(CONCLUDED) The Chinese have built some remarkable bridges. There is one at Foochow which is called "The Bridge of Ten Thousand Ages," and is said to be eight hundred years old. The peculiarity of it is, that the stone is used as if it were timber. Instead of arches, there are hewn stones, three feet square and over forty feet long, laid across the tops of the piers, and on these are laid flat slabs of granite to form the flooring On each side of the bridge, throughout its whole length, are small shops. It is a quarter of a mile long, and has forty piers.

At Ispahan, in Persia, there are three magnificent bridges over the River Zeinderud. The oldest of them is of brick, edged with stone, is about a thousand feet long, and rests on low stone arches. On each side there is a covered gallery, eight feet broad, several steps higher than the roadway in the middle. In cool weather one can walk the gallery is sought. For the hottest | and sixty feet high, weather, when the stream is very low, there is a singular passage at the very water's edge. Imagine an arched door cut through eve y one of the piers, and stepping-stones in the water, on a line connecting these doors. You first pass through a pier, then on stepping-stones you cross the water under an arch, then pass through another pier, and

across the Rhine, connecting the towns of Great Basel and Little Basel. Each town was to build half of the bridge. Little Basel erected beautiful stone arches, reaching from its side to the middle of the stream. Great Basel, ten times as populous and wealthy, met them with a ridiculously cheap wooden bridge. And there the incongruous thing | bridges in the world was erected in its place. stands to this day, to point the moral of taxation the world over-always the lighter burden laid upon the strong, and the heavier on the weak.

The first cast-iron bridge erected in England is over the Severn, at Colebrookdale. It is fifty-five feet above the water, with a span of one hundred feet, and was built in

The first wrought-iron bridge was invented by Thomas Paine, the man whose reputation as an atheist had so completely overclouded his fame as a statesman and his mechanical genius. This bridge was first The upper one is for railway trains, the put up at Rotherham, England. Afterwards the materials were used in a bridge which still spans the River Wear at Sutherland. Stephenson speaks of it as a startling piece of engineering.

the world was the central one of Southwark | larger suspension bridge has been built bridge, in London, two hundred and forty | across East River, to connect the cities of feet span; but this is surpassed by the very remarkable bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, which has two arches of five hundred | feet, and the floor is one hundred and thirtyand twenty feet span each, and two of five feet above the water. All three of these hundred and fifteen feet. If you imagine bridges were designed, and two of them some steel staves, put together with steel were built, by the same man, John A. Roehoops, so as to make a barrel twelve feet | bling, who died in 1869. long and sixteen inches in diamhter, and then enough of these barrels fastened together end to end, just as gas-pipes are fastened, to make a tube about six hundred feet long, and then this tube bent to a curve so as to form an arch sixty feet high with a span of five hundred and twenty feet-you will have an idea of the peculiar feature of this bridge. Two of these immense curved tubes placed twelve feet apart one within the other, as you have seen a double rainbow, and connected by iron braces, form what is called a truss. There are four of these trusses to each span of the bridge. The whole cost of the structure

was about nine millions.

other means.

The building of this bridge involved an incident which led to one of the prettiest engineering triumphs on record. When one of the great steel trusses had been floated out from the shore where it was built, and lifted into its place, it was found to be a trifle too long to fit. This subjected the engineer, Capt. James B. Eads (the same who is now constructing the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi,) to considerable mortification, especially as several rival engineers were looking on jealously and apparently hoping for the failure of the work. To take down the truss, carry it back to the shore, shorten it, and float it out and raise it again would have involved a large loss of time and money. Captain Eads ordered it to be left where it was, till he could think about it over night. The next morning he ordered the building of a light wooden trough close under the truss throughout its whole length | and five in California. The one in Virginia and then had the trough filled with pounded is the most famous, and has been often deice. You know iron, and almost everything else, in fact, contracts with cold, and expands with heat. In a little while the cooling of the truss shortened it enough so that it fitted easily into the place prepared for it; and when the ice was removed and the metal became warm again, by its expan-

