PAPYRUS EBERS."

OLDEST WORK ON MEDICINE OB-TAINED IN EGYPT.

Most Complete and Valuable Collection of Information on Ancient Medical Topics Extant.

Georg Ebers, who was widely known in the seventies as the author of several Egyptian romances, enjoyed at the same time a more limited but more solid fame as leading Egyptologist, and his work proved of abiding value in the regulation of the vast historic and liteary heritage which ancient Egypt has committed to modern eras, says the Hartford Times.

Dr. Klein, of Chicago, has recently 'read an extensive paper before the American Academy of Medicine on the "Papyrus Ebers." This is a roll of papyrus acquired by Dr. Ebers in the vicinity of Thebes in the winter of 1872 from an Arab who made ancient grave robbing a business, and who had struck a line of rock tombs undiscovered as yet by the others of the guild. He found this roll of papyrus between the legs of a mummy. It was single, tightly rolled, yelslow brown, about a foot wide, and written over for the length of over 65 feet in regular columns that are numbered. It is exactly preserved, and was deposited gation and translation was deposited in the library of the University of Leipzig. It was cut in sections there and placed between glass for purposes of preservation and examination. The script of this papyrus is hieratic-other scripts are hieroglyphic and domotic—a running script in red and black inks. Every heading is in red ink.

By certain signs, especially an almanac on the outside and an inscription which refers to Amenophis I, the date of this papyrus is placed at about 1552 before Christ. But it has been established to the satisfaction of Egyptelogists that the paper is but a transcription or copy of an older work, which is put 3,000 years before that, and this places the original at a period of over 1,000 years ago.

But the most marvelous matter about this papyrus is that it is a comprehensive treatise on medicine, as well classified and as logically arranged as any modern textbook. The diagnosis of diseases is carefully given, their nature treated of, and the remedies arranged in logical order. Diseases of the abdomen, the chest, the heart, the eyes and ears, and so on are carefully arranged and described in a manner that would hold water at the present day. For instance, of the heart, the papyrus classifies the troubles as: Fatty degeneration, dilatation, carditis, angina or spasm, hypertrophy (enlargement) thrombosis (plugging) and dropsy. That comes pretty near to us. Of medicines over 700 different substances are enumerated, and they are prescribed in pills, in tablets, in capsules, in decoctions, powders, inhralations, lotions, ointment, plasters.

The completeness of the work, the close observations, the logical division and the common sense in treatment manifested in this ancient document are startlingly surprising to the modern man. These ancients had their specialists, just as we. But, above all, is the revelation how much we thought was our own discovery, which, it seems, was known to these Egyptian doctors 7,000 years ago. The anatomical and medical hints in the law of Moses are found closely related to the text of this ancient papyrus, while many of the teachings of Hyppocrates are derived from it.

Seven more rolls of papyrus on medical science have been found, but none as complete and ancient as this. The others are in Berlin, London, Leyden, Turin, Brobeck and Leipzig.

MARK TWAIN'S STORY.

About the Schoolboy Who Played Sick So He Might Stay Out of School.

Mark Twain, on his last visit to his sold home—Hannibal, Mo.—told to the school children a true story about a schoolboy.

"This boy," he said, "awoke one

morning very ill. His groans alarmed the household. The doctor was sent for, and came post-haste.
"Well," said the doctor, as he entered the sick room, "what is the

trouble?'
"'A pain in my side,' said the boy.

- "'A pain in the head?'
 "'Yes, sir.'
- "'Is the right hand stiff?'
 "'A little.'
 "'How about the right foot?'
- "That's stiff, too."
 "The doctor winked at the boy's

mother.

"'Well,' he said, 'you're pretty sick.

But you'll be able to go to school on

Monday. Let me see, to-day is Saturday, and—'
"Is this Saturday?' said the boy

"'ls this Saturday?' said the boy in a vexed tone. 'I thought it was Friday.'
"Half an hour later the boy declared

himself healed, and got up. Then they packed him off to school, for it was!
Friday, after all."

Reward of Patience.

Ranki—What are you going to do with all those cigar checks, or whatsever you call them, that you are saving?

