

FOREST PROTECTION

SCIENTISTS MAKE REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Great Cost of Preventing Floods in Europe Must Be Followed Eventually in This Country—Forestry Bureau and Other Improvements.

All About Our Forests.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—President McKinley has sent to the Senate the detailed report on forestry made by the committee of the National Academy of Science at the request of the Secretary of the Interior.

The policy of forest reservation was begun during the administration of President Harrison, in obedience to the urgent importunities of Dr. R. E. Fernow, the government forestry expert; Edward Bowers, counsel for the American Forestry association; Robert Underwood Johnson of New York, and other students on the subject. In response to the President's suggestion, Congress, on March 3, 1891, enacted a law authorizing such reservation by executive order as the president might deem expedient, and soon afterward a proclamation was issued reserving about 13,000,000 acres. This was followed early in President Cleveland's term by an order reserving the Cascade range in Oregon, embracing 4,492,800 acres. Then the forestry commission was appointed, consisting of Professor C. S. Sargent of Harvard university, General L. H. Abbott, United States engineer; Professor W. H. Brewer of Yale university, Alexander Agassiz of Harvard, Gifford Pinchney and Arnold Hayne. After a thorough investigation and patient inquiry without compensation, the commission reported in favor of the reservation of thirteen additional tracts, amounting in the aggregate to 22,000,000 acres, and, in honor of the memory of Washington, President Cleveland issued on the 165th anniversary of the birth of the first President, the 22d of February, 1897, an order complying with the recommendations of the commission. Thereupon the Senators and Representatives in Congress for the states in which the reservations are located, protested that the withdrawal of so much timber land from use and settlement would be a great hardship to the people, in that it would deprive them of the necessary timber for building and wood for fuel, and a clause was inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill of the last Congress revoking the order while it was pending in the Senate. The House refused to concur, and, after a prolonged contest, the Senate conferees receded from the amendment. But the bill failed for the reason that it didn't reach the President in time for his signature.

The western senators, disappointed over the failure of their plans for the revocation of the order, turned their attention to importuning the President to accomplish the purpose by an executive order, and several conferences were had with President McKinley and Secretary Bliss of the interior department. As a result the members of the commission were summoned to appear before Secretary Bliss on the last day of March. At this conference, during which the senators and representatives for the states of Washington, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and South Dakota were present, the commission agreed to a modification of its report in order to appease, to some extent, the clamor of the western representatives. The report transmitted to Congress to-day is the result of this agreement.

The general conclusions of the committee were announced in an abstract furnished by the committee some weeks ago.

Millions of dollars have been expended during recent years in Europe in checking the force of floods, due to denuded mountain slopes, by the construction of stone dams and river beds and planting of trees. The committee predicts that similar expenditures in this country must follow the destruction of mountain forests if the narrow valleys of the West are to continue inhabitable. Fire and pasturage are cited as chiefly threatening the reserve forest lands of the public domain—illegal timber cutting damage being comparatively insignificant.

The committee says that the government, in permitting free pasturage of sheep on the public domain in states and territories is clearly unjust to people elsewhere who must own or hire pastures. Traces of depredations were visible in all the reserves visited. The segregations of these great bodies of reserved lands cannot be withdrawn from all occupation and use, but should be managed for the benefit of the people of the whole country, not for a class or section. The report says that, under a strict interpretation of the Interior department, 40,000,000 acres of land are thus theoretically shut out from all human occupation or enjoyment, a condition of affairs that should not continue.

Land more valuable for its mineral deposits or agricultural crops than for its timber should be taken from the reservations and sold to miners and farmers, mature timber should be cut and sold, settlers within or adjacent to the boundaries unable to procure it in other ways should be authorized to take such material from reserved forests as is necessary for their needs, and prospectors should be allowed to search the forests for minerals.

