

CAUSE OF SUNSTROKE

Weak Hearts More Than Heat, Says a Medical Authority.

Casualties Do Not Occur in the Hottest Places—Proper Circulation of the Blood to Brain and Extremities Protects.

The cause of sunstroke is weak hearts, says Dr. Frank W. Baker, a professor in Hahnemann hospital, and he declares that autumn is the most dangerous time of the year, reports a Chicago exchange.

In explaining his theory that the heart and not the heat must be found guilty of sunstrokes and heat prostrations Dr. Baker says:

"The intense heat of summer is directly the cause of many deaths. Most of these fatalities, like other things that happen, have a primary cause much more important than the immediate one. A leg on a railroad track wrecks a train, but nobody blames the leg. A bullet takes a man's life, we look beyond it for the responsibility. If you desire to avoid becoming a victim to sunstroke or heat stroke, it is not the heat you need to study, but your heart. Persons with stout hearts and good blood circulation are not subjects of oppression from high temperature. Those who are overcome with or suffer from the heat are always persons who have weak or faulty hearts. When the heart beats at all properly it will easily protect the body and the brain from a temperature 6 1/2 degrees above the normal, or 105 degrees. The normal heat is 98 1/2 degrees.

"If the heart is at all competent it will maintain this temperature whether that surrounding the body is 100 degrees above zero or 20 degrees below. It matters little whether one is working over an open fire with iron, where the heat is most intense, or amid ice, where it is much lower, whether one is laboring over a steaming washtub or toiling in the shade with the lightest of apparel.

"The most casualties do not occur in the hottest places. It is not where you are, what you are doing, or how you are dressed, but how your heart circulates the blood to the brain and skin and extremities and protects you from collapse from heat and enables you to endure it with comfort. The fact that you do not suffer from heat is no guarantee that your heart is good, but if high temperature is oppressive or hard to endure it is certain that your heart is weak or faulty.

"It is common experience that the Sunday you spend idly seems warmer than the days on which you work. It is no delusion. The heart circulates better on days that you exercise regularly than on days that you mope around. A race horse can do his best work on the hottest days. Cool or cold weather is the poorest time for speed or test of strength or endurance. Most horses have better hearts than most men. When a horse is once fondered his usefulness is over. Men founder themselves regularly every Sunday noon. Injure a horse's heart and he drops dead; a man simply becomes an invalid.

"Illness is always much more prevalent after the heated season, notwithstanding the fact that a great many people spend much of it in vacations at outdoor resorts that ought to recuperate them, rather than deplete them. It is because the heat has embarrassed and injured the heart, and it cannot supply the different organs with the proper amount of blood. Typhoid is particularly a fall illness. Liver and kidney troubles, blood and skin affections, in fact, almost everything except pneumonia, begin following the heat. The more serious sicknesses, such as consumption and insanity, get their greatest impetus at this time. The doctor's business begins about 30 days after the hottest temperature and continues for eight months. The hotter the summer, the more he is needed.

"Most of the fatalities that occur in the water during the bathing season are direct results of a frail heart."

Gather Lost Hats. Every night some six or seven sunburned men come up-town from the water front laden with hats. They have hats of straw and of felt, silk hats, caps, bonnets—everything, in short, that is worn upon the head in this city. How they got their strange burdens is a strange story. They are, by trade, hat finders, and business begins and ends with them with the beginning and ending of the river excursion season. It is the hats of river excursionists that they find the hats which the strong river winds blow off into the water, much to the owners' anger and mortification. The finders lie in wait in boats off shore, and when they see a hat it is theirs. These hats are usually in pretty good condition, and sell readily to the dealers in second hand clothing. Philadelphia Record.

To Utilize St. Lawrence Rapids. Transmission of electric energy at Niagara Falls, a distance of 60 miles, has induced a company of French capitalists to engage in a plan to utilize the rapids of the St. Lawrence for electric power, and apply it at a distance of 90 miles. The extent of a water power at Moresno, Italy, generates an electric current that operates gold fields 100 miles distant. Montreal and Ottawa are especially to be supplied by the Canadian plant. N. Y. Sun.

