THE RELIEF OF GOTHAM

BY PARK BENJAMIN

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II.

Throughout the city there was a feeling of helplessness, not unmixed with exasperation. To see that balloon up there, placidly swaying to and fro, to know that within a few hours it might release its frightful burden, to feel the uncertainty of where the inevitable explosion would occur; beyond all, to realize that every instant brought the catastrophe nearer, was maddening. Where were all the electricians and the engineers and the chemists and the inventors generally. Was it possible that the much-boasted national ingenuity had recoiled, conquered and humiliated before such a problem as this? So talked the angry people in the streets.

Meanwhile the news of the peril of the metropolis had spread over the country, and, singular to say, its principal effect upon the suburban population was a burning desire to witness the big explosion, as it could do them no harm. Consequently, the Philadelphians, and the New Havenites, and the Albanians, besides the dwellers in other nearby towns, flocked in great cohorts into New York. They came in on the morning trains with their children and their lunch baskets, and bivouacked in hordes in the uptown streets, just outside the police cordon which now inclosed the circle swept by the balloon. They pre-empted the stoops of private residences, ate their meals thereon, and rang the door bells at intervals to demand ice water or the loan of a cup of milk. One man from New Jersey brought some carpenters and tried to erect a "grand stand" in the neighborhood of Central park, but he was mobbed by the neighborhood before he had sold enough seats to make the enterprise remunerative. Another person drove a thriving business in selling pieces of smoked glass wherewith to look at the balloon; which the farmers bought instinctively. The peripatetic telescope men fairly coined money.

This had not gone on long, when heavy rain clouds began to gather in the west, and then a new fear arose. Would the storm hasten the falling of the dynamite? Suppose the balloon should be struck by lightning!

Meanwhile the urgent appeals which had been sent out by the mayor to all the scientific people had resulted in an imposing gathering of professors in the Forty-fourth street boarding house. Each having answered the call under the implicit conviction that all the others had been summoned for the express purpose of hearing his particular views on the matter in hand, an air of reserved dignity and gratified condescension pervaded the company as it followed his honor up the creaky stairs, and into the attic room where the safe was located.

"I need not say to you, gentlemen," said the mayor, tersely, "why you are here. You perceive the danger. Can it be averted? Suggestions are in order—prompt and sharp, please."

No answer was returned, although several scientists looked disconcerted and were seen to replace in their pocketbooks sundry bulky manuscripts.

"I—ah—I—would suggest," said one professor, rising ponderously and looking over

THE MAYOR AND THE SCIENTISTS.

his spectacles, "that we cause the safe door to be opened and the voltage of the generator therein determined, and——"

"'The slightest attempt to open the safe door will blow up a torpedo within,'" read the mayor from the notice over the safe.

The professor sat down abruptly.

"Mr. Mayor! Mr. Mayor!" suddenly remarked a small and somewhat jerky individual. "Let us construct another balloon let it slide up on the cable and carry some one who will remove the dynamite."

"'If the pitcher fastening is in any wise tampered with the pitcher will certainly fall,'" again read the mayor, in a weary sort of way. "At the same time, professor, if you will agree to go up and try——"

"No, sir; no, sir; quite impossible; life too valuable to the cause of science. No, sir."

The chorus of coughs and poohs which greeted this last remark ceased when a third person rose and proposed to cut the cable, the advantages of which plan he was about to argue when it was pointed out that nothing would more certainly break the current and thus cause the dropping of the torpedo.

Then the electricians got at it in earnest. One wanted to hitch on a second battery and reverse the current, a proceeding certain to disorganize the electromagnetic mechanism in the balloon and release the pitcher. Another wanted to splice on a great length of cable and let the balloon float over some other place to do its mischief; but this, leaving out the ethical question involved, would, of course, put in more resistance in the path of the current and perhaps render it too weak to hold up the load. Another wanted to fire bullets at the pitcher and cause the explosion in mid-air, but it was pointed out that they would be much more likely to hit the balloon and let the gas out.

"I did not ask your attendance, gentlemen," said the mayor somewhat sarcastically, "to devise means for dropping that torpedo. The balloon will do that of itself (he started as he glanced at his watch) in about five hours. We cannot risk failure. Can no one suggest any certain means of relief?"