The Bank's Third Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Sick and discouraged over his inability to meet payments on his home, Alexander T. Beckett, formerly a clerk in the National Bank of Illinois, which collapsed a few months ago, shot and killed himself to-day. This is the third suicide resulting from the failure of the bank.

Five Killed in a Waterspout.

A waterspout struck the farmhouse of James Branders, near Monticella, Tenn., and demolished the house, Branders, his wife and child and two farm hands were killed.

In All Europe there are 6,274 professors in the colleges and universities.

EARLY MEDICAL EDUCATION.

What Wonder the Physicians Were Not Skilled?

In the old days, which many of our still active practitioners well remember, the medical student was registered with a practicing physician, who more or less intelligently directed his reading and sometimes took him on his rounds as a sort of private assistant, giving him fitful glimpses of patients, says the Columbia University Bulletin. He attended rarely three, sometimes two, often only one, course of lectures in a medical school, hearing the same lectures over again each year. The only thing which he ever learned actually to do with his fingers in the medical school was to dissect the dead subject, and here his experience was not usually large. He made careful notes of many "views" regarding disease and its nature, and usually stepped out upon the arena with a general idea that disease was a "thing" which got into the bodies of certain unfortunate people, and which he was to drive out, if he could, with some one or more of his preceptor's prescriptions, which he had carefully copied in small compass ready for emergencies.

When he had discovered the proper name to attach to his patient's malady the rest was largely a matter of an alphabetical index of remedies and a calm abiding of the consequences. It should not be imagined that the practitioners of medicine in the old days were necessarily lacking in wide views, practical knowledge and great skill. But when this was the case it was usually owing to a training which they had secured after and not before they became doctors of medicine.

The medical college consisted of a group of medical men, who obtained a charter, hired a building, partitioned off among themselves the subjects which were deemed essential—atomy, physiology and possibly chemistry, materia medica, pathology, and the practice of medicine, obstetrics and surgery. Each day the students sat upon hard benches, taking notes for dear life, while the subject matter of these themes was let loose upon them in swift succession, for better or worse, through five long hours. Perhaps there was a clinic in the afternoon, perhaps not. There were no laboratories for practical work, either of chemistry, physiology or histology, and independent subjects were unknown. A great many lectures, a little dissecting, a few clinics, possibly some quizzes, a final examination, and the degree of M. D. was won.

NAVEL ORANGES.

The Marketman's Explanation Was Hardly a Satisfactory One.

They wanted to know about navel oranges in the store and the inquisitive man asked of the little boy asked his mamma, says the Lewiston Journal. In vain the little boy awaited the maternal response, but not so he of the inquisitive mind, for the marketman revolved the quid of thought in his brain; eyed chicken and turkey and juicy sides of beef; lifted an orange and fondled it and said: "I can tell you all about it. They come this way. 'Now, this is singular,' said he. 'A man came in here the other day and told me all about navel oranges. His brother is a California orange grower and he is just home from there. I asked him and got full information. 'It is this way,' he continued. 'You see they import the seedless navel orange trees from Australia. They don't do well in this country, so they cut down the California orange trees, when young, and engrafted slips of the Australian tree into them and they grow up big and strong and perfect into the juicy, applause-compelling, mouth-watering California navel. 'That's how the navel comes.' A silence fell and the inquisitive man said: 'Once a nigger asked the deacon about how they made man in the creation and the deacon asked the dominie and the dominie said: 'Dey was a brack man and er brack woman on de earf long 'fore dey was ever any livin' movin' thing, an' de brack man he took de brack woman and put her in de sacred spring and leaned her up agin de fepce ter dry an' de brack woman took er brack man an' dipped him in the sacred waters an' she leaned him—' ' 'Hol' on,' said the nigger, 'dis yeah was 'fore de Lord knowed anything about it, er dey was any earf or anything?' ' 'Yes.' ' 'Well, I asts to know whar dey git dat fence?' And I want to know whar they get the Australian seedless navel orange tree.'"

Three More.

