

IT'S DOGGED AS DOES IT

Texas Comments Upon the Uniform Prayer Meeting Topic of the Young People's Societies, Christian Endeavor, Etc., for August 3, "The Ideal Christian VIII," His Perseverance. Heb. VI, 10:20.

By Wm. T. Ellis.

More things are wrought by sheer sticking to it than by brilliant flashes of genius. The old English proverb: "It's dogged as does it," has never been outgrown. The men who have succeeded with any great task, whether it be Cyrus Field laying the Atlantic cable or the Wright brothers conquering the air, are those who have persevered and persevered and persevered. The same law runs in the realm of character. Everybody has impulse to holiness, and most persons know hours of high vision and resolution, when they determine to dwell on the heights. But noble lives do not come by occasional spurts of energy, but by steady, unshakable persistence, through all changes of temperamental weather in holy thoughts and Christ-like deeds,—that is what makes the saintly character. In the government of life, emotion may be the legislative branch, but the will's quantity of perseverance is the executive branch. Anybody can run 25 yards; nobody but the trained can run 25 miles. It is easy to start; it shows greatness to continue.

When I am dead,
May I lie with truth be said,
On the rude stone that marks my lowly head.
That, spite of doubt and indecision,
In spite of barrenness and business,
Heart's treachery and fate's unkindness,
Stark poverty and all its woes,
The body's ills that cloud the mind
And the bold spirit's
Still through my earthly course I went,
Not disobedient
Unto the Heavenly vision.
—Harry Koopman.

Sometimes there comes to men concerned for the welfare of the world and the glory of God a vision. It is not such a vision of an opened Heaven as greeted John's enraptured gaze. Not is it the glory that was revealed to Ezekiel. This is but a vision of a company of Christians, perhaps a fifth or a hundredth of the church membership of the land, who have vowed a vow to stand fast by the work of the kingdom. Their intellectual and moral qualities are of the highest. The one condition is that each has made a pledge in his heart never to let go the Christian work he has chosen until it has been accomplished, or until he has been called to give account of his stewardship to the Master in person. Discouragement cannot be such a servant as hold of his task, nor can criticism frighten him. Others may grow weary in well-doing, but for himself he perseveres to the end. In such a company one sees hope for the accomplishment of the great tasks which confront the church today. Like David's soldiers who adventured to the wall of Bethshem, devoted to the work of this sort can accomplish literally anything for the kingdom. All tasks are possible to them. They would become the church's arm of conquest, like Caesar's Tenth Legion. And for this service, each volunteer may enroll by an act of consecration in his heart.

A New York journalist once told me of a conversation he had had with a leading brewer upon the subject of reform in politics. Said the brewer: "We know the church people can beat us any time they choose, and when they see that they are really aroused, we have to bow to the storm. But they soon grow tired, and then we can come back. They have the power, but we have the perseverance, and that is why we are usually on top."

There is the flavor of real greatness about this virtue of perseverance. It's disdain of opposition, discouragement, and the deadly drag of monotonous ruses to the proportions of genius. A small-minded person is scarcely capable of saying, with Paul: "This one thing I do,—and then of going right on doing it to the end.

"The virtue of the postage stamp, my son, is that it sticks to the one thing until it gets there."

The long patience of God, the immense stretches of His plans, the persistence of His designs through centuries and millenniums, is a lofty argument for perseverance on the part of all who would be sharers in His work.

"God is working His purpose out. As year succeeds to year,
God is working His purpose out,
And the time is drawing near—
Nearer and nearer draws the time,
The time that shall surely be,
When the earth shall be filled with the glory of God's kingdom."
As the waters cover the sea."

McKinley-Made Millionaires.
(Savoyard, in the Houston Chronicle.)
I saw in the paper the other day something about a man worth \$100,000. He is the tin plate king. There are more than a score of tin plate kings in this country, their accumulations ranging from \$25,000 to \$1,000,000. In 1850 the steel interests of Pennsylvania petitioned a subservient congress to create this industry—the tin plate. Thereof we imported tin plates, paying for them with our cotton, our grain, our provisions, our tobacco, and other products of which we had a surplus.
But in 1855 a steel people went to Mr. McKinley, then chairman of the ways and means committee of the Fifty-first congress, and besought him to create a "tin plate industry." How? He advanced the price of every square inch of tin plate used by the American people. The tin gutters, tin utensils of all characters and descriptions, canned goods for our urban population, and so on and so on, and directly or indirectly all tinware that is used in a consumer of tin—has to pay for its production. All the people were taxed to create and support this industry, and the only people who got benefit from it were the steel men. It was done in the name of American labor. The labor that makes our steel plates was imported. The American farmer, it is in Europe. Now our farmers are feeding it in America. But we got an enormous crop of millions, and that was all the credit this industry sought to produce.
And that is a sample of the workings of a protective tariff—the government requires men engaged in industries that cannot be protected to build up industries that can be protected. This tin plate concern is a monopoly that congress created for the people to support. So it steel, so it wool, so it glass, so it sugar, so it pottery—oh, their name is legion!

