

CIVILIZING THE ESKIMO

Effort of the White Man Has Been a Blight Upon People of the Arctic.

FINE STUDY FOR SCIENCE.

Native of the North One of the Most Extreme Variations of the Human Race.

It is to be hoped that mission work among the Eskimos at Etah will not proceed beyond talking about such work, for wherever the white civilization has touched arctic peoples indescribably deplorable consequences have followed.

In spite of the hardships which the Eskimos have with reluctant nature they were at one time by no means a miserable race, but made themselves comfortable in a frozen region, where all else would have perished, took a healthy enjoyment in life and were distinguished by gentle domestic and social qualities, the New York Press says. The butting in of the white man has brought with it hypocrisy, poverty, thievery, selfishness and total loss of self-respect and independence.

The Eskimos are one of the most extreme variations of the human race and because they have lived for ages in almost ideally sterilized atmosphere they present at first hand many of the difficult laboratory experiments already worked out, but which Metchnikoff, Flexner and other experiment-

seen snakes or wolves. One Scotchman still living in Terra del Fuego shot sixty. These wretched Indians mistook the herders' sheep for their native guanaco and killed and ate a few.

Secret Information.
The island of Great Britain has always been, in theory at least, open to invasion. Fear among the inhabitants was perhaps at its height in the days of Napoleon, when guards were kept watching for any sign of an enemy from over the Channel. Lately there has been much conjecture as to whether England must expect the advent of a foreign army.

An Englishman of a timorous nature was dilating to a more stolid friend on the almost immediate danger of a hostile army, which he seemed to expect at any moment.

"Why, my dear Rugby," he said, "there have been spies—actually spies—in the neighborhood here. My coachman was talking to one of them, and it seemed that he knew the names of the postmasters in all the villages hereabouts, and the principal roads, the wealthiest landowners, with descriptions of their estates, and a lot of information of that character! Now, just think how useful that would be in case of war. Just imagine, for instance—"

His stolid friend grinned.
"John," he said, "haven't you ever seen 'Kelly's County Directory'? It's a fine book. It gives all that information and a heap besides. You can purchase it for something around ten shillings, I think."

The Humorous Hat.
The hat, whether in action or repose, may be the occasion of much humor. The spectacle of a disheveled man madly chasing his hat across the street is one that never loses its zest; and it is said by a writer in the London

HOW HE SAVED THE CIRCUS.

Wonderful Story Put Up by Owner Called Forth High Compliment.

Willis Cobb, the circus man, told this story:

Years ago he was traveling through the South with a wagon tent show and the press agent among other glowing accounts of "what's coming," announced a "herd of twenty camels from the sandy desert of Arabia."

When the show reached town, instead of twenty, there was but one sickly camel. Some of the country newspapers paid no attention to this slight discrepancy, but when Cobb entered the office of a Georgia country editor he was mad enough to fight.

"I saw your parade, sah," said he, "and you lied to our people. I've a good mind to roast you. Where are your twenty camels you made my paper say you've got in your show?"

"I'll tell you how it was," explained Cobb. "When we passed the swamp on the way here it was full of alligators, and without the slightest warning they leaped upon the bank and devoured all but one of the camels. We put up a brave fight, but it was no use."

The editor gazed at Willis a couple of minutes and then said: "You're a good one. You ought to be a Georgia editor. Come out to my house to dinner to-day. I want to introduce my wife to the biggest liar on earth. She'll be glad to meet you."

QUEER STORIES

The University of Buenos Ayres has now 4,364 students.

Bees were unknown to the Indians, but they were brought over from England only a few years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Researches in Germany show that a given quantity of red hot coke will absorb four times the amount of water that will be absorbed by the same coke if cold.

The British government has decided to open a roads department, which will administer a fund on projected highway improvements of about \$3,000,000 during the first year of its existence.

The Hebrew Standard remarks that two blazing signs in Broadway call attention to a condition. One of these bears the words, "The Man Who Owns Broadway," while on the next corner another sign equally glaring shows the word, "Israel."

The total value of church property in the United States reported in 1906, for all denominations, was \$1,257,575,867, of which \$935,942,578 was reported for Protestant bodies, \$292,638,787 for the Roman Catholic church, and \$28,994,502 for all the remaining bodies.