Charles Goode, a veteran of the Black Hawk war, died recently at Belmont, Wis. He recently celebrated the 103d anniversary of his birth. Mr. Goode came from Yorkshire, England. Mrs. William Caynor, of Stafford, Mo., died a few days ago at the age of 100. She was the mother of thirteen children. Her descendants are very numerous, numbering over 400. Miss Maria Benson has celebrated her 100th birthday at Windsor, Conn. She is the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, of whom there are few.

Where Salt Is a Luxury.

The greatest luxury in Central Africa is salt. The long-continued use of vegetable food in that country creates so painful a longing for salt, that natives deprived of it for a long period, often show symptoms of insanity.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Agassiz the Eminent Swiss Naturalist One of the Grandest Models for Youth in History—The Game of "Waterloo," with Diagram.

Spring Is Here.

By Camilla Toulmin. PRING is coming! Joyous spring! See the messengers that bring Tidings ev'ry heart to cheer, That her advent bright is here; See the many colored train Peeping up on glade and plain— Crocuses, and snow-drops white.

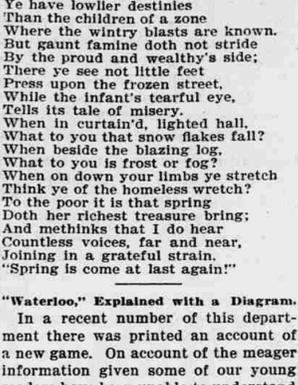
Struggle into sunny light, And the violet of blue, And the valley's lily, too. For her sweet and sure bells Ring a merry chime that tells 'Spring is coming; and when they faint, and fade, and fall away, 'Tis, that long by winter nursed, Their full hearts with joy have burst. At the tidings that they bring, 'Spring is coming! welcome spring!'

Children we of northern skies, Most her loveliness do prize— Most, with longing hearts, we yearn For her swift and sure return; We who know the sullen gloom, When the earth is nature's tomb; Well may we with heart and voice, At the sweet spring-time rejoice!

Dwellers in more genial climes, Not for these passing rhymes; Ye can never understand The contrasts of our northern land. Ye are not so great and wise, I have lower destinies Than the children of a zone Where the wintry blasts are known. But gaunt famine doth not stride By the proud and wealthy's side; There ye see not little feet Press upon the frozen street, While the infant's tearful eye, Tells its tale of misery. When in curtain'd, lighted hall, What to you that snow flakes fall? When beside the blazing log, What to you is frost or fog? When on down your limbs ye stretch Think ye of the homeless wretch? To the poor it is that spring Doth her richest treasure bring; And methinks that I do hear Countless voices, far and near, Joining in a grateful strain, 'Spring is come at last again!'

"Waterloo," Explained with a Diagram.

In a recent number of this department there was printed an account of a new game. On account of the meager information given some of our young readers have been unable to understand



the game. We therefore print the diagram which should have appeared in connection with the first explanation published for the benefit of those who may not have read the first article. We print in full as follows:

Bring up your chairs and try a game of "Waterloo." Cut out the diagram published below and paste it firmly to a stiff piece of cardboard—or play on it as it is. The game, which has been invented for our boys and girls, is exceedingly simple, but when you have learned it you will find it much more interesting than backgammon or checkers. If any of you are to give an evening entertainment and don't know just how to amuse your friends, try "Waterloo." It may also be played progressively, two at each board. To play the game cut from cardboard twelve small squares, six white and six colored. The player using the white pieces, or men, places them on one of the end rows, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The opponent's men are placed on 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43. Call these two rows the camp rows. The object of the game is for each player to try to get all his men into his opponent's camp row. The one who first does this wins. Observe the following rules: Move only one space at a time (i. e., from one circle to another), except in case of a jump. Always move forward, never backward, on either the diagonal or the straight lines. Thus, a man on circle 4 in passing to the opposite camp row may move to 8 or 9, but not back from 8 or 9 to 4. Having reached 9, the next move may be either 13, 14 or 17. Jumps are made as in checkers, except that the pieces jumped are not taken from the board. When possible, two or more pieces may be jumped at the same time, as in checkers. No jump can be made around an angle, as from 14 to 21—the pieces jumped must lie in a straight line. A player must jump when there is a chance. A study of this game will bring out some very interesting problems. The game was

first introduced by the Chicago Record. It is copyrighted by a contributor to that paper.

