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WORTH WHILE.

It is easy enough to be pleasant, when life flows along like a song; but the man worth while is the one who will smile when everything goes dead wrong; for the test of the heart is trouble. And it always comes with the years, and the smile that is worth the praise of earth is the smile that comes through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent, when nothing tempts you to stray; when without or within no voice of sin is urging your soul away; but it is only a negative virtue until it is tried by fire, and the life that is worth the honor of earth is the one that rears a desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen; who had no strength for the strife, the world's highway is cumbered to-day; they make up the item of life. But the virtue that conquers passion, and the sorrow that hides in a smile—It is these that are worth the homage of earth.

For we find them but once in a while.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

MY FIRST PATIENT.

HAD been a week in my new apartment. A week—short time—and yet it seemed in the retrospect like an endless succession of days, each one of which contained the dreams and hopes of an entire lifetime. For a whole week the white porcelain sign of a practicing physician had shone in splendor at the street entrance and upstairs on the glass door of my neat little flat.

For a whole week my small reception room, with its dark curtains and its straight-backed chairs, had waited for patients to avail themselves of the advice and help of "Dr. Max Erhardt."

It really did not surprise me at all that my office was empty for a few days, because, as I told myself, conceivably, the neighborhood must become familiar with the fact that it had good medical advice right here in its midst. After I had sent away my first patient completely cured, things would assuredly be different. Then—after my growing reputation had been announced to the neighborhood, or better still, to the whole city by a crowd of patients in office hours, as well as by neat little coupe, which a dignified coachman would drive through the principal streets—then, then—And so I came to the dream which occupied me most. I fancied my

he had told all the neighbors that you were so kind-hearted. Oh, help my little girl!

"Well, of course, the woman must be helped. I was human, and surely knew what was due to humanity. So I went with her, after first taking out, with an importance that surprised and half-shamed me, most of the necessary instruments of a physician."

Across the street to a great courtyard behind a long row of houses, up five flights, each darker and steeper than the last, through an ill-fitting door into a little chamber with a sloping ceiling and one tiny window, and there on a poor but neat bed, with feverish limbs, and wandering, unconscious eyes, lay a child about fourteen months old. The woman knelt down by the bed.

"She doesn't know me any more," she moaned.

The child coughed hoarsely. That was cropp of the worst kind. I tore a leaf from my blue-book and wrote my first real prescription.

"Go to the nearest apothecary," I said.

She looked at me with some embarrassment. "Can't I take it to King street?" she asked.

"No, indeed," I cried. "Why do you not wish to go to the apothecary in this street?"

The woman reddened visibly in spite of the coal dirt. "I think," she stammered, "at the Eagle Pharmacy, in King street, they may know me. I carry coal there, and perhaps they will—I have no money." A large tear fell upon the paper in her hand.

"Ob, these people who can't pay for doctor or medicine either!" I said, impatiently, to myself. I took out some money and said aloud: "There, take that and hurry!"

The woman pressed her lips on the little one's hand, and then, before I could stop her, on mine, and hastened away.

I looked around the room for a seat. A poor chair, a rough box, an old table, some cheap kitchen utensils on the low, cold stove, which took the place of a range, in one corner; banging on the wall, a threadbare woolen dress, and near it a child's gown and a little hat trimmed with a blue ribbon; on the narrow shelf near a window a curled myrtle plant, a scarlet geranium, and a hymn book with bright gilt edges; that was all that the room contained.

I brought up the chair and sat down near the little sick girl. She was evidently well nourished; her little limbs were plump and shapely. She breathed peacefully, but she was not conscious; and her blue eyes stared straight before her, as if she were looking into a distant, unknown country. It was cold in the room. I went to the stove, but

MEASURING ROGUES.

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM OF IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS.

A French Idea Put Into Practice in the New York Police Department—How Measurements Are Taken.

IT is estimated that there are about 1,500,000 people upon the face of the earth at the present time. If anyone had been so bold as to affirm, only a few years ago, that it would be possible to give such a description of any one individual that he could be positively identified among all these millions, his statement would have been met with ridicule. To-day, however, thanks to the researches of Quesetel, the Belgian scientist, and the subsequent labors of Dr. Alphonse Bertillon, a celebrated French anthropologist, we are able to record such a detailed description of any given individual that his identification becomes a matter of absolute certainty.