Faded Pictures.
Only two patient eyes to stare
Out of the canvas. All the rest—
The warm green gown, the small hands pressed
Light in the lap, the braided hair
That must have made the sweet, low brow
So earnest, centuries ago,
When some one saw it change and glow—
All faded: Just the eyes burn now.
I dare say people pass and pass
Before the blistered little frame,
And dinge and wrinkle with a name
Struck in behind its square of glass.
But I, well, I left Raphael
Just to come drink these eyes of hers,
To think away the stains and blurs
And make at every one of them
Only, for tears my head will bow,
Because there on my heart's last wall
Scarce one that left to tell it all.
A picture keeps its eyes somehow.
—William Vaughn Moody.

Mrs. John Astor Gotham's New Social Leader? Home From Europe; 'Tis Said War for Supremacy Impends



Upper left, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish; lower left, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; top right, Mrs. Ogden Mills; bottom right, Mrs. John Astor.

With the arrival of Mrs. John Astor, first wife of the late Colonel Astor, in New York, society is busy asking the question: Does she propose to become the social arbiter of Gotham's 400? Although Mrs. Astor declares that her sole purpose in returning to America is to keep her son Vincent from turning farmer, there is a well-defined impression among the city's "smart set" that she plans a social campaign to take the place of her former husband's mother as the recognized leader of New York society.

At least the innermost inner circles, presided over so long by those three clever women, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, are visibly agitated. They expect a skirmish of the polite battle

will be fought at Newport. New York's social leadership demands elements of cultivation and conservatism, and also an inexhaustible supply of dollars. Mrs. Astor, beautiful, aristocratic and determined, has these things.

In opposition to her plans are Mrs. Ogden Mills, the present leader of the most rigidly exclusive set; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who presides over the more "Bohemian," slightly less formal set, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, leader of the larger set in which several have striven for the place of supreme power.

Mrs. John Astor, it is believed, will strive to embody in her entertainments the distinctive qualities that have made all three of these leaders such famous hostesses. She will need a sixth sense to know exactly those who, in the language of the poet, "are fit to enter the same cage with real royalty." It is a big task, if she undertakes it.



but New York society believes that she will succeed.

WOMEN EASILY OUTWIT SHERLOCKS OF LONDON

Scotland Yard Sleuths No Match for Keen Minded Suffragets.

ZELIE EMERSON "IN BAD"

London, Aug. 9.—It is so easy for the suffragets to hoodwink Scotland Yard that the women are wearying of the sport.

The latest case is that of Ewry Clayton. The police were after Ewry, who was critically ill, and to make sure he should not escape they posted detectives to guard his house night and day. As soon as he recovered sufficiently to walk abroad he was to be gathered in. Every day members of the suffraget organization visited Ewry, Clayton, cottage, bearing fruits, jelly and flowers for the sick man. The police felt secure as they saw the suffragets come and go; they would get their man on his recovery. Finally, the visits of the women ceased. The police, wondering, drew their ranks closer and finally entered the house. Ewry was not there, but in America. The house was filled with flowers, fruits and jelly, enough to last Mrs. Clayton for weeks to come. Ewry had slipped away and taken a steamer a fortnight back, and the daily visits of the women were simply a blind.

The suffragets took all this trouble for Mr. Clayton because he is the chemist who was sentenced to penal servitude on a charge of criminally conspiring with the members of the Women's Social and Political Union in that he supplied them with explosives for some of their arson outrages. He went on a "hunger strike," and was released under the provisions of the "Cat and Mouse bill." He went home ill, and

Scotland Yard was watching to rearrest him when the women's ruse was put into such successful operation.

The leaders of the militants declare they did not desert on the sacrifice of a man's life in their cause any when they were informed by his physician that a return to jail would probably result in Mr. Clayton's death, they persuaded him through the mediation of his wife to leave the country. They would not say where he is, contenting themselves with stating that he is safely located at least 3,000 miles from London.

The payment of a fine by Miss Zelle Emerson, when she was arrested for assaulting the girls in connection with Sylvia Pankhurst's Downing street riot, has caused the American suffraget to lose caste with some of the ruling powers, and it is said that only her close friendship with the Pankhursts saved her from being disciplined by the war cabinet of the W. S. P. U.