Perhaps the most famous of all iron bridges is the Britannia Tubular Bridge, over the Menai Straits, which separate the Island of Anglesea from the mainland of Wales. It may be described as consisting of two squares, wrought-iron tubes, each one thousand five hundred and thirteen feet long and about fifteen feet wide by twenty-five feet high, laid side by side so as to rest on two abutments and three piers of massive stone-work. The bottom of the bridge is one hundred and two feet above the water. The train runs inside of the tubes. The piers are continued in high towers above the point where the tubes cross them, partly for the purpose of giving the bridge greater steadiness by their weight, and partly to serve as watch towers. The portions of the tubes which form the central spans were built on shore, launched with flat-boats under them, floated down to the piers, and then raised to their places by means of powerful hydraulic presses. The engineer of this bridge was Robert Stephenson, son of George Stephenson, who invented the locomotive. It was completed in 1850, and cost him three million dollars, There are one hundred and eighty-six thousand separate pieces of iron in the tubes, and seven million holes had to be made, to put in the rivets that hold them together.

There is an iron tubular bridge, similar to the one just described, across the St. Lawrence at Montreal. It is called the Victoria Bridge; is two miles long, and cost

over five million dollars. This also was

built by Stephenson. If a long iron bridge resting on piers were made fast to them, the alternate lengthening and shortening of the bridge. which is caused by the heat of summer and the cold of winter, would gradually push over the piers, and some fine day the whole would tumble into ruin. To prevent this, not only is the bridge not fastened to the piers, but small steel rollers are placed on the tops of the piers, and the bridge rests on these; so that when it lengthens or shortens the rollers turning allow it to slide back and forth harmlessly.

The Chinese have used suspension bridges made of chains, for centuries. In South America, they are made of ropes, and even of a tough sort of vine. These, however, are comparatively small affairs, though they frequently span tremendous chasms. The South American suspension bridges sway fearfully from side to side, so that it frequently requires more nerve for a stranger to cross them than it would to go over the same chasm in a balloon.

The First European chain bridge was on the roof of this gallery if he wishes. | built across the Tees, near Middleton, Eng-When it is too warm for that, the shade of | land, in 1741. It was seventy feet long

> The largest and finest suspension bridges in the world are in the United States. The first one built in this country was put up in 1576. It had chain cables. Later they began to make them of wire, and now all suspension bridges have cables made of small wires twisted together.

A small suspension bridge was erected across Niagara River, a short distance be-There is a bridge which is a standing joke | low the falls, in 1848. It is said that communication between the two banks was established by means of a kite. The kite was raised, and allowed to fly across the river. Then it was made to tumble, and by means of the string the first wire for the bridge was draw across. Six years later this bridge was taken down, and one of the grandest of each bank. Over the tops of these pass four cables, each of which is about a foot in diameter, made of small wires twisted together. The cables sag down in the middle and their ends are anchored in the solid rock some distance back from the towers. The roadway, which is level, is hung between and below these cables, by means of small wire cables or ropes, which of course are longest near the towers and shortest at the middle of the sag. There are two roadways or floors to this bridge, one above the other. lower for carriages. The span, from the towers on one side to those on the other, eight hundred and forty-five feet. There i a beautiful suspension bridge across Ohio River at Cincinnati, which has a span of one For a long time the greatest iron arch in | thousand and fifty-seven feet. And a still New York and Brooklyn. It has a span of one thousand five hundred and ninety-five

thousand feet was thrown across the Ohio at Wheeling in 1848, but it was blown down, however, in 1854. One at Rochester snow in 1857.

are at Friburg, Switzerland, and Pesth, to be considered are: Hungary.

