DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Oriental Disease Which Is Slowly but Steadily Circling the Globe -Where Disinfection Failed - How a City Was Saved From the Scourge by Prompt and Intelligent Action - A Danger Which May Hide Itself for Two Years.

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in the Eagle, June 9), the writer, dealing with the appearance of the bubonic plague in Chinatown, San Francisco, its origin, and the shameful unsanitary conditions, long existent in this indes-cribably foul breeding place of disease endeavored to present an array of in structive facts, which might serve a warning to the health authorities of Greater New York. For we, too, have black spots-danger points-upon our city map, which should be cleaned up thoroughly as possible, and that without delay. There is no occasion for but even those who are not alarm. medical experts will recognize the need for precautions on the part of our health authorities as they note the slow, but steady, progress of the plague around the world. Under date of Januaro 9, 1901, Supervising Surgeon Gen-eral Wyman, of the United States Ma-rine hospital service, telegraphed to Dr. J. H. White, at San Francisco: "Sir-Regarding plague in San Fran-

16

cisco you might say situation not acute Experience Oporto, Santos and Glasgow, and elimatic conditions in San Francisco make it more a matter of future menace as instanced in British Journal, December 1, page 1614. Pres-ent in Calcutta two years before acknowledged. Therefore, more to pre-vent future catastrophe than from present alarm, measures should taken as necessarily arises. Nor need they be in such manner as to excite alarm, but should include inspection, isolation and disit fection, just as in smallpox. Assured of this, publication would be unnecessiry."

That telegram has been publicly construed as meaning that so long as cases of bubonic plague are subjected to "inspection, isolation and disinfection," the public need not be informed as to the number of cases discovered since Secretary Gage's commission of investigation made its report. Whether that is a correct interpretation or not, there still remains the more impressive fact, stated in the telegram as follows:

Present in Calcutta two years before acknowledged. Therefore more to prevent future catastrophe than present alarm, measures should be taken as necessity arises."

Dr. J. C. Perry, chief quarantine of-ficer for the Philippine islands, reported to the United States surgeon gen-eral, under date of March 27, 1901: Plague, 23 cases and 15 deaths-

Chinese, 18: Filipinos, 5." Under date of March 28, Dr. Perry notes the important fact that disinfec tion alone does not stay the progress of the plague. The doctor's letter in part reads as follows:

Sir-Referring still further to the increase of plague in Manila, I have the honor to state that most of the cases have occurred among the Chinese, and that the infection is more virulent than in the preceding year, many cases dy-ing during the first twenty-four hours of the disease, before any the disease, before any external

25c., 50c., \$1.00. In a previous letter (which appeared | Honolulu for two years or more, and had not left the city within that time, and the place where she resided is one of the cleanest in the city. kine's prophylactic treatment as supplied by the local government board. The names and addresses of all who

Mother

with consumption for many

years. At last she was given

up to die. Then she tried

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and

was speedily cured."-D. P.

The whole of the effects of the de-

lodging houses, seamen's

"A circular letter setting forth the

as possible, has been addressed to the chambers of commerce of Hull and

loole, the owners of shipping, ware-

ity at frequent intervals to receive re-

ports of the medical officer of health

and daily bulletins were issued to the

in Hull was confined to the crew of the Friary, excepting the medical at-

tendant and the watchman referred to, the latter who had only for one night

been engaged in the ship. In accord-ance with the provisions of the Venice

international convention, 1897, a certi-

ficate declaring the city and port

Happily, the outbreak of plague

The

ommon

had been removed to hospital for ob-

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

'It is difficult to trace the source of had been on board or otherwise asso-clated with the ship, numbering up-ward of 100 persons, were obtained and were kept under daily observation for the infection, and the general opinion s that it is a recrudescence, and not a fresh importation. The residence of the woman at the Parke place and the a period of sixteen days. Three quarters occupied byner at the Japanese cospital have been thoroughly disinsons, namely, a telegraph messenger, a shipping clerk and a policeman-who fected, and the body has been cremat-ed at the quarantine station. It is unfortunate that the source of the in-fection cannot be traced, but in this had been in contact with the infected vessel, and who were feeling unwell, were removed to hospital for observa-tion, but did not, however, develop Sildes prepared from the cultures show the same bacillus that we found in the plagu ceased seaman were destroyed. The whole of the crew, excepting those who