It is a matter of grave concern to the missionaries and other permanent residents of China to observe from year to year the increasing cost of living, which, of course, includes every item of household expense. Double and treble the prices are asked that were paid ten years ago.

After hearing a French menu Dr. Johnson said to Boswell: "Sir, my brain is obfuscated with the perusal of this heterogeneous conglomeration of English ill-spelt and a foreign tongue. Bid the rascals bring me a dish of hog's puddings, a slice or two from the upper cut of a well-roasted sirloin and two apple dumplings."

At present the highest salaried woman doing departmental work in Washington is Miss A. H. Shortridge, of New York City. The State Department recently recognized her services by promotion to a salary of \$2,500 per annum, the highest pay ever given to any woman worker by Uncle Sam. Miss Shortridge began with a position of \$900 a year and has gradually worked her way up by efficient service.—National Magazine.

It is probable that the population of the earth has doubled since 1800, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. No one knows within ten million of what it is in 1909, but no doubt the figures just published by B. L. Putnam Weale are as good as any other. He gives a grand total of 1,685,000,000. Of these only about a third, or 546,000,000, are white, with 85,000,000 in North America and 453,000,000 in Europe.

Two Tests.
"Ritchey's wife had a wonderful nerve. They were walking down the street together and a mouse ran across the sidewalk and she didn't even shudder."

"Remarkable."
"Yes, indeed. And just a little further along, on a crosswalk, an automobile horn two blocks away suddenly honked and she jumped eleven feet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Unique.
Bacon—Vienna possesses a unique orchestra. All members from the honorary president, the acting president, the conductor to the executants are doctors of medicine.

Egbert—Does seem rather unique for doctors to have to take their own horrible medicine.—Yonkers Statesman.

Because a man has been to college it does not follow that he is educated, and many an educated man has never been to college.

The greatest thing in the world: good habits, and good habits are as hard to break as bad habits.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The smokers of England consume 8,000,000,000 cigarettes every month.

The Swiss watchmaking industry has shrunk to half of its one-time size.

The oldest waiter in Germany, aged 77, recently retired from his work at Elbling.

North Carolina, South Dakota, Colorado, Alabama and Virginia, in the order named, lead in the production of mica.

In 1908 the American merchant marine carried only 1½ per cent of the freight between the United States and Uruguay.

New Mexico produced 2,467,937 short tons of coal last year, a decrease of a trifle more than 6 per cent from the output of 1907.

France has followed the lead of the United States in the establishment of a laboratory for the investigation of mine accidents.

The cruiser battleship Invincible of the British navy maintained a speed of 33¼ miles an hour for eight hours in a recent test.

About 2,000,000,000 barrels of oil, or enough to fill the Panama canal twice, was produced in the United States during the last fifty years.

Brazilian scientists have succeeded in developing a new variety of coffee, with unusually large, fine berries, which ripen very early.

English was spoken by 22,000,000 people at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Now more than 100,000,000 people speak it.

Asbestos is being used now in the construction of warships to a considerable extent, to replace the inflammable wood and the heavy iron.

There are 240,000 different species of insects on the earth. Some are so small that 4,000 of them are only equal in size to a grain of sand.

The pineapple is proving the most important and valuable of all the fruits in Formosa. A single firm had an output of 350,000 tons last year.

If some holes are punched through a coal shovel from the back, dust and slack will drift through and the roughened places will prevent coal sliding off.

In Australia there are ants which build their nests along a north and south line so accurately that a traveler may direct his courses by their aid.

There are in Great Britain 510,000 holdings of over one acre, of which 67 per cent are under fifty acres, whereas only 3¼ per cent are over 300 acres.

The project of linking India and Ceylon by a thirty-eight-mile railroad bridge that will have coral reefs to support its piers is again being agitated.

In Massachusetts tree planting is systematically conducted along the public highways. Fifteen thousand trees have been planted in a few years.

A cigar lighter and incandescent lamp, mounted on the same handle and operated by the current from ignition batteries, is a convenience for automobilists.

Of late there has been an extraordinary development of services in fine, new modern fast ships between South America and ports in England, Germany and Italy.