The scientists breathed heavily, but said nothing. They could see the balloon—now ruddy with the reflected rays of the setting sun—poised over the great cathedral. The threatened storm had passed over, leaving, however, the breeze steady. The chances were then that the torpedo would do its fearful work in the fairest portion of the metropolis. From this locality, the police, now reinforced by the militia, had driven the people toward the rivers. The danger lines had been drawn from Fifty-ninth street and at Madison square. It was a strange sight to see Fifth avenue, above Twenty-third street, deserted as far as the eye could reach; the gentle swaying globe being the only moving object in the long perspective. Outside the danger lines the people clustered on the housetops like bees.

The scientists, still silent, looked at the mayor with dismayed faces. The mayor grimly looked back at the scientists.

"And this is all?" said the mayor.

Several of the younger scientists present moved uneasily in their seats. One of them went to the safe, paised his hands helplessly over the exterior, sighed and sat down. Another gazed fixedly at the balloon. Another became deeply interested in the surface of the twin cable.

Meanwhile there had come into the room two other men who had seated themselves besides the mayor. The official turned to them and whispered something. They nodded promptly.

"I will not detain you further, gentlemen," said the mayor to the scientists. "I thank you for your assistance. I can only regret that the circumstances make it unavailing."

The philosophers solemnly walked out of the room, and maintained stillness until the street was reached. There they would have at once embarked in a heated discussion had not the police on guard insisted on their immediate repair beyond the danger lines.

One of the two men beside the mayor appended his name to a check for $100,000. His signature would have been honored for 500 times that sum. The torpedo would fall directly on his roof. The other impressed a stamp on the face of the check and dashed a quick scrawl over it. The Chemical bank of New York had now guaranteed its payment. The mayor put it in his pocketbook with a sigh of disappointment, and his visitors withdrew.

The man called Julius sat in the captain's room in the Thirtieth street police station calmly smoking and reading the latest extra evening newspaper. If the populace had known where he was, he would probably have also listened—though with equal imperturbability—to the howls of a raging mob in the street outside. But that information had been carefully withheld even from the reporters, and consequently the street, being within the danger district, so far from being the scene

THE PERIPATETIC TELESCOPE MAN FAIRLY COINED MONEY.

of an incipient riot, was entirely deserted save by the policemen on guard. Since his interview with the superintendent, the police had burned with a mediaeval desire to extract from Julius the knowledge which he claimed to possess, by the prompt infliction of any reasonable variety of torture. Carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, the police captain in whose care he was placed conceived the brilliant notion of sending him, in charge of two stalwart patrolmen, to be kept directly under the balloon as it moved around. But the designated guardians promptly rebeled when Julius pointed out to them that they would be just as liable to destruction as himself; and as he declined of his own volition to repair to the threatened localities alone, the captain reconsidered the project and locked him up until some less objectionable plan could be matured.

Julius was deep in a lurid biography of himself (where he learned, for the first time, that he was a Russian exile of anarchistic antecedents, and that his personal appearance was truly represented by a worn-out woodcut of Mr. Chauncey Depew, duly decorated with bushy hair and a straggling beard), when the captain entered the room, snapped the nippers around his wrist, gave him his hat and told him to "come along!" The captain was not communicative, and Julius asked no questions, so the pair proceeded in silence through the deserted streets to the Forty-fourth street boarding house, and up to the attic room.

(To be Concluded Tomorrow.)

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL.

Noah Brooks Describes the Scenes and Incidents at the Capitol.

Noah Brooks, who is publishing a series of personal reminiscences of Lincoln in the Century, describes the second inauguration in the April number of that magazine:

The day of Lincoln's second inauguration, March 4, 1865, was as dark and drizzly as the November day of his second election. When the hour of noon arrived great crowds of men and women streamed around the capitol building in most wretched plight. The mud in the city of Washington on that day certainly excelled all the other varieties I have ever seen, before or since, and the greatest test of feminine heroism—the spoiling of their clothes—was amply to the credit of the women who were so bedragged and drenched on that memorable day. The only entrance to the senate wing, where the preliminary ceremonies were held, was by the main or eastern portico, the other entrances being used only by privileged persons.

