

CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL PLANNED BY NEW YORK

A municipal hospital for the treatment of consumptives has been proposed by the committee on the prevention of tuberculosis of the Charity Organization society, and plans for such an institution have been submitted to the Board of Health of New York. According to the specifications, the sanatorium proposed would cost something over \$300,000, but physicians who have studied the problems of tuberculosis believe that it would mean a saving of more than that amount each year. The loss is computed, of course, economically.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, head of the pathological department of the Board of Health, reports from statistics that the deaths from tuberculosis in the whole of New York city are about 10,000 each year. He says that it may be conservatively estimated that each human life at the average age at which tubercular deaths occur is worth to the municipality \$1,500. The cost of each life at this age is usually more

and with shrubbery to hide the building. There will be also isolated pavilions for contagious diseases, one for men and another for women. There will be a general division of the institution for men and women. Dividing these sections is to be a large recreation hall.

A private driveway circling around below the pavilions, according to the plans, will lead in a gradual ascent to the administration building, and further on to what is designated as a central building. The latter will contain physicians' offices, the office of the head nurse, toilet rooms and the staff's and nurses' dining rooms and pantries. In this building also will be the dining room of the men and women patients living in the tents. In these rooms will be provided separate cuspidors, flushed with constantly running water, one for each patient. It is proposed to make the recreation hall a general assembly and meeting room, in which religious services, lectures, musicales,

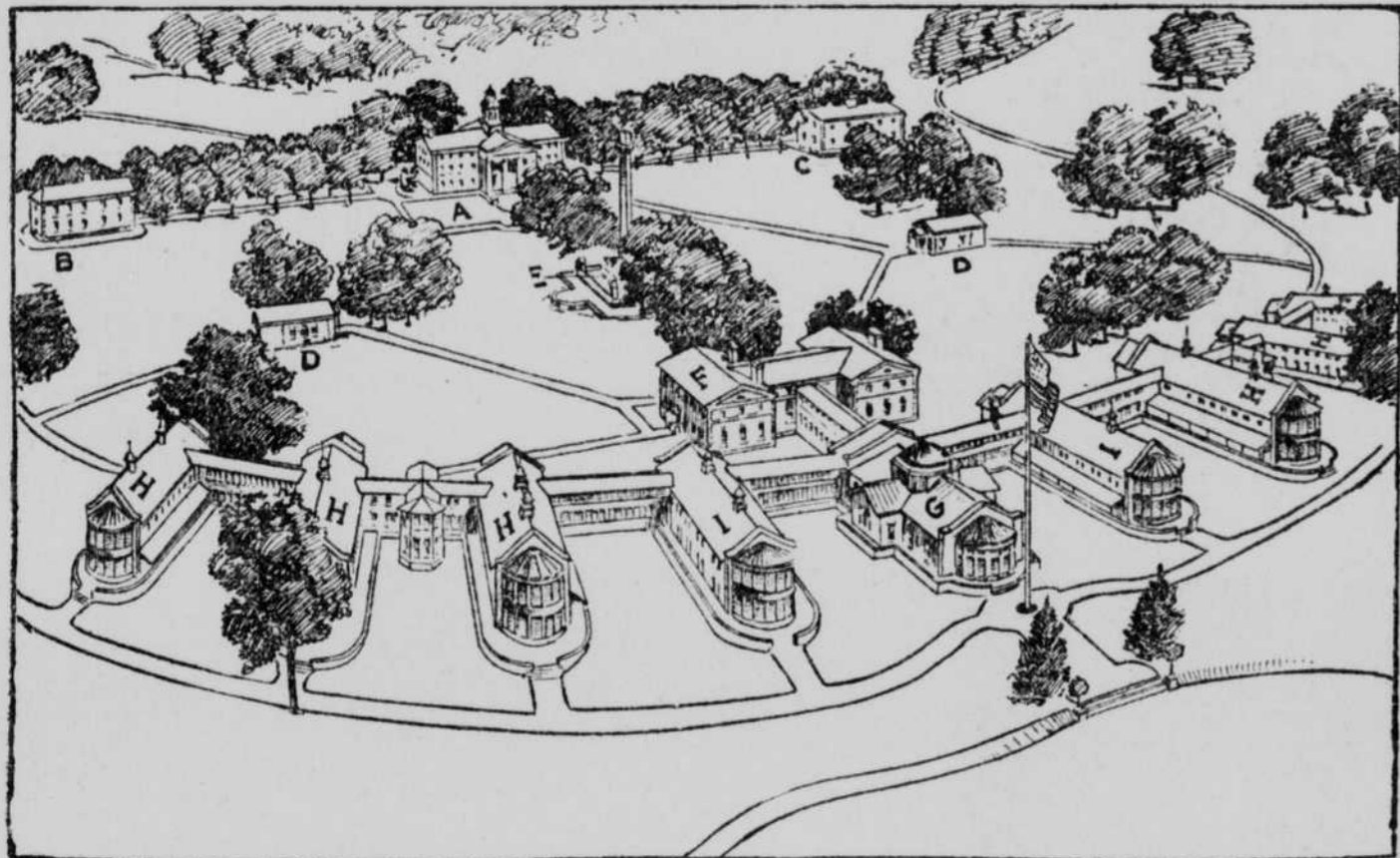
pavilions will be provided with ample toilet rooms, baths and the like. The entire institution will be heated and lighted by a private plant.—New York Times.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Occurrence on Elevated Railroad Which Points a Moral.