Work has begun in Germany on a university professor's airship, of the general plan of Count Zeppelin's, but larger and having wooden instead of aluminum frames.

Twelve geologists, seven topographers and three engineers, divided among fourteen field parties, are exploring the mysteries of Alaska for the geological survey.

A wire screen, supported at the ends by curved metal springs, has been patented by an Illinois man as a pillow, which he claimed to be cool and comfortable and sanitary.

Motor boat service has been introduced on the Vega Canal from Mexico City to Lake Xochimilco, the trip being made in about three hours. S. Malo is the head of the concern.

There is a telephone line over the Alps, but the record elevation in this respect belongs to the United States, there being a line at Camp Bird, Col., which is 13,000 feet above the sea level.

According to the census of 1905 the population of the five principal cities in Saxony was as follows: Dresden, 516,296; Leipzig, 503,627; Chemnitz, 244,927; Plauen, 106,381, and Zwickau, 68,502.

A patent was recently issued for an arc lamp in which use is made of a mantle similar to that of a Welsbach gas mantle, which surrounds the arc and is heated to incandescence thereby.

No matter at what time of the year the Japanese child is born, whether in May, the middle of summer, or late in December, it is always said to be one year old on the January 1 following its birth.

One kind of Mexican pineapple, known as the cayenne, is entirely free from spines, and the flesh is much more tender and juicy. These cost up to 75 cents apiece and the demand is far ahead of the supply.

Ever notice what a timid hand mother writes, and what a bold, aggressive hand her daughter adopts?



Tolling in Rowing.

Mark 51: 48.

No crown that men give, save of thorn, If not of their love, wouldst Thou wear.

The glitter of earth Thou didst scorn, And turn to the mountain of prayer, But though with the Father alone, With holy communion content, Their "tolling in rowing" was known, Whom Thou o'er the waters hadst sent.

Those waters were angry and dark; The winds and the billows were high; The surges broke over their bark, And hopeless destruction seemed nigh.

But, coming Thy tollers to save, The sea must Thy pathway prepare, Who speakest to wind and to wave, And lo! a great calm everywhere.

And thus on our life's stormy deep, When "tolling in rowing" with fear, Thy vigil we know Thou wilt keep, And wilt for our succor appear.

For all who, obedient to Thee, Go forth Thy command to fulfill, For them Thou wilt walk on the sea, And bid every tumult be still. —Rev. Edward A. Collier.

Our Daily Bread.

Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, made a translation of a German hymn, which attained to some popularity in England and Scotland. One stanza was used in some households as grace before meat. It ran thus:

God bless our going out, nor less Our coming in, and make them sure; God bless our daily bread, and bless What-e'er we do, what-e'er we endure;

In death unto His peace awake us, And heirs of His salvation make us.

It is told of a Brooklyn city missionary, the Rev. Henry Bromley, that he was passing one day through the dark hall of a tenement, when he caught the words of this stanza through an open door.

Looking within, he saw a woman and three children seated at a table, whereon lay only a loaf of bread. The reverence and the apparent refinement of the family impressed him deeply, and gave to the lines a new beauty.

That evening a company of Christian men met to dine together and to consider some question of religion or philanthropy, and Mr. Bromley was asked to say grace. He related the incident, and repeated the stanza. Then the company sat down to dinner.

After the conference was over, a stranger, who had been present as the friend and guest of one of the company, came to Mr. Bromley, and asked him for some further description of the woman who had recited the lines.

Such information as Mr. Bromley was able to give was received with the very greatest interest, and the stranger asked to be conducted to the tenement.

"Long ago, in our country home in Scotland," he said, "my grandmother taught my sister and myself to repeat that grace. Our grandmother died; my sister married and went, I know not where. It is years now since I lost sight of her; but every day in my own home that grace is said, and I feel sure that in my sister's home, if she is living, it is also repeated."

The woman in the tenement and this man were indeed brother and sister, and were thus reunited after years of separation—years that on her part had been full of trial.

God's blessing, daily asked upon the humble loaf and the going out and coming in of the orphaned household, had never failed through the years of privation, and it grew more abundant in the finding of the brother.—Youth's Companion.