ises last year." A report made by William P. Smyth. United States consul at Hull, England, May 3, 1901, declares:

servation before being liberated, were removed to the disinfecting station for "Pneumonic plague is the most infec-tious form, the sputum being laden with bathing and the disinfection of their clothing. The bedding, etc., in the plague bacilii. It is the most difficult to diagnose clinically, owing to the abforecastle, and that belonging to the sence of buboes, the lung symptoms leading the medical attendant to regard steward, was destroyed and the wooden partitions removed and burned. The the case is one of ordinary pneumonia. Pain, tenderness and enlargement of forecastle was, firstly stoved with sulphur dioxide; secondly, sprayed with 1-1,000 perchloride of mercury, scraped, and afterward thoroughly limewashed the lymphatic glands in the inguinal, femoral, axillary, and cervical regions, which are the most prominent signs of bubonic plague, which constitutes 70 per The hedding, etc., of the remainder of the ship's crew and officers was recent of the persons attacked, are abn oved for disinfection and their berths washed out with a diluted disinfectant. The whole of the inspectoral staff were

The report made by Consul Smyth is of general interest, for it tells of an outbreak of plague on the steamship specially detailed for the inspection of Cardiff while the vessel was lying at one of the Hull docks, England. It boarding houses, and houses let in lodgings, and the daily visitation of the homes of contacts. Disinfectants appears that the vessel, loaded with cotton seed, left Alexandria on Decemwere freely and gratuitously distrib-uted, and any common lodging house ber 22, 1900, touched at Alglers on De-cember 23, whence she sailed direct for found to have been frequented by any England. The steamship had clean bills of health from both ports. The of the crew or contacts of the steam-ship Friary were cleansed and limecaptain reported the death of one of washed, and all bedding, etc., removed the crew two days before his ves-sel arrived at Hull. The body was interred in one of the Hull cemeteries. Shortly after two of the crew were refor disinfection danger of the spread of plague through rais, and urging that steps be taken for the destruction of these vermin as far ported as ill and Dr. Mason, the port medical officer, promptly made an examination. At first he believed the men were suffering from influenza. They died inside of four days. Post housemen and others concerned. moretm and bacteriological examina-tions were made and the evidence was sanitary committee met daily and the Hull and Goole port sanitary authorclear that the men had died from

plague The Friary was promptly taken to a noving station, twelve miles from the ity, for disinfection, and several members of the crew were removed to a hospital and isolated. There were in all eight deaths from the plague in the quarantine hospital, four and one-half miles from Hull. The mortality was confined to the men who had lived in the forecastle of the ship; there several rats were found dead and the dog and the cat quartered there "were taken sick and had to be destroyed."

Hull free from plague was issued to the collector of H. M. customs, the consular service and the press on The residents of Hull did not become anuary 2 panic stricken, nor did the leading business men of the city declare in the In San Francisco the authorities have been dealing with the plague for interest of trade, as was the case in San Francisco, that the health, aumore than a year, owing in a large measure to the unwillingness of the thorities had not discovered bubonic plague. The people of Hull trusted their governor and political demagogues to admit that the plague really existed in Chinatown. But in Hull the health auhealth officers and relied implicitly on the statement that medical science could stamp out the plague. And the freed

YOUNG MEN ADVISED BY RICH MERCHANT "My mother was troubled Henry C. Lytton, in Chicago American, Says Success in

Life Depends on Diligence and Honesty in Every

hummunnummunnummunnummunnut How can a young man succeed in life? | over little details because they appear

That is a question with which every young man should get busy and to which the old man should give his attention.