One of the most romantic things in connection with the subject of bridges was the formation of a religious order in the twelfth century, called "Brethren of the Bridge," whose object was to build bridges and establish ferries for the convenience and security of travellers. Their three most famous works were the bridges of St. Esprit, Lyons, and Avignon, all spanning the Rhone, and all consisting of stone arches. The two first named are still standing. The third had a hard fate. Pope Benedict XIII., then holding his see at Avignon, had some of the arches broken down in 1385, for his own security. A few years later the inhabitants of the city blew up their end of the bridge, to free themselves from Benedict's garrison. In 1692 three arches fell for want of repairs; and in 1670 a freshet in the Rhone, bringing down immense masses of ice, completed the work of des-

truction. But one kind of bridge remains to be mentioned—the natural bridge. Eight of these are known in the United States: one in Rockbridge County, Va., one in Walker County, Ala., one in Christian County, Ky., scribed. The largest is in Callfornia. It spans a branch of Trinity River, is three thousand feet wide, and has an archway

twenty feet high, with a span of eighty feet. Perhaps you will ask me if these natural bridges are not older than a monkey bridge described at the beginning of this article. I sion it clamped itself up tighter and more cannot answer the question. You must insecurely than could have been done by any quire of the next geologist you see. [THE END.]

Equinoctial.

BY MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY. The sun of life has crossed the line,

The summer shine of lengthened light Faded and failed, till where I stand Tis equal day and equal night. One after one, as dwindling hours. Youth's glowing hopes have dropped away, And soon may barely leave the gleam. That coldly scores a winter's day.

One side I see the summer fields, Not yet disrobed of all their green, While westerly, along the hills. Flame the first tints of frosty sheen. Ah, middle point, where cloud and storm Make battle ground of this my life,-Where, even matched, the night and day Wage round me their September strife ! I bow me to the threatening gale; I know, when that is over, past, Among the peaceful harvest days

An Indian summer comes at last.

A news item states that "a girl in Wisconsin has lived fifty-three days on air." She must have married a labor agitator, and is unable to earn her own living. It is lucky for her that she can live on air.

band was killed by the Mexican authori- it wicked for him to kick him back ?" ties!" Texas Widow: "Yes, murdered in Mother: "Yes, Bobby, very wicked." cold blood." Correspondent: "Er—was he Bobby: "Then I don't play with Tommy worth much ?" Texas Widow: "We hope White any more. He's too wicked. to get \$100,000 for him from the Mexican kicked him this morning, and he kicked me

THE LIME-KILN OLUB.

"Human natur' am a werry onsartin thing," said Brother Gardner as Elder Toots quit shuffling his feet and laid tack

"It am so full of streaks an' freaks an' noshuns dat it am a wonder de Lawd doan' git discouraged wid us sometimes.

"A statesman will riz up in de eavenin' an' declar' dat we hev de greatest kentry on airth. Nex' mawin' if his coffee am not up to par' or his beef-steak am a leetle off, he am ready to walk out an' announce to de public dat our system of gov'ment am one which will eventooly bring de kentry to a state of poverty an' degradashun.

"Dar am a large class of peeple who, when dey hep honey fur supper, bless de Lawd fur his goodness an' am ready to subscribe \$100 towards de ereckshun of a new church. Nex' mawnin' when apple sass takes de place of honey, dey emagine dat ole Satin has got a fust mortage on eberything, an' de wouldn't put up a nickel fur a church if dey had money to throw away.

"Dar' am people who go about wid broad smiles on deir faces an' tell you dat dis world am all right. It's daily growin' better an it's plenty good 'nuff fur anybody. An hour later, when de grocer or de butcher has called deir attenshun to a leetle bill which has run six months, de scene changes. De grin am gone, an' dis world am all

"We plan fur a huckle-berry excurshun wid de feelin' dat our fellow-men am all right. We wake up to find dat excurshun spoilt by a rainy day, an' we at once declar our fellow-men a set of thieves an' conspira-

"Dar am no accountin' fur what poo' weak, vascillatin' human natur' will do. We expeck men to be wicked, an' den hold up our hands ober deir deeds. We know dat all marriages can't be happy, but am scandalized ober divorces. De male sex demands de strictest vartue in woman, an Two strong stone towers stand on the edge | den turns about an' works deir downfall. We chide de selfishness of de world, but we hang to all we git. We denounce an revile a man while he libs, an' turn about an' make a hero an' a martyr of him as soon as de bref leaves his body. We preach charity to all, but who of us forgives our fellow-man fur his shortcomin's?