Colonel Forney, the secretary of the senate, read the proclamation of the president convoking an extra session, and called the names of the members elect. Thereupon the newly chosen senators were sworn in, and the procession for the inauguration platform, which had been built on the east front of the capitol, was formed. There was a sea of heads in the great plaza in front of the capitol as far as the eye could reach, and breaking in waves along its outer edges among the budding foliage of the grounds beyond. When the president and the procession of notables appeared, a tremendous shout, prolonged and loud, arose from the surging ocean of humanity around the capitol building. Then the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, the historic Brown, arose and bowed, with his shining black hat in hand, in dumb show before the crowd, which thereupon became still, and Abraham Lincoln, rising tall and gaunt among the groups about him, stepped forward and read his inaugural address, which was printed in two broad columns upon a single page of large paper. As he advanced from his seat, a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died far away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light. Every heart beat quicker at the unexpected omen, and doubtless not a few mentally prayed that so might the darkness which had obscured the past four years be now dissipated by the sun of prosperity.

Till danger's troubled night depart
And the star of peace return.

The inaugural address was received with almost profound silence. Every word was clear and audible as the somewhat shrill and ringing tones of Lincoln's voice sounded over the vast concourse. There was applause, however, at the words, "both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish;" and the cheer that followed these words lasted long enough to make a considerable pause before he added sententiously, "and the war came." There were occasionally spurts of applause, too, at other points along this wonderful address.

Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes, and even tearful cheeks, as the good president pronounced these noble words: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." Among the memories of a lifetime, doubtless there are none more fondly cherished by those who were so fortunate as to stand near Lincoln at that historic moment, than the recollection of the beautiful solemnity, the tender sympathy, of these inspired utterances, and the rapt attention of the thronging multitude.

THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE

Famous Physicians Predict the Discovery of Marvelous New Cures.

ANTITOXIN OPENS UP A NEW FIELD

The Knife Will Play an Important Part in the Sciences of Cure and Prevention—Learning How to Force Disease to Die Out.

(Copyright, 1895.)

NEW YORK, March 27.—The new woman is not likely to be alone in her novelty when the end of the century comes. It seems probable we are to have a new man as well—in fact, a new race. This will come, not through the commonplace channel of the ballot, but through progress in the science of medicine. In medicine is included not only the science of healing, but the science of preventing.

All over the world, nowadays, busy men are at work in busy laboratories studying out new inventions and perfecting old ones. Never before in the history of the world has there been such a concerted movement along progressive lines in any profession. Never before have such results been accomplished. Not even in electricity has the advance been so striking as it has been in medicine. In New York city two men may be said to be at the head of this advance.

The senior of these is Dr. George F. Shrady. It is through Dr. Shrady that the medical men of America speak to and hear from the medical men of the world, for he is the editor of the Medical Record, a publication which ranks with the London Lancet as one of the highest mediums of medical information in existence. Dr. Shrady has long been a man of much importance to the public. It was he who cared for General Grant during his last illness. He was the only American with whom the late Dr. Morell Mackenzie consulted during the final illness of the German emperor. Despite his labors as the editor-in-chief of one of the leading medical journals of the world, despite his private practice and despite his daily and philanthropic work in the New York hospitals, he still finds time not only to comment on, but to make practical tests of nearly every important new appliance or method in the field of surgery, to which he gives his special attention.

The junior of the two is Dr. Cyrus Edson, who represents medicine proper as Dr. Shrady represents surgery proper. Dr. Edson is better known as a sanitationist than otherwise, because of his position as commissioner of health in New York City, and president of the New York State Board of Health, but his study of the whole field of medicine has been minute and accurate. In his busy days he finds time for much beside his official duties. His office practice is large, his contributions to medical and other journals are numerous, his experiments and investigations are unceasing. It was he who first took up seriously the development of the new diphtheria cure in America; his recent discovery of the means of definitely discriminating between the blood of human beings and the blood of animals bids fair to be one of humanity's greatest safeguards against murder, and these, together with many other things, have made Dr. Edson's position not only eminent in New York, but almost unique in all the world of medicine.

No two men are better qualified to predict the future of medicine as a whole than these.

A MEDICAL WONDER.

According to Dr. Edson's idea the new diphtheria cure is perhaps the most important invention of the age. He considers that it is the wedge which will open a vast store house of new scientific truths, and he thinks that these truths will perhaps prove to be more important than any others of those we have to learn.