It is a question of the hour. Moreover it is one that can never be discussed too often or at too great length. I like to discuss it, and I like to have others discuss it with me. Advice of this kind can never be amiss,

There are many qualifications a young man must be possessed of before he can be successful. Self- sacrifice must predominate in all his dealings. Hard work must be a part of his every day life. Punctuality should be one of his best qualities. Veracity, frugality, patience, application to business, attention to detail and a determination to succeed-these are but few of the essential qualities which must be found in a man who succeeds in life.

To the boy about to begin a career I would say: "Get as much of an edu-cation as you can. If you are too poor to go to school read the best books you can; observe the manner in which your employers and successful business men around you do their work, and store the knowledge thus gained for future

A man cannot have too much education in this life, but did he have the best that could be acquired he could not be successful without possessing the other qualities I have mentioned.

Elements of success are like to the or-gans of a man's body. Without the heart, what good would the rest of our body be? With the brain inactive or a man finds he is adapted to a certain line he ought to stick to it, no matter what the difficulties he has to surmount, afflicted, how could we get along? With Variety never did help a man. In leavour liver out of order, what would we care about business? It is the same ing one pursuit in which you have been engaged for some time and taking up in the daily actions of man. Withanother you are practically throwing way out honesty, what are all the other qualities I have mentioned as necessary away a lot of valuable time. That you do not succeed immediately is no reason why you should become discontented and "throw up the sponge." as it were, o success? Without application, how can we expect to go through life and be successful? Without a determination to succeed, what use is it for us to ening their share of the profits of my business, who began their business carter into a husiness venture? It is the lack of one or two of these essential virtues in a business man that give us so few Carnegies or Rockfellers. field that would, for the time, pay them more money. I advised them to remain

IMPORTANCE OF THRIFT. Here is something every young man

should bear in mind: No matter how small the salary you get, save money. Even if it be but a mere pittance, the time will come when homes, good incomes, and promises of greater success than addes with them at present. They owe their advanceyou can turn it to good. You are not always going to get along with \$5 a week, or \$35 a month. Nevertheless, unless you practice economy on a small salary you cannot hope to save when you get a larger one. I started out in life with a determination to economize. I can thank my early savings for the start which made it possible for me to become possessed of a large and lucrative business.

individual in the world who does not believe in hard work in connection with Here is another point: Do not pass life

tails.

of the other one to imprisonment for SALTAIR twenty years. Jose Bagligod, the presidente-elect of the Pueblo of Tuao under the system established by the American govern ment, while exercising the functions of his office, became cognizant of the organization of a hand in a neighborin barrio for the purpose of attacking the small garrison of nineteen American soldiers stationed at Tuao. He traitorously co-operated with the leader of the band, advised him as to the most aus-picious time to make an attack, intercepted a messenger sent to warn the Americans, and otherwise treacherously abused the trust of his office. He was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for twenty years. Soverino De Gula, vice president of time may come-and it surely does to a man who forgets this advice-when the Bacoor, while returning in a carromata (a native vehicle) from San Nicolas, insignificant matter will take on the ilmensions of something important. The very successful man always thinks

Cavite province, was set upon by a na tive band. They struck the coachman senseless and carried off the vice president and his two young sons, who were with him at the time. Some distance off they shot him dead before the eyes of his children and flung his body on a pile of rocks. A number of the band who were captured were sentenced to be hanged.

Three natives were tried jointly on a charge of being a part of an armed band of robbers which forced an en-trance into the home of a native, robbed it of money, jewelry and other valua-bles, forced those in the house to come out, bound and maltreated the men and mistreated the women. They were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for twenty years .-- Kansas City Star.