Show Us the Father.

"He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father."

More fully than in the marvels of creation, the splendors of the morning, or the smiling mystery of the starry sky, the invisible Father has shown Himself to us in the eyes of Jesus. Those eyes looked out upon the infinite life, and in their mild depth might be read what passes in the heart of God concerning us. But out of this truth another springs; God did not only clothe Himself in humanity in the person of Jesus, once and in an extraordinary way, but He would always reveal Himself in this way. Jesus says in this same passage from John: "He that believeth on Me, the works that I do shall he do also;" like Him, each of His true disciples shows us the Father. Every man is a witness, a messenger; but, alas, there are two kinds of messengers—there are some who announce and spread night by the hardness of their hearts and the maliciousness of their deeds, veiling the face of the Father and filling the earth with darkness. Let us not be found among them, but in the number of the messengers of a day, who announce a more beautiful world, and increase man's faith and hope; let us show the Father.—Charles Wagner.

A Prayer.

Gracious God, we are troubled about many things and cumbered with burdens. Thou wouldst not that we bear. But one thing is needed, and Thou, God, art the portion of our souls forever. Impart to us more of Thyself, more of Thy priceless gift of love. The things we work for fade and perish, and no earthly good abides. Help us to lay up those treasures which shall abide eternally. Widen our sym-

pathies, Lord, for our brother-men and so fill us with the Christ spirit that we neglect no little loving deed which will redound to Thy glory. Comfort the sorrowing children of earth that they feel that round about them are the everlasting arms. Uplift us when we fall and lead us ever onward in the way of light into heavenly joys at Thy right hand.

FAMOUS FRENCH CRIMINAL.

Trial of Mme. Steinhell in Paris Recalls an Earlier Sensation.

If Mme. Steinhell, recently on trial in Paris, is the debased and wicked creature that the evidence presented indicates, the curious may find her prototype in the Marchioness of Brinvilliers, executed in Paris in 1676 whose nefarious practices, coupled with her distinguished rank, exalted her to the very pinnacle of infamy, the Indianapolis News says. This woman was the daughter of an official of the court of Louis XVI. In 1651 she married the marquis of Brinvilliers, the heir to an immense fortune, to which she had brought a considerable accession.

The marchioness was described as a woman of remarkable beauty and one to impress the beholder with a sense of her virtue and amiability. But beneath that fair and attractive exterior was concealed one of the most depraved hearts that ever beat within a woman's bosom—a career of degrading sensuality had begun almost in her childhood. After marriage she made the acquaintance of a Sieur Godin, who assumed the name of St. Croix. She separated from her husband and shamelessly showed her passion for St. Croix, when her husband by a lettre de cachet had him committed to the bastille. In this prison St. Croix became acquainted with an Italian, an adept in poisons. On coming from prison the intimacy of St. Croix and the marchioness was renewed. Avarice and revenge conspired with illicit love. She conceived the design to poison her father and her two brothers that she might inherit their wealth. This plan she successfully accomplished. Only one member of her family remained, a sister, but her fears were aroused and she escaped.

No suspicion alighted on the marchioness or St. Croix, and they might have escaped had it not been for a singular accident. While St. Croix was busy one day preparing his poisons, the mask worn to protect him from their effects fell off and he was suffocated by the pernicious vapors. His property was taken possession of by the state and certain amatory letters from the marchioness and other evidence were found to substantiate their complicity in these mysterious poisonings. The marchioness had fled to Llege, in the Netherlands, but was brought back to Paris by a company of soldiers and she offered large sums of money to the officers to let her go. She even attempted suicide by swallowing a pin. At her trial she vehemently denied her guilt, but the proof against her was overwhelming. St. Croix, given up to the torture, made a full confession and was afterward broken on the wheel.

On hearing the verdict against her the marchioness made a full confession of her crimes. One of the doctors of the Sorbonne, who attended her as spiritual adviser between her sentence and death, an interval of twenty-four hours, was so impressed by the evidence of her conversion that he said he would have been willing to exchange places with the penitent. She was beheaded and burned. Among the crowds who thronged to see her die were, says the old chronicle, many ladies of distinction.

Royal Visits Expensive.

