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WITH A HEALTH DOCTOR.

EARLY MORNING SCENES IN TENEMENT HOUSE DISTRICTS.

Half Starved Babies and Children That Live on Decayed Fruit and Sweetmeat That is Worse—Deadly Smells Caused and How They Are Generated.

Twenty minutes is one of the districts of the summer course of the board of health will enable any one to obtain an idea of how the tenement house people live. Imagine that you have accepted an invitation to spend twenty minutes with one of the summer doctors.

It is a hot August day, 6 o'clock in the morning. The air even at this early hour is stifling. Are you surprised to find life active here? Remember you are in the midst of the poor people, who begin their day's labor at 4 o'clock. Entering our district, nothing escapes our eyes. See that stand on the corner piled up with fruit, beautiful to behold, suggesting a garden in the tropics. But what is that adult? And this one newsboy—what does he want to buy?

Curiosity to see what the child is going to buy, also our duty impelling us to discover the cause of the odor, hold us a moment. We see that he buys two peaches for a cent, and then for the first time notice that the luscious heaps resolve of piles of decaying fruit thrown promiscuously together—rotten pears, bananas and peaches. This rotten fruit selling at two and three for a cent. We mildly accost the owner and tell him such fruit is not wholesome; it ought to be thrown away.

He "doesn't care" about the wholesomeness of the stuff. We then show our badge and make him throw it away. We pass on thinking that we have saved the lives of many children, an ounce of prevention being better than a pound of cure.

Passing our way we proceed. It is really pushing our way, for the street is lined with mothers, each holding a baby in her arms, with another dragging on to her skirts. Some are sitting on the stoops, some in the areas and others on the curbstones; in fact they are all over. Suddenly we hear a pitiful wail from a little baby. We know what that means—it means that the baby is thirsty. The mother also thinks she knows. She gives it the breast. The poor baby, after clutching it eagerly and taking many equilibres, relenes it and again cries that same pitiful, forlorn wail.

GIVEN WATER.

Can any one be ignorant that nothing can quench thirst but water? Milk is a poor substitute. Here is a chance for a private lecture, and presently we are telling the mother that the baby needs water to quench its thirst, the hot weather makes it sweat a good deal; it loses a great deal of water and so needs a great deal. A passing few wagon furnishes a scrap of ice. It does one good to see how eagerly baby grabs it. This mother lives in a house where there are fifteen other mothers, and asking her to tell the others, we walk away feeling sure before night all these babies will be drinking water. We have told her to boil the water, put it on ice and then give it to the baby to drink.

Looking up and down the street we see that it is very dirty. Going over to investigate a pile of dirt, we see on its apex a pool of stagnant water which is almost green. Given a hot August day, a pock of garbage and the universal dust, and we have a germ breeding center. The people inhale this air all day and all night.

Looking around we see the houses that need we need—dirty, filthy houses. No wonder the people camp out in the streets all day—yes, and all night. We see a group of mothers and children standing at a hall door. They make room for us to pass. We stop to speak to them. Noticing a weary, white faced girl of about twenty years, and seeing a child clinging to her dress, we ask her about the baby, then about herself. She tells us that the baby is a year and a half old, still nursing. Asking her if she does not know that babies should be weaned at nine months, the answer we receive is, yes, that she knows, but it costs so much. It and it costs the cost of buying milk for the baby, for they are very poor.

DEATH IN THE CELLAR.

Out in the yard we notice a child about three years old, with an old man's face—this face being characteristic of rickets, that disease now becoming so common among poor people. This little one is busy eating an apple skewered on a stick, and rotten to the core. It is its entire breakfast and dessert or any relish, but its whole meal. In contrast to this air and other dirty children, these clean children attracted attention, and what a contrast!

Our twenty minutes is almost up, but we can hardly tear ourselves away from this grapelike environment. A last look at those forms a smile, as we see a Department inspector with her basket of lunch, blanket and knitting. She has evidently come from an upper story to spend the day on the sidewalk. In the hall we meet a pleasant faced, motherly woman she is evidently the janitress. We ask her about the number of families in the house, children, plumbing, sickness, etc. We make a distinct odor in the hall. We'll try the cellar. She lights us down there, and survives gibly all our questions. We see really nothing to be suspected anything wrong in the cellar, but the odor is a danger signal, which says, "Take heed, danger!"