Chinaman's New God. I asked a Chinaman the other day what they would do now, as the idols were getting so scarce. What would they worship? "Mexican dollars," he replied, without a moment's hesitation; "and," he added, "the new god worship, too, mister."—North China Herald.

TO HELP OUR TRADE

American Chamber of Commerce to Be Established in London.

Trade Relations of the United States Demand the Advantages of a Commercial Association—Need of the Iron Business.

It seems possible now that an American chamber of commerce will be established before long in London. The rapidly-growing colony of American business men here has been wanting something of the sort for a good while, and at least definite steps are being taken to that end. Perhaps the movement for the establishment here of a Canadian chamber of commerce, and of another for Australasia, may have something to do with hastening the organization of the American institution, says the London correspondent of the New York Press.

According to S. G. Hobson, the London representative of the Iron Age, there is no branch of American trade in England to which the advantages of a commercial association of the kind proposed appeal more strongly than to the iron and steel manufacturers.

"There is no doubt about the benefits that would accrue from an organization of the kind we hope to establish," said Mr. Hobson in an interview. "In the beginning, in order to popularize American trade over here, it is essential that our traders should know each other. If American trade is to be a real factor here, American traders must help each other. Every American representative in London constantly is in receipt of inquiries as to who are the makers of certain American specialties. If he knew he could refer the inquirers to the manufacturer immediately and put the latter men in the way of business.

"In such a chamber would facilitate trade relations between American houses and British companies who want to trade their goods. Dealers over here are wide awake to the possibilities of American products and are anxious to obtain the English agencies, but the replies they receive to their proposals often are surcharged with suspicion, and more often than not the negotiations end in nothing.

"An American trade association could accomplish a great deal in the direction of getting lower freight rates; in other words, toward solving the American trader's greatest problem. If the members of various trades knew each other better different ones who had comparatively small shipments of freight coming over could combine them and save a substantial sum every time that this was done. An increase in volume of trade always tends to decrease rates, and lower rates, of course, would mean the possibility of lower prices. Then there exists at present in England a lot of annoying little dock charges, which, if the members of various trades knew each other better different ones who had comparatively small shipments of freight coming over could combine them and save a substantial sum every time that this was done. An increase in volume of trade always tends to decrease rates, and lower rates, of course, would mean the possibility of lower prices. Then there exists at present in England a lot of annoying little dock charges, which, if the members of various trades knew each other better different ones who had comparatively small shipments of freight coming over could combine them and save a substantial sum every time that this was done.

PROVING A SUCCESS. Scheme Inaugurated a Year Ago to Make College Entrance Examinations Uniform.

The report of the college entrance examination board of the middle states and Maryland has been issued by the secretary, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia university. The report is the first bearing on the scheme, perfected a year ago, to make college entrance requirements uniform. Up to the present time the board has met with much success. The institutions that were notified of the plan, with two exceptions, signified their approval and their willingness to accept the examinations conducted by the board as alternatives of their own separate tests, when the topics covered were the same grounds.

Bowdoin college and Harvard university (including Radcliffe college) were the exceptions. The examinations were held at 69 points, two of which were in Europe, and the remainder in the United States. Candidates for the test numbered 500. Seventy-three of them did not state their preference of a college, 153 sought entrance into Columbia, 32 into Barnard; 25 into Princeton, 25 to Yassar, 21 to Wellesley, and 17 to Yale.

TORTOISES EAT MUSKMELONS.

Farmer in Indian Territory Wines His Fruit and Makes a Most Remarkable Discovery.

G. Carson, a farmer near Eufaula, Ind. T., was on the streets the other day and said: "I wish there was a market for tortoises. If there was I would be in good shape financially in a little while. I have a large patch of muskmelons and the vines have been loaded with the fruit, but as they get about ready for harvesting, something began eating them at night. Several nights were spent in laying for the intruders, and late one night there was a rattling of dry bones, or sounds that somewhat resembled that, and before taking a run for the house I took a flashlight and held it in a head of tortoise, all over the cantaloupe patch. I made a dash among them and burst of the shells of some dozen captured two, and made them captives.