Somewhere between here and Bath Beach, the dumping ground of Brooklyn's Rapid Transit system, about 140 passengers were put out to wait for the "next car." There was a lot of savage talk. The hour was growing late. Finally a MAN who did none of the talking went to the company's telephone, called up the superintendent, and said: "Send two cars here immediately; people are becoming restless; act in haste, else there'll be a riot." In a few minutes the two cars arrived. The company is still guessing who did the telephoning. If his identity can be proved it is highly

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PROPOSED SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.



KEY.—A—Administration Building. B—Bacteriological and Mortuary Building. C—Laundry and Disinfecting Building. D—Isolation Buildings. E—Heating and Power Plant. F—Central Building. G—Recreation Hall. H—Ward Hospitals. I—Private Room Hospitals.

than that. But this gives a total value to the lives lost annually of \$15,000,000.

Considering these facts, and what their investigations have shown them—that the spread of consumption in New York city continues in spite of their thorough work to check it—the committee of the Charity Organization society is firmly convinced that the time has come when steps should be taken for the erection of a municipal sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. The need arises from the duty to provide necessary care for those who have the disease and necessary protection for those who do not have it but are exposed to it by the carelessness of patients.

The plans provide for a combination of tents and pavilions to be erected near the city. The building and tents together will furnish accommodation for about 500 patients. The sanatorium will thus care for more patients than any institution of its kind in existence, and according to careful estimate the annual per capita cost will be less. It is the opinion of physicians generally that no specific method for curing pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption is known. In fact, the committee on the prevention of tuberculosis of the Charity Organization society, whose members include some thirty of the best known and most reputable medical men and women of New York city, has issued a circular in bold-faced type notifying the public that there is no justification, in the opinion of the committee, for the extravagant claims of many so-called specific methods and special methods for the cure of tuberculosis, which have been and are being exploited and widely advertised.

It is now conceded by medical men that tuberculosis is not contagious or infectious as are smallpox and yellow fever. The main agency by which the disease is communicated is the sputum. It will be one of the principal purposes of the municipal sanatorium, therefore, to educate. There will be provided, of course, physicians, nurses, and attendants as for an ordinary hospital, but inasmuch as slight reliance is to be placed on methods, a main part of their duties will be to instruct the patients as to how to take care of themselves.

The general plan for the institution calls for a series of pavilions arranged in a semi-circle. Each pavilion is to be fitted up with private rooms for patients, and at the southern end of each pavilion is to be a solarium. As much dependence will be placed on fresh air the patients will be required to spend much of their time out of doors, although the pavilions themselves will be open and well ventilated. There will be a number of recreation parks.

