

## THE ILLUSTRATED BEE.

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## Pen and Picture Pointers

**P**AUL MORTON, who has just been called by President Roosevelt to a place in the cabinet, taking the Navy portfolio, will have in his new position the experience of a lifetime spent in connection with big affairs. It is not inappropriate that the department should have at its head a man who is accustomed to the business of large corporations, and who will know how to direct the extensive operations of what is fast coming to be one of the great navies of the world. Mr. Morton was trained in the railroad service, and has been for many years a prominent figure in the world of railway management. He was born at Detroit, Mich., in May, 1837, and came to Nebraska when his father, the late J. Sterling Morton, made the new territory his home. He attended the public schools at Nebraska City, and later went to Ann Arbor for his college course. After finishing he entered the service of the Burlington road, where his rise was steady and fast. He entered as a clerk in the general land office at Burlington and ended as general freight agent of the road, when he went to the Colorado Fuel and Iron company as vice president and president of the Whitebreast Fuel company. In 1898, when the Santa Fe road was reorganized, he became associated with that company as vice president under the new ownership, and has been there since, having charge of the traffic department. He was married in 1880 to Miss Charlotte Goodrich, daughter of Thomas Goodrich, in Chicago, and has lived in that city for the last twenty-five years. He has two children, Mrs. Caroline Morton Potter and Miss Pauline Morton. Their home is 413 Drexel boulevard, Chicago. Paul Morton is a man of pleasing personality and more nearly resembles his illustrious father than any of the other sons. For the last few years he has affiliated with the republicans in Illinois, being one of the many gold democrats to break away from that party when Bryan secured control in 1896.

## Recent Heart Freaks

Ruliff Smith of Brooklyn was found to have his heart on the right side.

An infant of Mr. and Mrs. M. Zolozhets of Brooklyn lived twenty-four hours with the heart and other organs of the thorax entirely exposed, there being no chest wall formed.

John M. Murphy of Omaha, Neb., was found to have a sliding heart that shifted from side to side.

John Morris of 215 Park avenue, Hoboken, lived six years with his heart exposed through a hole in his side.

William Wittman of New York had a heart that grew so large that it finally failed to perform its functions.

William King of New Bedford, Mass., was found to have two hearts, two sets of ribs and a double breast bone. One heart was on the left side, the other on the right side.

Martin Weige of Brooklyn was hit by a trolley car and had his heart displaced. It was suspended by a small strip of tissue and vibrated like a pendulum.

W. R. Mourry of Colorado Springs, Colo., experienced a change of heart, it moving from the left side over to the right side.

A tailor of Hartford, Conn., had a marble heart when he died, a crust of calcium salts having formed about the heart and become as hard as stone.—New York World.

## Cowboys Disappearing

While the assessments from the Oklahoma counties have not been forwarded to Auditor Baxter, enough have been received to show that the ranchers and cowboys in the territory are fast passing away. In their places the farmers and small land owners have come. The returns received thus far show a decrease in the value of cattle of nearly \$500,000 over last year, yet, despite this, an increase on taxable property of nearly \$50,000.

"There can be but one explanation to all this," said Mr. Baxter, "and that is that the big ranches are being cut up into farms. Of course, the fall in the market price of cattle is also a prime factor and possibly co-ordinate with the one previously mentioned. The average valuation this year is but \$6.50 a head on cattle 3 years old and over, while last year it was in the neighborhood of \$9 a head. This decrease, it has been estimated, is in accordance with the depreciation of actual value. On the whole, Oklahoma may congratulate itself, as the returns show an evidence of good seasons in the decrease of range stock and the increase in valuations. The man with the plow has taken the place of the cowpuncher."—Kansas City Journal.