To make sure that he was not mistaken in the melon thieves, he now and then dropped a muskmelon in the box where they are contained and he says they rush upon it and eat nearly as fast as a hog.

CONFEDERATE CURIOSITIES.

Relics of the Rebellion Preserved in the Former White House of the South.

In a house simple in appearance, but imposing in size Jefferson Davis lived as president of the southern confederacy, and that mansion is today one of the most notable objects in Richmond, the capital of the confederate states, and has become known far and wide as the "white house of the confederacy." Situated on Shookol hill, it overlooks a great expanse of country, and from the broad porches that surround it the winding River James can be seen for miles.

While the home of Jefferson Davis is known to every southerner, but little has been written of that noble band of women who have converted it to its present appropriate use—a museum wherein the hallowed relics of the past may be preserved from generation to generation and the memories of that heroic struggle for liberty and home forever kept alive, says the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The city of Richmond purchased this property in 1861, and upon regaining possession of it from the federal government in 1874 converted the mansion into a public white school. The historic mansion served this purpose for many years, it being held fitting that the hearts and minds of southern children should be trained and taught within its hallowed walls.

As time rolled on, however, the women of the south talked about the need of a confederate museum. They banded together and after long and patient work raised sufficient money to secure possession of the building. Not a change in its architecture was made, but steps were promptly taken to render it as nearly fireproof as possible and to make it sightly in appearance. The museum was formally opened in 1895, and since that time the most valuable relics of every description have been secured.

Some of the more important relics are in the Tennessee room, but all the southern states are well represented. To those who participated in the four-year struggle and are familiar with the happenings of those strenuous days a list of the relics embraced within the walls of this historic mansion will prove of intense interest, recalling as they do, men once foremost in the fray, but since gone to their last account, as well as scenes of peril and battlefields where shot and shell fell thick and fast.

Some of the interesting articles to be found are the following: A large collection of confederate money from a \$1,000 certificate to a ten-cent note.

Views of Castle Thunder, Libby Prison and other historic places.

Wooded stirrups used by Gen. John H. Morgan, of Kentucky.

Military hat worn by Gen. Bartow, of Georgia.

A sapkin that belonged to President Davis.

A piece of the tree under which Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

A piece of Gen. Stonewall Jackson's army desk.

The original constitution of the confederate states.

A hat made by a confederate girl ten years of age.

A piece of calico brought from England which sold for ten dollars a yard in confederate money.

A piece of the woodwork of the Merrimac.

Portion of a battle flag used in a fight at Seven Pines.

Medallion of rock crystal containing locks of the hair of President Davis donated by his daughter.

A large book filled with documents of different kinds written and signed by Gen. R. E. Lee.

Gen. Wheeler's army orders.

Autographs of many distinguished confederate officers.

A collection of all the envelopes issued during the war.

Books of photographs of scenes during the war, containing camp scenes, noted battles, such as Manassas, Bull Run and Antietam, and other scenes of events connected with the great struggle.

A large collection of books, among them war histories, histories of Georgia and a number of works of fiction rebound handsomely outside the original covers. Several editions of works bound in wall paper at Mobile during the war.

School books for the children of "Dixie" bound in the best material obtainable at that time.

Probably no place in the south is more generally visited by tourists than the "White House of the Confederacy."

It is under the care of the Confederate Memorial Literary society, Mrs. Joseph Bryan, president, among the members of which are some of the leading women of the state.

There is a certain methodical interest attached to the high porch, for it was by a fall to the ground below that Jefferson Davis, Jr., was killed many years ago, while reaching for some cherries from the limb of a tree that extended just above the rail.

With each passing year the zealous women are adding things of interest. Not long ago the shaft of the confederate ram Merrimac (Virginia) was mounted on solid masonry. It has attracted many thousands, who remember the history of the one-time wonder-raft.

The confederate museum is an institution wherein the south takes a justifiable pride.

The Last Sign.

The sign: What does a woman do when she becomes too old to be a ballet dancer?

Forever becomes a child actress.—Judge.

RUSH TO WEIGHING MACHINES

Everybody Immediately After Vacation Is Anxious About Gains or Loss in Weight.