"It is my opinion," said he, "that the greatest of the new discoveries will come along the line of anti-toxines. Toxine means poison, and anti-toxine, therefore, means simply an antidote to poison. Two European scientists discovered that the human system instead of submitting meekly to the inroads of diphtheria until a doctor comes along to brace it up and help it fight, combats the disease long and powerfully of itself. As soon as the diphtheretic poison gains a foothold in the human body the system develops a property which acts as the direct foe of the deadly germ. In many cases this property would be of itself enough to vanquish the disease, even should not the doctor assist it with his medicine. These are the mild cases. But so virulent is this particular poison and so strong must be this resistant force that the human system can not develop a large enough quantity of it to overcome the severer attacks, and to this is due the large proportion of deaths from the particular disease under discussion. It is true, however, that no artificial remedy ever prepared is so well fitted to resist diphtheria as is this nature's own.

"This was the gist of the first important point which the French scientists laid bare. They found that the disease of diphtheria was in reality the presence of a particular poison in the system and that nature had a method of resisting it. They found that the only flaw in the whole affair was nature's inability to develop enough of the resistant power to overcome the presence of the poison in large quantities. The poison was the toxine, nature's resistant power was the anti-toxine. They saw at once that if they could find a way to develop the anti-toxine artificially and then to introduce it into the system in large quantities, diphtheria would be conquered. They knew that the anti-toxine could only be developed by nature itself, and that nature would only bring it forth when the presence of the toxine demanded it. They then reasoned that if they should introduce the toxine into a man's system nature would create the anti-toxine to offset it, and that if she did it in man she would probably do it in other animals. This they found to be true. Their reasoning was simple and direct, and it has proved to have been absolutely accurate. By infecting animals with diphtheria in a mild form the Frenchmen found that an anti-toxine was produced, which could be drawn from the animal and introduced into the human system suffering from diphtheria, thus re-enforcing the small supply of anti-toxine already there with sufficient new resistant power to overcome the disease entirely. They have found that the horse is the most available animal for this purpose, and it is probable that there are in the world today more than 2,000 horses which are kept in a constant state of diphtheretic infection for the purpose of developing the fluid which kills the disease they suffer from.

NATURE'S REMEDIES.

"It is along this line of the development of nature's remedies that I believe the greatest advance in medicine will come. We shall slowly cast aside our poor artificial drugs and take God's own cures. Then we shall have vanquished disease."

"What particular disease, Dr. Edson, do you believe will soonest be done away with through anti-toxine or like treatments?" I asked.

"All communicable diseases will eventually be cured in this way," he answered. "I mean by communicable diseases all diseases which can be transmitted from one person to another person or from inanimate things to human beings. That classification covers a large proportion of mankind's worst enemies. Some disorders, such as paralysis and rheumatism, heart disease, neuralgia, etc., will not yield to this kind of treatment, but I am confident that science will find other ways to baffle them. The diseases which will most readily yield to anti-toxine treatment and for which I am certain a means of developing the anti-toxine may be discovered are typhoid, yellow, scarlet and typhus fevers, cholera and perhaps even pneumonia.

"It will, I am sure, amaze you when I tell you that something after the fashion of an anti-toxine for consumption already exists, and is being effectively used throughout Europe. Koch's lymph is, in a sense, an anti-toxine.

"I should explain that it is a toxine also—that is, that while it combats the poison of tuberculosis, it is itself a poison of deadly power. Its introduction into any system wherein the presence of tuberculosis did not offset it would be fatal. In this it differs from the diphtheria cure, which, should it not cure, still could not kill. I wish to state here that the stories of ill effects resulting from the use of properly prepared diphtheria anti-toxine are without foundation.

KOCH'S LYMPH.

"It seems to be the general impression in the public mind that Koch's lymph for the cure of consumption was only a nine days' wonder; that it was investigated by physicians and found wanting, and that it has now been dropped. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Koch's lymph is a genuine remedy. It will not do all that Koch thought it would, but it will do much. In simple cases of tuberculosis—that is, in cases where the lungs are infected by the tubercle bacillus alone—Koch's lymph cures. Most consumption cases, however, are compound, and in such the lymph is not effective. In Europe it has been found, however, that many compound cases can be reduced to simple cases through climatic treatment—that is, through change of air—and that then they become amenable to the lymph. Not scores, but hundreds, of cures have been brought about by this method in Europe.