Although it is true that the Bertillon System of Anthropometric Identification, as it is called, is primarily intended for the prevention of crime, this is only one of the objects of the establishment of the identity of an individual, desirable, whether for his own benefit or that of his family, or the State, this ingenious and highly scientific system may be applied. The victims of the cable car or the railroad accident, the slain upon the battlefield, the unclaimed bodies at the city morgue, all present cases for which Bertillon has made full provision; and in cases where the body has been mutilated beyond all possibility of recognition by the usual methods of identification, the system

ion states that the experience of the last ten years has shown the "almost absolute immutability" of the human frame after the twentieth year is Identification Bureau of the New York Police Department through the courtesy of Commissioner Andrews—Scientific American.

MODERN BEDROOMS.

The West Architectural Ideas May Be Ruined by the Furnishings.

In the great majority of cases the furnishing of bedrooms is left to chance. That is, the different articles of chamber furniture are arranged in the separate rooms, as convenience dictates, with such regard for congruity as is possible; or perhaps complete chamber suites are purchased from the dealer and little attempt is made to go beyond this. If either of these courses is followed, the result may be comfortable, but will scarcely prove satisfying or artistic in the aesthetic sense.

One fact should never be lost sight of in any scheme of furnishing—that in the bedroom one spends a third of

his entire lifetime, and occupies it under peculiar conditions. Most of the time he is unconscious, under the influence of sleep, and he cannot adapt himself to changing conditions of temperature and ventilation, as he can when awake. His muscles, too, are relaxed, and his power of resistance lowered; nothing then should tend to vibrate the air or should afford a lurking place for dust or disease germs. Sudden changes of temperature should be prevented, if possible, and there should be means for obtaining a constant supply of fresh air. In the main these things are attended to by the architect, but his work goes for naught if the doors and windows are covered with heavy hangings, or if there are inaccessible corners and nooks behind ponderous furniture to serve as catch-alls for dust.

Every bedroom should be pleasant, light, cheerful, and the utmost elegance prevail, so long as it does not interfere with the truest sanitary conditions; but very often the best effects are obtained from the elegance

Character in Children.

Parents sometimes congratulate themselves upon the fact that one child is never self-willed, never passionate or angry, always amiable, contented and calm, seeming to need no discipline and no restraint. And they mourn over the fact that another child is eager, impetuous, willful, troublesome. Yet not infrequently the mourning and the rejoicing ought to be changed places, if the future life and character be taken into account. The tranquility of the one may be the outcome of a feeble character, which leans against the nearest prop because it is so difficult to manage the other, who is so difficult to manage, may contain the elements of a powerful nature, which needs only to be guided aright to become a valuable and a noble man.—The Ledger.

A KENTUCKY GIANT.

Boss Skaggs is Seven Feet Tall and Weighs 530 Pounds.


Lawrence County, Kentucky, has for a citizen one of the largest men in the world. The Louisville Courier Journal says his name is Boss Skaggs, and his normal weight is 530 pounds. He is seven feet tall and is thirty-five years of age. He measures five and one-half feet around the waist, two feet around the arm and three feet

—the trimming in white wood, with main staircase ash.

The laundry is in the cellar under the kitchen.

The cost to build this house in the vicinity of New York is about \$4200, though in many sections of the country, where labor or material is cheaper, the cost should be much less.

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HOUSE HEATED BY HOT AIR.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is a ONE-DAY Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

Character in Children.

How the Supply is Kept up on the New England Coast.

One ten-inch lobster will produce about 10,000 eggs, and an eighteen-inch one will yield about 75,000 eggs. When a female lobster is caught early in the spring she is stripped of her eggs and allowed to return to her native element. The eggs are then put into McDonald hatching jars, where they are kept under the conditions essential to their growth. A constant stream of pure sea water, heated to the proper temperature, is forced into the jar, and as this comes in with considerable force, it keeps the eggs bobbing up and down. The water passes through the top into a tank or other jars. The eggs are heavy and have a tendency to sink to the bottom, and it is only the force of the water that keeps them well stirred up. When the young lobsters hatch out, they float upwards and are carried by the water into another vessel.

The young lobsters are very small at first and swim about near the surface of the water in large colonies. As they increase in size and weight, however, they gradually subside and sport around less in the sunlight. In time they crawl around on the bottom almost entirely, eating the dead fish fed to them. At this age they can slip through the sides of the lobster-pots, and fishermen rarely see them.