"Our company makes more money off the penny-in-the-slot weighing machines in September and October than in all the other months put together," said the collector to a New York Sun reporter. "Everybody wants to get weighed at this time of the year. The desire to keep posted on the number of pounds they have to carry around with them takes hold of them just like an epidemic of measles or scarlet fever.

"The reason for the early fall being the favorite weighing season seems to be that it is the ambition of the majority of the mountain or seaside visiting folks to come home with more flesh than they took away with them. Or, if they don't want more, they want less. No sooner do they come home and resume their daily trips about town than they become anxious to see how their plus or minus condition is holding out. Hence the patronage of the weighing machines.

"I know people who get weighed regularly every morning for the first four weeks after their return, and not until they fall back to their normal weight do they give up the job of coaxing their adipose tissue to stay on or off. All this anxiety as to avoidplus redounds to our benefit, and from now on to the middle of October we will gather in a bushel of pennies every day."

PLAN POLAR ANIMAL PARK.

Norway Is Preparing for an Immense Preserve Under the Arctic Circle.

People in Norway are now planning to construct in the northerly district of their country an immense national park in which animals from the polar regions are to be placed. Herr Mohn, a scientist of Christiania, is the originator of this plan, reports a London paper.

He points out that there are some polar animals which cannot live in the ordinary zoological gardens of Europe, as the climatic conditions do not suit them, and he claims that the north of Norway is the only part of Europe in which a suitable home can be arranged for such animals. He admits that some animals from the polar regions, such as bears, foxes, hares, seals, reindeers, Eskimo dogs and various species of birds, seem to thrive well enough in the zoological gardens in the north of Europe, but he claims that they would be much happier if allowed to rove over a large domain in the north of Norway, and, furthermore, he points out that all attempts which have yet been made to acclimate the musk ox in zoological gardens have failed, and that only by placing several specimens of this interesting animal in a national park in Norway can all danger of its possible extermination be guarded against.

ONE OF WOMAN'S WAYS.

She Is Greatly Annoyed at Having to Pay Out Bills That Are Clean and Crisp.

"Most women hate to spend new money," says an observant salesman, according to the Philadelphia Record. "I haven't the faintest idea why this should be so, but I've noticed it often right here in the store. A woman will make a purchase and pull out her purse to pay the bill, but if she happens to have to part with a clean, crisp note in making up the amount she looks greatly annoyed. I've seen women with wads of bright brand-new bills flustered when they came to pay for purchases, because they hadn't sufficient old money to meet the charges. They would dig out the contents of their purses and stow the crisp notes to one side, and, if they couldn't scrape up the sum in a few cases I've known them to go without buying. Others will give utterance to little feminine exclamations of dismay, and will hasten to pay for the articles selected in the new money. Then they will march off with quite a show of indignation, just as if they had been inveigled into spending the money. I know one man who always takes his salary home in beautiful, clean certificates. He has caught on to this peculiarity of the sex, and he says it saves him all kinds of money."

QUEER NAMES.

"You can talk all you want to about queer names, but I've got one that caps them all," a Duluth (Minn.) paper quotes a railroad man as saying. "This man's name is Thing, and he's a preacher, too. He is called Every Thing, Any Thing, and sometimes any old thing, but he bears it all with a patient shrug. The way he got his name is rather amusing. He lives near Zumbrota, in Goodhue county. When he was a youth and his name was handed to him it was 'Hog,' spelled the same way, and also pronounced that way. After he engaged upon his ministerial duties he did not care to be called a hog, so he asked that his name be changed. He appealed to the district court, and the judge asked him what name he preferred. He replied, saying anything would do. Therefore, they gave him the name of Thing, and it is his, for keeps. He is the pastor of a pretty little white church, with green blinds, and everyone that knows him says he is a good Thing."

DISEASE OF SILK WORMS.

"Museum" is a disease to which silk worms are liable. It consists of a fungus growth in the body, which breaks through the skin and speedily kills the insect.

SOLD THE SPIKES.

Railway Engineer's Tricky Scheme Which Brought Him in Considerable Cash.