## Patriotism and Slaughter

**T**HE country is again on the eve of the annual orgy of maiming and death, of toy pistol and lockjaw, explosive patriotism and slaughter of the innocents. These words sound harsh when applied to the customary celebration of the Fourth of July, but they are warranted by the record of former natal day celebrations. It has been shown repeatedly that more people are killed and injured on every Fourth of July than in any battle of the Spanish-American war. The slaughter record of July 4, 1902, compiled by the Journal of the American Medical Association, shows in detail the appalling tribute of life exacted by our annual debauch in the name of patriotism, and forecasts what is to happen in like manner during the ensuing ten days.

By reason of the fact that out of the 465 deaths reported as a basis for the Journal's survey, 406 were due to tetanus, the major part of the article is given to the consideration of that phase of the matter, and this discussion, for reasons which become apparent as the conclusions drawn from the statistics are examined, is termed "Fourth of July tetanus" as distinguished from tetanus not resulting from Fourth of July injuries.

The statistics presented by the Journal are of verified cases, and cover about twice as many accidents as did the largest compilation of Fourth of July casualties made by any other medium. The table summarizing tetanus cases by states upon which reports were received is as follows:

Pennsylvania	82	Nebraska	4
Ohio	67	Connecticut	3
Illinois	48	Rhode Island	3
New York	38	Vermont	3
Missouri	35	West Virginia	3
Michigan	29	California	2
Massachusetts	16	New Hampshire	2
Minnesota	15	Maine	2
Iowa	14	Montana	2
Indiana	11	Oregon	2
Kansas	11	Washington	2
Wisconsin	10	Dist. of Columbia	1
New Jersey	8	Maryland	1
Colorado	4	Indian Territory	1
Kentucky	4	Idaho	1
Total	465		

## Going into Details.

But to the detailed tables, which the Journal prints in full, giving name, age, cause of wound, site of wound, duration of illness and result, principal attention is paid throughout. And first, the nature of the wound is called to notice. The detailed tables show that, of the cases where it was possible to tell the nature of the wound, 268 were the result of the toy pistol or

blank cartridge, while twenty-nine were reported from all other sources. For the purposes of the discussion the toy pistol and the blank cartridge are grouped together—not however, to include the paper cap pistol, since it was not found that any cases of tetanus resulted from the discharge of such caps. The toy pistol referred to is that constructed especially for the discharge of blank cartridges, frequently of a .25-caliber and very generally of most flimsy mechanism.

With regard to the duration of the disease, "Fourth of July tetanus," it is noted that the period of incubation is very short, a feature, by experience with tetanus of all kinds, shown to indicate almost certain death. The fact that the majority of the injuries are in children modifies the conclusion somewhat, because less of the toxin is required to saturate the nervous system of a child than of an adult, but with all allowances made, the conclusion is reached that this "Fourth of July tetanus" is of a most virulent order and the fact that but seven cases of those included in the table above given are known definitely to have recovered seems to bear this out.

Antitoxin, the article continues, has generally been used with but little effect, the chief exception being the treatment of two patients at Harlem hospital, in New York City, who recovered after the use of spinal injections.

The causes of "Fourth of July tetanus" are made the subject for an extended examination, and because of the great preponderance of cases from blank cartridge wounds of one kind or another, the proposition is sifted down to the question: Are bacilli present in blank cartridges, and if not, what is the explanation of the frequency with which tetanus follows blank cartridge wounds.

The case against the blank cartridge may be summarized as follows from the Journal's presentation:

1. That the enormous preponderance of blank cartridge cases in the tetanus list itself indicates the probability that the germs are present.

2. That the prevalence of tetanus from blank cartridge wounds other than those in the hands overthrows the theory that surface dirt carried in is responsible for the infection.

3. That the bacteriologist of the Newark Board of Health reported in a letter to the board under date of July 2 that the bacteriological examination of two makes of cartridges showed the presence of bacilli,

he thought to be those of tetanus, in great numbers.

4. That bacilli might have come from the sources of the wads, in case that these were made out of foul straw or paper, or from saltpeter improperly prepared in the making of the cartridge.