"Anti-toxines already exist for hydrophobia and for tetanus, or lockjaw. Hydrophobia, as of course everyone knows, is the result of infection through the bite of a rabid animal. Pasteur's great discovery was nothing more or less than that of an anti-toxine for this infection. He cures his patients by inoculating them with the serum developed in the blood of animals by hydrophobia itself. Tetanus or lockjaw is one of the most extraordinary diseases to which flesh is heir. As many people do not know, lockjaw can only come through infection with a germ which can be bred nowhere except in the earth. It is peculiar to certain localities. There are parts of the world in which it is not known at all, and there are other parts in which it is a very common thing. There are probably more cases of lockjaw on the extreme eastern end of Long Island than there are in any other equal area on earth, and there is a portion of the New Jersey coast where the disease is amazingly frequent. This is probably due to the use of a peculiar kind of fish fertilizer. The tetanus anti-toxine works absolute cures."

"Can you tell me, Dr. Edson, what experiments are now being made looking toward the development of new anti-toxine?" I asked.

"Not with any degree of accuracy," he replied. "Experimenters are so afraid that some rival will steal their ideas and rewards that they are very chary about giving hints of what they are at work on. Investigations are, however, going on in hundreds of laboratories in Europe and America. I expect the announcement of four or five important discoveries within the year, and I believe this ratio will be kept up for many years to come. So much faith have I in the future development of anti-toxine that I do not hesitate to state that in my opinion the hypodermic syringe will be the most important instrument of medicine in the years to come.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES IN PROSPECT.

"I do not wish to slur the importance of other lines of medical investigation and discovery, however. Ranking not far behind the anti-toxines in importance come the new synthetic remedies. Of these anti-pyrine, fenacatine, and a dozen others, might be mentioned. Science has discovered that organic substances can be decomposed and their different elements entirely separated from each other. These synthetic remedies consist of new combinations of these separated elements. For instance, quinine. The first of the important remedies was originally drawn wholly from the bark of the chincona tree. The supply thus obtained was small and expensive. Quinine, when analyzed, was found to contain twenty parts of carbonic acid gas, twenty-four parts of hydrogen, twenty parts of nitrogen, twenty parts of oxygen and three parts of water. These various elements had been found in many organic bodies, but of course they were without medicinal value until they had been separated from all other elements and recombined with themselves. Some brilliant mind saw that this could be done by using coal tar as the derivative, and since then quinine has become cheap, but not less effective. The use of the bark of the chincona has been abandoned. Had we been forced to depend entirely upon the natural source for our supply of quinine we should have been unable to have met the demand. The same is true of many other remedies. Salacyllic acid, once derived wholly from the willow tree, can now be manufactured in unlimited quantities and very inexpensively from coal tar. Wintergreen, the active principle of the wintergreen plant, is now made artificially from methol alcohol. It is probable that in the course of time all the alkaloids will be obtained by similar artificial means. This will greatly reduce their cost without reducing their usefulness, and will be another great advance for medicine."

"What other recent discoveries would you class among those which are likely to be of great importance in the future?" I asked.

POWER OF ANIMAL EXTRACTS.

"No discovery has been made which is not of importance and which is not likely to grow in importance. Brown-Sequard so-called elixir has come to be a byword with the comic papers and is regarded as a scientific joke by most laymen. This is a great mistake. Although Brown-Sequard expected and claimed more than he could carry out, he still had found a new and wonderful thing. He had discovered that animal extracts had a vitalizing effect on human beings. Thus the extracts of an animal's brains or the extracts of an animal's spine was found to have a stimulating effect upon the cerebro-spinal system of a human being. Following his discovery several animal extracts have been developed with which I am not familiar, but which I am told have accomplished beneficial results.

"Another great possibility lies in the blood itself. The blood is made up of two kinds of corpuscles, white and red. A Russian named Metschikoff several years ago discovered that the white corpuscles were the scavengers of the human system. When a disease enters the blood it is the white corpuscles that resist it. They act in the arteries in a way wonderfully similar to that in which an army acts on the field of battle. They array themselves against the disease germs, kill them and carry them off. The only reason why any disease can possibly be fatal is that there are not enough white corpuscles to kill and carry away its germs. We have not as yet discovered any way of developing them at will, but I think this knowledge will come. When it does another vast advance will have been made. If as soon as the germs of a disease begin to attack the red corpuscles, we can summon enough of the white corpuscles to divert the attack and overcome it we shall have conquered the disease.

STIMULANT THAT ONE MAY ENJOY.