"The shooting of President McKinley makes me think of an engine driver who made a pot of money by selling spikes that held the rails that President Garfield's funeral train was carried over," said a New York woman the other day, according to the Telegram. "They hadn't held the rails at all, but that had nothing to do with it.

"We had been spending the winter before in Washington, and I had a mission sewing class there, and when we went back the next winter, his daughter, who was in my class, told me about it. She said her father sold almost a keg of nails, and I dare say he did. He got five dollars apiece for them, so it was rather profitable as an investment in old iron.

"He fell into it by accident. His locomotive was attached to the funeral train that started for Cleveland from Washington. At some point where the train stopped the driver got down and walking around he noticed a small gang of men repairing the track. They were pulling old spikes, and the driver took one, and put it in his pocket as a souvenir.

"When he got home he put it in his parlor, but a day or two afterward, when he was in the office of one of the railroad officials, he said he had the thing as a souvenir.

"It happened that in the office was a souvenir band who paid fancy prices for trash, and he offered the driver five dollars for the spike. The driver not only closed with the offer, but he saw a way to do business. He told the man that he had some more, and he guessed he didn't care for them if anybody wanted them five dollars' worth. The man said he would remember.

"The driver went home, sent away his one spike, and then he walked the track for a few blocks in the yard and picked up an odd dozen of old spikes. Whenever he was on a run for a few weeks after that he garnered all the old junk in the way of spikes that he saw, and thanks to the souvenir band he sold numbers of them for five dollars. Later, when the demand was falling off, he reduced the price to one dollar, and he did a good business with old iron that had nothing to do with Garfield's funeral train. Which shows how the public likes to be fooled.

FLAGS AND NATIONALITIES.

Italians More Demonstrative of Loyalty to Their Adopted Country of All Foreigners.

If the Italian people have the unsavory reputation of giving this country the majority of its murderous anarchists, the race seems to be heartily ashamed of the fact and anxious to express its sorrow. All over the city when the death of the president became known the poor wailed with and even outdid the rich in showing tokens of their grief. But a walk through Mulberry Bend showed that the Italians easily won in the sad rivalry. From fully one-third of the tenement houses there fluttered an emblem of sorrow—a cheap little American flag with a bow of drooping black at the tip. Five cents would buy the flag and an old dress yielded the strip of mourning, but it means a good deal when every house shows the same tokens, says the New York Tribune.

The black draped flags now fluttering in Mulberry street for they would flutter if they were long enough are hardly fewer than when the king of Italy met a fate similar to the present tragedy. Italian flags hang side by side with the national colors in many cases. No foreign nation has in this city children so devoted to its flag as Italy. Every tenement house that shelters Italians can show proof of it in green, white and red. In their national holiday processions one always sees an American flag borne alongside each Italian standard.

Germans, although doubtless fond of their fatherland as are the Italians, do not make nearly so great a display of hating on any occasion. The Austrian flag is rarely visible, although there are many ex-subjects of Francis Joseph in the city. Flags of any kind on any occasion are few in the Ghetto, fond of display as are the dwellers therein. A few American flags, and here and there the blue and white emblem of Zionism, with the star of David in the center to recall Israel's past, are what one sees. Just now the draperies of black go to prove that it is not lack of loyalty, but want of practice which makes flags few among ex-subjects of the czar. "Twenty years I lived in Russia," exclaimed one, "and I never saw the flag wined but twice, and then wasn't it covered up."

Honor in the Hub.

A man who looked from his physical proportions as if he could back up any remark he might care to make in public boarded a South Boston car at Dover street the other night. The car was filled, but the man happened to get in a row which had only four passengers. None of them made any sign of an intention to move up and give him a seat. He hinted repeatedly, but received no encouragement, and finally said gruffly, so as to be heard by every passenger in the car:

"These benches are made for five human beings or four car-hogs." His rebuke caused a general laugh, which was quickly turned on him when one of the four men arose to leave the car. As he stepped off he remarked:

"You are mistaken. These benches were made for four—three human beings and one car-hog. Take your seat."

PLOWING FOR PEARLS.