Not only do the rooms set apart for the accommodation of the king and queen have to be refurnished through out, but any house to which their majesties now go to stay is thoroughly overhauled from top to bottom, the drainage system being especially inspected. The latter precaution is taken on account of the serious illness which befell the king—then Prince of Wales—in 1871, when, after a visit to Lord Londesborough, he contracted the typhoid fever which so very nearly ended his life.

The decoration of the royal apartments calls for a knowledge of the tastes of the royal guests and frequently hundreds of dollars have to be spent in obtaining hangings, books, bric-a-brac and other furniture which it is known that their majesties prefer to have in their rooms. Frequently the house is redecorated throughout. Then it must be remembered that in addition to the apartments for the king and queen-rooms have also to be found for their majesties' retinue which includes not only personal attendants, but also minor servants, such as chauffeurs and footmen. All the servants of the house will probably be supplied with new liveries, and the outdoor staff, consisting of coachmen, grooms, gardeners and, during the shooting season, game keepers, beaters etc., has also to be largely re-enforced.—London Tit-Bits.

Origin of "Bumper" Glass.

When a glass is as full as it possibly can be of liquor the surface of the liquor is slightly convex and the center lies higher than the brim. In view of this fact, such a glassful is called a bumper, because the liquor bumps up, or protrudes in the middle.

Some men manage to get along nicely by paying compliments instead of

THE "TAXI-CAB" OF 1644 YEARS AGO.



THE LI-MEASURING CARRIAGE OF OLD CHINA.

Attention was called to the ancient measure-mile-drum of the Chinese in a lecture given by Prof. Giles of Cambridge some time ago; and that gentleman was good enough to correct the sketches of our artist's reconstruction of the vehicle (here reproduced). The professor found a reference to the "taxi-cab" in the History of the Chin Dynasty (A. D. 265-419). In the years A. D. 815, 820 and 987 further mentions were made of such a "taxi-cab," and there was a description of the vehicle, a portion of which we give. "At the completion of every li, the wooden figure of a man in the lower story strikes a drum, and at the completion of every ten li a man in the upper story strikes a bell." The length of the Chinese li is variously estimated. Some say that it was 479 yards; others that it was 699 yards. An authority at the Chinese Legation has said that it was equal to 581 yards. It is supposed to have represented one-tenth of an hour's march.—London Illustrated News.

ers are strenuously seeking along the lines of human immunization. It is very necessary for science to know well a people like the Eskimos, who have always been free from cancer and tuberculosis, but the trouble is, medical science, with a few exceptions, has not awakened to the serious necessity of studying so strange and interesting a branch of humanity. Medical science is trying to establish an environment free from disease germs. Now in the Eskimo science has this very thing, the Eskimos having been in a germ-free environment for ages. Just to give an off-hand illustration, England has had a royal commission investigating cancer for years, but with no positive conclusions. The fact that the Eskimo is free from disease germs and all other new growths may mean that cancer is caused by germs.

The fact that the Eskimo has the most powerful digestion of any human being ought to lead to a close study of his insides, and especially in regard to appendicitis and other fatal, probably preventable diseases of the abdomen.

The depredations of the white race have been as vicious on the top of the world as on the bottom. The Terra del Fuego Welsh and Scotch sheep herders shot the Onas Indians as if these pitiful, harmless Indians had

Globe that the dignity of the British House of Commons is not seldom relieved by some unfortunate statesman's misadventure with his glossy "topper."

The House is always hugely delighted when a member sits on his hat, as Colonel Lockwood did one night, and the incident, although by no means infrequent, never seems to pall.

As a matter of fact, the member who provides some such relief as this at a time when party feeling runs high does a considerable although unwitting service. It is a matter of common observation that the tension between parties is always sensibly relaxed when one of these little incidents has occurred.

Th most famous hat incident took place when Mr. Gladstone was premier for the third time, and had to intervene on a point of order after a division had been called. The rules require that in such circumstances the member addressing the chair must do so with his hat on, and Mr. Gladstone could not find his hat.

In despair he grabbed that of a colleague, which was at least four sizes too small for him, and the spectacle of the minute head-gear rocking about on Mr. Gladstone's massive head was one that those who saw it will never forget.