All Prices.

all purposes. Atomizers to spray the throat, to spray the nostrils, and perfume atomizers; 50c. up to \$5.00 is the price range. Most of the ones for the throat and nostrils are the continuous spray kinds. Some with double bulbs. All parts are extra well made. The rubber parts are the best that we can buy. Won't get hard and crack like cheap rubber. There's a special one here at

Prescription Druggist,

Where the cars stop, McCornick

Building,



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Your hands reveal all questions of life. per-taining to marriage, sickness, dea h. changes, travels, divorces, separations, lawsuits, basi-ness transactions, wills, deals, mortrages, lost or absent friends, mining ventures, etc. Consult PROFESSOR STERLING.

His office is open every day and Sundays,

Parlor 6, CHARGES 50e and \$1.00,

See TIME TABLE on Another Page. JNO. A. M'ALISTER, Mgr. I CAN YOU CAN BE AT THE Elk's Street Fair Carnival. Sept. 16-17-18-19-20 and 21st. The Jarbour Attractions. Consisting of One Hundred And Twenty-Five People. Kangaroo Court in Constant Session. Sept. 16th, Governor's Day. moderate in price, thorough in practice Sept. 17th, School Children's and famous for results. Day. GEO. W. CHADWICK, Musical Director. Sept. 18th, Merchants, Civic, Fraternal and National Guards-FRANE W. HALE, General Manager, Boston, Ma men's Day. Sept. 19th, Utah, Wyo., Colo., Iraho, Mont. and Nevada Day. Sept. 20, Elk's Purple Day. Sept. 21st, Commercial Traveling Men's Day. Reduced Rates On All Railroads. There are atomizers here for Have Your Hands Read. NINIMIZZ. Professor Sterling. The Celebrated Palmist and Psychologist, will remain here a few days more, he will close for the summer season very soon.

Superb Bathing

Every Day

At Saltair.

ole. To make an engagement for 9 'clock and keep it five minutes past that hour is not punctuality. It impresses the other party that you are not particular regarding the business you wish to transact with him. Be ahead of time if you wish, but do not be late. never saw a man yet who abused this dvice and was successful

to you insignificant at the tim

of this and gives as much, or as least

Be punctual. Without punctuality a

as careful, attention to little matters as

man can get into all kinds of trou-

does to the momentous ones.

Don't be afraid of hard work. The man who says he can attain his end without that is wrong. Apply yourself to the work in hand and do not leave it until it is finished. If you have to work overtime to accomplish something, do not grumble. The satisfaction you derive from knowing you have completed your task recompenses you

for the loss of time. Above all, be honest. The money you make through deceit or deliberate theft never does you good. The conscience will not permit a man to succeed with ill-gotten gains. He is constantly wor-ried by a sense of his shame, and though no one but himself knows it, it will spoil his life. I have yet to meet the man who will say he can be happy with ill-gotten gains. Another thing I might advise is to keep at one line of business if you can. There is nothing made in ventures. If

There are men in my firm now receiv-

eers on very small salaries. I can name

five who at one time or another told me

they had chances to enter some other

where they were, and they took my ad-

vice. These men are now eminently successful. They have comfortable

ment to themselves. They are possessed

of all the qualities I have enumerated,

and used them every day. They were

hard workers, and mever overlook de-

I would sooner have an illiterate man

who works hard and applies himself to

small details than the most polished

away nine of the inhabitants of the

glandular enlargements are manifest. In some the duration of sickness has been only a few hours before death results.