> "I tell you, my friends, we am a poo" miserable lot, no matter what do color or previous condishun, an, de pusson who has de cheek to stan' up an' criticize his nayburs am perhaps de wust sheep in de lot. We've got to show de streaks in our natur' an' de fack dat de man who will lend you money widout security will also run away wid your wife must not be looked upon as anything out of the reg'lar track of human natur'. Let us now purceed wid de reg'lar purceedin's."

A PREMIUM. Waydown Bebee begged leave to announce his willingness to personally offer a premium for the best song on the close of the year and on motion of Samuel Shin it was decided that the club should once more try the experiment of encouraging colored poets to come to the front. It was resolved to offer A suspension bridge with a span of onc a premium of \$10 in cash for the best poem received up to January 1, and to limit all contestants to three verses and chorus. With each poem sent in must be an affidavit N. Y., was broken down by a heavy fall of that the writer is colored, and that he nor she did not copy any portion of the said The finest suspension bridges in Europe poem from any published work. The points

1st-Color of ink.

2d-Chirography. 3d-Whether postage was paid in full or

4th—Rhythm and meter.

As soon as the details were settled Whale bone Howker sent to the Secretary's desl and entered the following as number one.

"Oh! de leaves am a-fallin' an' a sadness has ar-De shrill winds of autumn am blowin' sad a

Whicheber way we turn we am visibly reminded, Dat we orter git our coal in an' figger on our beer. CHORUS-Oh! de old y'ar am a-dvin' An' us cull'd folks am sighin'.
Kase we know how de cold will creep around.

De chillblains will affect us, An' dem bunions will deject us. An' de fellin' of hard-upness will abound.

IT DOES NOT.

The Secretary announced a letter from the club paid a great deal of attention to meprophet, is just now coming to the front, and might cause trouble to others." but the club has refused to encourage him in getting up a cyclone or bringing about an earthquake.

LEFT IN THE LURCH.

A postal card was received from the Rt. Hon. Gherkin Smith, a gentleman who once lectured before the club on "The Practice of Domestic Economy," stating that he was in jail at La Porte, Ind., on a thirty-day sentence. He had been arrested and sent up for losing his pocketbook and thereby being unable to pay a two-days' board bill. He asked the club to forward him ten dollars, and promised in return to shortly appear in Detroit and deliver his new lecture on: "Disguised Blessings." Samuel Shin moved that the meney be forwarded at once, but the president replied.

"Brudder Shin, you hev' had a narrer escape fum bein' fined \$2,000. When de Hon. Smith was heah a y'ar ago he stopped at my house, an' our meat an' taters run out at least fo' weeks airlier dan usual. He also took away wid him two of my Sunday white shirts an' a neck-tie which cost me four shillin's. Dis club won't send him any cash, nor write him any letters of consolation. His present situation am a blessin' in disguise if not fur him den fur a large majority of de public. As dar am no furder perishable bizness befo' de meetin' we will trambulate homewards."

Bobby : "Ma, you don't want me to play with wicked boys; do you?" Mother: "No, indeed, Bobby." Bobby: "Well, if Correspondent : " And you say your hus- one little boy kicks another little boy, isn't

The Man who Has Gone to the Pole.

Col. Gilder, who started for the North Pole by way of Winnipeg a while ago, was at last accounts nearing Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, where he hoped to find the Eskimos who sometimes visit that trading post. These are the Chesterfield Inlet natives who accompanined Lieut. Schwatka to King William Land. Gilder lived among them for many months, and he expects to enlist some of them in his service before he starts on his formidable undertaking next spring. Upon their superior ability as Arctic travellers he relies largely for the success of his enterprises, and without their cooperation he cannot attempt the journey.