In connection with the general hospital it is proposed to have a village of 112 tents, in which certain patients shall live through all seasons of the year. The tents are to be arranged in streets, with wide spaces and beautiful landscape effects, and with a recreation park conveniently located. At the end of each block of tents will be placed a toilet and bath building for the block, with paths leading to same,

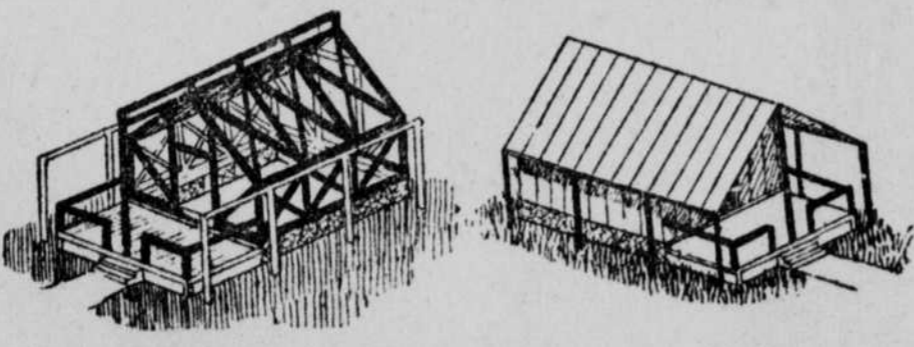
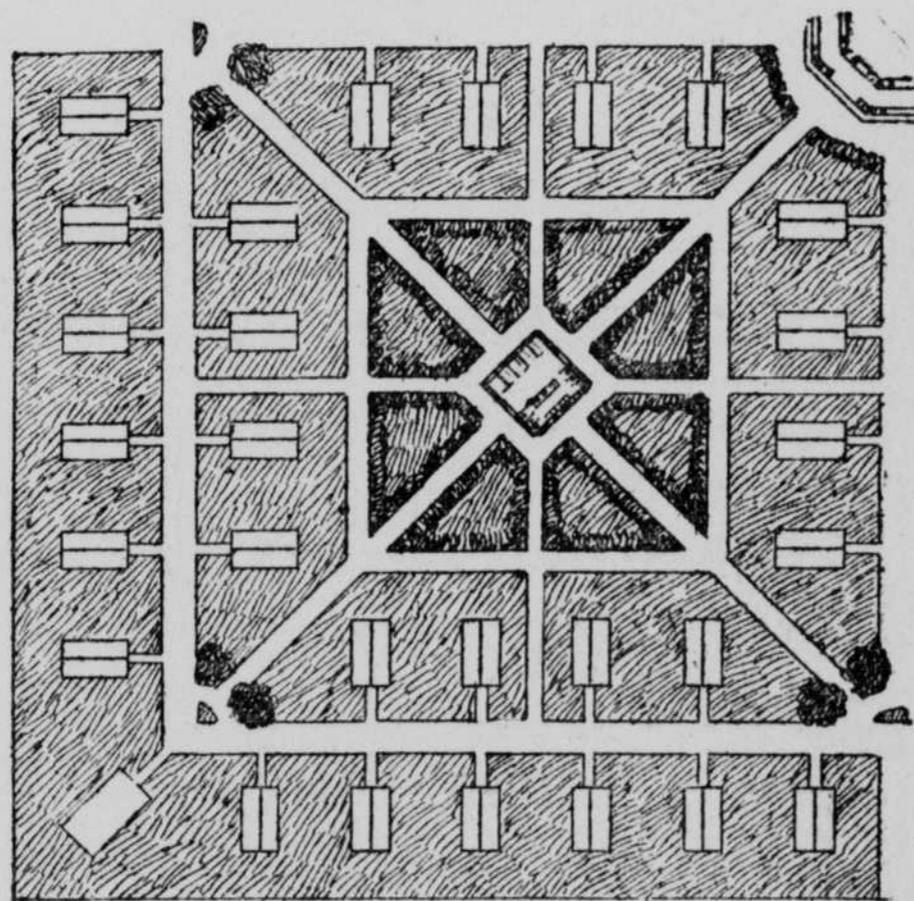
and amateur theatricals may be held, and the general social intercourse of the patients take place. A stage is to be erected at the end of the circular aisle for all these purposes. By constructing the dome of glass this hall may also be used as a solarium during the day.