Fyle—I'm papering a room with them. I want to show my wife that I can economize in some things as well as she can.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Scrappy—I d like to dance over your grave, that's what I'd like to do! Scrappy—Well, you never will. I've put a clause in my will requesting my executors to have me buried at sea.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

DICKENS' LOVE-LETTERS.

Missives Show That, Though Married, He Had Attachment for Girl Who Wedded Friend.

London.—The Tribune, the latest arrival among London daily newspapers has published for the first time a short series of letters by Charles Dickens, to which is rightly ascribed remarkable value. They reveal light on an episode to which there had formerly been no clew. It is known that though Dickens' own married life concealed no serious trouble, yet it was not an affair of high romance. These letters show that while still bound is matrimony's bonds he was still capable of a deep and disinterested passion.

The young girl who was the object of Dickens' sentiment he introduced to an intimate friend, with the result that the friend and the girl married. The letters written to his friend indicate Dickens' feeling, which was none the less strong for being elevated under control.

"I swear," he writes of a letter announcing his friend's similar wooers' mission, "that when I opened and read your letter this morning I felt the blood go from my face to I don't know where, and my lips turn white."

The Tribune remarks that one of this group of three is still living. Though the publication of familiar names might add interest to the story of the letters, a reticent anonymity seems to be indicated. No letters could better bear to be judged on their own inherent merits. Though they deal with an attachment of a second and third person, they themselves are almost in the nature of love letters, the tenderness of which touch a tone of exhilaration.

PATENT BUSINESS CROWS.

Commissioner Calls for Additional Help in Washington Office in Annual Report.

Washington.—In his annual report to congress for the calendar year 1905 the commissioner of patents sets forth the imperative need of an increased force and additional office facilities to cope with the business which, the report says, has shown a remarkable increase during the last year.

In 1905 there were received 54,034 applications for mechanical patents, 781 design patents, 156 reissues of patents, 16,224 applications for registration of trade-marks, 1,068 labels and 467 prints. There were 30,270 patents issued, including designs. The total receipts were \$1,806,758. The expenditures, \$1,479,633.

In proportion to the population more patents were issued to citizens of the District of Columbia than any state or territory, the ratio being one to every 1,201. Connecticut was next in order and Tennessee the last.

Nearly all the countries in the world are represented in the list of patents issued. Germany, England, Canada and Austria-Hungary leading.

ness of the patent office in 1905, according to the report, was the new trademark law, which reduced the fee for trade-mark application from \$25 to \$10.

In 1905 16.224 applications were re-

trade-mark application from \$25 to \$10. In 1905 16,224 applications were received for trade-mark patterns, while in the preceding year only 2,524 were

CAN PRINT COURT REPORTS

Tennessee Supreme Court Aims at
Fairness in Refusal to Allow
Damages Against Paper.

Nashville, Tenn.—The supreme court of Tennessee handed down an important opinion regarding the rights of newspapers to publish fair and truthful reports of the proceedings of courts of justice. This matter was considered by the court in connection with a damage suit filed against the Nashville American, in which case a verdict was rendered against the American for \$5,000. The supreme court reversed this judgment and the case was remanded.

The court laid down the law providing that unless the court had prohibited a publication or the subject of the proceedings is unfit for publication they may be published and the owners of the newspapers occupy the same status as other persons. Publication of suits must be fair, they must not be mingled with comment, the place for comment being the editorial column; reports of lawsuits need not be verbatim; no undue prominence must be given to prominent damaging facts to the exclusion of minute facts which explain or modify the former; extraneous matters must not be introduced; in brief, the news reports of the proceedings of courts of justice must be fair and accurate.

Put on a Good Show.

There is a scheme on foot to make George Ade, the humorist, the successor of Congressman Crumpacker in the Tenth Indiana district. Why not run "Mr. Dooley" in Chicago, and some more funny men, including Cartoonist Opper in New York? Then the Congressional Record might become as "bright" a publication as Puck and Life used to be in the days of their youth.

Secretary Taft's Horse.

Secretary Taft, who is hard at work reducing his great weight, devotes a good deal of time to equestrian exercise, which he finds of most value The horse he rides has been described as "a large, square Percheron, built on dry goods box lines and looking as though he might easily carry haif a

If They Could But Speak.