If Col. Gilder succeeds in piloting a party of Eskimos into regions where they see no certainty of ample food supplies, he will do what other explorers have tried to do and failed. Lieut. Stoney says in the report just published of his two years' work in Alaska, that one party which he started overland to the Arctic Ocean was compelled to give up the journey because their Eskimos, seeing poor prospects of game ahead, refused to go on. It was with the greatest difficulty that Lockwood persuaded his Eskimos dog driver to accompany him on his famous trip, though they were well supplied with food. Lieut. Greely says his discordant, and the town is not have Eskimos could not understand the purpose of exploration, dreaded field work, and were driveu along with the sledges only by promises of large presents.

In the two attempts made by Dr. Bessels of the Polaris to reach Humboldt Glacier from Lifeboat Cove, he was defeated by the refusal of the natives to keep on with him after they had reached hummocky ice. Dr. Hays said that when he started up Smith Sound, where Col. Gilder proposes to lead his Eskimos, the natives were puzzled to understand the object of his journey, and told him they never thought of entering that region except to catch bears, and then only

when in danger of starving. When Schwatka and Gilder made their brillant dash to King William Land the Eskimos with them travelled over their well-known hunting grounds, where game was in abundance. It may not be so easy to induce the native to enter the vast reigon south of Smith Sound, where game is scarce and no human beings live. The opinion has been expressed that Col. Gilder will never return from his adventuresome journey. I seems more probable that he will not be called upon to meet any very serious danger, owing to inability to induce the Eski mos to face the perils and the arduous toils of the journey he proposes.

RESCUED IN MIDOCEAN.

The Crew of a Sinking Bark Saved by th Steamship Bulgaria.

A thrilling story of rescue from a sinking ship in midocean during a terrfic gale is told by the survivors who reached Boston on the steamship Bulgaria. "It was the roughest weather that I ever experienced," said Capt. Dakin of the rescued crew. "I have been crossing the ocean twenty-two years and never encountered such a wind. It was one of those circular , nes which it was impossible for one to stand up against. The bark Antwerp left St. John, N. B., on Sept. 9 for Tralee, Ireland. We experienced variable and severe weather. The worst was on the 30th, when off the coast of Ireland, about latitude 51°. longitude 22°. The wind on that day struck us with hurricane force, and the lee side deck load, which consisted of deals, was all adrift. At 6 A. M. on that day we had fourteen feet of water in the hold, and we were obliged to throw the deck load over to ease the ship. At 8 A. M. the ship was full of water, and on her beam ends. I ordered the spars cut away for the safety of the crew, and after that we cut the fore and maintopmasts. She then righted somewhat. At 10 A. M we sighted a steamer bound westward, which proved to be the Bulgaria. We gave signals of distress, and she replied that assistance would be given us as soon as the state of the wind would permit. The Bulgaria passed around us several times, and at 3 P. M. sent us a lifeboat. The weather was such that it was necessary to make a connection by throwing a rope with a life preserver aboard, and then to drag us through the water to the boat. This was Dubuque, Ia., asking if the Lime Kiln Club | done at great risk of capsizing the boat. pinned its faith to Prof. Wiggins. He was We were all rescued-ten of us in all. instructed to return answer that it does not. There were no passengers. A statement of During the first three years of its existence | the facts, giving our thanks to Capt. Bary and the officers of the Bulgaria, had been teorology, but finally had to face the fact | drawn up and signed by myself and the that nothing could be depended on except a other officers of the Antwerp. I found it prediction of bad weather. Uncle Isaac | necessary to set fire to the Antwerp, as she Skivers, of Mississippi, a colored weather was right in the track of the ocean steamers,

In Calcutta.