"One immensely important bit of knowledge has recently been derived from the plant world. The Kola nut has long been used by the natives of the countries in which it grows as a mild stimulant. They have eaten much as certain Asiatics eat the betel nut. Scientific investigation has proved lately that the Kola is one of the most important remedial agencies in the reach of medicine. Its extract stimulates in a way that no other drug can, and it is free from the dangerous properties of other drugs. It does not enslave one who uses it, as chloral or cocaine or morphine. It simply stimulates, and creates no craving. Its effect is no less than marvelous. Recently during certain experiments, an old man, weak, powerless and sick, who was at first wholly unable to raise from the ground a weight of 150 pounds, not only raised it with ease, but carried it without discomfort for a mile and a half after the Kola extract had been administered to him."

As I have intimated, Dr. Shrady gives more attention to surgery proper than he does to medicince proper. He believes that in it the greatest future possibilities lie.

"The developments which may be expected from the surgery of the brain alone," he said, "will be so great as to practically work a revolution in the science of cure. I expect, for instance, that within ten years a large proportion of the cases of paralysis now considered incurable will be brought distinctly within the realm of curable diseases. It has already been discovered that each muscle of the body is controlled by certain nerve centers in the brain. The location of many of these nerve centers has been definitely determined. It is known, for instance, that pressure on a certain part of the brain will develop paralysis of the right leg, that pressure on a certain other part of the brain will develop paralysis of the left leg, and so on, throughout the body. Many cases of paralysis are known to be due to such pressure, and this pressure is oftenest caused by the presence of clots of blood. Thus by brain surgery—by the removal of these blood clots—that particular kind of paralysis may be cured.

A CURE FOR CANCER.

"Almost as much progress has been made in the surgery of the intestines. Organic disorders of the kidneys and liver are being cured now with increasing frequency by the use of the knife, and we know that we are only at the threshold of this work. I am convinced that cancer will be overcome by surgery as soon as people learn the necessity of treating it in the early stages of its development. Another important advance in the study of cancers and like growths is that which has taught us that the sterilized poison of erysipelas will do wonderful things toward checking the progress of the disease. A case recently came to my attention in a New York hospital. The patient suffered from a tumor of the hip which could not have been removed by the knife without practically cutting him in two. Sterilized erysipelas poison was injected into the affected part of his body and his life was saved in spite of what were apparently overwhelming odds.

"The possibilities of the surgeon's knife are almost beyond belief, in fact. We can now operate upon almost every part of a man's body except his heart and lungs and I am not at all certain that operations on the lungs will always be impossible. In fact, I am inclined to think that the knife will eventually play an important part in the treatment of consumption.

"I do not mean to intimate, however, that the only advance may be looked for along surgical lines. Wonderful things have developed in the bacteriological field—the microscope is adding every day to the sum of our knowledge.

"But greatest of all, perhaps, in its future usefulness, is our icreasing knowledge of the laws of heredity. It is coming to be true that the perpetuation of certain diseases, such as insanity and consumption, by the intermarriage of families affected by them, is frowned upon. When unhealthful marriages cease then ill health will largely be done away with. Organic disease, did we not perpetuate it by disregard of the laws of heredity, would eventually die out of itself, and I believe that these unhealthful marriages are becoming less frequent.

EDWARD MARSHALL."

LEGAL LORE.

Law Points Interpreted by the Leading Courts of the Country.

A contract to advance funds and manage a business is held in the Massachusetts case of Marvel against Phillips, 26 L. R. A. 416, to be so largely personal that death of the promisor discharges it.

A street railway company crossing railroad tracks is held in the Indiana case of Chicago & C. T. Co. against Whiting, H. & E. C. S. R. Co., 26 L. R. A. 337, to be merely exercising the public easement, for which no compensation to the railroad company is required. This seems to be the first decision on the subject.

A husband's gift of his own note to his wife without consideration is held in the Illinois case of Richardson against Richardson, 26 L. R. A. 305, to be invalid; and where the wife transferred the note to a bona fide holder she was held liable for the amount thereof to her husband's estate after his death.

A wife's right of action for alienation of her husband's affections, which has been denied in some cases, is declared in the late Missouri case of Clow against Chapman, 26 L. R. A. 412, adding to the majority of decisions on this subject. The court says: "It seems to be very generally held in this union that the common law gives her no such right."

