

News and Views

Nordau Assails Trusts.

Dr. Max Nordau, who has lately turned his attention to the consolidation of large companies of capitalists, is one of the most skillful and learned physicians of Europe. His very widespread fame is due, however, not to his scientific ability, but rather to his brilliance as an author. In 1883 he shocked and delighted two continents with his rarely analytical book, "Degeneration of Man." In 1886 he published his "Paradoxes," and in 1893 the work by which he is best known, "Degeneration." In this remarkably original book Dr. Nordau attempts to show on purely psycho-physiological grounds that all modern tendencies are toward degeneration. He fortifies his position by examinations into art, literature and life, and claims that degeneracy is seen in all mental and moral phenomena. Dr. Nordau is descended from a well-known Jewish family of Buda-

The Weekly Panorama.

Love and Figures.

That love will find a way through all difficulties is illustrated by the recent experiences of Philander Simon and Bertha Karger, both of Paterson, N. J. Philander had been keeping company with Bertha about two years, when for some unexplained reason his love began to cool. Simultaneously Bertha began to fret and pine away. There had been no actual engagement between them, so that a suit could not be brought for breaking the marriage promise, but Bertha's mother, who is not only a woman of expedients but a thrifty soul, decided upon a plan for punishing the faithless Philander. She figured that he had eaten sixty hearty dinners at her house, upon the occasion of his Sunday evenings, which at 25 cents each amounted to \$15. Besides this in a rash moment she had lent him \$10. She accordingly began suit for \$25.

Meanwhile, Philander, who is a thrifty and a man of expedients, began to do a little figuring on his own side, and promptly came in with a counterclaim for \$86.89, which left Mrs. Karger \$61.89 in his debt, if the claim were pressed. Bertha, as girls go, had not been expensive. In two years she had consumed but one box of chocolates, twelve pounds of candy, thirty ice creams, and 100 sodas, amounting to \$9.55. She had only been once to Coney Island, but had had 100 trolley rides, transportation footing up \$12.00. Bouquets for two birthdays cost \$5 and two books 65 cents, a total investment of \$27.50, which shows that Philander had the advantage of \$2.80 in actual expenses over Mrs. Karger. This margin Philander increased by putting in a claim for his time, charging 50 cents for each Sunday evening's wooing for two years, or \$52. In the course of the preparations for the suits Philander and Bertha were thrown much together, and encouraged by the artful lawyers on both sides, as well as by thrifty Mrs. Karger, who was appalled by the counterclaims, the flame broke out anew and with greater ardor than before. An actual engagement was effected, a day for the marriage fixed, and both suits were dropped, and Philander and Bertha are happy, all owing to Philander's skill in figuring.

Figured in Molneux Case.

Justice White of the New York Supreme court at Buffalo last week



MRS. FLORENCE ROGERS, granted a divorce to Mrs. Florence E. Rogers from Edward F. Rogers, thus confirming the report of the referee. The judge allowed Mrs. Rogers \$2,250 in lieu of allimony.

Mrs. Rogers is the daughter of the late Mrs. Kate Adams, and a distant cousin of Harry Cornish. Roland B. Molneux was found guilty of causing the death of Mrs. Adams by poison, which he was accused of sending to Cornish at the Knickerbocker A. C., New York city. Cornish had a room in Mrs. Adams' apartments in West 88th street, New York. Mrs. Rogers lived there, and was there on the morning her mother died, after finding the dose of cyanide of mercury. Mrs. Rogers and her husband have been separated for some time, she living in New York, he in Buffalo. When she brought her suit she applied for alimony. One of her lawyers stated, pathetically, that she had to "live in a New York hash house," while her husband dwelt in luxury at the Iroquois hotel. It was shown, however, that Mr. Rogers paid his wife money for her support, although he lived apart from her.

Plain Talk to Britshers.

Mr. Barber, the president of the Diamond Match company, talked with wholesome frankness to the dissenting stockholders of that English match company the control of which has just been secured by his company. He said to these Englishmen, who had spoken of "Yankee trickery" and who had boasted of their intention to fight to the death to retain for English capital the business of making matches for British use, that—"I may as well talk frankly to you people. Unless you come to terms we will whip you out of your boots. We know that we are able to beat the world in the manufacture of matches, and we intend to keep our advantage. How long do you think you can compete with us with machinery that America discarded sixteen years ago?"

The salary of the young king of Spain is \$150,000 a year.

SAYINGS and DOINGS

Henry Clay Evans.