An Heroic Investigator.

Agassiz, the Swiss-American naturalist, was a wonderfully painstaking student and worker from quite early in life. His career, is, indeed, one that should be inspiring reading to any boy who loves something higher than his sports and pastimes. The story has lately been retold by Dr. C. F. Holder, and published by an American firm. An English writer recently reviewing the book, says:

"It was Agassiz himself, and not his books, who made a conquest of the imagination of young America. There was a time when he caught the ear of an English public who were no less ready than their American cousins to sympathize with the tales of Agassiz's indomitable industry—of his making copies of books which as a boy he was unable to buy, of his starving himself in Paris in order to publish his books and pay his draughtsman, and of his hunting the fish markets at Munich on Fridays to buy rare and buny specimens, to sketch first and eat afterwards.

"Then came Agassiz's discovery of the laws of glaciers, and of the previous existence of a glacial age over temperate Europe. Agassiz had deserted his favorite fishes, fossils, and frogs, and migrated to the glaciers of his native mountains. He lived for months upon the slipping ice-streams. On one glacier he built a hut propped against an immense boulder which was traveling down with the ice.

"In order to ascertain its internal structure, he caused himself to be lowered into the heart of the glacier itself.

"The way lay down a well-hole in the ice, through which poured one of the feeders of the sub-glacial river. Into this he was lowered by his companions, at a time when the whole mass was moving at the rate of 40 feet a day. As he descended between the ever-deepening blue of the ice-walls, absorbed in observation of the colors and structure of the frozen walls, he was suddenly plunged into the glacial river which flowed at the bottom. His signal was for a moment misunderstood, and he was plunged still further into the freezing stream. His ascent between the pendant javelins of ice was scarcely less dangerous. But he had penetrated to a depth of 120 feet, and finally solved the question of the structure of a glacier."

Who will deny after reading of such hazardous feats, that science has its

PEARY'S EXPEDITION

A PRELIMINARY TRIP TO BE MADE THIS YEAR.

Stations to be Established in North Greenland—Arctic Highlanders Will Collect Meat and Furs and Train Dogs—The Dash to the Pole in 1898.

His Plans Well Matured.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Lieutenant Peary, who has just received five years' leave from the navy department, in an interview outlined his plans for his proposed Arctic expedition. On July 8 he will start north on the preliminary journey, the sole objects of which is to make arrangements for the final trip, which will be begun in July, 1898. Lieutenant Peary will first pick out a route for his preliminary voyage. He will select one of the St. Johns sealers and have it ready to leave Boston between July 5 and 8. At Boston the steamer will take on board a store of supplies.

Lieutenant Peary's object in his preliminary voyage will be to communicate with a colony of Esquimaux at Whale sound, who are known as the Arctic highlanders. He will pick out six or eight of the most intelligent young men in the colony and prepare them to take their families north with them and establish another colony which, a year later, will be his base of supplies. At this village they will work throughout the year collecting meat, furs, bear skins to be made into boots, sledges and other supplies and training a pack of the best Esquimaux dogs obtainable. Lieutenant Peary says he could utilize the entire tribe in his work were it necessary. He will have his men arrange affairs so that when he sees them in the summer of 1898 they will be ready to move north with him at a day's notice.