The defense of the blank cartridge may be summarized thus: First—

Name	Year	No.	Method.
Wells	1899	209	Culture and inoculation
Taylor	1899	135	Culture
Wells	1900	50	Culture and inoculation
Boston Health Dept.	1900	350	Culture and inoculation
La Garde	1902	24	Culture and inoculation

Out of this total of 759 cartridges thus examined, in not one was tetanus bacillus found. It is explained that in the examination conducted by the Newark bacteriologist the inoculation method was not used, but the experiment of culture alone, and the suggestion is made that such experiment may bring to light organisms closely resembling tetanus bacilli, producing gas, morphologically similar but nonpathogenic.

Second—That of the 10 per cent of Fourth of July accidents not caused by blank cartridges a large proportion were caused by exploding giant crackers, and that an examination of the powder of thirty specimens of such crackers, representing six different varieties, showed no tetanus germs to be present.

Third—That at the same time that "Fourth of July tetanus" was developing from the injuries to which that term is confined for the purposes of the article in question there were also numerous cases resulting from other injuries in the same localities. Examples occurring on July 4 were cited as follows: Injury by rusty nail to a small boy in Chicago resulted in tetanus; Pittsburg boy, falling with toy pistol in hand, received cut in skin from hammer of pistol—tetanus; Minnesota boy drove file into hand while trying to clean pistol—tetanus; Washington boy injured by flying glass from chemical explosion—tetanus; boy at Rockville, Ill., shot pebble into hand but no wad—tetanus. It is held on behalf of the blank cartridge that all these cases and many like them indicate that tetanus bacilli are undoubtedly present in the street dirt and on the persons of celebrators. Study of the Chicago epidemic of 1900 is cited as evidence on this point.

Fourth—That the manufacture of blank cartridges is conducted with as great care as is possible, and under conditions involving the destruction of the tetanus bacillus on material used. The methods used by certain companies to insure sterilization of wads and the degree of heat necessary in the preparation of the powder are material on this point.

On the basis of the evidence summarized above the Journal's writer concludes "that there is no convincing evidence that blank cartridges contain tetanus bacilli, except possibly as a rare contamination when they have been exposed to dirt."

He questions, therefore, the assumption that the bacillus is carried into the wound from the surface at the time of the accident, why it is that blank cartridge wounds should be so particularly dangerous. The conclusions on this point are as follows:

First—The average blank cartridge wound is received at the time of year when tetanus bacilli are most prevalent, probably because it is the time of year in which there is the widest distribution of the street dust.

Second—Blank cartridge wounds offer ideal conditions for the development of tetanus, which demands for extreme virulence (a) that the wound should be penetrating so as to admit of anaerobic conditions, (b) that the penetrating object should carry with it surface dirt, (c) that resistance of the tissues should be lessened, a burning wound or one where blood clot exists being particularly favorable, and (d) that other bacteria be present to destroy resistance to the tetanus bacillus.

As a matter of suggestion for lessening the Fourth of July tetanus record the Journal's writer says that, as tetanus is not carried by the blank cartridge itself and therefore cannot be controlled in the manufacture of blank cartridges, means should be taken to prevent the sale of blank cartridges altogether. To this end it is suggested that an association be formed to secure general legislation, and also that means be taken by municipalities to stop the sale of blank cartridges and the apparatus for exploding them.

The education of the boy and of the boy's parent is also suggested, and the service of the daily paper to this end is commended. Finally, it is strongly urged that large room exists for improvement in the method employed by physicians in treating blank cartridge wounds. The Journal's writer, concluding, summarizes briefly the results of injuries other than those in which tetanus developed. Aside from tetanus there were on last Fourth of July, according to this authority, 60 deaths caused, 19 persons made blind, 75 persons who lost one eye, 54 who lost hands, arms or legs, 174 who lost one or more fingers and 3,670 receiving other injuries, making a total of 3,983 persons injured with other results than tetanus, and a grand total of 4,449 deaths and injuries.