Henry Clay Evans went to the South from Pennsylvania several years ago and grew quite popular in Tennessee, the state of his adoption. He has a strong political following, and his friends have always claimed that he was elected when he ran for governor, but was counted out. Mr. Evans has a good war record. He is about 57 years old and one of the live, pushing men of Dixie. So well was he thought of by all classes of persons in Chattanooga that he was twice elected mayor of that town. In 1890 when he ran for Congress he had a strong Democrat for an opponent, but although it was a close race Mr. Evans was elected by 18,641 votes to his opponent's 18,353. His administration of the position



HENRY CLAY EVANS, office brought sharp criticism from people favoring a more liberal policy.

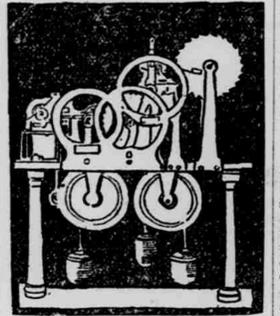
Matrimony and Brains.

It would seem, according to the opinions of some educators, that there ought to be written over the gates of matrimony, or at least over the "ladies' entrance" to that happy state, the words: "Abandon brains all ye who enter here!" for matrimony and brains are incompatible. This subject is a rather bare bone of contention, and it is one that does not admit of broad generalization. There are many women who seem to have excelled husband and higher education; there are others who with that needed qualification for matrimonial happiness, a lack of brains, are still unable to make a success of that state; and there are women who are successful in life without either the husbands or the education.

A sociologist of some repute, Lester F. Ward, says that one who knows anything of the laws of biology must insist upon the equal development of both sexes. "Any theory of development," he says, "that recognizes the fact of the transmission of acquired qualities must expect that where only one parent has acquired such qualities the offspring will only inherit one-half of them. If the full value of the energy expended in conferring useful qualities is to be realized in the offspring, they must be conferred equally upon both parents." Mr. Ward further says that, while the female mind differs from the male in many important and fortunate respects, intellect is one and the same everywhere, and that the proper nourishment of intellect is truth. It seems rather late in the day for those who claim to be educators to advance the theory that only by starving the mind is woman fit for the high state of matrimony.

Mechanical Calendar.

An amateur artist by the name of M. Albert Jagat has invented a mechanical calendar, which indicates the days, weeks, months, years and even leap years. The apparatus is wound up and works like a clock. It consists principally of a disc and five cog-



THE CLOCK-WORK CALENDAR, wheels, which contain a sum total of ninety-six teeth, three weights and nine levers. Of the weights, one is a counterpoise, one is wound up every fortnight and one every year. The parts are all very accurately adjusted and are expected to last until they actually wear out. One of the wheels in fact, is designed to last for 300 years. Every care has been taken in the construction to prevent loss of efficiency by friction.

Replaces Hitching Post.

As a hitching post is not always convenient and it is somewhat of a bother to carry around a heavy weight in the wagon with which to tether the horse when the driver wishes to leave the animal for a time, it is likely that the horseman will appreciate the hitching fetter here shown. The invention takes advantage of the fact that a horse will not move as long as he cannot bend his legs, the fetter being stiff enough to prevent this. The inventors state that it is adapted to afford cavalrymen a perfect means of preventing the horses from escaping without human aid, the claim being made that when an animal is tethered with one of these devices he becomes tame, even in the presence of danger.

Oklahoma has harvested a wheat crop of 30,000,000 bushels.

EXPLORING ARIZONA RUINS.

Investigating Prehistoric Settlements from Records of American Antiquity.

Work has been begun upon what, from an archaeological point of view, is one of the most important and interesting undertakings of late years. Situated four miles east of Phoenix, Ariz., are the ruins of what was once, doubtless, a great prehistoric settlement. One immense pile, about 25 feet high, and 100 feet wide, by 200 feet long, is surrounded by lesser mounds, which extend for half a mile northward and fade away in the river toward the south. Some of these smaller mounds have been explored by relic-seekers and an immense quantity of ancient pottery, stone tools, and cooking utensils has been taken from them, while in several instances skeletons have been unearthed.

Evidently the walls in these ruined heaps were all of adobe, a building material still extensively used, and the decay and weathering of hundreds and perhaps thousands of years have piled the debris around the lower walls, which are still intact. The walls where perfect, protected by the fallen adobe, are from 12 to 18 inches in thickness, and the great piles of debris would indicate original buildings of 30 to 75 feet in height, while the largest pile must have been of much greater proportions. Authorities who have examined the ruins believe them to have been built by the Aztecs, a people thought to have come up from Peru, across the Isthmus of Panama, and from whom the Zuni and Hopi Indians of northern Arizona are thought to have descended. The ruins, as they lie, help corroborate the theory that the original buildings were of a style of architecture still employed by the Zuni and Hopi, great houses built in terraces, which are reached by way of ladders. The ruins east of Phoenix are by far the largest of any of the many traces of prehistoric settlements found in the Salt River valley, and it is believed the city once reached further south, until a large part of it was washed away by the floods from the mountains, or aged by the deposits from the floods of ages past.

