

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Madge—"I wouldn't think of letting a man love me until he knew me thoroughly." Marjorie—"Do you think he'd do so then, dear?"—Town Topics.

GETS HIS REVENGE.

Jilted Lover Mails Limburger to Post Office Where Girl Works.

Smell Drives Her Out and Post Office Inspector Hunts the Plot to Earth to the Chagrin and Woe of the Conspirator.

"The romance of a general delivery window, or the revenge of a jilted mail carrier," is the title under which a case recently under investigation by post office inspectors has become known throughout the department.

The postmaster, impressed by the manner of the fair clerk, accompanied her to the little boxlike general delivery office.

PUNCTUALITY WON.

An Insurance Agent Who Stuck to His Man and Got Him on the List.

A life insurance agent who resides in this place deserves great credit not only for the energy and persistence with which he pushes his business, but for his punctuality in keeping engagements.

When the appointed day arrived our indefatigable insurance man arose at 7:30 o'clock, and walked to Anita, a distance of nearly five miles, arriving there at 2:35.

WANTS MORE BIRTHS.

French Parliamentary Commission to Devise Means to Increase the Population.

Anxiety over the depopulation of France resulted in an interesting debate in the French senate the other day when Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, accepted, in the name of the government, a proposal for the nomination of an extra parliamentary commission to seek means of increasing the birth rate and diminishing mortality.

He combated the theory that in population quality is better than quantity. His remedies were the adoption of fiscal measures in favor of large families, and, above all, of legislation to check the terrible mortality among infants.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST PRINTER.

One of the oldest printers of the United States, both in point of age and years of consecutive work at the press, died in Washington by other day. Henry Walker was his name, and he was 91 years old.

EMPEROR'S GIFT TO HARVARD.

The British correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says that as a token of interest in the geological museum at Harvard university, Emperor William is having prepared for presentation to Harvard a large collection of plaster casts.

DECAYS WORKMEN'S TEETH.

Injurious Effect of the Sulphuric Acid Fumes on Men Who Handle Storage Batteries.

Calculated to arouse wonder and perhaps excite the curiosity of the medical and dental professions were it generally known is the fact that the teeth of the men who handle the storage batteries of the Thirty-fourth street cross-town cars in New York rot from the effects of the acid fumes which arise from the batteries as they are recharged, while apparently no other ill effects are felt.

JEALOUS OF AMERICAN GIRL.

German Opera Singers Try to Make Massachusetts Young Lady Retire from the Country.

The royal opera is the latest German enterprise to protest against the "American peril." Resenting the hit recently made by Geraldine Farrar, an 18-year-old Massachusetts girl, which resulted in her securing a three years' contract, several jealous prima donnas, foreseeing the possibility of superannuation, are proceeding to make Miss Farrar's position among them untenable.

NO SKYSCRAPER FOR LONDON.

The County Council Refuses to Lease Site for the Big Block for 999 Years.

The Anglo-American scheme for a big office building in London was a much-talked-of matter in that city. It was thought for the moment in which the announcement was made and from the nature of the London Times editorial that the project was finally settled.

COLONIES OF YOUNG ENGLISHMEN ARE ABOUT TO BE FOUNDED IN THE STATE OF KANSAS.

Honey Hillis, agent for the Colonial & United States Mortgage company of England, is making arrangements to bring to Kansas many young sons of wealthy parents and of poor members of the nobility, who are to be apprenticed to farmers and taught how to raise wheat and corn.

FARM LIFE FOR RICH BRITONS.

Colonies of Young Englishmen Are About to Be Founded in the State of Kansas.

Honey Hillis, agent for the Colonial & United States Mortgage company of England, is making arrangements to bring to Kansas many young sons of wealthy parents and of poor members of the nobility, who are to be apprenticed to farmers and taught how to raise wheat and corn.

VACCINATION TEST A FAD.

"Vaccination tests" are among the latest novelties in social London. Invitations are sent out "To a five o'clock tea to meet Dr. —." This idea has been started by women who believe in vaccination in order to impress its value upon women generally, since of late years there has been a growing tendency among the upper classes to regard it as useless or even dangerous.

CHILDREN FIGHT WITH EAGLE.

As Emma, a Scotch girl, aged ten, was playing with her sisters, near Sherman Park, an enormous eagle perched upon a tree, throwing the girls to the ground. The bird fastened his claws into one of the arms and the face of the younger girl and attempted to carry her off.

WARS OF THE RICH.

The heirs of Cornelius Vanderbilt will have to pay the government \$30,000 for having been born rich, says the Chicago Record-Herald, and they are busy complaining at their luck.

SUGAR CONSPIRACY.

Great Trust Called the "Kartell" Found to Exist in Germany.

Through Its Operation the Price of Sugar is Forced Down in England and Other Countries to the Ruination of Industry.

The British sugar magnates assert that their investigations have revealed the existence in Germany of a great trust called the "Kartell," which has been in existence about a year and that it is chiefly owing to its agency that sugar has been forced down in England and other countries to the lowest point in the history of the industry, and that Germany to the extent of that commodity.

The abolition of this organization will be one of the chief objects of the nations other than Germany attending the forthcoming Brussels conference. Already British firms have entered into negotiations with leading American sugar interests, and tables are now being drawn up showing the transactions of the "Kartell," with a view of submitting them to the authorities at Washington.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The Dreaded Disease Has Been in Hong-Kong for About Ten Years.

It is now fully six years since the arrival in Hingchun, on the Fukien coast, of that most unwelcome guest, the bubonic plague, says the Shing-shai Mercury. We had heard of its steady approach from Amoy, south of us, for two or three years, and the newspapers had been keeping us informed about it when it was commonly spoken of as the Hong-Kong plague, where it was supposed to have originated.

DORRIS'S DAUGHTER.

