

UNFIT FOR HABITATION.

Debate in Parliament Calls Attention to Unsanitary Condition of Royal Palace.

When the house of commons resumed its sittings few members were present, and the interest shown in the civil service estimates was so slight that hundreds of thousands of dollars were voted without challenges.

But the sleepy members opened their eyes when crowds came into the house to listen to the proposed vote of £40,000,000 (\$200,000,000) for the royal palace.

Interest in this was owing to the refusal of the Earl of Leven and Melville, lord high commissioner for Scotland, to stop at Holyrood palace according to his wont, because of the alleged unsanitary state of the drainage of the palace and the fact that the king and queen on their forthcoming visit to Scotland's capital are to stay at Dalkeith palace instead of Holyrood.

J. A. Dewar, who moved the reduction of the vote to call attention to the matter, said it had taken a strong hold of the minds of the Scottish people who objected to courts being held in a hotel. Thomas Shaw improved on this by saying the representative of his majority was going to a public house after Campbell-Bannerman had pressed for an explanation as to when the palace should be renovated.

Gibson Bowles laid down the proposition that the lord high commissioner should perform his duties, even if they included running the risk of catching typhoid in an unsanitary Scotch castle. M. A. E. Fellowes and the solicitor general for Scotland gave official assurances, and Mr. Baillour was humorous about the inconvenient way that drains and ebullitions of national sentiment had of breaking out.

In the next division that followed the government had a majority of 139, but that means the government approves of the king and sends him to a temporary habitation in the unsanitary dwelling of which they have already disapproved. Radical members are exultant and wondering what the king may have to say to this.

NORMAL BLOOD A SAFEGUARD.

With It It Is Possible for Man to Resist the Attacks of Infectious Diseases.

Immunity of the human body against the generation of bacterial diseases furnishes a field for scientific research, in which highly important discoveries have been made by Dr. Ralph L. Thompson, of Boston, who is about to announce to the profession the results of his labor. For six months Dr. Thompson has been at work on this proposition at the city hospital and as a result will present to the profession a technique whereby the discoveries of recent years may be brought into practical use in the combat against disease. In the light of what already has been found, and which is nothing less than an analysis of what physicians vaguely term "vital force," it is obvious that man need no longer remain in uncertainty about his own ability or want of ability to resist the attacks of infectious diseases.

Susceptibility to such maladies as typhoid fever, which poison the blood and disable the whole system, is declared dependent upon the condition of the blood at the time of attack, and not merely upon the presence of the infecting germ. In other words, it is now an acknowledged fact that when the blood is in its normal condition it possesses the properties necessary to kill bacteria, and the condition of the blood may be determined in about six hours without inconvenience to the patient.

GHOSTS PLAY PRANKS.

House in Guernsey Island Said to Have Tenants of an Uncanny Character.

There is on Guernsey island, at St. Pierre Post, a house where there are such mysterious goings on that the whole town is stirred up. But an obstinate photographer, who has set up his workshop there, is unshaken in his determination to remain, though when he sits down at the table to regale the inner man arms, without the sign of a body, appear all around him, snatch up the plates and send them whirling to the ground. The paintings along the walls shake in an unearthly fashion. One evening the photographer's daughter saw a ghost going downstairs before her. It had only one hand and the fingers, twice as long as ordinary ones. Another time an obliging ghost indicated to the girl by a gesture where she would find a brooch of her mother's, for which she was looking.

The town police tried to search the house, but the ghosts played such tricks they were forced to withdraw. A courageous townsman, who spent the night in the house with his dog, came off without other adventure than a knock on the knee. He has offered \$50 to anyone who will pass the night there in his company to whom a ghost appears.

Divorces in Connecticut.

Nearly 500 divorces to be exact, 4% with one county estimated—were granted in Kentucky last year. The most common cause set forth was desertion. Next came cruelty, then intemperance and lastly infidelity. Many of the divorces were regarded as the result of collusion, but just how many can be stated.

Cocaine Fiends in Georgia.

In a trial at Atlanta the fact was elicited that at one drug store in that city more than 3,000 prescriptions for cocaine had been filled within two months.