When the lobsters are large enough and the season far enough advanced, they are turned loose in the bays and coves along the coast. As they are protected by law from the fishermen until they are over ten inches in length, they have only the ordinary enemies of the sea to encounter. The greatest danger is from their own race and blood. As their mother lobster does not hesitate to eat her young ones when they get old enough to crawl about, an old lobster considers a young one a special delicacy, and it is only the superior agility of the little fellows that prevents them from being devoured by the thousands. Even as matters stand, a good percentage of them fall a prey to their older kindred. When they cannot catch young lobsters, the old ones live on clams, fish and other food.

Although the lobster hatchery is located at Wood's Hill, Mass., the eggs can be and are shipped to various points along the coast. Through years

of the "taxen-haired maniac." When I came home, after passing my first examination, the young medical student became sure that the "taxen-haired maniac" returned his love with all her heart; but not a word was spoken.

My university course was finished. Whenever I was working unusually hard or fighting successfully the titanic battle of a final examination, in spite of my preoccupation, my dear Mary's eyes were constantly in my thoughts and seemed to be taking the liveliest interest in the results of my efforts. When my little cousin, greeting my home-coming, whispered softly, "Doctor Erhardt," I looked deep into her dear eyes and whispered, just as softly, "Mrs. Doctor Erhardt." Then I saw a bright blush pass over her face, as she drew quickly back into the window niche.

In the following days I had opportunity to talk with Mary about all the air castles which a young physician of his empty office has abundant time to build; but I did not venture yet to discuss my dream of the future doctor's wife. There lay at times in my sweethearts' blue eyes an expression which drove the words back even when they were trembling on my lips. Not that I doubted in the least that Mary's heart belonged unconditionally to me; no, it seemed rather as if a lack of confidence in my professional ability lay in her glance, and my pride increased me to keep silent until a report of my first independent case should call forth Mary's full approbation and unlimited confidence in my chosen vocation.

I sat in my consulting room buried in such thoughts as these on the afternoon of this dull November day. I had barely heard the timid ring with which some one begged admittance. I rose to open the door in place of the little page whom I had sent on an errand. During the few steps that I had to take, I confess that I was overwhelmed by a flood of the wildest fancies. Here was a caller who needed my help. Of course, it was an aristocratic patient, with ringing bracelets, and fame, and—ah, there I was again, thinking of the doctor's wife.

I opened the door. A poorly-olad woman stood before me in the dim light of the late fall day. A pair of great dark eyes looked beseechingly at me from a face thin and streaked with coal dirt.

"Doctor," she said, in a trembling voice; "oh, Doctor, be merciful, I beg you! My little Mary is so sick!"

The name struck me to some extent. The woman's poverty-stricken appearance had caused, for it did not harmonize with my recent dreams.

"Who are you? Who sends you to me?" I asked.

"No one sends me," replied the woman, softly and rapidly. "Oh, Doctor, do come! Ever since morning I've been carrying coal from the wagon to the next house. I live over opposite in the court. My child has been sick since yesterday, and I found her so much worse when I hurried home for a minute just now."

I hesitated somewhat, the disappointment was so great. The woman wiped her grimy hand a face that already showed the traces of tears. She sobbed painfully.

"I suppose I ought to call in the charity doctor; but your servant is a son of the scabbler in our court, and

Some English reporters now take notes at night by the light of a tiny incandescence lamp attached to the waistcoat.

Some interesting investigations have been made on the green color for which some Italian chemists are so remarkable. This color is not, as has sometimes been supposed, due to the action of bacteria, but is a consequence of the presence of copper in the cheese.

The world contains at least four mountains composed of almost solid iron ore. One is the iron mountain of Missouri, another in Mexico, another in India, and a fourth in that region of Africa explored by Stanley, and there have been reports of such a mountain existing in Siberia.

Insect life in the Arctic regions is very limited, and to insure their attraction one of the genus *Gonion* (a roseaceous plant) from Alaska has a row of large petals. This plant, also the genus *Novae*, is utterly unable to fertilize itself, and demands insect help. In the trunk cabbage, all the Arctic flowers are very large in comparison with the plants bearing them.

Unbreakable mirrors are now being made by putting a coat of quicksilver on the back of a thin sheet of celluloid, instead of on glass. By laying a second sheet over the coating a double mirror may be obtained. Common celluloid is highly inflammable, one of its ingredients being gun cotton. But it is alleged that a way has been found to overcome this objection by introducing a small proportion of some other substance into the composition.

The late Alvin Clark, of Cambridgeport, Mass., discovered in 1893 that the star Sirius had a far less brilliant companion. Continued observation for nearly thirty years proved that this second body revolved around the first one in an elliptical orbit, at a distance nearly as great as the planet Neptune from the sun. But in 1890 the companion disappeared from view, having reached a point in its track so nearly in line with Sirius that its faint light was overwhelmed by the dazzling effulgence of the dog star. During the last six years it has traveled far enough to become visible once more.