In the tropical climate of India a laudable common sense regulates the costume. It would be extremely uncomfortable to wear a dress-suitof broadcloth at a party. Gentlemen, therefore, who dine, say with the Viceroy, appear in the reception room infull evening dress, but, beforeentering the banquet hall they repair to an adjacent apartment, and change their heavy claw-hammer or swallowtail dress-coats for white linen jackets, so that the guests present an appearance not unlike that of the waiters in some of our restaurants. This arrangement may not be strickingly picturesque, but it is sensible and comfortable. Owing to the geniality of the guests for the most part English officers hotel life in Calcutta is very pleasant. The curriculum through which the British army officers must pass, and in which they are examined, ensures their being scholars, and, with very few exceptions, they are gentlemen. Hence, there are no more pleasant parties than their mess dinners. The officers of English regiments in India receive both British and Indian pay, and most of them having also private means of their own, are thus enabled to live in good style. Indeed. in the three great cities of British India-Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay - the society of military officers, their wives and families, may be said to be the best. At the table d'hote of the hotels there is little restraint, and the guests speak to one another as they would at a private table.

"Do you believe in female physicians?" "Yes, for ladies. When I called in Mrs. Dr. Phillsbury to see my wife she talked scandal about the neighbors until Clara was perfectly cured and in the best of spirits."

LATE AMERICAN NEWS John Hughes, a farmer near (h Ill., has been boring for water on his for over twelve months. The drilli down 400 feet, and the earth is said so dry that they pour water in the make the drill work.

The chestnut gong was rung a uously in the public schools of Po Oregon, that it became an mi nuisance, and now any pupil who can to school is permanently expelled

An illustration of true wifely ness comes from Newaygo county, in sin, where a woman, after making little sum of money by picking black instead of buying a new dress, book husband a fiddle.

It is said that the only way way car on the Pacific roads can be robbe collusion with the messenger. The m lined with boiler iron and provided shotgun and two revolvers, and the so secured that they cannot be open without in an hour's time.

A bell in a church in Biddeford, L been silent for over twenty years its ringing has begun again. Its ica new pastor ordered the bell to be m lieving that his people would be share getting a new bell. The result alrest out his theory.

Fifteen years ago a woman near la Me., borrowed \$55 from a friendin tir. giving her note. When it came be could not pay it, and she promised wi when she could. The note had are and the holder had forgotten it, rie other day the creditor received back in money from the Government, and g paid the old debt.

Simon Staggs, at the institution i uncle, Silas Staggs, attempted to pretwo brothers, in Gilliman countr. administering strychnine to them nie The victims saved their lives by stale great quantities of melted lard. arrested and confessed the deed sine he and his uncle hoped to inheritien ty of the brothers.

Allis Brown, a colored man of Var-Tenn., recently married and took is to a well-furnished house. The handsome set of silverware, four deck carpets and chairs, elegant set di and bedroom furniture; indeed, even she could desire, including a family h The remarkable fact was that even r in the house had been stolen.

Fifteen years ago the buffalo rate Kansas and Colorado were corere thousands of these animals. Thesis a party went out from Denver, mic week's hunting managed to kill that herd of twenty-nine that they found in Park. It is said that there are ut than 2,000 buffaloes now in existence tematic slaughter has produced this

ful result. The other day a citizen of Napa, CL in the river there what he thought we coughing ends, v tainly the sea serpent. Closer into trongly through the showed that the serpent was a shale contracted by the fish, each about an inch and a mil They were moving up stream in a stream in a stream its run is 150 feet long and about 3 feet will months. As a rul constant commotion in the water was aims to palliate the by large fish darting among them and complications, and ing down the small fry.