## Sad Part of Rich Man's Wife

**I**N THE first place, it may be admitted that a girl, belonging to a family fairly well-to-do but not wealthy, would be altogether more comfortable marrying a comparatively poor man than if she married an extremely rich man—not more comfortable so far as luxury, etc., was concerned, but much more comfortable in mind.

The rich man knows he is rich, as a rule, more's the pity, and on that account is very apt to be a little domineering. He is aware that wealth can usually command respect, and many other things; therefore if, say, he weds a comparatively poor girl, he expects a great deal more from her on account of his money. The probability is that he would be disappointed, and in that case a cat and dog life might easily result.

The poor man knows exactly how he is placed; he knows that he can command little or nothing; he does not expect adulation or worship from the girl he weds; he meets her on an equal footing. Naturally he is not disappointed in his marriage; he gets what he expects—a companion; and everything being equal the marriage is likely to turn out well.

A rich man's relations are a thorn in the flesh of his wife; if they do not altogether ignore her, they at any rate treat her in a cold manner and give her scant respect. Sometimes she is looked upon as an interloper; she will in all likelihood, cheat them out of the wealth they expected to inherit. Under these circumstances it is probable that they cherish good feelings towards her?

It is not. Now, the girl who weds a poor man runs no such risks; the man's relatives are just the same as herself; they receive her in a kindly way, and by so doing make her life quite tolerable. Moreover, the man has no great amount of money to leave, therefore she cheats his relatives not at all.

Again, a rich man's wife has, under any circumstances, many social obligations; she must entertain, and so play the hostess that tongues are not set a-wagging by any deficiencies she may show as regards manners, or even grammar. She is always, more or less, in a whirl—late nights, the opera and a hundred and one things.

The simply well-to-do man's wife, on the contrary, has a peaceful, one might even say uneventful, existence; her pleasures are modest; she has no particular position to keep up; she well may attend dances, but they are not always ostentatious affairs; the theater she also may patronize,

but in an unassuming way, and therefore she is the better able to enjoy her pleasures, for she is not the cynosure of all eyes.

Again, the rich man's wife can hardly move, and may most certainly do nothing, without constantly being under the eyes of servants; her maid attends her; her footman follows her; at meals there are always lackeys hanging about. Now, all this means that liberty is so far curtailed.

Take dress. A rich man's wife has merely to order any garment she may fancy, or having a fancy for jewelry, she visits a shop, and the thing is done. But she really puts no value on any of these things—they are obtained too easily.

The wife of a poor man cannot, of course, get whatever she desires, and if she wants a dress, or a little bit of jewelry, she is sometimes obliged to save. Then comes the happy day when she and her husband go and make a selection. And this much may be said with absolute confidence, that no wife of rich man can ever understand the intense happiness of the poor man's wife when she proudly wears the coveted article for the first time.

It has, perhaps, taken weeks to win; every penny toward its cost had to be carefully considered—her joy is indeed great on the possession of it.

Of course, there are numberless girls who would bear a great deal in order to be the mistress of a grand house—which does not necessarily imply a good home—and the wife of a moneyed man, but they are almost certain to know little or nothing of real happiness. Money cannot purchase that, and the only way in which a girl can make sure of happiness in marrying a rich man is by possessing wealth on her own account.—Philadelphia Press.

## Too Much

A Chinese servant employed in a New York family, who lived next door to a famous woman pianist, left suddenly after only a few days' service.

His knowledge of the English language was limited, and the letter which he left behind him notifying the family of his departure was written in Chinese. With the aid of an interpreter the gist of the letter was made out. "I do not mind your heathen parrot," said the letter; "I do not mind your barbarous customs of dressing and eating, but the lady next door who sits on the musical instrument every day is too much."—Harper's Weekly.