Extending from either side of the main axis, connected by corridors, are the pavilions for patients. They are two stories in height and are arranged in fan-like form for the purpose of giving each building a maximum amount of sunlight. The principal pavilion on each side of the regular hall will be divided into separate rooms, sixteen to each floor, with the solarium at the south end. Each of the ward pavilions, of which there are three on each side of the separate room pavilions, will accommodate thirty-two patients, sixteen on each floor. An allowance of 1,300 cubic feet of air per minute has been made. These pavilions are so arranged with a solarium at the end of each ward that a patient in bed may be wheeled directly from the ward out on the veranda. Moving screens will be provided for the veranda and to shut off draughts. Each of these

probable that he will be invited to assume the direction of the road.

After the cars were filled with grumblers and had started forward, some of the mouthy ones began to express sentiments. "First thing you know some 'mut' will have his face pushed in," said one galoot, referring to the MAN who had ordered the cars and who stood within a few feet of him. It looked as if the crowd was inclined to resent the MAN'S interference in its behalf. Evidently he thought so, for he broke out in a passion of sweeping invective. "No wonder," he cried, "the service is so poor, considering the character of the mobs that have to be hauled! You are a common lot of cheap cattle, unfit for decent cars to ride in. If I had my way I'd pack you in stock cars and dump you out at Barren Island, where you belong. You call yourselves men. Bah! You haven't got the courage of sparrows nor the respectability of rats! You are worthless truck. I've been fighting for you right along; now I'll drop you." Much more he said. He had them thoroughly cowed. Having poured out the vials of his wrath, he sat down, and in dead silence the car passed on.—New York Press.

TENT CAMP FOR CONSUMPTIVES.



One of the Four Sections of the Camp Is Shown, with Form of Tent Construction.

COSTLY STONE IN OREGON.

Discovery of a Mine of Jade in the Far Northwestern State.

A very important mineral discovery has just been made in the Althouse district of Southern Josephine county, consisting of the finding in considerable quantity of the sacred and rare stone, jade. Several miners visited Grant's Pass recently, bringing samples of the stone with them, says the Kansas City World. These samples were positively identified as jade by United States Mineral Surveyor H. C. Perkins of this city. The discovery is of great geological importance, from the fact that jade has never before been found in any place in any of the mineral districts of the North American continent. The miners who have come in from the scene of the discovery report that many large pieces of float jade of beautiful color and fine texture have been and are being found both on Althouse and Indian creeks.

Jade is the sacred stone of the Chinese and is used by them in making bracelets, rings, vases, etc. It is a tough, compact stone. Its color varies from an almost pure white to a dark or pale green. Jade was one of the first materials used in the making of weapons and utensils during prehistoric times. There is a coarser or more common variety of the stone known as jadeite that was used in making axes and weapons. The jade was and is highly prized by the people of the Orient for ornamental purposes and carvings. The Chinese name for it is "yu-shih," which means "jade stone."

For ages past the main and principal supply of jade has come from the Kara Kash valley of Eastern Turkestan. It is also found to some extent in New Zealand, the islands of the Pacific and South America; but this is the first time that it has ever been found on the North American continent. The discovery in Southern Josephine county will be thoroughly investigated by interested parties. It is of especial interest to the geological world.

THE OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER

A Familiar, Loved Figure That Will Abide With Us Forever.

"Where is the old-fashioned mother who, with her innumerable duties, found time to devote to her children; who felt that they were entrusted to her for a brief time only; that they, in turn, were to be history-makers and that she was responsible for their early training; who was mother, sister, friend?" Thus wails a Jeremiah of the press, bemoaning the substitution of hired nurses for maternal care and attention, and continues: "Whence will come the strong men and women of our nation if the mothers are to fritter away the futures of their children at clubs and bridge whist and social dissipation? The queen-mother has abdicated the mightiest throne in the world, that of the nursery, for a kingdom far other than that where righteousness rules."