Plants, according to a scientist, can see and, perhaps, also hear. It is fortunate they cannot speak, for think of the secrets they might reveal.

LEADS ALL IN COAL.

ENGLISH MINING ENGINEER HAS IMPORTANT FIGURES.

Methods of Production in Britain Differ So Greatly from Those of America That Latter Is First Among World's Merchants.

London.—Some startling facts regarding American competition in the coal trade were brought out prominently by Walter Rowley, a mining engineer of Leeds, who visited America in 1964 with the British Institution of Civil Engineers.

In a paper read the other day before the Institution of Civil Engineers
Rowley, whose paper was entitled
"Some Observations of a Mining Engineer in America," remarked that
citizens of America may thank the
geological features of the great coal
field of the Appalachian chain for
their comparative freedom from
smoke. Since 1899 the United States
has been the largest coal producer in
the world.

The use of coal cutting machines had been received far more favorably in America than it had been here, and while in England only about two per cent. of the output was got by the use of machinery in America no less than 26 per cent. of the output was machine mined.

In 1841 the record tonnage on coal got in the states was 220 tons; in 1903 the output had risen to 316,000,000 tons. The output of the United Kingdom for 1903 was 230,000,000 tons. At present coal from the neighborhood of Pittsburg was delivered on the Atlantic seaboard at a lower rate a ton than coal of a similar quality was sold "free on board" in England, and yet the distance of Pittsburg from the seaboard was about 300 miles. It was this extremely low cost of transportation that would compete with England for export of coal to Mediterranean ports.

"We must expect," said Rowley, "in the future to be beaten out of the field here, for in 50 years' time England's coal supplies will be costing much more to work, and we may expect shortly to find that the production of Great Britain, instead of continuing to increase, will become stationary. It is indeed fortunate for this country that the immense coal fields of America are separated from England by so many thousand miles. In this country coal now is being mined from a depth of 3,500 feet and seams are being worked as low as ten inches in thickness, and as time goes on the cheap production of coal will become a problem of increasing difficulty."

OUR LARGEST RIVER PORT

Memphis Claims the Title with Eighty-Four Boats—St. Louis Next in Line.

Memphis Tenn.-Memphis has 84 boats enrolled here at the home port, with a total tonnage of 12,318 tons. St. Louis comes next, with 75 boats. showing a total tonnoge of 22,820 tons. This large tonnage is shown by reason of the fact that many barges of large tonnage are making St. Louis the home port that are not entitled to be named among boats that are registered as traffic boats. Taking them off would give Memphis a much larger tonnage, and would also increase the number of boats in excess of those at St. Louis. Cincinnati has 68 boats, with a total tonnage of 14.-232. Many of these are also barges and should not properly be named.

Wheeling, W. Va., is next to St. Louis in number of boats, but the tonnage is only 8,138. The total number of boats is 73. Evansville has 71, with a total tonnage of 6,500. New Orleans has 30 boats engaged in the river trade, and a total tonnage of 4,748. Paducah has 30, with a total tonnage of 5,542, while Louisville has 38 boats, with a total tonnage of 7,030. Cairo has only 11 boats that use it as a home port, with a total tonnage of 2,368.

BURIED RELICS WITH HIM. Widow Wanted No Reminders of Husband's Previous Wives, Hence This Method.

Bangor, Me.—"Coffin plates are not in such common use as they were some years ago," said an Ellsworth undertaker who is a veteran in the business. "I remember the time when you could find one in the spare room of most every farmhouse, framed or carefully protected under glass. It was one of the most treasured relics.

"There was one old man I knew who had been blessed with four wives and who had many plates. When he departed I officiated. His last wife was a blooming young woman, and after the body was in the casket she came up with her small apron filled with coffin plates. 'Put 'em in,' she said as she handed me the lot. 'I don't want 'em, and he always enjoyed 'em best of anything. So let's bury 'em with him.'"

Liked Commonpiace Talk.
Dr. Aifred Russell Wallace tells
Herbert Spencer's reason for living in
a London boarding house with "rather
a commonplace set of people—retired
Indian officers and others." "He said
that he had purposely chosen such a
home in order to avoid the mental excitement of too much interesting conversation."