The liability of a contractor for negligence in his work, whereby third persons are injured, is held in the Pennsylvania case of First Presbyterian congregation against Smith, 26 L. R. A. 504, to end when the work is completed and accepted. The annotation to the case collects the authorities on the liability of a contractor after acceptance of his work.

A judgment against a city, even when attacked on constitutional grounds, such as that it creates a prohibited indebtedness, is held conclusive in proceedings by mandamus to compel payment thereof, by the South Dakota decision in Howard against Huron, 26 L. R. A. 493.

Failure to make any effort to verify the accuracy of a libelous dispatch before printing it is held in the federal case of Press Publishing company against McDonald, 26 L. R. A. 531, to justify a finding of such reckless and wanton disregard of others as to sustain a verdict for punitory damages. The court also holds that plaintiff's condition in life and station in society may be shown to enhance damages.

A railroad company by allowing other companies to use its tracks on a street is held in the Minnesota case of Miller against Green Bay, W. & St. P. Railroad company, 26 L. R. A., 443, not to impose any additional burden on the land. This seems to be nearly, if not entirely, new as a decision, notwithstanding the multitude of instances in which the question might have been raised.

An ordinance providing for the destruction of milk found below the standard by an inspector's tests is held in the Maryland case of Deems against Baltimore, 26 L. R. A., 541, to be within the police power; and such tests are held constitutional, although not according to the ordinary process of judicial investigation and not made by chemical analysis.

A statute requiring screens of glass or other material to protect the motorman, or gripman, or driver on the front of a street car, is held in the Ohio case of State against Nelson, 26 L. R. A., 317, to be constitutional, thus re-enforcing the Minnesota case of State against Hoskins, 25 L. R. A., 759, and authorities cited in the note thereto.

A special tax or assessment levied annually to pay for incidental repairs to boulevards or pleasure ways is held in the Illinois case of Crane against West Chicago Park Commissioners, 26 L. R. A. 311, to be unconstitutional on the ground that mere temporary repairs of this kind do not constitute such a local improvement as will sustain assessments.

Residence of children in a public charitable institution is held in the Pennsylvania case of Commonwealth, ex rel Fry, against School Directors, 26 L.R. A. 581, to be insufficient to give the children the privileges of common schools in that place. What constitutes residence entitling children to the privileges of public schools is the subject of annotation to that case.

Vacancy of an insured building is held immaterial, notwithstanding a contrary provision in the policy, in the Ohio case of Moody against Amazon Insurance company, 26 L. R. A., 313, unless the risk is thereby increased, where the statute has provided that the insurer must pay the whole loss and the whole amount insured in case of total loss, in the absence of any increase of the risk or of fraud. The court holds that the policy is qualified by the statute.

That an accident insurance company has the burden of proving that an accidental death was from one of the excepted causes is held in the Massachusetts case of Anthony against Mercantile Mutual Accident association, 26 L. R. A., 406, in which it was held to be a question for the jury whether a person found between a train and the station platform, with his legs crushed, just when the train had started, was injured while on the platform of the car, or entering or leaving it when in motion.

The constitutional protection of a witness against self-crimination is held in the California case of ex parte Cohen, 26 L. R. A. 423, to be satisfied by a statute preventing his prosecution for any crime with reference to which his testimony was given, and therefore under such statute a person was compelled to answer. But directly to the contrary is the decision of the federal court in United States against James, 26 L. R. A. 418, construing a similar provision in the federal constitution. The other cases on the subject are found or referred to in the annotation to the latter case.

A statute authorizing a system of quarantine to be established by a state board of health is held not to be an unconstitutional delegation of power, in the Michigan case of Hurst against Warner, 26 L. R. A. 484; but the case holds that a rule to disinfect baggage of all immigrants from other countries is invalid, where the statute authorizes it only in case of immigrants from a port or locality where a dangerous communicable disease exists. The authorities on the subject of regulations by health authorities are reviewed in the annotation to the case.

The much disputed question of the power of an appellate court to interfere with the amount of damages is decided against strong dissent in the Missouri case of Purdiet against Missouri Pacific Railroad company, 26 L. R. A. 384, which holds that such court should designate mere excess not due to passion or prejudice, and allow the option to remit and take an affirmance for the residue, or submit to a new trial. A great number of decisions are analyzed in the annotation to the case, in which this question has been either expressly decided or in which the power has been exercised without discussion.

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Silk Pongees 49c.

Tomorow we offer you the biggest bargains in Jaffray's all silk natural Pongees, 75c value for 49c.