A number of the militants asserted that in refusing to go to jail, Miss Emerson gave the impression to the public that the morale of the forefront of the fighting line of the organization was weakening at the very moment it is straining every effort to nullify the effects of the "Cat and Mouse" bill. The Michigan girl's first term in jail, when she was forcibly fed, was the result of a ruse she made with Sylvia Pankhurst on the windows of Bow and Bromley, since which time she has enjoyed a close friendship with the Pankhurst family. Shortly after her release after a prolonged hunger strike, Miss Emerson was arrested on a charge of assault, and she defends her course in paying a fine by asserting that even a brief stay in jail at this time would so impair her health that she would be unable to take her place on the front line of the militant struggle. She feels that she can be of more assistance out of rather than in jail.

NEW TREATMENT FOR DEADLY CANCER MAY BRING GOOD RESULTS

Dr. Leo Loeb Has Already Had Great Success in Use of New Method.

CITES SOME INSTANCES

Dr. Woods Hutchinson Writes Hopefully of Latest Experiences of Barnard Institution.

The American Magazine has got hold of an authentic and interesting statement of the first results of real promise obtained in the fight against cancer made by Dr. Leo Loeb of the Barnard Skin and Cancer hospital of St. Louis. The statement which Dr. Loeb makes as to his results is so remarkable, so thorough and conservative character. Indeed, he would have preferred not to have made any public statement for another year yet had not his hand been forced by a partial and imperfect report of his publishing and disappearance of his knowledge or consent. What he has actually accomplished up to date is contained in the following extract from Dr. Woods Hutchinson's article in the American Magazine:

"The first results of real promise obtained in the field are those of Dr. Leo Loeb of the Barnard Skin and Cancer hospital of St. Louis. The statements which Doctor Loeb makes as to his results are of the most cautious and conservative character. To have made any public statement for another year yet had not his hand been forced by a partial and imperfect report of his publishing without his knowledge or consent. What he has actually accomplished up to date is this:

"After much experimenting with various metallic salts upon cancers and tumors in animals, he discovered that the salts of copper had a remarkable effect upon the growth. When a moderate dose of copper was injected into the blood it would cause, first, a swelling and reddening of the tumor, then a breaking down and discharge, followed by rapid shrinkage and disappearance of the growth. After trial of a number of copper salts, it was found that the most effective and least disturbing was what is known as colloidal copper, a very finely divided form of pure metallic copper. Its particles, which are so small that they float in water, making a milky or glue like (colloidal) solution.

"After thoroughly satisfying himself that this was harmless to life, he selected several advanced hopeless cases of cancer in Barnard hospital, which had been operated on several times without relief and given up to die, explained the situation to them and found several of them glad to clutch at any straw and take any chance for their lives. To the mutual delight of both doctor and patients the same results were obtained in these cases that had been obtained in animals, as within a few hours after the solution of colloidal copper had been injected into the vein of the patient's arm, the tumor or cancer, no matter in what part of the body it was situated, began to swell and redden and throb, while the patient became slightly feverish. This disturbance, however, soon passed away and was quickly followed, first, by a hardening and bleaching of the tumor, then by its rapid breaking down and discharge. What was most striking in a great majority of cases, these rapid changes in the tumor were not only not attended by any increase of pain but by rapid diminution and in many cases complete disappearance of the growth, so that it was no longer necessary for them to keep under the influence of opiates.

"Of these five or six pioneer cases, which have now been under treatment for about seven months, in two the cancer has almost completely disappeared—although of course it is impossible to say what may be the condition of the cancer colonies with which, at this advanced stage, the rest of the body must have been dotted—and two others are greatly improved. It was, however, found that in some of the cases the injections, though helpful at first, seemed after a time to lose their effect, so Dr. Loeb decided to find a still more active salt or modification of the metal before trying many more human cases of cancer.

"In about three months more he had succeeded in working out a more active form of the metal, and since then some 20 cases more of cancer have been treated, covering almost every region of the body, except the alimentary canal. This largely from the fact that it was desirable in the earlier cases to test

forms of cancer which grew upon the surface of the body, and in which any changes produced could be readily observed by the eye. The same results as before were obtained, only more promptly and without the old tendency for improvement to come to a standstill. These growths in all cases but two have undergone a decided shrinkage, the patients have been relieved of pain, and their appetite, sleep and general condition are improved.

"Considering that none of these cases were of less than three years' standing, and covered a period of from two to four times, and that all were what would usually be considered incurable cases, the results are certainly most encouraging. Dr. Loeb, however, with praiseworthy caution, insists that he has made only a beginning. No one can, of course, tell what has been going on in the sundry cancer colonies hidden within the bodies of these patients, and as cancer is an exceedingly long-lived parasite, it is not until the original growth has entirely disappeared and he has been freed from any possible signs of it in any other part of the body for at least two years."