John Sanford, employed in the Sanford, Me., drew his month's per other day, and when his wife brought his supper at 6 o'clock he handed he money at her suggestion. He worked 8 o'clock and then went home where he his two children, both babies, on the alone, apparently having fallen out Their mother had run away with Sherburn, an old admirer of hers

The Rev. A. A. Horton of Sheffel. was walking home from Tiona te night when six men stopped him manded his money. He handed then cents. They searched him for me found none, and told him to go on he went Mr. Horton made this "Gentlemen—excuse the express" next time you hold up a stranger, that he is not a Methodist preache.

The other day the Rev. Francis He of North Washington, Me., while is for his cow in the woods, came face with a big black bear. Though 70. age, the clergyman shinned up a re remarkable celerity, and the bear, and ly not caring to take the trouble to after him, looked him over for a the then strolled off. Thereupon Mr. came down and went home in quite than he had made for years before

The other day, on a railroad me Francisco, a train missed a switch, should pass another train, and the two ed directly towards one another on the track. One of the engineers, thought, disconnected his engine h train, blew for down brakes, and the the engine ahead to meet the other, in the force of the collision, and spe passengers. Fortunately the other train able to reduce its speed, and the sight, when it came, was comparatively slight, the plucky and level-headed engines.

A rat was put into a box with an snake in Sacramento the other distantly the snake struck it, and in the the rat turned over and died. It we he swallowed by the rattler. The min another rat was put in the box. The made no movement toward it, but the made no movement toward it, but the made no movement toward it. once attacked the snake, which in different toward times itself struck its enemy several time bites had no apparent effect on the rat, after a while was released, and rat seemingly none the worse for its battle would seem to indicate that for a consider would seem to indicate that for a consider time after expending its virus a nation is harmless.

is harmless.

Sister Baptista of St. Joseph I want in Philadelphia, has charge of drunkrish voted to the treatment of drunkrish her success with that class of particular some notable cures, but there is not she cannot cure. He is over 60 years and has for years been a regular particular of the source of the s she carnot cure. He is with some she carnot cure. He is with some she she carnot cure. He is with some sharper she has retired from business with some sharper sharper

the inspired author o had reference to m tence of death is trensgressors of p The days when regarded by in tations of Providence Science has of disease a bri and research, which produce understood as th nmon problem in al ster plus typhoid fe plus small-pox infe oduce typhoid fever ceptible person as to or ten times ten, It is very useful as dy the statistics of mmunity. At the

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HEAL

"The Wages of

diseases: small phoid fever, and di own that only abou ereported, so the ubled, making over ly four diseases, all le. Is not this an norance or carlessi e these seven thousa west estimate of man life is \$1,000. en a loss of \$7,000 ot less than eight or ery one who dies, a loss of time, and regating not less tha aking at least a 4,000,000 in all, wh rough sickness and reventable diseases. genius, of leaders e damage to society sses are not include Is it not a fear normous waste of h ry, the result of iminal carelessness lealth of Michigan ng to enlighten the pecting the means ig disease, and it w ast deal had been

he average annual mall-pox has been his means fifty live ne thousand lives ally five thousand o oathsome disease h he same time. An vho begrudge the fe xpended in this bea

Whooping-cough ever, affecting the ally manifesting it he bronchial tubes ccurring in frequen s due to the rapid t impossible to dra It rarely ends in

attack. Says Flin that there are no the affection may A writer in the thinks that the predirected too much of to the cause. scribed have simp and sedative effect not reaching the severe epidemic noticed on several viation of the syn times a marked a to suspect some fluences at work. he found that the

ponded to a high air, and the latte Ozone being a tive of putrefaction to treat his patien cines, taken inter favorable. The further experien almost every case

Hygiene in The progress o last fifty years is present age, and in boldest relief period shall be Esculapian scho

But, rapid and has been, the pr in their infancy. preciate the tru ples in the prev demic type; ar throwing aside been the first to principles and t ity. The next ment is to demo ciples are as use treatment of ac prevention.

A great adva ment of disease least need not, perience-proved medicinal kind finds, in fact, t tent plan for co hygienie system systems are on mere medicina is in all cases worse than im

A girl was t al charged with pleaded that sh