Delay Letter Only 20 Years.
Delayed 20 years in transmission, a
letter mailed in Richmond, Ind., April
15, 1886, to Howard Knight, who then
lived in Bloomington, Ill., has been delivered to Knight at Peorla, Ill.

SNAPS BRAIN WAVES.

LYONS, N. Y., SCIENTIST TAKES
THOUGHT PICTURES.

Experimenter Declares That Sensitive
Brain Is Necessary for This
Method of Perceiving
Mental Strain.

Rochester, N. Y.—Photographs of thoughts and mental impressions will soon be as common as cabinet portraits, according to Dr. M. A. Veeder, a scientist of Lyons, near Rochester. He believes he has solved the problem of photographing brain waves.

Dr. Vreeder on a recent evening invited a number of friends to a photograph gallery to participate in an experiment intended to demonstrate the possibility of affecting a photographic plate by a purely mental process.

It was found that all of those who assisted in the experiment were capable of exercising supersensitive powers that are ordinarily latent. This having been shown, a plate from a package which had not been opened before was put in the holder and laid on the table, the shutter being closed. Each person placed one hand about four inches above the plate, with the other hand under the plate and table, and were requested to fix their minds on a named object.

After an exposure of about one minute the plate was taken into a dark room and developed. It was found that a spot had formed about the size of a silver dollar, which, it developed, was what the persons participating in the experiment had in mind. The precaution taken was such that there was no escape from the conclusion that the picture printed on the plate was an impression of the thought in the minds of those interested.

It demonstrated, Dr. Veeder says, the fact that persons in a certain state of sensitiveness of the mind, which has been fully identified, are able to produce an impression on a rapid photographic plate without direct con-

The experiment, Dr. Veeder stated, cannot be successfully performed by sheer effort of the will without the peculiar sensitiveness of the mind, evidence of which was secured in the case of the five persons participating in this experiment.

this experiment.

Dr. Veeder believes that the fact that brain waves or something of that sort are capable of producing photographic impressions is not unreasonble and is of remarkable interest in many ways. Whether the mind can project itself outwardly on the principle of wireless telegraphy for considerable distances remains to be seen. He says his experiments would indicate that it is among the possibilities.

UNITED STATES CHEAPEST

Steel Expert Says That Quotations Are
Lower in This Country Than
Elsewhere.

New York.—Steel experts figure that the United States is now the cheapest market in the world for steel rails. One manufacturer reports that recently a sale of rails was made in England on a basis of \$29.40 a ton, as compared with \$28 a ton, the price that has prevailed in this market for the past several years.

this market for the past several years.

As a result of the advance in prices abroad the selling price of American rails in foreign markets is gradually being raised. The difference in the price here and in Europe has practically eliminated foreign competition for the time

The iron and steel business abroad is exceptionally strong in all lines, which accounts for the action of steel plate manufacturers in removing rebates on steel plates destined for Pacific coast points.

The demand for steel rails in this country shows no signs of abatement. Mail orders are coming in in larger volume for this time of the year than ever before. The railroads are laying more rails than they figured on last year, and this has resulted in substantial increases in specifications from the original amounts.

PLANTS SEE, FEEL, TASTE. Botanists Say They Display the Same Sense as an Animal Except Cannot Hear.

Baltimore.—Plants can see, feel and taste, according to Dr. Henry S. Conrad, of the botanical department of Johns Hopkins university, but he has never been able to find any evidence that they can hear.

Dr. Conrad made this statement while discussing the theory of Dr. Haberlandt, of the University of Gantz, that in the leaves of plants and trees are organs that resemble the eyes of animals. Although he is not prepared to accept this theory without reservation, Dr. Conrad says: "We have never been able to discover any way in which plants are ausceptible to sound, but in seeing, feel-

ing and tasting they are developed.

"With a single exception they can recognize light and the direction from which it comes; they feel the slightest wound, the discriminate in taste, they have a sense of direction—whether they are turned in the right direction or not—and are influenced by electric currents passing near them."

One Bedeeming Feature.

People have been dying in Mexico of the cold, while up in Maine the oldest inhabitant confesses that he never knew of such a balmy winter. It is a strange year, but wonder over nature's ways does not interfere with a satisfied contemplation of the coal pile.