An Eagle as an Alarm Clock.

Mr. W. L. C. Beard, in St. Nicholas, tells of a tame eagle he had as a pet in Arizona. Mr. Beard says: "The half-breed in whose charge he had been told to me was far better than an alarm clock, for no one could sleep through the cries with which he greeted the rising sun and his notion of breakfast time; and while an alarm would ring for only half a minute, Moses was wound up to go all day, or until he got something to eat. But his guardian treated him kindly, and Moses grew thrived, soon putting on a handsome suit of brown and gray feathers, which he was very proud of, and spent most of his spare time in preening."

The Reading of a Good Book.

A pump may be connected with a very deep well of very good water, and yet need a pitcher of water to be brought from another source to be poured in at the top before it can work. So with the mind, sometimes, the reading of a good book helps it into running order.

would be simply invaluable. Further instances of its possible usefulness would have been the prevention of frauds on the United States Pension Bureau by parties who have assumed the name and condition of others, the detection of false elements to estates, the prevention of the landing of Chinese who come to this country bearing the names and papers of others of their countrymen who have returned to China. It requires along acquaintance with this race to be able to distinguish one celestial from another, and by the present methods of identification it is almost impossible for the Government officials to detect a fraud of this kind.

Perhaps there is no sphere in which the benefits of the system would be more immediately felt than in the army, where it would act as a check upon desertion from the very day of its introduction. In time of war, moreover, it would serve as an infallible identification of the killed and wounded, and in subsequent years, as suggested above, it would prevent fraud upon the Pension Bureau of the country. The question of its introduction into the army is being actively urged by Dr. Paul B. Brown, United States Army, to whom we are indebted for valuable assistance in the preparation of the present article.

The Bertillon system for measuring criminals has received its most extensive trial in France, where it has been carried out for over ten years with the thoroughness for which the police of that country is famous. It is in general use also in Belgium, Switzerland, Russia and several South American republics, and is being tested in England.

It was introduced into the United States by Major R. W. McCaughey in 1887, and is now in operation in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the State of Massachusetts. It was adopted by the police department of the City of New York on March 6, 1896, and in May of the same year its use was made obligatory in all the prisons and penitentiaries of the State of New York.

The accompanying illustrations show the practical operation of the Bertillon system at police headquarters in this city. It varies in no essential particulars from that of the countries and States above mentioned, only such slight modifications as were suggested by local conditions have been made in minor details. The system is made up of three distinct parts. First, the measurement of certain unchangeable "bony lengths" of the body; second, a careful de-

scription of the features of the face; third, a careful localization of all the scars, marks upon the body, etc. The first, second and third are made up of three distinct parts. First, the measurement of certain unchangeable "bony lengths" of the body; second, a careful de-

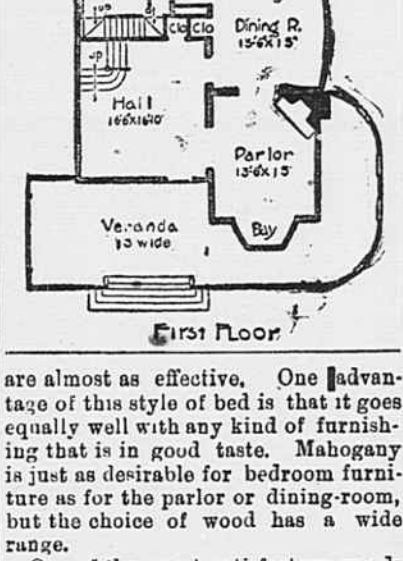
ment, remains virtually the same through life.

The measurements of the head are taken while the subject is still seated, and are read off on a pair of calipers provided with a graduated arc. The calipers are held at the root of the nose and the right point is brought down over the top of the head. The thumb-screw is then tightened and the measurement checked by passing the instrument again over the head. The width of the head over the cheeks is taken in the same way.

The measurement of the foot is taken with a caliper rule somewhat similar to that used by a shoemaker. The subject is placed on the stool, standing on his left foot and steadying himself as shown in the illustration. The graduated stem is placed against the inside of the foot with the fixed arm in contact with the heel, and the sliding arm is then brought in tightly against the toe. Care is taken as before to check the reading.

In measuring the left middle and little fingers, the back of the caliper rule is used, two small projections being provided on the fixed and sliding arms. The finger to be measured is bent at right angles to the back of the hand, and the measurement is taken from the tip of the finger to the knuckle, as shown.