We look around the cellar all clean and dry. We see a door open, and we see there we see a filthy hole to be faced, and expecting to see something wrong, begin to pry about from end to end. Knocking on one end of the wall we find it is solid, but knocking on the other we find one of the bricks out and discover the the cause of the odor. There lies an decomposed rat, full not by sewage, but by an old hole in the sewer. Told at least, the authorities can deal with. We removed the cause of odor.

FAST SAILING VESSELS.

Both Voyages Made When American Ship-ping Ruled the World.

Writers of maritime history give to the United States the credit of actually taking long lines of communication to sea with far distant countries. As early as 1790 the merchants of Boston dispatched their ships direct to China and the East Indies, some years before England ventured on this trade, for the American vessels not only brought thus purpose to the home markets, but also transshipped spices, silks, tea, sugar, coffee and cotton to Europe. In these times a clipper left south of 10 in under the outward voyage of 17,000 miles, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, in 115 days, and came back via Cape Horn, some 17,000 miles, in the same time.

The development of the resources of the east by the East India company and the richness of the freights carried by the United States vessels—the pennants of a single voyage often defraying the cost and outfit of the—induced England to enter into competition, thus starting that stately battle between the sailing fleets of the two nations that was long the admiration of the world.

In 1845 the American clipper—long, low, of good beam, very fine lines and sharp at both ends—had spun so far as to set a greater speed of canvas in proportion to their tonnage than any ship hitherto built—entered the race and left all rivals far astern. This followed the days of which the old "sea dogs" still love to tell, when every inch of sail was carried until the dress of the ship was like a cloud, and when for weeks the lee scuppers lay buried in the seething waters and the lean jib boom plunged deep into the white capped waves, where the good ship Sovereign of the Seas came into port ninety days from Hong-Kong, and the town gathered on the wharf to welcome the daring navigators, while the price of teas and coffees was sold at reduced prices.

And those old salts still discuss the dinner given the bold captain that night, when the log of the voyage would be read and the men would sit amazed at hearing that in twenty-two days the ship had sailed over 5,301 miles, that for four days her daily run had been 341.8 miles, and that in one day she had done 373 miles, at the rate of 15.6 knots.—Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, U. S. N., in Scribner's.

Delicate Work Intrusted to Women.

Eighty-three cases of money, charred as so to crumble at the touch, came from the great Boston fire. One case was found by six ladies to contain $68,000. How they did it is described in this manner by one of them:

"After unpacking the money from the raw cotton in which it traveled, we (anxiously awaited as the most precious jewelry, the ladies separated each small piece with this knives made for the purpose; then laying the blackened fragments on sheets of blotting paper they decided by the aid of the ruler, the prominence and nature of the note. Magnifying glasses were provided, but seldom used, except for the deciphering of coupon numbers or other minute details.

"The pieces were then pasted on this paper, the bank notes returned to their respective banks, and the United States money put in sealed envelopes and delivered to a committee of four, who superintended the final burning. The amount of all the money from the office of Chicago and Boston identified was $1,226,341, or over 76 per cent of the whole." Six months were required to identify the money saved from these two fires.

Prisoners of the Sun's Variability.

We cannot rest with the assumption that, since the sun is evidently so Mira and so little, therefore it is perpetually an unchanging radiator which for an indefinite period will continue to cause the earth to bloom in the beneficent effulgence of its life inspiring rays. A can may affect the welfare of its planets either through the gradual metamorphosis which it undergoes in the course of its evolution, or through the more rapid and violent changes that characterize the stars that are ranked as variable. We have seen that most of these latter belong to the third and fourth classes, but there is reason to suspect that the majority of all the stars are variable to a slight degree, and evidence of variability in the case of the sun is furnished by the phenomena of sun spots.—H. P. Service in Popular Science Monthly.

Natural Soda Water Fountains.

In some parts of the Colorado desert water boils up from springs, which are surrounded by circular hillocks of carbonate of lime from four to eight feet in height, the material of which has been deposited from the flowing fluid. The latter is so highly charged with gas that it is very difficult to keep corks in bottles filled with it. It seems queer to find in such a desolate country real soda water fountains supplied by nature. Springs are not uncommon in other, naturally. The lime deposited on the rocky shores was contributed by such springs as these, welling up from what was then the bottom of the lake.—Washington Star.