SHOCKS HETTY GREEN.

"Divorce Day" in New York Court Draws from Her an Embittered and Strong Judgment.

Mrs. Hetty Green was shocked the other day by the many divorce cases which Judge Marean, of the supreme court of Brooklyn, had to try. Thirty-six undefended cases were tried before Judge Marean. Mrs. Green watched the litigants crowding into the courtroom, and asked the reason. She was informed it was divorce day.

"That is sad," said Mrs. Green. "It is the saddest thing. Women never learn anything about house-keeping, and instead of attending to household matters after marriage they are without interest in them. They prink up and parade around, and then the men prink up and parade around, and trouble follows. It ends here. It is a sad thing. You know, I have lived in many hotels, and know a great deal about the way these little tragedies begin.

"God has blessed me in my court cases," said Mrs. Green cheerily. "I recall one action brought by me to foreclose a mortgage on a Presbyterian church in Chicago. They tried to freeze me out, the ministers preached against me in six or seven churches, and they threatened to get the poor people in the churches after me. I got the money, though, and \$1,000 more than I had offered to sell for."

RECTIFIES A MISTAKE.

Wireless Telegraph System Restores Twenty-Five Dollars to Owner in Midcoast.

The latest thing the Marconi wireless telegraph system has done is to correct a financial mistake in mid-coast. The Cunard Bulletin, published on the Campania, which has just arrived at New York, explains the affair as follows: "Sunday afternoon, when about seven hours (say about 150 miles) out from Queenstown, well out in the Atlantic and speeding along on our voyage, we were called from behind by the Crooks haven station, in county Kerry, on the southwest coast of Ireland, by the following message from our Queenstown office: 'Mrs. Haggerty, the Irish lace vender, when on board the Campania this morning, was handed \$50 instead of \$25 by a man saloon passenger and would like to return it. Please have inquiries made.' 'The message' was immediately posted and in a few minutes the owner of the money, a well-known New York merchant was found, and the difference of \$25 returned by the ship. The amount will be collected on our return from New York from the lace vender through our Queenstown agent."

GET FOUR CENTS A VISIT.

Sick Fund Society Physicians in Germany Plan to Strike Against Insufficient Fees.

Medical periodicals announce that physicians throughout Germany who are employed by sick fund societies will strike on July 1. They complain of insufficient fees, which under the invalids' insurance law are only 20 pennings, or about four cents, for each visit.

The medical profession is overworked, and a great majority of physicians are obliged to accept contracts with sick societies. Doctors at Gera and Mulhausen already have struck, and the managers of sick funds at these places are compelled to pay the ordinary fees.

The National Physicians' league, which supported the strike in these towns, will manage the general strike. Among other things the physicians demand that the patients, instead of the sick fund managers, be allowed to choose their physicians.

HISTORIC TREASURE DUG UP.

Immense Chest Containing Gold and Watches Buried by Charles V. at Metz is Found.

A historic treasure of great value has just been dug up at Metz. When Charles V. besieged Metz in 1552 with a large army he had no thought of being beaten, but when he was obliged to retreat he did so in such haste that he ordered his war treasure buried.

Workmen engaged in tearing down the ancient citadel of Metz came across the other day a great box bound with iron straps and fastened with a complicated lock, bearing Charles V's coat of arms. The box weighed nearly a ton and contained a large sum of gold and a lot of splendid watches. The emperor was an indefatigable collector of watches. The contents of the box are valued at nearly \$600,000.

NEW WAY FOR AUTOS TO KILL.

Two Frenchmen Are the Supposed Victims of Acetylene Gas from the Lantern.

Automobiles have found a new way of killing people. Mr. Labouvier, of No. 30 Rue Chevre, Paris, went with his young assistant, Herichonquet, to clean his machine. Soon afterward both were found dead on the floor of the automobile shed, killed, supposedly by the fumes of acetylene gas, which probably escaped from the lantern, the valve of which had been accidentally left open. They were killed while working in a fairly well ventilated and airy room, not noticing the fumes of the gas.

Increase in Canadian Trade.

Canadian Trade with Great Britain has increased over \$6,000,000 in the past year.