To the old-fashioned mother the mighty manhood of America doffs its hat. For the old-fashioned mother is still with us, and to stay, declares Robert Webster Jones in the House-keeper. Modern science has wrought many improvements that would make our ancestors stare could they return to earth, but one familiar figure they would still find here; that of the old-fashioned mother. For she cannot be improved upon. Before the mighty mystery of motherhood man stands hushed in awe; this silken cord of sisterhood that binds the mothers of to-day to those of all the ages. What is been the mightiest power since the world began? The mother's influence. And is it likely that at this late hour the queens of America would willingly relinquish the jeweled sceptre for a torch wherewith to chase the will o' the wisps of social delights?

SHE WAS NOT SATISFIED.

Little American Girl Not Pleased with Nobleman's Appearance.

There is a certain English peer who is noted for his homeliness. He is almost ugly enough, as some people would say, to stop a clock, and although he is aware of the fact it gives him no uneasiness. Indeed, he is rather inclined to make merry over his ugliness. He tells the following story, which seems to amuse him very much, though he says the child completely dumfounded him at the time. He was traveling in America, and at a dinner party a little girl after eyeing him intently came up and said: "Are you the British lord?" "I am certainly a lord, my dear." "Really and truly; bet your bottom dollar?" "Yes, my dear, really and truly. Are you satisfied, now?" "No," said the child decidedly, "I'm not satisfied. I'm kinder disappointed."

"Too Far Up the Gulch."

President Roosevelt invited Capt. Seth Bullock and his wife to the musicale at the white house the other night. Capt. Seth was the first sheriff of Deadwood and has a record for eliminating many bad men from his community by the simple expedient of shooting them. He is an old friend of the President.

After the musicale the President said: "Well, Seth, how did you like the music?"

"It was too far up the gulch for me," Seth replied in the vernacular of the West that delighted the President.

"Next time you come," said the President to Mrs. Bullock, "you'd better take Seth's gun away from him, so he won't shoot a fiddler."—New York World.

EXTEND HOME NEEDS

HOW TO ADD TO THE BEST OF ALL MARKETS.

Multiply the Earning and Spending Capacity of the People and Thereby Provide a Market That Needs Neither Ships to Reach Nor Navy to Guard.

Col. Augustus Jacobson of Chicago, a clear thinker and an able writer, states an important economic truth when in the course of an interesting article entitled "Our Arid Eldorado," in Gunton's Magazine for March he says:

"Booker T. Washington is an educator. But he is not only an educator, he is a market developer. Every negro who goes through the course at Tuskegee multiplies indefinitely his earning and spending capacity. Negro or white, the man who has come to the point where he must have a toothbrush or a napkin has started on a career of consumption without limit. Men of that sort furnish new markets, and these are our most valuable markets of the world. It requires neither army nor navy to open them or to keep them open. No ships are needed to get to them."

Much the same line of thought was followed by Andrew Carnegie in his rectorial address at the University of St. Andrew's last October when he emphasized the far greater value of home commerce as contrasted with foreign commerce. Said Mr. Carnegie:

"Politicians give far too much attention to distant foreign markets, which can never amount to much, especially in the tropics, and far too little to measures for improving conditions at home which would increase the infinitely more important home market. If the people of the United Kingdom could spend even one pound per week more per year, her home commerce would be increased more than the total value of her exports to

labor." He expressed the belief that the rebate law would seriously affect the camps at Stockett, Sand Coulee and Belt, Montana.

If such effects will follow the rebate for a year, it is easy to see the results of free trade or reciprocity which would allow Canadian coal, lumber, lead and cattle and wheat and wool to come into this country free of duty, were the policy permanent and not a temporary expedient for an emergency.

Notwithstanding the assertions of Senator Gibson and the Democratic press, the people of the Northwest, irrespective of party will vote for their own interests, to continue in force the protective tariff that has done so much for their interests and has turned adversity into prosperity. —Helena (Mont.) Record.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Not Possible Under the Existing System of Preferential Tariffs.