In the towns and cities of Cliff all the sleeping of any consequence is done in the evening. Men and boys go to the opera all midnight, and during the hot afternoon, when everybody takes a siesta, they are locked up.

Petroleum superseded vegetable oils for lighting purposes in India, and is being gradually driven out itself by the electric light, owing to the peculiar diseases of the latter for use in hot climates.

A book entitled "Flowers of Wonder Performed at Fairs" mentions an Englishman who at his fair of his grounds, "Ladies and gentlemen, the heads of fairy people without touching one of them."

The late General H. P. Kelly received the first wound of the war at the battle of Philippi. He lifted himself too, with the sword in it made by the bullet, to be proved by a Washington office.

Princess Christian, the daughter of Queen Victoria, chooses a woman physician, Dr. Julia Mattinge, who is a specialist in diseases of the nerves.

Cold in Alaska.

"My experience with Alaska winters was rather disappointing," said a member of the Alaskan boundary survey. "The greatest degree of cold we experienced was 50 degs. below zero, and that was when Mr. Tanner extended his trip north along the boundary line to the Arctic sea. Prices what flakes and miscellaneous fold so of precious furs is world seen that the winter of 1890-1891 and 1891 were exceptionally mild.

"Even at this low temperature of this region the growth of vegetation is surprisingly rapid, but as there are only two months of growing weather this can be easily accounted for. I found grasses six feet high along the Yukon and Porcupine lowlands, a remarkable fact when you consider that the Porcupine country is very near to the Arctic circle. There were also acres of berries, blueberries, currants and raspberries in profusion and hundreds of acres of cranberries. Of the latter fruit the Indians store large quantities for winter food.

"When the work of tracing and establishing the boundary was completed the party set up a monument of rough stones, about twelve feet high, as a visible mark of the dividing line between American and British possessions. Of course there is a check to this in the shape of a securely concealed stone, properly marked, at the head of the base line, near the same place, and at the time when so much brass cusp is scattered to no end as photograph of the monument had been taken, so I took a camera and sighted it and then climbed on top of the cairn and had a curious vision 'down the ages.'—San Francisco Chronicle.

Spring Riding Saddle.

Most of those who have done much horseback riding have sad recollections of having had at one time or another to jog along for weary miles on the back of an ill bred, straight pitched nag, whose every step jarred every nerve in the body and aroused the most grandmotherly feelings of resentment. According to the inventor of a new saddle, such unmanageable incidents in their road never make sense and the horseback riding of the future will be pure, unmixed delight.

This saddle owes its peculiar merit to a series of springs. The upper saddle-tree is suspended from the lower one entirely by these springs, so there is nothing to interfere with the free working without which no spring saddle can fulfill the purpose and object of its construction, viz. to relieve the rider from the concussion experienced in riding on a springless saddle. The springs are some shaped, working within each other, and are made of tempered steel wire so placed between the wooden tree and the upper tree or frame and so connecting of a steel wire bent to the shape of the lower tree and clasped by brass bands which come each sheet as to work freely whatever the motion of the horse may require the weight of the rider.—Philadelphia Times.

France, Germany and Russia.

Till 1870 France held the supreme control of the peace of the world. No sound could be uttered in Europe without her consent. Napoleon III was the great arbiter. A frown from him darkened the horizon. The day after he expressed regret to Baron Balmer at not being able to consult with him, the stock exchange went in a panic, and all Paris and France concluded a hasty peace before the matter had time to show dissatisfaction. Since the war of 1870 this role has ceased to belong to France. Germany has usurped it, and her claim to it is what has troubled the east, who reasons alone, striving by his deliberate hesitation to neutralize the assistance expressing of Germany, allowing France to render him squeezed hesitancy in order to emphasize his attitude, but really assuring himself to be dressed to immediately as long as he remains outside the allied empires.—De Blowitz in Harper's.

Three Successful Authors.

Eastern Sportsman (with full assortment of dogs, gun, etc.)—I hear that over a thousand ducks are killed in this region every year. What do you do with the ducks?

Western Hunter—So! then to restore kinsmen their way home.—Good News.

"German Syrup"

The majority of medical physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as enemy eaters do the insects of a ripe ear of corn.

A Germ Disease. The phlegm that is coughed up is these parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. These they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with fearful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

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