The measurements being all taken, the next analysis is that of the features of the face. As these are liable



change with age or disfigurement, no measurements are taken, but, instead, an elaborate and exhaustive description is given.

The third step in registering a criminal is to make an exact record of all scars, marks or deformities. To assist in locating these on the body, certain anatomical points, known as "guiding points," are employed, and the particular mark is described as being such a distance from one of these points.

Finally the subject is placed before the camera, two negatives, a full face and profile, being taken, and the photographs are mounted in the center of the identification card.

In addition to the data recorded on the face of the identification card, there is provision on the reverse side for recording the particulars of the name, aliases, crime, date of sentence, peculiarities of habit, criminal history, etc., and there are six ruled spaces for inserting details regarding the marks, scars, etc., upon the body. After each card has been made out, the duplicate and filed, the examination is complete, and the department is in possession of a means of future identification which may be said to be absolutely infallible.

Our sketches were made at the

Flour \$1 a Pound.

The steamer Mexico arrived from Alaska at daylight this morning. Two days before sailing from Juneau Hugh Day, the mail-carrier from Juneau to Circle City, returned from his round trip, which he made in four months. He brought out 500 letters. He says that many miners, blinded by the glamor of gold, are going to Clondyke without provisions, and starvation is almost certain.

According to reports he brings, flour at Circle City is selling at \$1 per sack. At Clondyke there is none procurable at any price less than \$50 a sack, or \$1 a pound, and then only after freighted in from some other point. A man named McKay took down a small quantity from Pelly, which was eagerly bought up at \$40. At Forty Mile, dog feed consisting of ham so rotten it can not be boiled indoors, but must be cooked in the open air because of the stench, is sold for forty cents a pound.—Port Townsend (Wash.) dispatch to the San Francisco Chronicle.

A True Parasite.

There are not many true parasites in the vegetable kingdom. The mistletoe is unquestionably one of the most perfect examples of this class of vegetable life. It is absolutely dependent upon its host for subsistence, and in time draws the very life blood from the plant to which it attaches itself. Experiments have been made in raising the mistletoe in greenhouses, but the results are scarcely satisfactory. The mistletoe is an exceedingly slow-growing plant, two leaves and a bit of stalk being all that is usually produced during the season; therefore some of the garbled and knotty branches which we see in our markets represent long years of patient endeavor.—The Ledger.

Greater New York's Population.

The population of Greater New York will exceed that of Massachusetts by half a million, and it is stated that of the populations of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Nevada were all united in a single State it would still have less than the population of the contemplated mammoth metropolis.

American brooms are exported in large numbers to many countries.

Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

Baron Hirsch's Widow.

Instead of hoarding up the immense fortune which has recently come into her possession, Baroness Hirsch is expending the greater part of it in relieving the distressed members of her race.

To the liberal benefactions of her late husband she has recently made a supplemental gift of \$10,000,000, most of which is to be applied to the relief of Hebrews in New York City. Within the last few years the number of Hebrew immigrants from European countries has very greatly increased; and while the magnificent fund provided by Baron Hirsch some time ago for the purpose of relieving these exiles is not yet exhausted by any means, it is hardly sufficient to meet the constantly increasing tide of immigration. His widow's object, therefore, in devoting such a large sum at this time to Hebrew charity in New York is to supply any deficiency which might otherwise exist hereafter in the Hirsch fund, as well as to create other important benefactions.

Of the sum donated by the Baroness, at least \$1,000,000 will be expended during the present year. One of the products of this sum will be a home and training school for Hebrew girls. This is a scheme which the Baroness has cherished for some time, and it shows that aside from putting her husband's philanthropic ideas into effect, she has practical ideas of her own. In devoting her wealth to such noble work, Baroness Hirsch is doing a grand work and one that will not be without its recompense.—Atlanta Constitution.

Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever in ONE DAY.

A Prince's Motor Car.

Prince Oldenburg, the uncle of the Emperor of Russia, is preparing for a tour through the Caucasus on board a caravan which is to be drawn by an auto-motor. This auto-car is for a veritable train of luxury, for trust to a Russian noble for inventive genius when his own comforts are concerned!

There is to be the auto-motor, and attached to it a couple of vans, the first of which is to be in turn the dining room, the cardroom and the bedroom of His Serene Highness. The second car is to combine all the culinary and domestic offices, including a safe in which the Prince's rubles and raiment are to be stored.

Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.