If it is true, as asserted by Attorney-General Longley of Nova Scotia in an article in the North American Review, that any and all advances looking toward trade reciprocity between the United States and Canada must come from the United States, it is to be feared that our Canadian cousins will wait a long time. Reciprocity in competitive products does not appeal strongly to the people on this side of the border. They prefer to reserve to home producers the benefits of the home market. But even if there were a disposition—and there is not—to make an exception in favor of Canada and permit her competitive products to come in free of duty, Canada is in no position to enter into negotiations to that end. She is bound hand and foot by a contract to give to imports from the United Kingdom a preference of 33 1/3 per cent below the tariff rate imposed upon imports from any other country. While this arrangement remains in force Canada can make no proffer of reciprocity that the United States could by any possibility consider. Still less, with this preferential



THE MODERN DELILAH.

all of Australasia, British America and China combined. Truly Foreign Commerce is a bragart always in evidence; Home Commerce the true King."

Here are two thoughtful minds pleading for the same cause—namely, the conservation and improvement of the home market through an increase in the consuming capacity of our own people. Col. Jacobson urges liberal outlay by the Federal government in the irrigation of the arid regions, whereby a vast domain of highly productive lands may be added to our arable area. These lands thus reclaimed he would have held and owned by the government and leased in small holdings to farmers, the revenue therefrom to be devoted to the cause of education in the common schools and manual training schools. In this way the money expended for irrigation will be returned an hundred fold in higher developments, larger needs, more exacting requirements and an enormously increasing consuming demand in a market which needs neither army nor navy to keep it open nor ships with which to reach it. The question of irrigation as a national investment of the highest class has never been more forcibly presented, while the ultimate result in the shape of an additional home market is brought into view with admirable logic and directness. Messrs. Jacobson and Carnegie are staunch protectionists both, which is only another way of saying that they both believe immeasurably in the value of home trade and domestic commerce, and very little in that commerce with foreign countries which costs more than it is worth to get and keep. It is a sound view, unquestionably.

The Northwest for Protection.

The claim has been made by Washington people that the rebate of duties on coal for one year will cost the coal industries of the state at least two million dollars and will throw at least a thousand men out of employment in the state. We have the statement of an expert coal man to verify this assertion, Mr. Bush, who has had charge of the coal interests of the Northern Pacific in the entire Northwest. In discussing the effect of the law recently passed, Mr. Bush said "that it will affect Northwestern coal properties to a great extent and it will even be felt in Montana. American operators cannot hope to compete with the Canadian mine owners, who were permitted to employ Chinese and Japanese contract labor, which is efficient and far cheaper than American

system standing in the way, can the United States make any proffer. We are not saying that even if the British preference no longer blocked the game the United States could be persuaded to take a hand, but certainly, as matters now stand, it is idle to talk about any reciprocity dicker, least of all a dicker in which the United States shall be the first to open up negotiations. Reciprocity with Canada is hopeless under existing conditions and likely to remain so.

History Teaches But One Lesson.

The free traders, who were all but silenced by the great financial disaster which followed the partial inauguration of their theories in 1893 and who were rendered dumb by the wonderful industrial awakening resultant on the re-establishment of the high protective tariff, are once more taking heart and venturing to parade again their economic vagaries. We are told once again that protection is wrong in principle and disastrous in practice, although just how it is so is not made exactly clear. We are told that the country would fare well if she destroyed the great wall which now bars from our shores the pauper made goods of Europe and the Orient. This appeal sounds strangely familiar. It has been preached in this country before and, sad to relate, has been preached successfully. Time and time again it has prevailed, and every time it prevailed industries were paralyzed, business stagnated and financial disaster precipitated. Every time it prevailed, prosperity was dethroned and in her place reigned discontent, suffering, beggary and want. Never has there been a defeat of the policy of protection that has not been followed by industrial paralysis with all of misery and misfortune it entailed. Never has the policy of protection triumphed that prosperity has not followed in the wake of victory. Our national history teaches but one lesson as concerns protection. It is so plain that the wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein. He who runs may read. And yet there are those who rise in the light of history and preach free trade.—Terre Haute Tribune.

It Is All Right.

Prosperity has been general the country over since the Dingley tariff law has been in effect. Even in Texas where crops have been very short for two years the people are more prosperous than they were with a low tariff and good crops. The present tariff law is all right.—Valley Mills (Texas) Protectionist.