INFANTILE ACTIVITY.

What One Baby Did in the Period of Five Minutes.

Small Kathryn, aged 2, left alone one day in her mamma's bedroom, said to herself: "Oh, won't I have a great time?" And she certainly did. She began by taking her papa's necktie and pulling it over her head and around her neck, and she thought it would be so much better advantage. The box wasn't interesting, so she threw that under the bed. Next she took a toy lamp to pieces, but as that wasn't quite exciting enough as a lamp-study she followed it up with even greater attention to the regular one, and poured the oil down the front of her dress. Then she picked off the wall about a half yard square of paper, and powdered the bits on the floor with the contents of a talcum powder box. Next she turned her attention to a bottle of vaseline and rubbed it on her face and into her hair. She knew vaseline was made to rub on, so she used it that way of course. The contents of a box of cold cream were put into the paper, powder and pin mixture on the floor. A small bank full of pennies was going to go in next, but in getting it down from a shelf it stuck in a groove, so that had to be left out. A shower of photographs lay around the room in a fashion that would have done credit to the ambidexterity of a Keller or Herrmann. This done, Kathryn was just about to lay hold of her mother's hair when the lady herself appeared. The baby tossed the pair of shoes over her head backward and said, "See them go." There was plenty of "go," indeed, and all in five minutes' time, too. This is a true story.—Philadelphia Times.

Rose Tree's Great Growth.

In a Ventura garden in California there is a great Lamarque rose tree which has made remarkable growth since it was planted more than 25 years ago. Its trunk near the ground is 2 feet 9 inches in circumference, while the main branches are not much smaller. In 1895 the tree produced over 21,000 blooms. There is a great production of roses at Los Angeles and Pomona, and rose trees that bear between 10,000 and 12,000 blooms at a time are said to be common in southern California. At Royston, in the Oldham district of Lancashire, there are three giant Marechal Niel rose trees at Stockfield and Street-digge belonging to Mr. Mellor and T. Bazan respectively, from which 30,000 roses were cut. From Mr. Mellor's tree at Stockfield, which was the largest of the three, 15,000 roses were cut and sold in one season.

Elements in Corn Grain.

The corn grain has, in addition to its starch element, a tiny germ in which lies its life principle. This germ was formerly separated and thrown aside as waste. Lately it has been found that this germ is rich in oil which can be utilized. The germ is now separated from the starch and crushed. The oil gathered from it finds a ready market, and within the last few years millions of dollars' worth of this oil has been exported to Europe. After the oil is taken from the germ the gluten left in the cake is used for varnish, and the residue is used for cattle food.

American Wine as Good as Any.

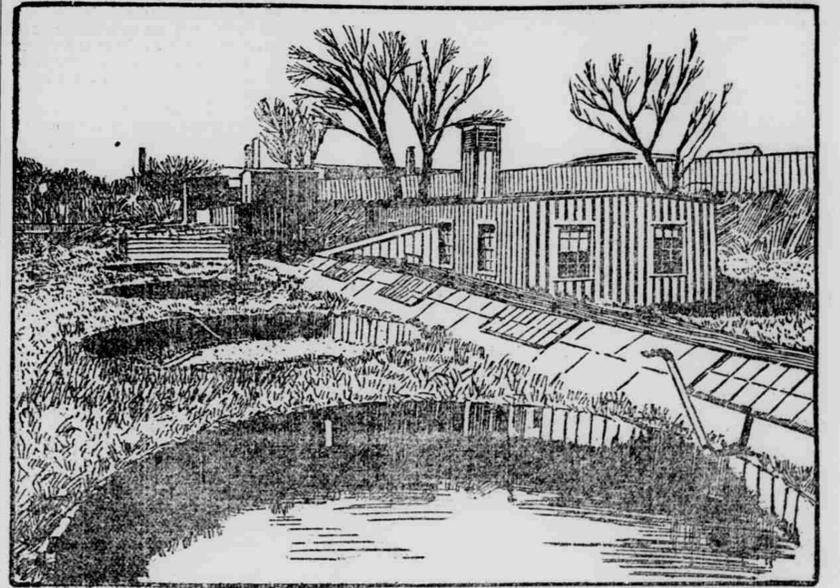
Many Americans learned at Paris for the first time that we produce wines in some grades equal to the best imported varieties.