There is a case on record in London not connected with Her Majesty's theater which is deeply interesting in the duration of the run of "The Last of the Dodos." Early in the week an elderly woman called on Bertrams Trevelyan and told him she was a daughter of Count Dorris.

LET THE WAY TO GET AHEAD.

You will never get ahead by following the crowd.—Chicago Daily News.

PRIMITIVE MAN.

Professor Virchow Skeptical About the Neanderthal Skull—Has Disccovered Various Deviations.

During the recent meeting of the congress of anthropologists at Metz, Prof. Virchow read an important paper on "Prehistoric Men and the Distinction Between Species and Variety." After pointing out that two kinds of change can be discerned in the human organism—namely, Blumenbach's innate variation, and, secondly, changes occurring during lifetime—the professor went on to say:

"The artificially caused change or deformation belongs, strictly speaking, to the science of pathology. There are, however, transitions; and it is, therefore, difficult strictly to distinguish the latter from an inherited or acquired change. The question of the descent of man has led to many controversies about the 'Neanderthal skull.' In many quarters it has been regarded as the prototype of a supposed original human race, called also 'Adamites.'"

"The fact that the skull exhibits some peculiar traits which are not considered, in part, as individualistic, and partly as pathological formations, makes the matter very doubtful. It is, moreover, impossible to infer from a single individual what a whole race may have been. Hence, the Neanderthal skull, and the fragments of skeleton belonging to it, cannot be accepted as the prototype of an original race. The doubt about the hypothesis is all the greater as a 'Neanderthal-like' skull formation is not infrequently found among people now living in different countries. It cannot be denied that the skulls of the Frisians in northwestern Germany and the neighboring districts of Holland show a certain similarity to that of Neanderthal. This might be taken as a proof in favor of the hypothesis; but some of those peculiar formations, for example, the flatness of the prominent parietal bone—cannot be looked upon as normal."

"Furthermore, the conclusions drawn from the examination of a few skulls are misleading. We must not be induced to build up anatomical arguments for racial differences on the uncertain basis of the Neanderthal skull."

Prof. Virchow had himself carefully examined the Neanderthal skull, and discovered various deviations, which he regarded as showing an abnormal development. He argued, therefore, that the said skull can hardly be accepted as the type of a race. This brought him to the principle that "a whole race cannot be reconstructed from a single skull, but only from a numerous series of objects which allow a reconstruction of average normal conditions."

The professor then referred to the explanation recently given by Prof. Balz regarding the Ainu of Japan. Prof. Balz is of the opinion that this race of hairy men is a scattered remnant of the Caucasian race, and compares it with the Russian peasants. Prof. Virchow, on the other hand, maintained that there are marked differences between the two races, but that it is, at any rate, impossible for the present to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the origin of the Ainu.

THE MOSQUITO WAR.

Results of Experiments Instituted by Government Experts.

Breeding Places of the Variety of Insect That Transmits Malaria—Petroleum the Most Effective Destroyer.

The full results of our mosquito experiments cannot be presented until the laboratory work which is now in progress is completed. It may be said, however, that the practical part of the work has shown that stagnant ponds, cesspools and rain-barrels are breeding-places of the mosquito, and that in areas where malaria exists will be found the variety of the mosquito known as the Anopheles, the insect which transmits the parasite of this disease.

There is no reason to believe that the mosquito lays its eggs anywhere but in the water, and it prefers that it be stagnant and unclean. This is particularly true of the Anopheles, which are found breeding in old pans and other receptacles found about premises which are not in good sanitary condition. Unfortunately this is commonly overlooked. Though it is possible for mosquitoes to be carried by certain winds to a distant part, they usually prefer to remain in the immediate vicinity of their breeding-places, and during the day are secreted in the tall grass or brush near the stagnant pools.

Careful experiments with different agents have demonstrated that petroleum oil, in some form, is the most effective means of destroying the mosquito larvae. Its use, however, can only be accepted as a temporary means of freeing a community from mosquitoes, inasmuch as the radical and scientific method of securing this result is proper drainage, cleanliness and the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations which deprive the mosquito of its breeding-places. In our recent experiments the Anopheles were found in the apartments of those sick with malaria. The captured Anopheles made in placed in receptacles made of wire netting, and are fed and otherwise cared for. They have deposited eggs in the receptacles containing water which have been placed in their cages and from these have been grown the full-fledged winged insects, which we are certain do not contain the malarial parasite inasmuch as they have not been removed from the cages. When the opportunity presents itself some of these will be allowed to bite persons known to be suffering with malaria, and afterward these insects will be dissected to determine if possible the presence of the parasites. It is on these lines that the mosquito experiments will be continued in the laboratory.

Many interesting and valuable experiments have been made in connection with this part of the subject. For instance, some European investigators erected a house on the Roman Campagna at a point where malarial fever of the most pernicious type is notoriously present. The building was completely protected by netting to prevent the entrance of mosquitoes. Here the investigators lived, and though many cases of malaria occurred in their immediate vicinity not one of the party became ill from this disease, although they were freely exposed to the night air which formerly was believed to be the cause of malaria in certain areas. In petriolizing the breeding-places of mosquitoes, an apparatus was used consisting of a wooden frame, having underneath a network of small pipes with numerous openings. This was attached to a tank containing crude petroleum oil under pressure, which carried the oil with considerable force beneath the water. Although it soon came to the surface it undoubtedly destroyed larvae which at times are below and which may escape if the oil is simply thrown to the surface.

It is clear to all who have investigated this subject that malaria is transmitted by the mosquito, and that the disease will disappear if this insect can be banished. Though the use of petroleum oil for this purpose is of great value it is not the radical or scientific means of bringing about this result, which can be fully attained only by proper drainage and the enforcement of modern sanitary regulations.