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Pretty colorings in checked Taffeta Silks that Jaffray wholesaled at 60c, our price 49c.

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Checked and striped Taffeta Silks, an excellent quality, one that Jaffray jobbed at $1.00, our price 69c.

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Surely just half the price anybody else pays at wholesale is low enough for Colored Satins—for Jaffray's price was 50c; ours but 25c.

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Tomorow and Saturday we've arranged a big surprise for you in the way of all wool Dress Goods remnants. All short paterns of this season's goods on a table at a quarter value.

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All the newest and most desirable shades in 40-inch checked Cheviots that Jaffray might have wholesaled at 75c; our price 35c.

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Those fine 44-inch Diagonal Suitings that Jaffray got $1.25 wholesale go tomorrow at 58c.

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Manon Novelty Suitings, 42 inches wide, goods that Jaffray jobbed at $1.25 a yard, go tomorrow at 69c.

Camel's Hair 49c,

Jaffray always wholesaled this quality of colored Camel's Hair at $1.00 a yard; it's 52 inches wide and our price is 49c.

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Gray mixed Serges, the quality that Jaffray jobbed at 65c a yard, go tomorrow at 35c.

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44-inch Colored Crepon, in silk and wool, Jaffray got $1.25 easy; we ask but 75c.

44-inch Plaids 49c.

Silk and wool Plaids at 49c that Jaffray never dreamed of selling at less than $1.00 a yard.

All Wool Suitings 25c.

We've filled a table full of Jaffray's 50c all wool Suitings and put them all in at 25c.

Black Mohairs 35c.

Those fine 42-inch Black Mohairs that have been such a great card with us go tomorrow at 35c.

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Fine English Serges, 52 inches wide, Jaffray's wholesale price was $1.25 a yard, ours 60c.

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46-inch silk and wool Crepons, goods actually worth $2.25 to $3.00 a yard, your choice at $1.50.

Black Henriettas 58c.

46-inch extra fine Henrietta, Jaffray's regular $1.00 quality, sacrificed tomorow at 58c.

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Also a ful line of White Dimities, Cross Bars and fine figured French Mulls, in elegant styles.

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A great variety of patterns to choose from; also a finer quality at 18c.

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Figured Serpentine Crepe that Jaffray jobbed at 25c a yard, go tomorrow at 10c.

36-inch Percales 5c.

An abundance of Percales, worth 12½c, and Outing Flannels of the 10c grade, are 5c tomorow.

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An excellent quality of Damask, one that you pay much more for ordinarily, tomorow 35c.

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Great big Turkish Towels, that should sell for 25c at least, are only 15c. Towels of every description at proportionate prices.

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½ galon Water Pitchers, 9c each.
4-inch Fruit Dishes, 2c each.
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4-piece Glass Set, 25c.
Celery Stands, 15c.
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8-inch Berry Dishes, 5c.
4-bottle Castor, 45c.
Plain Table Tumblers, 1½c.
Banded Tumblers, 3c.
Handsome Engraved Tumblers, 3½c.
Best Flint Goblets, 3c each.
Nickel Plated Tea Kettle, worth $1.50, at 50c.
No. 8 Wash Boiler, 59c.

Silk Gloves 25c,

Ladies' black all silk Gloves that always fit perfectly, Jaffray's wholesale price 50c, ours 25c.

Kid Gloves 69c.

Ladies' fine French made Kid Gloves, in tan, brown and black, warranted, Jaffray got $1.25 a pair, we ask but 69c.

Men's WALKING Gloves 98c.

Men's English Kid Walking Gloves, Jaffray's wholesale price was $1.50, our price 98c.

Men's REINDEER Gloves $1.50

New color of gray, the very latest fad in Men's Reindeer Gloves, at $1.50 a pair.

Ladies' Hose 7½c,

Fine Nubian Black Hose, guaranteed fast; Jaffray jobbed them at 20c—not more than four pairs to a customer at 7½c.

Children's Hose 11c.

Fine Ribbed Hose, double knee and spliced heel and toes, Hermsdorff dye, Jaffray's 25c hose, at 11c.

Misses' Hose 15c.

All shades of Tan Hose, spliced heel and toes, Jaffray jobbed them at 25c, we ask but 15c.

Handkerchiefs 5c.

Jaffray's hemstitched and colored border Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, go at 5c.