Iron Imports from Spain.

Iron ore to the value of \$4,225 was imported from Spain by the United States for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1900.

Faith is the force that makes motives.

PURIFYING WATER SUPPLY.



FILTRATION EXPERIMENT STATION AT LAWRENCE ON THE MERRIMAC RIVER. Where the Massachusetts State Board of Health Carried on the First Investigations Looking to the Purification of Water by Sand Filtration, Showing the Filtration Tanks and Working Laboratories.

(Boston Correspondence.)

The water supply of cities and towns, whether drawn from a river or lake, and whether or not supplemented by artesian wells, has become within fifteen years a universal problem of the greatest importance. Before that time municipal governments were concerned mainly about securing a sufficient quantity of drinkable water, and cities that were able to draw their supply from rivers and running streams were considered particularly fortunate, until in Massachusetts an alarm was raised by disastrous epidemics of typhoid fever which followed the course of the Merrimac River. The disease was carried by the sewage with which the river was contaminated from town to town, wherever the stream was used as a water supply, down to the city of Lawrence, which suffered worst of all. In 1887 an experiment station, the first of its kind in the world, for the purification of sewage and water by filtration through sand, was established in Lawrence by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and the Lawrence filtration beds became an object lesson for the instruction not only of the State, but of the world at large.

Good and Bad Microbes.

The co-operation of the State and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the early years of the conduct of these experiments at Lawrence at once assured the success of the investigations. Professor William T. Sedgwick of the institute, as bacteriologist of the State Board of Health, for eight years directing the bacteriological experiments on which the work of purification depended. Ever after all, it is held today at the Institute of Technology, as everywhere else, that the purification of water and sewage—in purified water being considered by the bacteriologist merely as very dilute sewage—is almost solely a matter of controlling the microbes, the "good" microbes and the "bad" ones, so that the pathogenic or disease-breeding germs shall be prevented from reaching the human system, while the "good" ones are encouraged to do their natural work of purification.

The dramatic story of the microbe has frequently been told since Pasteur established the germ theory of fermentation, but there is something unique in the accomplishment of such bacteriologists as Professor Sedgwick, by which millions of micro-organisms are herded together intelligently, with the character of their work and their hours of labor and rest definitely established.

To Make River Water Safe.

From experiments in Lawrence and in the biological laboratories of the Institute of Technology it has been demonstrated that any river water purified by means of a five-foot filter is safe and wholesome, and, further, that effluent water from proper filtration of sewage would not be dangerous for domestic use. The records also have shown that since Lawrence, encouraged by the example of the State experiment station, has installed a municipal filter, though it is still using the water of the Merrimac River, always more or less contaminated by the drainage of Lowell—the very circumstance, that is, which caused the great

epidemic of a few years ago—typhoid has practically been eradicated in that city, although, of course, it might still be introduced by other means—bad oysters as well as bad water being an easy vehicle for the disease.

The lesson which Lawrence has illustrated so graphically not only has worked a revolution in the methods of water supply in Massachusetts cities and towns, but is having its effect all over the world. A notable instance is the city of Albany, which by a system of filtration has been enabled to obtain a supply of pure water from the Hudson River, previously a constant source of disease. The gravity of the problem in the case of large cities has resulted in the expenditure of enormous sums for the maintenance of a wholesome water supply either by direct purification or by the disposal of sewage so as to prevent contamination of the source. The case of Chicago is well known, where \$30,000,000 has been spent on a drainage canal, which, by carrying the sewage into the Mississippi River, has revolutionized the city's water supply. In St. Louis, where the question of an adequate water supply is being considered particularly with reference to the great Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, the river bears the drainage of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and scores of other cities, and yet Professor Sedgwick states without hesitation that by means of filtration St. Louis can obtain its water supply from the Mississippi with absolute safety.

James J. Van Alen's Daughter

The rhinoceros is the thickest skinned quadruped, with a hide so tough as to resist the claws of a lion or tiger, the sword or the balls of an old-fashioned musket. The skin of the whale is from two inches to two feet thick.



SARA VAN ALLEN, WHO MAY SOON BECOME MRS. ROBERT COLLIER.

Cupid is said to have caused a slight disagreement in the family of James J. Van Alen, who has been "commanded" by King Edward VII. to attend at court for the purpose of being invested with the insignia of a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John.