ORE IN GRAND CANYON.

Copper Found in Great Abundance on the Sides of the Enormous Chasm.

The Grand canyon of the Colorado is so closely associated with the barren country of the southwest that its possession of valuable mineral resources is comparatively unknown. As a matter of fact, however, the erosion which has been continuing for centuries on such an enormous scale has brought to the surface indications of metal which are familiar to the few prospectors who have explored the canyon.

The most notable deposit of this kind thus far discovered is copper ore. A mine is now in operation on what a known as the Granu View trail, which is undoubtedly one of the richest in the world

Little work in the way of development was undertaken until re-ently, when an organization known as the Canyon Copper company exploited ton a scientific basis, with the result that ore was found which actually assays 75 per cent, carbonate being

largely of the malachite variety.

The mine is situated in a formation over 1,000 feet below the rim and in one of the buttes or pillars in proximity to the southern side of the canyon. The ore lies in such a position that it can be readily reached by lateral openings and so extensive is the deposit that in places the width is no less than 500 feet.

As yet the ore is extracted almost entirely by hand labor, and walle enough of it has been taken to the smelter to determine its commercial value, the bulk of it has thus far been placed in the entirely.

placed in the stock pile.

Owing to the location of the mine the modern method of transportation as yet has not been employed and that followed in South America and Mexico and some other countries is in vogue—packing the ore intended for the smeller to the rim on the backs of hurrors.

As may be imagined, this is a very expensive process, but the richness of the ore is such that it can be procured in this manner, transported to the nearest railway, which is fourteen miles distant and hauled by rall to El Paso—615 miles—and a large profit realized from the metal obtained.

The plans of the company contemplate the construction of an aerial tramway, as a source of electric power is available from a water course which flows through one of the branch canyons into the Colorado.

The miners are practically the only human beings who permanently reside in the Grand canyon, their settlem nt being losated near the entrance of the mine on a plateau above the gorge through which the river flows.

MEXICANS OWN THE SOIL.

Industries of the Republic, However,
Are Very Largely in Foreign Hands.

The tenacity with ween the great estates of Mexico are maintained intact by the old families of this country appears all the more remarkable when it is considered how generally all lines of industry, aside from that of the farmer, are in the hands of foreigners. The dry goods trade of Mexico is controlled by the French; the Spaniards of Mexico are the country's grocers; the cermans do me hardware tusiness; the railroads, aside from government interests, are controlled by Americans and English; the bank stock of Mexico is largely held in Europe, while a large percentage of the industrial concerns of the country belongs to foreigners.

Not so, however, the agricultural resources of Mexico. During recent years a great deal of American capital has entered the republic for investment in tropical plantations particularly in southern Mexico, but the great bulk of Mexico's rural land is held in the form of extensive haciendas or ranches, often hundreds of thousands of acres in extent. Some of these estates have been handed down in the same families for nearly 400 years, not a few titles tracing their origin back to the first grants from the king of Spain after the conquest.

The aristocracy of Mexico is counted among those landed proprietors, many of whom enjoy princely incomes from their plantations, which often produce a great variety of products and embrace several manufacturing plants. It is largely due to the fact that the tax upon land of this character is light that these estates have so long remained undivided, as in most instances, only a small percentage of their area is under cultivation.

As in many states the levy is practically only a tax upon products, the unused acres are no great burden. Many who have the country's interest at heart want to see these tracts taxed so that the owners will be forced to sell at least a portion of them and the land of the country divided among a larger number of small proprietors. Such a measure would be vigorously opposed by the wealthy landed proprietors and such are the number and importance of this class that no active measure of this kind has ever been promulgated.

Even Break.

Intelligent Foreigner—Your president seems to have a great many of what you call fool friends.

Intelligent Native—Yes, but he has just as many fool enemies, and they offset each other.—Chicago Tribune.

"Who is that fellow in the load, flashy suit?"

"That is a plain clothes man."—Chieago Sun.

HUNTERS OF SHARK.

DESCENDANTS OF VIKINGS EN-GAGED IN THE WORK

Some Particulars of the Business as

It is Carried On by the Bugged

Fishermen of Norway.