Denver and the Consumptive.

From the Christian Herald.

Back east on some farm or in a prosperous city of the middle west, a young man is carrying within him the seeds of consumption. The biting winds from the sea or lakes or the heavy humid atmosphere of sultry summer hasten the deadly work, and the subject becomes weak, worn and mentally weary. When it is all too late, the doctor says: "Try Denver."

He comes directly to Denver. He gets a harsh jolt the very day of his arrival. He finds there is no light work to be done. The demands of the very best he can do with what he has. So he does the very worst, from a hygienic point of view. He gets the cheapest lodgings he can find, down in the Larimer street section, the least nourishing food. He sleeps in an improperly ventilated room and breathes tainted air.

Poor, poor unfortunate! He thinks he is practicing the sharpest economy. He is, in a way, but his weakened vitality is being sapped and Colorado is thus doing him far more harm than good. But he remains brave, and patient, and hopeful, until some evening he is found sitting on the steps of some residence too weak to rise. Then he is carried away to the county hospital. The proper attention has come too late. By and by a letter goes to the folks back home, telling them that "Charlie passed away last night. His words were of his mother and his sister, or his disconsolate sweetheart; that he died hopeful of the future, and what shall we do with the body?"

The Chinese as Engineers.

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GREAT FIGHTERS IN THE NEW WAR

Texas Comments Upon the Uniform Prayer Meeting Topic of the Young People's Societies, Christian Endeavor, Etc., for August 10, "Heroes and Heroines of the Temperance Cause." Dan. i, 8-17.

By Wm. T. Ellis.

There is much talk of "temperance waves," and "temperance movements," but it is not to be forgotten that behind all moods and manifestations of this sort there are flesh-and-blood men and women. Reforms do not "happen." They are the effect of ascertainable causes. Nothing is more certain than that it takes real people to bring to pass any change in public thinking. Somebody has put blood and sweat into every great movement which the world has seen in its broader phases. If our day is one of victory for temperance, the cause may be found in men and women who, with lofty vision and tireless patience, gave themselves through weary years to opposing an unpopular propaganda. Most of them have not lived to see this day of triumph; but by faith they perceived it from afar, crying, with the poet:

"Ring, bells in distant steeples,
The joy of unborn peoples,
Sound, trumpets far-off blown,
Your triumph is my own."
The most effective servant of the temperance cause is the woman or man who teaches a boy or girl to abstain from strong drink, and to oppose the liquor traffic.

The distinguished ex-president of the United States, who proved in court and on the front pages of the newspapers, that he is not addicted to the use of liquor, is the most effective servant of the temperance cause. He attached to a reputation for sobriety. A generation ago it scarcely hurt a public man to be known as one who used liquor to excess. Now it has become a disgrace for any man, in public or in private, to be known as a hard drinker. Once the abstemiousness of a "cold water fanatic" was sneered at; now it is reputation which every candidate for popular suffrage covets.

The blood of brotherhood runs red in "grape juice diplomacy."
Wars are won by private soldiers. The strength of the commanding officer is the number and character of the men in the ranks. The most effective servants of the temperance cause will never be enshrined in any hall of fame. They are the plain people, of conviction and altruistic passions, who have not enjoyed the spotlight, which comes to public speakers, and who have not had the distinction of office bearing; but who, in multifarious ways, and most of all by example, have consistently fought this great cause of our civilization. The first quality of sincere devotion to any cause is willingness to merge one's self and labors into the general prosperity of the enterprise. By this standard the heroes and heroines of temperance have been legion. We see mothers and teachers, in countless host, leading the van.

For a boy or a young man to come into touch with a great woman is to inherit a priceless treasure of charity. Frances Willard had this effect upon legions. She was a queenly woman, gifted in all the graces that make womanhood beautiful. Her personality touched with inspiration countless lives, especially of young men. To know her was to believe in the idealism of womanhood. One look into her great, beautiful eyes, filled with tears as she pleaded for the cause to which she had devoted her life, was enough to consecrate man to the service of his fellows in fighting intemperance. If this inspirational quality, which was the rich inheritance bequeathed to the temperance movement by Miss Willard, temperance have been legion. We see would be no "woman question" in our time. Frances Willard made knights errant of men.