Another point of practical importance is the fact that nearly all cases are traced to the houses infected last year. All these houses were disinfected as thoroughly as possible in buildings of their character, and had been occupied several months without any cases of plague occurring among the inmates. It is evident that the cases now occurring are not the result of fresh infection of the house, but in all probability an increase of the virulence of the previous infection. In April last the U.S. surgeon gen-

eral received a report from Surgeon gen-cofer, stationed at Honolulu, on the case of a Japanese woman named Iwami Yei, aged 17 years, who died of bubonic plague on March 24. The defashion: ceased had been employed as a nurse and Dr. Carmichael of the U. S. marine

lague inside of less than a month. results show that this confidence was How and they do it? Consul Smyth iot misplaced. The plague was consays: fined to those who had contracted it aboard ship. No resident of Hull took "Nothing short of extraordinary vigi-lance on the part of Dr. Mason and his the disease assistants, earnestly supported by the As it is within the bounds of possibilhealth committee, saved the port from a serious invasion. Fortunately for ity that some plague infected ship may land at one of our docks, in case of Hull the health committee is com-posed of some of the best men in the such an undesirable event the experi-ence of the people of Hull should go a

rporation, and is unquestionably long ways in the direction of quieting the fears of the timid. And really there will be no cause for fear whereof the most representative organiza-tions of its kind in the country. The port medical officer himself is a very ver capable health authorities do their clever, courteous and energetic gentleman, who carries with him the entire condidence of the community. The re-The thoroughgoing methods adopted by the Hull authorities may serve as an example to be emulated should the plague come this way. Health Officer ourse to prophylactic treatment in-

vests the case with a therapeutical in-terest. The formula used was Haff-Mason describes these methods in this kine's and the result in every instance "Tae whole of the crew, the nursing staff and those who had been in any way exposed to infection, numbering

was most satisfactory." All of which is respectfully submitted to our wideawake health officials for to our wideawake health officials for hospital service said in his report: way exposed to infection, numbering thoughtful con "The woman had been a resident of upward of 60 persons, underwent Haff- brooklyn Eagle.

A FILIPINO MURDER SOCIETY

"Sandathans" Had Their Own Executioner and Grave Diggers.

Cabaruan.

Washington-A Philippine mail brings [about twenty-five Filipinos carried to the war department the records in eleven cases wherein Filipinos were tried by military commissions on charges including murder, criminal acsault, kidnapping, assault and battery, burgiary and violation of the rules of war.

A case especialy notable arose out of the direction of a grove of trees, where two days' later their beheaded bodies the operations of a famous oathbound were discovered. The members of the band of Filipinos called the "Society of the Sandathans." The principle officers band who were re-captured received sentences of death in some cases and this society, next to the triumvirate imprisonment at hard labor for varying of chiefs, are the chief executioner and terms in others. Four native policemen, who had been sent to gather wood for a detachment assistants and the requisite number of grave diggers who participate in this self-appointed work of the band. The leaders select their victim, capture and carry him away in the night to a se-cret rendezvous on a sandy beach cov-cred rendezvous on a sandy beach covof American troops, were set upon, one of their number was killed and another lost his arm. A member of the band

ered with very tall grass, where the diggers have already prepared the grave. Here, in the presence of the assembled band, helpless men and women from time to time have been stabbed to death and tossed into the graves. The members of the band then disperse and trust to the rise and fall of the nearby waters to hide the evidence of their work. Ten members of the band, including two of the chiefs, were tried before a military commission, and eight of them were sentenced to be hanged. In approving the sentences,

"To the reviewing authority it is evi-dent that there can be no hope of peace for the Filipino people, nor security for their lives and property, until shall learn to unite against all bands of murderers and assassins, under whatever name they shall assume, and come to the assistance of the officers of the law in their determination to bring them all to justice."

"Tertain to supersede All Other Dictionaries."

-Prof. A. H. Sayce, LL. D., Oxford University, Eng.

A native named Miranda was tried on four charges. A band under his lead-ership ambushed, robbed and killed two native brothers. Later the accused led his band against the country house of a his band against the country house of a native, set it afire, looted its contents and carried off into the fields three daughters of the owner, robbing them of their jawelry. Three days later his band attacked the town residence of the same native and thoroughly sacked it. His her or the average the marked it. His last crime was the murder of a native named Abelino, who frequented a gambling house kept by Miran-da's inamorata, for the sole reason that Abelino had not paid a gambling debt. Miranda was sentenced to be hanged.

twenty years' imprisonment.