By her friends it is said that Miss Sara Van Alen sailed for the United States with the intention of marrying Robert Collier immediately on her arrival. Mr. Van Alen is said to oppose the match. Unfortunately Mr. Van Alen's commands in the matter

will carry little weight, as his children are independent of him in fortune. In fact it is stated that when his three children are all married he will be far from as well off as he is now well-to-do. Miss Sara Van Alen is a pretty, attractive and clever girl, while Mr. Collier is a very quiet, intellectual and pleasant young gentleman. He is an adept at polo and is the editor of Collier's Weekly. It is said Mr. Van Alen will oppose the match and for this reason has delayed his departure for England.

and the stick is hit on the raised end, the ball will travel a considerable distance before alighting. The further the ball travels the better for the man who strikes it, because he must run to a base and return before the guards can capture the ball and throw it to the head, who stands just by the clubman. The head never leaves his post unless the opportunity presents itself of catching the ball on the fly. Occasionally when the clubman makes an especially good stroke, he can run twice to the base before the ball can be captured.

If the ball is returned to the head before the clubman has had time to run to his base and return, the clubman becomes last guard, the head becomes clubman and the first guard becomes head. The boy who, at the end of the game, has run to base and back the greatest number of times is accounted as the winner. A ball caught on the fly causes the clubman to change places with the boy who caught it.

A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 per cent.



MAX NORDAU, poet. He began writing to the newspapers on many topics even while he was a lad at school. He is 52 years old.

Women Should Be Barred.

One reads with a shock of surprise that as many women as could crowd into the room were present on Monday when the trial of a Presbyterian preacher was begun before a committee of the presbytery on charges which involve his standing as a decent man as well as a minister. The surprise is not occasioned by the fact that so many women were present, for there will always be plenty of people anxious to attend any hearing at which puerile or sensational testimony is expected. But as it is certainly within the power of the members of the committee to bar out of the courtroom women who have no direct interest in the case one would certainly expect that they would be the first to take such action. Nothing but morbid and unhealthy curiosity can possibly lead women to flock to a hearing of the kind.

A 150 Mile an Hour.

A society of mechanical engineers representing the principal European machine shops, has recently been organized abroad for the purpose of developing railroad engines of phenomenal speed. The accompanying illustration shows a railroad electric motor lately built by Siemens and Halske, in connection with the organization, which, by order of Emperor William



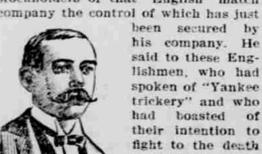
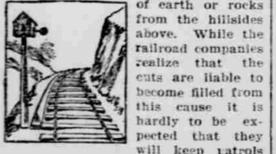
NEW SPEEDY ELECTRIC ENGINE, was tested preliminarily a short time since on the military railroad at Berlin-Zossen, when, according to reports, it gave an exhibition that promised remarkable results.

Wireless Telegraphy.

A report comes through Consul General Gunther of Frankfurt to the effect that the captain of a channel mail steamer, which is provided with a wireless telegraph apparatus, states that on his last trip he received a message from the officer of the French lightship, anchored about twenty-five miles from Dunkirk, stating that he would be unable to light up the next night unless help arrived from the shore. The captain at once sent a wireless message to La Panne, on the Belgian coast, from which point it was forwarded to Dunkirk by the regular telegraph line, whence a boat was sent to the lightship and the necessary repairs were made.

Railroad Signal.

Many a serious railroad accident is caused by the washing down on the roadbed of masses of earth or rocks from the hillsides above. While the railroad companies realize that the cuts are liable to become filled from this cause it is hardly to be expected that they will keep patrols at every dangerous point, but the illustration shows an apparatus lately patented by John K. Haddinnott, of Baltimore, Md., which will constantly guard the cut or other section of track which it parallels. It is simply a pair of contact rails so placed that a fall of rock or earth which incloses them, and throw the rails together, completes a circuit and set the danger signal. By placing a set of the apparatus close to each rail it would be next to impossible for any serious obstruction to occur without the danger being pointed out by the signal.



business of making matches for British use, that—"I may as well talk frankly to you people. Unless you come to terms we will whip you out of your boots. We know that we are able to beat the world in the manufacture of matches, and we intend to keep our advantage. How long do you think you can compete with us with machinery that America discarded sixteen years ago?"

New Game of Ball and How to Play It.



A good variation of the American game of baseball, and one which needs no particular preparation, is known as club ball. This game may be played by any number of boys, from two to twenty. All the outfit needed is a rubber ball, a club, which can be picked up