AN AGE OF OLD MEN.

Senator Depey Celebrates His Birthday and Glories in His Accomplishing Years.

Senator Chauncey M. Depey was entertained by the Montauk club the other night in celebration of his birthday. "Once," said Senator Depey, "I congratulated a friend upon his birthday and he replied: 'Please do not remember my birthday; it is a painful reminder of how few remain.' It's different now," continued the senator. "We celebrate the years we have, thank God they are so many, and trust providence for the future." Sena or Depey spoke then upon the usefulness of the old man. He spoke of Admiral Keppel, of the British navy, who at 91 is thinking seriously of marrying again.

"It is an age of old men," the senator declared. "We are the youngest of the great powers, we have a youthful and strenuous president, and yet it is the mature wisdom of age which governs us. The house of representatives, since the adoption of the rules of Speaker Reid, is under the absolute sway of its speaker, and by universal choice as well as prominent merit, Col. Cannon, of Illinois, is elected to that position when he is 65. Those mature statesmen, Payne and Grosvenor, are the leaders upon the floor.

"The senate of the United States is the real power in our system. About four senators on each side, all past 60 and the majority over 70, when in agreement have shaped the laws and settled the policy of the nation."

DEVICE TO PREVENT WRECKS.

Secretary of Peru, Ind. Railroad Y. M. C. A. Has Electric System That Will Stop Trains.

Jesse Joel Moore, secretary of the new Railroad Y. M. C. A. at Peru, Ind., has just patented a signal system and safety gear designed to prevent wrecks on steam and electric railways. It is electrically operated, consisting of two insulated conductors extending along the track, each conductor being divided into blocks, and each block having a battery located in the middle, thus converting each half of the block into an insulated pole. By allowing each block to overlap the other one-half, the inventor insures constant protection to all trains. Each engine or motor car carries a simple mechanism which instantly shuts off the motive power and applies the brakes in a space of time relative to the speed of the train. When two engines, each carrying a contact with the insulated conductors along the track, enter into the same block, an electric current will immediately be established, and thus the trains brought to a standstill without any action on the part of the engineer.

FELDSPAR IN CONNECTICUT.

Quick Discovery of the Mineral is Made at Leesville and it Will Be Developed.

A rich discovery of feldspar has been made at Leesville, south of East Hampton, Conn.

For some time a New York contractor and a gang of men have been drilling into the rock preparatory to blasting. When the first were touched off about 125 tons of rock and earth were discovered.

A New York syndicate has been backing the prospecting operations, and as a result of the tests it is understood that a mill will shortly be erected. The feldspar industry has been conducted on a small scale at various points in the Connecticut valley for some time, but the present discoveries surpass any previous ones.

WORE SUIT FOR FORTY YEARS.

Finally Moses Ashby, a Connecticut Wood Chopper, Summoned Up Courage to Buy a New One.

Moses Ashby, according to a dispatch from Derby, Conn., to the N. Y. Herald, a Peconic wood chopper, celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth on Saturday by buying his first hat in 25 years and his first suit of clothes in 40 years.

When Ashby asked for the working suit the clerk inquired if it was for himself.

"Certainly," Ashby replied, "I bought the suit of clothes I have on 40 years ago for \$40, and you can see it is good yet. The hat I wear has done me 25 years, and the one you've just sold me is the third I have bought in my life."

The Caddie's Contempt.

Here is another golf story which is very indignant but somewhat erratic player has sent. He was busily employed in endeavoring to get round the course while his caddie kept close to him all the time. At each bad stroke the caddie made a muttered but perfectly audible ejaculation of contempt. "Confound your impudence," exclaimed the irritated player at last as he plowed up a ton of earth, "if you say anything more I'll just hit you over the head." "All right, sir," said the caddie, calmly, showing him the bag of clubs, "but are you sure you know the right club to use for that purpose?"

English Schools for Chinamen.

The Chinese minister to the United States, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, in an interview the other day said that he intended to take steps during the present year to establish schools for teaching the English language to Chinamen in sections of this country where the Chinese are congregated.

Financial Dyspepsia.