Three natives were tried, charged with the murder of Private Henry F. Shafer, company L. Seventeenth infan-ity. They were sentenced to be hanged, but this was commuted by General MacArthur, in the case of two or them, In another case an armed band of I to imprisonment for life, and in the case

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-Prof. A. G. Wilkinson. U. S. Patent Office.



YOUR ATTENTION!

Is called to the fact that the Co-op. Furniture Co. is the ONLY FURNITURE HOUSE that closes its Store on Wednesday afternoon and gives its workmen a half holiday with full wages. Its store is 31 to 35 Main Street. It's numerous customers should make their purchases Wednesday mornings as there will be no delivery in the afternoon of that day.



Polar Bears an Odd Mixture of Cowardice and Daring

luty

curious mixture of cowardice and daring, far it will fly at the sight of man, but will often come close up to the huts and sometimes even try to enter them, says London Field.

When met with in the waters bears are killed with harpoons. On receiving the first wound the animal utters loud roars, seizes the weapon with its teeth. pulls it out of the injured part and hurls it far away. Sometimes, but by | ed seal. no means invariably, it will turn upon its assainant. Quickly it receives an-other spear, or bird arrow, from a second kayak man, from whom he turns after treating his weapon in the same manner and sometimes breaking it, and in this way the struggle is contin-ued until the bear is overcome. The most important precoutionary rule important precautionary rule an empty stomach. Carrion they take most which the hunters have to observe is, when during the fight the animal has dived, to keep a sharp eye down into the water in order that it may not come up unawares right under a kayak. Its

The character of the polar bear is a curious mixture of cowardice and dar-ing, far it will fly at the sight of man, the water or amid somewhat scattered the water or amid somewhat scattered firmed by the Greenlanders, who all firmed by the Greenlanders, who all ice its capture is considered a certainty, | consider that the bear's powers of for, although an excellent swimmer, it swimming would not be equal to it. According to the same authority, neithcannot get away from a kayak. In the northern colonies, where they are er reindeer, foxes nor birds are safe from the polar bear, but this, I think, is seldom seen, the Greenlanders appear to be afraid of them, but such is far a mistake. Natue has intended that it should seek its prey in the water and from being the case in the Julianshaab district, where, in the water, at any rate, they are considered as much less on the ice rather than on the land. When really hungry, there are few dangerous than the walrus or the hoodthings which a bear will reject, down o old skin garments and tarred ropes' The food of bears consists mainly of

ends which may sometimes be found in seals, which, however, they cannot selze in the water, but only when lying its stomach. It is under such circum-stances that it ventures close to the on the shore or on ice, but as the seal, huts and devours whatever it can find, when in such positions, is extremely watchful and wary, the stalk is often fruitless, and the bear is obliged more sometimes attempting to enter. In the winter of 1896-7 a bear was shot at Godhaven with the whole of the fore part of the body in an oil cask, which it was licking. In the Julianshaab dis-trict it is not unusual for these animals to yield the Greenbacks' membrish frequently than suits it to depart with at any time. In summer they rob birds' nests of eggs and young ones, and appear to be partial also to ber-ries. Probably, too, they live upon sea fowl, seizing them from below while restling on the water. to visit the Greenland's' provision stores, where they keep their dried seals' flesh, etc., tear the stores away from the entrance and clear the place white gleam can always be seen when resting on the water. According to completely out.

Working Out the Problem of "How to Reach the Pole"

The prime, imperative need for suc- | to the minimum, lies the essential merit cessful Arctic work is a specially constructed steamer, ice protected and of high engine power, so that she can go anywhere and undertake anything. Every steamer in the St. John's fleet has drawbacks, and once the explorer had at his command just such a steamer as is needed, fast, strong and of small coal consumption, 200 or 300 miles of distance to the pole would be gained, and the base of supplies and opera-tions carried so much nearer the front.