Peary will be accompanied in this summer's trip by his wife and her 3-year-old daughter, but on the main expedition Mrs. Peary and the child will remain in this country. The journey this summer will be from Boston to Sidney, then to Cape Breton, where the ship will take on coal; through the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Belle island and up the Labrador coast to the mouth of Hudson's strait, then to Resolution island and across to the South Greenland coast to Melville bay, and finally to whale sound, which will be reached in the latter part of July. The return will be made in September. Lieutenant Peary is enthusiastic over the plans of his trip, and is looking forward to his five years' work with the greatest pleasure.

"The project is entirely my own," he said. "The American Geographical society, the technical society most capable of passing on the project, has indorsed it and has promised to subscribe money for the trip when it is needed. The American Museum of Natural History has also subscribed. I have outlined plans very carefully, more so than before, and have made use of all the experience I have gained in previous expeditions. I depend largely for my success upon the operation of the Esquimaux, but I have complete confidence in them and I know that I can trust them to do everything that I tell them and to have everything in readiness for me when I am prepared to start on the main expedition for the pole.

"As for the plans for the main expedition, I can say little more than has already been published. I am thoroughly decided on one project, and that is that I shall take with me very few white men. I shall give much attention to the selection of my surgeon, who must be vigorous, active and thoroughly enthusiastic. I shall time the main expedition carefully and be prepared to make the final dash for the pole at precisely the time when all the conditions are most favorable. There will be much to do, but I am determined that there shall be no delays, for any interference with the plans that I have outlined might be fatal to the entire project."

TO MAKE BETTER CITIZENS

American Institute of Civics Holds Its Twelfth Annual Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The twelfth annual meeting of the American Institute of Civics was held in this city yesterday. Senator Hawley of Connecticut presiding. The president of the association, Henry Randall Waite of New York, presented a report of the year's doings, which showed that, notwithstanding the depressed condition of financial affairs throughout the country, the institute had made encouraging progress in the work to which it is devoted.

The object of the institute is to promote a higher standard of citizenship through education and by other means.

An Impressive Vatican Canonization.

ROME, May 28.—The canonization to-day of Zaccaria, founder of the Order of Barnabites and surnamed the Apostle of Lorraine, was the most impressive ceremony witnessed at St. Peter's since the abolition of the temporal power of the popes. It is estimated that 40,000 people were in the basilica.

GOMEZ TO SEE M'KINLEY.

Cuban Commander-in-Chief to Make a Visit to the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Advices from Cuba were received by the local junta yesterday to the effect that General Gomez will temporarily resign as commander of the insurgent forces and come to this country as "secretary of war pro tem" of the Cuban republic to confer with President McKinley on the Cuban situation. During his absence General Garcia will command.

Poisoned Blood

These come from poisonous miasms arising from low marshy land and from decaying vegetable matter, which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. Keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and there will be little danger from malaria. The millions take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25c.

Healthy Economy

A daily constitutional and a Columbia bicycle—there's healthy economy for you—in vigor in the exercise—economy in the wheel. Perhaps Columbia cost a little more in the beginning, but they are cheapest in the end.

\$100 To Any Man.

WILL PAY \$100 FOR ANY CASE

Of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fail to Cure.

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness, and a restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy; contains no Phosphorus or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers, who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE, a valuable paper on these diseases, and a positive proof of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men, who have lost all hope of a cure, are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable; have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C. O. D. fake. They have \$250,000 capital, and guarantee \$100 extra every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write to us today.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE DRUNKARDS SAVED.

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered, called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup, or any other liquid. "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Remova Chemical Co., 65 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

ALABASTINE IS WHAT?

A pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating ready for the brush by mixing in cold water. FOR SALE BY PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE. FREE! A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Book sent free to any one mentioning this paper. ALABASTINE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

EARN A BICYCLE

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 10 adjudicating claims, city, Alaska.

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANILA LA ROOFING

Best cheap, strong, fire-resisting, waterproofing material. FAY MANILA ROOFING COMPANY, Camden, N.J.

PISO'S CURE FOR

GIRLS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Throat Goods. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.