This strictly commercial business of shark hunting is done in small sloops, whose headquarters are in the more northerly Norwegian ports. The crews are for the most part made up of pureblooded descendants of the Vikings, who are still to be found in any number among the codfishers of Hammerfest and Tromso. And a magnificent race of men they are, says Pedrson's Magazine. Accustomed from boyhood to a life of hardship, they have a way of treating Father Meptune with a slightly contemptuous toleration, l.ke an old friend of somewhat uncertain temper, whose rapid changes from smiling benevolence to wild, bluster-

amusing than otherwise.

They care nothing for danger and little for suffering—in themselves or in others. Why, then, should they stop to think that perhaps a maimed but still living shark can feel?

ing anger are on the whole rather

The fishing is done off the coast of Iceland in about 80 fathoms of water. Three or four gallowslike structures are rigged up around the sides of the sloop, and from each of those hangs a pulley block, over which runs a strong rope; and to the end of this the baited hook is fastened. A plentiful supply of ground bait is thrown but to attract the quarry, and such is the eagerness with which the sharks take the bait that sometimes each of these gallowslike fishing rods will have its fish hooked and fighting for life all at the same time.

There is no "playing" the fish; it is not necessary or possible, and the powerful tackle is hardly likely to break, no matter how fiercely tha shark may struggle. But the shark is not, for his size, a game fish; and, except when he is actually being hoisted up out of the water, there is no very serious strain on the tackle. If he does now and then get away it is not because he ever manages to break the line, but because a lightly fixed hook easily tears through the soft cartlaginous skeleton of his head and so sets him free.

As soon as a shark has taken one of the balts the hauling tackle attached to his particular gallows is manned, and without any superfluous fuss or ceremony he is hauled up to the shoop and hoisted clear of the water.

He is not brought on board at all, but with a few bold sia-his his liver is cut out as he hangs, and is thrown into a tub, to be further dealt with later. Then his eyes are put out and he is cut adrift—to go and complete the tardy process of dying where and how he pleases.

All this sounds very horrible, but there is one curious fact which goes far to make us believe that this death cannot, after all, be such a cruel one as at first appears. It is this, the fishermen say, that unless they put out the shark's eyes he will afterward cause them a lot of trouble by coming and taking the bait a second time.

It sounds incredible, but the gratement is thoroughly well authenticated by eye witnesses who have seen a liverless shark do just this very thing. Scientists, doubtless, are right in saying that the shark (which by anatomical classification is one of the lowest of the fishes) does not feel pain in the way more highly organized animals feel it. We will cling to that belief, for it is consoling—to us, if not to the shark, who is thus sawrificed that his

liver may supply us with—what?

It is a secret not to be spoken aloud.

Norway is one of the great centers of the cod trade, and from the cod is made cod liver oil, and—shark's fiver oil tastes and looks exactly like it.

Born Reformers.

American women are born reformers. Nine out of ten feel themselves commissioned to rebuke, regenerate or redeem their fellow mortals. It is this passion for conducting other persons' lives, says an American woman in the London Telegraph, that is responsible in a large degree for the character, extent and prosperity of women's clubs in the United States. Zeal of a somewhat riotous kind finds here an opportunity to express itself, in words at least. The ambition to preside over meetings, to run committees and to promulgate various doctrines and views takes such hold of a large class of women that the care of home and family and other "commonplaces" fail into the background.

Sea Gypaies.

In the archipelago of Mergin off the coast of lower Burmah, live the "sea" gypsies. Instead of carts they own covered boats, in which, with their families, dogs, cats chickens and pets, they float about on the sea and wander from island to island. By day they fish or harpoon turtle or dive for oysters, but every aight they put back to the shore. In the case of bad weather at sea they land with their dogs and then poach, catching porcupines, squirrels and the like, of which they make is savory dishes.

The other day customs officers at Dover caught a clergyman from Ostend trying to land with twelve pounds of tobacce and sneff concealed about his person and three hundred cigars in his trousers legs. He begged hard to be released for the sake of him "cloth."

Clergyman Smuggler.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très rémandres en Louisians et dans tous les Etate du Sade Se publishée offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionneurs. Prix de l'abonnements sur l'auvi : Beitieus Ozotidienne 112.08.

Rélities aupute par les l'abonnements sur l'abonneme