Peary's way to reach the pole, which he fully set forth in his American geographical paper, January 12, 1897. which the society's committee approved and on the lines of which his present expedition is conducted, has both common sense and experience in its favor. Had the Windward, in August, 1898, reached her destination at Sherrard Osborne flord, ther's no telling that Peary might not that very winter and the next spring have pushed on to the goal. One element of the polar prob-lem, and one often lost sight of, is the necessity of return, for no one wisnes to remain there, and ther s nothing beyond to go to or for. There-fore the traveler must stop whenever his food or men and dogs is reduced to the limit which will bring him back to the starting point. In this foot to the starting point. In this fact,

and the certainty of Peary's methods. It was not always remembered that no explorer ever stopped going north because he could go no farther. Markham, of the British expedition, had to turn to save the lives of his scurvystricken comrades; Lockwood and Brainard had beaten the Englishman's farthest and placed their country's flag in the van, seeing a great, gray moun-tain still beyond; while Captain Cagni, at his hitherto unsurpassed eight-six degrees thirty-nine minutes and fortyfour seconds, last April reported the travel steadily improving as he advanced northward. Every one of these courageous and able men reached his limit and turned about simply by the inexorable necessity of subsistence homeward. As Admiral Melville, vet-eran of many arduous Arctic cam-paigna, says: "If one could stop at a hotel every night anybody could go to

the pole. And so, as the army is said to move on its belly, does the food factor de-termine the working out of the whole polar problem. And here is where the greatest change of all has been effected. Modern methods have made food pre-servation a simple and certain matter, and there is no longer a shadow of ex-cuse for a defective Arctic dietary. Money will buy food-all that is wanted and just what is wanted; it will build and just what is wanted; it will build and man steamers such as experience nal

proves are needed and effective. Add to these American pluck and common sense, and is there any reasonable doubt remaining of "How to reach the nola? -H. L. Bridgman in Leslie's Weekly,

ONE PASSENGER TOO MANY.

A good story is going the rounds of the offices of the Metropolitan Street rallway company concerning the wonderful presence of mind displayed re-cently by a new conductor on one of the company's trolley cars. This par-ticular car was bowling up Fifth ave-nue recently when it was halled and hourded by a company logocity. boarded by a company inspector The official hurriedly counted

passengers in the car and found that there was nine. Then becast his eye up to the register, which in these cars is fastened to the woodwork above the a fastened to the woodwork above the door, and found that there had been only eight fares rung up. He disclosed his identity to the new conductor and called attention to the discrepancy. Slowiy and painfully the new hand counted over his passengers and then scanned the register.

scanned the register. "Begorra, an' you're roight, sir," he said, and promptly stopped the car. "Say," he demanded, addressing the passengers in an authoritative man**Standard Dictionary** Because it represents the most reliable, most eminent, and the most recent scholarship in all the departments of knowledge and informa-tion, the Standard Dictionary has become the universally accepted

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fion, the Standard Dictionary has become the universally accepted authority of the English-speaking race. In South Africa, Japan, Chi-na, Siam, India, Mexico, the W st Indies and South America its sub-stantial merits have secured is represented to the Standard Dictionary a cordial welcome whereever the English language is spoken. In the United States, England and Canada, it is everywhere the leading and favor-ite authority. It is international in its scope, and its popularity is worldwide. It contains over 304,000 vocabulary terms-79,000 more than any other dictionary any other dictionary.

The President of the United States and All the Creat Rulers of Europe Have Procured the Standard Dictionary.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN, Archbishop of Westminster, England, says:-"Well may this be called the admiration of Literary England and the pride of Literary America." THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, Boston:--"In thoroughness, completeness, accuracy, typography, style and illustration it chal-lenges criticism and commands admiration."

THE NEW YORK HERALD :- "The most complete and satisfac-

tory dictionary published. WE WANT EVERY READER TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THIS

GREAT DICTIONARY.

counted the