Some financial dyspepsia, says the Chicago Tribune, would be the natural result of undigested securities.

NEW CABINET OFFICE.

suggestion Made That Government Establish Department on Children and Home.

"The strenuous life of which we have heard so much lately has gone into the traffic in girls," was the statement of Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, of Chicago, that startled the members of the cooperative class of the First Congregational Sunday school of Evanston the other Sunday. Mrs. Holmes spoke on the subject of "Protection for Girls," and affirmed that the nefarious traffic in large cities of the country, and particularly in New York, was as strongly organized as any business interest in the city.

"I am not a crank on this subject," continued Mrs. Holmes. "I hate cranks, but when I say that there is such an organized traffic I know whereof I speak. There are many men who go from Chicago to the country towns and advertise in the country papers. The girls think they are coming to Chicago to get good positions, and they are not willing parties to their downfall. I believe with Mrs. Ballington Booth that 85 per cent. of the girls who are known as the unfortunate class are not such through their own choice.

"I believe, as a mother, it is the greatest mistake of our lives in not giving to our daughters certain information. We feel that we like to give our girls innocent, but it is the heart of every girl to know how to protect herself."

"Mrs. W. S. Harbart said that there was a band of women who were trying to get the government to establish a department in the cabinet on children and the home.

"I have noticed that the government has published 25,000 volumes on sheep in its printing office, and I think that the care of the children is just as important as that of sheep," she said.

REFORMS IN LONDON CABS.

Experiments Are Being Made With a Patented Vehicle and Paris Planes Are Introduced.

There is now good reason to believe that in the near future Londoners when desiring to get from one part of the town to another will not be compelled to paralyze the hazardous laceration or the slow moving four-wheeler. Experiments are now being made with two vehicles new to the streets of London. One is an improved type of hansom called the Allington cab. The patented improvement consists of a simple but ingenious arrangement by which circular doors are opened and closed by either the occupant or the driver. The doors are invisible when open, as they slide behind a panel on each side and leave a clear space and a free footboard. This will be appreciated by ladies. In case of a horse falling, the occupant is prevented from taking a header on to the fallen animal. The other reform consists of the introduction of two types of Paris cabs in London. Within a week's time 15 open victorias and 25 closed coupes, similar in design to the vehicles that are at once convenient and the cause of Paris, will be plying for trade. They will be smart in appearance. The drivers will wear silk hats and dark blue livery. The coupes and victorias will be painted with black enamel, with imitation wickerwork, comfortably upholstered in blue cloth. A bell will communicate with the driver.

MARKING SEA LEVELS.

Government Setting Iron Posts to Indicate Elevations in Various Parts of the Country.

One of the preliminaries in the preparation of topographic maps by the United States geological survey is the accurate determination of the elevations above sea level of numerous points in the area to be surveyed. These points are marked by what is technically known as "bench marks," which ordinarily consist of iron posts, 3 1/2 inches in diameter and four feet in length, set three feet in the ground. Each has a brass cap approximately lettered, on which the elevation above sea level to the nearest even foot is stamped with steel dies. In the mountains and rocky areas of the west in addition to the posts, aluminum tablets lettered like the caps on the posts are set with cement in holes drilled in solid rock.

ROOSEVELT AND KRUGER.

Portraits of These Two Draw Much Attention During Exhibition at Paris Salon.

In the national salon at Paris on vernalizing day many pictures of high order were exhibited, and Chartran's portrait of President Roosevelt occupied a prominent place.

Opposite the portrait of the American president was hung one of the sensational pictures of the exhibition. This was Ferrier's representation of Christ after the crucifixion. It shows His emaciated body and gaping wounds. Mary, horror-stricken, is standing by His side.

Another sensational picture was Beroud's "Anathema," symbolizing the catastrophe at Martiniique. It shows masses of vivid flame enveloping the town of St. Pierre and the ships in the harbor, with a mythical figure hovering above and hurling down the anathema.

Bonguerneau had two new pictures. A portrait of Mr. Kruger, in which the old Boer is shown bending over his Bible, divided attention with the Roosevelt portrait. American artists were well represented at this year's salon.

TOO MANY WOMEN STUDENTS.