Tongue, pen and ballot are the weapons that will win the new temperance crusade of our civilization. The more dispassionate than the old crusaders and wielding new forces of scientific knowledge, the present-day sociologist is condemning intemperance because it is an anti-social force. It

hurts the common good. It is of a piece with vile tenements, sweatshops, child-labor and white slavery. The inexorable social surveys, with their relentless facts, are proving anew the case against the saloon, that it is linked up with crime and poverty, and that it is wholly uneconomic, wasting both the money and the physical vitality of the worker. If the day's program of social amelioration is to win, and no observing person doubts this, then the saloon is doomed. So we should add to the roll of the noble servants of temperance all the social reformers, whose number is legion.

Self-denial is the first characteristic of heroism. Anybody who disregards his own taste and comfort for another's sake belongs in the ranks of the temperance heroes.

Lagging somewhat behind individual reformers, the church has yet sprung into line for the temperance cause. One of the great occasions of the recent Presbyterian Congress in Toronto was that vast body of leaders put itself enthusiastically on record as committed to the temperance cause. In the United States the most definitely effect of all temperance agencies has come to be the Anti-Saloon League, which is a league of the churches, having no life apart from the churches. It has repeatedly demonstrated that when the churches of any community are united and aroused they are irresistible. Ultimately, all moral battles are up to the church. When the temperance cause is made wholeheartedly her cause, then its victory will be complete and abiding.

There is one man who is seldom called a hero, and whose struggles are too often counted fast game for the humorists. This is the victim of an appetite for strong drink, who yet withstands the temptation. In all the wide realm of temperance there is no braver, nobler figure than the person who resists this fiercer craving for alcohol.

Slowly, but with ever-increasing certainty and rapidly, we are building a better social order, free from all that hurts and hinders life. It is now entirely conceivable that there can be a human society like that prophesied by the ancient Hebrew seers. In that day all the world, uncontaminated by alcohol, will inherit the labors and sacrifices of all who have served the cause of temperance and human welfare.

Nature is but the name for an effect, whose cause is in God. "The man who can not forgive any mortal thing is a green hand in life." —Robert Louis Stevenson.

"If only myself could talk to myself. As knew him a year ago, I could tell him a lot of things he ought to know."

That country is fairest which is peopled with the happiest men.—Emerson.

In peace will I both lay me down and sleep;
For thou, Jehovah, alone makest me dwell in safety.

Pal. 4:8.

"The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be: all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them."—Socrates.

We seek many changes and remedies for the most important change, the most necessary remedy, would be a general conversion to God.—King of Sweden.

THE WHEEL OF FATE.

From Collier's.

The wheel of fate revolves in queer circles and with sudden jerks. A year ago last October Charley Herzog, Giant with the idea of devising some method whereby only those who are practically certain of entry into the United States will be permitted to embark on this side of the water.

Every year, in spite of the efforts of the steamship companies to exclude such passengers from their lists, nearly 15,000 emigrants see the gates at Ellis Island closed against them, and with the earnings of years swept away by the expense of the voyage, they are compelled to resume the battle of life under the conditions from which they sought escape by emigration. The department does not either desire or seek, according to Mr. Husband, the lowering of the present standards, but Secretary Wilson is anxious to devise some plan whereby the shock and suffering incident to being turned back after fighting the shores of the promised land may be prevented. In an effort to do this, Special Agent Husband will investigate the bookings of prospective immigrants by transportation agents with the idea of devising some method whereby only those who are practically certain of entry into the United States will be permitted to embark on this side of the water.

Ents.
Alternating current pie;
First a currant, then a fly—
Swat!—Chicago Tribune.

Fly in minute's butter dish—
Wait a mother! Make a wish—
Swat!—Buffalo News.

Fly upon the soup plate's rim;
He will soon be in the swim—
Swat!—Scranton Tribune-Republican.

Fly upon your slice of bread;
If he wipes his feet you're dead—
Swat!—Houston Post.

Fly upon the baby's nose!
Swat!—Scranton Tribune-Republican.

Fly upon the bald man's pate!
Lights the flame of lasting hate—
Swat!

AMERICAN ENVOY IS STUDYING EMIGRANT PROBLEM IN EUROPE

W. W. Husband Sent Abroad to Investigate Steamship Booking Methods.

THOUSANDS TURNED BACK

Federal Government Would Spare Those Who Cannot Enter Pain of Being Turned Away at Gates of Promised Land.

London, Special: From 10,000 to 15,000 men and women are turned away from the portals of the United States every year, and sent back to the countries whence they came, in their endeavor to enter the land of promise. The reason is that they do not meet the requirements set for immigrants by the American authorities.

This condition constitutes one of the most difficult problems faced by the American department of labor, and in an effort to solve it, the department has sent W. W. Husband, one of its special agents, to investigate and report on emigration conditions in England and on the continent.

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