In the four counties of western Missouri the larger streams dried up this summer, and farmers have been plowing up the beds, while the family gathered mussels and hunted for pearls. A West Plains paper states that several pearls of large size, regular shape and good color have been brought there, but most of the specimens are deficient in some way.

AN OSCULATORY MISTAKE.

Utter Stranger Enjoys a Very Pleasing Reception Intended for "Uncle Fred."

The Lindborg News, which, by the way, is edited by a charming woman, prints a story "on" the pretty 19-year-old daughter of a McPherson county farmer, says the Kansas City Journal. The story opens with the rather astonishing statement that, though Kansas born, the girl "is very sedate and had never been kissed." However, the editress probably knows what she is talking about, and without comment we give her story as follows:

"Now it happened that the farmer expected a visit from his brother, whom he had not seen for ten years, and the two girls of the family were jubilant. One morning, while the old gentleman was out in the field, a carriage stopped at the farmhouse door and a fine-looking young gentleman alighted. The little girl saw him, and, running out to meet him, cried: 'Uncle Fred, how glad I am to have you come!' The young man picked her up and kissed her. She led the way into the parlor, where she introduced 'Uncle Fred' to her big sister, who promptly puckered up her lips and gave her 'uncle' a hearty kiss of welcome. Half an hour later the old gentleman arrived on the scene, and as he entered the parlor 'Uncle Fred' arose, handed him his card, and introduced himself as Mr. So and So, of St. Paul, representing the Milwaukee Harvesting Machine company. The girls made their escape from the room, and when their uncle arrived next day they waited for their father to give them an introduction."

"PLEASE TOUCH."

An Inscription That All Bronze Statues in the Museums Should Bear.

If the experiments recently tried abroad are to be regarded as conclusive, and there is every reason to suppose that they may, the tickets to be placed against the bronze statues in our museums will bear the words: "Please touch!" Those experiments show that handling preserves them, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was observed in Berlin that those parts of bronze figures that had been surreptitiously handled by visitors were brighter and looked in a better state of preservation than the other portions. Inquiries of antiquarians and experts revealed the fact that the Greeks made a practice of polishing their bronze by rubbing with the bare hand from time to time, and that the oil exuded from the human hand was good for the metal.

An experiment was tried with four bronzes for a certain period, one was polished with oil occasionally, another was rubbed by hand, a third was wiped with a mixture of oil and a chemical preparation, and the fourth was left untouched. The last suffered most, while the bronze polished with oil took first place, and the hand-rubbed one came second.

THUMB SIGNALS.

That Member Tells When One Is Likely to Be Affected by Paralysis or Insanity.

Specialists in nerve diseases by an examination of the thumb can tell if the patient is affected or likely to be affected by paralysis, as the thumb signals this trouble long before it is in any other part of the body. If the danger symptoms are evidenced there an operation is performed on what is known as the "thumb center" of the brain, and the disorder is often removed. The success of the operation can be told, too, by the changed condition of the thumb.

No matter how carefully the individual may attempt to conceal incipient insanity, the thumb will reveal it infallibly. It is the one sure test. If the patient in his daily work permits the thumb to stand at a right angle to the other fingers, or to fall listless into the palm, taking no part in his writing, his handling of things, his multifarious duties, but standing isolated and sulky, it is an unanswerable confession of mental disease.

ONIONS ON HER TOMBSTONE.

Aunt Betsey Preferred Them to Flowers or Vases, and She Had Her Wish.

In the quieter section of a cemetery near Evansville, Wis., is a stone known as the "Onion Tombstone." Drooping gracefully over one corner of the slab as if just pulled and laid there, is the marble emblem of a bunch of young onions. Beneath it is the date of the birth and death of the woman who sleeps in this peculiarly marked grave. The only explanation the sexton has to offer is that Aunt Betsey liked onions to eat better than anything else and often said that she did not want flowers or vases on her tombstone, but just a bunch of onions.

New England is often credited with the quaintest of tombstone memorials, but here is one from another Wisconsin cemetery which is odd enough. It seems designed to embrace the all of a woman's career:

Sixteen years a maiden,
Sixteen months a wife,
Six weeks a mother,
The rest quiet this life.

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