise and happy marriage, to be a true mate to her husband and a noble mother to her children."

"At the present time thousands of women are trained with the idea that they must be married, because there is no other career open to them that is respectable.

"I believe that there will be more true, noble, ideal, happy homes when women are not compelled to marry, but are free to choose some one whom they can both love and respect.

"I believe that every girl, no matter how rich her father is, should have the finest education he can possibly give her, and that she should be taught some specific, definite way of earning her living."

WILL TEST POWERFUL GUN.

Authorities at Watervliet Arsenal Expect to Test Enormous Shell Twenty-One Miles.

The authorities at the Watervliet arsenal expect to complete work on the 16-inch gun to be placed at Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor, by June 1. The gun, which has been in the course of construction about four years, will be the first sent to Sandy Hook for proving.

Last year the war department decided to mount the gun on a disappearing carriage. Its first trial is eagerly awaited by all the gunmakers of the world. It is claimed the gun will hurl a shell 27 miles. This is disputed by the Krupp, who claim it will not throw the shot more than 15 miles.

In order to discharge the gun it will require 1,000 pounds of powder and a 3,000-pound projectile. The gun when completed will weigh 150 tons.

Anxiety Over the Shah.

The Shah of Persia, who is going to travel in Europe during the coming summer, will not be accompanied by any of his wives, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Europeans who will have to entertain him are worrying for fear he may also leave his bathtub at home.

The Upward Tendency.

Beef, eggs, potatoes, chickens, coal, and mutton are going up. About the only things needed in the kitchen, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that haven't risen lately are Hulda and the oil can.

Depth Not the Small Things.

The Chicago man who counterfeited postal cards has demonstrated the fact, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that nothing is too small for the crook to go after.

L'ABELLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

Est très vendue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Bouton mensuel \$2.00. Edition hebdomadaire \$3.00.