Stanford University Obligated to Adopt New Regulations to Restrict the Number.

New regulations in regard to the admission of women students into the Leland Stanford university have been announced. The limit of 500, placed by the founders of the university by the number of women students, has been reached. To keep the number down the faculty committee on registration has ruled that no more women shall be allowed to register as special students. The rule applies only to new applications and will meet the difficulty for the coming year. After August, 1904, however, another regulation will go into effect to prevent the registration of women students on partial standing.

The Golden Sands of the Desert. Mr. Edison has invented a process for getting gold from the deserts, which leads the Chicago Record-Herald to add: "Save your deers."

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures Regarding This Growing Commercial Interest.

The growth in the exportation of manufactures from the United States and their distribution to countries and grand divisions are discussed in much detail in a monograph prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics for publication in the Summary of Commerce and Finance. It shows the exportations of manufactures in each year from 1862 to the present time and their distribution country by country and article by article in each year from 1862 to 1902. The exportation of manufactures has grown from \$1,245,547 in 1862 to \$1,390,156 in 1869, \$102,856,015 in 1880, \$151,102,376 in 1890, and \$103,611,400 in 1902. In 1790, manufactures formed 6.15 per cent. of the total domestic exports; in 1850, 13.02 per cent.; in 1880, 12.48 per cent.; in 1890, 17.87 per cent., and in 1902, 23.77 per cent. This shows that the exports of manufactures are increasing much more rapidly than those of other great classes of the exports. This growth in the exportation of manufactures is especially marked in the period since 1895. In that year, 1895, the total exports of manufactures were \$102,856,015, having gained \$1,000,000 in the 15 years between 1880 and 1895. In the eight years from 1895 to 1903 the increase was \$220,000,000. Thus in the eight years since 1895, the increase in the exportation of manufactures has been nearly three times as much as in the 15 years immediately prior to 1895.

The statements of the distribution of the manufactures exported also show some striking and interesting facts. They show, for example, that practically one-half of the manufactures exported from the United States go to Europe, and that the exportations of manufactures to Europe has grown from \$70,000,000 in 1862 to \$197,500,000 in 1902. To North America, other than the United States, our exports of manufactures have grown from \$22,000,000 in 1862 to \$104,000,000 in 1902, of which \$4,000,000 value went to British North America. British territory, including both the United Kingdom and its colonies, takes one-half of the manufactures exported from the United States, or \$206,000,000 in round figures of the total exportation of \$409,000,000 in value in 1902, while the United Kingdom alone took \$190,000,000, or one-fourth of our total exportation of manufactures in 1902.

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A law of congress requires that this work shall be done in all localities under survey, and many thousands of miles of lines have been run and marked in this way.

Level parties in the Rocky mountains are always provided with camp outfits, and consist of the levelman—who is also the chief of the party and must be a skilled man—a rodman—a teamster, and a cook. During the past season's work in the Rocky mountains there were parties of this kind at work in two or more localities in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, in addition to those in the adjacent states.

LONG-LOST MAN IS FOUND.

A Mystery of Thirty Years' Standing is Cleared Up in Baltimore at Last.

A romantic story has been developed and a 30-years' mystery made clear by means of a letter received from Frank J. Martin, a member of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, who wrote making inquiries regarding his father, who, in 1872, was a prosperous farmer and in February of that year went to Baltimore with a large consignment of stock, which he disposed of, after which all trace of him was lost and he was given up as dead.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Martin learned that John E. Martin had applied for a pension from San Jose, Cal., which led the son to write to the Mercury to investigate the case. Martin was found without difficulty. He readily admitted his identity and defended his course in abandoning his wife and four little children by the statement that there was an insufferable difference of temperament between himself and his wife.

A Cabinet Minister's Duties.

In Abyssinia the duties of a cabinet minister are very peculiar, according to the report that appears in a St. Petersburg newspaper. It is the Swiss minister of Emperor Menelik, who holds cabinet rank, and is presumably what Lord Salisbury would call "a sort of" agricultural minister, waters Menelik's flowers, winds up his clocks, and cuts his corns. Occasionally, by way of variety, he is entrusted with a diplomatic mission to Europe.

ENDURANCE LACKING.

Gen. Baden-Powell, Famous British Soldier, Criticises Our Cavalry.

Declares That Notwithstanding They Are Active Physically and Mentally They Could Not Stand Hard Campaigning.

Gen. Baden-Powell, before sailing for England on the completion of his tour in this country, speaking of the United States cavalry, said: "I rather expected to find men of fine physique in your cavalry, and was surprised to find the reverse. They employ too many luxuries in their food, and their system of exercise is not thorough. Their food is far too highly seasoned. They should be deprived of coffee altogether, and should have only an occasional portion of tea. The British cavalryman, when in barracks, takes a hot water bath every day, which keeps them in perfect physical condition.

"Plain diet, vigorous exercise, combined with the regular drill, are what have made the British cavalrymen superior to all other cavalrymen in the world. Your cavalry have not yet had a hard campaign, like the Boer war, to show their staying powers. I am inclined to think that if the chance ever comes their mode of life will tell the tale in a long siege."

"Your cavalry horses cannot be compared. Probably 70 per cent. of the horses in the British cavalry are American bred, and they are able to wear out five per cent. of their riders in a two weeks' journey. They are especially good over a rough and dry country.

"Your cavalryman is more active, both physically and mentally, than the average British horseman, but I think he lacks the staying powers."

"I consider your second cavalry the most efficient in rank and file, as well as the best officered."

POLITENESS RESULTS IN FINE.

Man Who Gives Up Seat in London Car to Woman Waits a Home and Then Answers in Court.

The builders of the London street cars followed the American example of providing straps, to which those standing up may hang, but unless the police and the magistrates allow the American to use the straps, the cars must remain unused or empty in the crowded street-car-music.

The following story was told in the police court this week. A man was sitting comfortably in a full car when a woman entered and broke the law by hanging in pathetically desperation at the end of a strap. Gallantry supervised, and the man rose from the seat and removed from the woman the necessity of breaking the law by breaking it himself. Then, without a policeman and all standards were gone. The man was forced to walk home and was passed by crammed cars which refused to take on stragglers. As he walked he earned the position that medical chivalry gave to woman.

But his injuries are not yet over. He received a summons, was haled before the magistrate, a police court, together with the other standards, and the conductor examined his position, and how it was only politeness that made him break the law. But all was of no avail. A three shilling fine and two shillings of costs was the magistrate's sentence and an embittered man went left court.

QUITS GUM HABIT FOR REWARD.

Waitress in Duluth Restaurant Accepts Offer of Farmer Who Desists the Incessant Chewing.

George E. Warner, who owns and operates a large wheat farm in the Red River valley, North Dakota, hopes he has cured one Duluth (Minn.) girl of the gum-chewing habit, even though at a cost of \$50. Mary Margaret is a pretty waitress in a Chinese restaurant, and Warner dropped in to order a meal. Miss Margaret took his order, and she was chewing gum vigorously. Warner looked upon her with manifest disapproval.

"I detest gum chewers," he said, and she laughed merrily. "I'll buy a \$50 dress if you will throw away that quid and promise me never to chew gum again. What do you say?" "I say it's a bargain," said the girl, and she threw the gum away.

Warner threw his ban in silence, and when he paid his check he handed the waitress \$50 for the promised dress and left without another word.

Street Car America in Wichita.

Some of the car lines in Wichita have no conductors and it devolves upon the motorman to collect the fares. A few days ago a man had left the car without paying and the motorman bawled him. "If you want money, come and get it," he said. The motorman walked to the corner, whereupon the man offered him a half-dollar. The driver took it and said: "If you want your change come to the car and get it." The client hesitated and asked the motorman to bring it to him. "I can't waste any more time," said the motorman. "You will find your change at the office of the company." Then he turned on his power and moved.

Regimental Postal Cards.

In Italy each regiment has its own pictorial post cards, on which are the devices of the regiment, the list of battles in which it has taken part, or one of the heroic episodes in which it has figured. These are sold at moderate prices to officers and soldiers, and their use in correspondence serves to spread the prestige of the regiment.