

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

CARE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.



DR. E. C. SWEET.

Whenever it is possible, all contagious diseases should be sent to a hospital for treatment; frequently, however, this cannot be done and it is found necessary to treat the patient in the home. Such being the case isolation of the patient is the first thing to be looked after. For this purpose a room should be chosen in the upper story and if possible the sunny side of the house. It should be cleared of all pictures, cloth chairs, carpets, sofas, etc. Nothing should be left in the room which cannot afterwards be thoroughly disinfected, unless it be cheap books, pictures, toys, etc., that can be burned after the illness is over.

The contents of the room should include bed, bed clothing, wooden chairs, table, couch for the nurse and a stove or fireplace, the latter if possible. The door should be kept closed, and outside a sheet should be tacked up, hung so as to reach the floor; this sheet should be kept constantly wet with some antiseptic solution; a tablespoonful of carbolic acid in two quarts of water makes a very good solution and one easily prepared. The nurse should not be permitted to mix with the rest of the household, and all dishes, utensils, etc., in which food is sent up should be washed and rinsed in carbolic acid water before they are sent down. Children should not be permitted to attend school, or other public places when contagious diseases are in the home. The ordinary diseases requiring such isolation are scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, and chicken-pox. Typhoid fever and erysipelas do not need to be so isolated, influenza cannot be isolated it spreads so rapidly, while smallpox is so dreaded and so very contagious that isolation can hardly be trusted to the individual family.

After recovery the room should be closed up and disinfected for twenty-four hours. There are several good disinfecting agents, but the best and one most used at the present time is formaline; a pound of this should be used to a medium sized room; after the gas has been in the room for twelve hours, the windows can be opened. Then all cloth goods must be washed and boiled. All woolen materials as well as the walls of the room should be thoroughly washed with the carbolic solution, then after the room is thoroughly aired by the admission of air and sunlight it will be ready for occupation again.

CHURCH PROPERTY SHOULD BE TAXED.

By Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D. of Baltimore.

The general theory of all just taxation is reciprocal service. Judge Cooley, in his "Law of Taxation," says: "The protection of the government being the consideration for which taxes are demanded, all parties who receive or who are entitled to that protection may be called upon to render the equivalent." It costs the community something to enjoy the use of property. If the church paid taxes, it would pay its fair and honest share to secure its enjoyment of the use of property.

The state avoids a deficiency in its revenues by transferring to other property increased taxation, not by the voluntary action of the taxpayers, but by the compulsion of law, all of which is out of consonance with our republican institutions. The founders of our republic wisely separated church and state. But if he are taxed for the support of churches, it cannot justly be said that church and state are separated. The churches enjoy no immunity from the operations of the law of God.

They place roofs upon their buildings to keep out the

rain, and put up lightning rods to prevent lightning striking them. If God does not vary his laws for the benefit of churches, why should the state be expected to do so?

It is argued that many churches are not self-sustaining at present and that to tax them would render them still less so. Thousands are less able to provide for their children because of the tax collector. Why should the laborer pay taxes upon his humble home and the religious corporation be exempt? Make all property bear its just and equal share of taxation and you lessen the laboring man's burden. When the workingman feels that his burden is heavier because the magnificent possessions of the church are omitted from the tax roll, do you wonder that the church loses its power over him?

In 1850 the church property of the United States which paid no taxes, municipal or state, amounted to \$7,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1870 it was \$365,483,587. The census of 1890 reported the alleged value of church edifices, the lots on which they stand and their furnishings, as \$289,687,106. This does not include parsonages, lots, monasteries, convents, schools, colleges, etc. A conservative estimate of the value of the church property of all sects in the country is \$2,000,000,000.

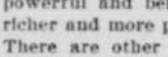
The taxation of church property is in the interest of American principles and in harmony with the experience of nations. Exemption is a relic of the principle of church and state, inherited from the old world, and not yet eliminated from our political system.

REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

By J. H. Hill, President Great Northern R. R.

There are different kinds of trusts. Some of them are formed for good purposes and serve the public welfare and the President and members of Congress and other intelligent people ought to be able to discriminate between honest and dishonest corporations. Take Herr Krupp, the great German ironmaster, who died recently, as an example. He was a very rich and powerful and benevolent monopolist, and made Germany richer and more prosperous and his 45,000 employees happy. There are other good monopolies. The large number of consolidated corporations are honest and well managed and are for the public welfare. Others, however, were organized for speculative purposes and capitalized at enormous figures to sell stock to people who don't know any better than to buy it, and such schemes ought to be crushed out. The remedy is simple. Compel them to make a show-down before they are allowed to put their stock on the market. Make them show what they have got and what it is worth. If a company in Rhode Island wants to sell stock in California it ought to be required to give people out there an honest statement of its business, as national banks and insurance companies are compelled to do.

JAMES J. HILL.



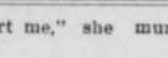
JAMES J. HILL.

DEFECTS OF MODERN PREACHING.

By Prof. Charles W. Pearson.

Jesus told the scribes and pharisees that they had made "the word of God of none effect through their tradition." Very many of our religious teachers of to-day are doing the same thing. Modern preaching lacks truth and power. The Bible is the most precious of all books. Its teaching that man is the child of God and heir of heaven embodies human life and is the great basis of virtue, happiness and high achievement. The Bible is a noble collection of law, history, biography, precept and poetry.

PROF. PEARSON.



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JINGO, THE GREAT ELEPHANT, WHICH DIED ON BOARD SHIP AND WAS BURIED AT SEA.



JINGO, the giant elephant which died at sea on March 12, and which terrified the passengers, the crew and the wild animals on the steamer Georgic with his incessant trumpeting and his efforts to escape from his cage, was the largest elephant in captivity and two inches higher than Jumbo. His exact height was 11 feet 4 inches and his weight was six tons. Jingo was captured in Africa when he was quite young, and until recently was the property of the London Zoological Gardens, from which he was purchased by an American circus manager for \$50,000. The great beast was not fond of the sea, and his journey from Africa was very nearly the death of him. It was only with great difficulty he was placed aboard the Georgic at Liverpool, bound for New York.

Jingo had been the star attraction of the London zoo, but last summer he showed signs of ill temper and in September the animal-keepers decided it was no longer safe to allow him to carry children on his back through the gardens. He therefore was sold to an American circus. The elephant had not been in good health during the winter and, not having traveled since infancy, fretted and pined from the day he was taken from the zoo. As each day passed Jingo seemed to grow weaker and he squirmed in his narrow cage in an effort to get out. He was securely chained in such a position in the aft hatchway that escape was impossible. For sixty hours preceding his death the mammoth beast trumpeted without cessation and twice knocked down his keeper, Thomas Lawrence, who attempted to pacify it. The cries of the elephant aroused the leopards and tigers which were on the ship and they, too, joined in the tumult, which for three days kept the crew of the Georgic on its guard. About 9 o'clock one morning Jingo's cries suddenly ceased. Lawrence ran to the cage to find the animal dead. His carcass was examined and after it was decided it could not be stuffed was thrown overboard.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOATS ARE VERY RARE IN CAPTIVITY.

The scarcest animal in captivity is the Rocky Mountain goat. Only three of these wild and untamable creatures, it is said, are now or have ever been held captive. One, a very fine specimen, is in the famous Zoological garden, in Regent's Park, London, England, and the Philadelphia Zoological gardens has the proud distinction of possessing the only pair, male and female, ever exhibited or ever kept in captivity.

The animal is solitary in its habits,



ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOATS.

and is about the size of a large sheep, with long white hair, well suited to harmonize with its snowy surroundings. The hair is very abundant around the throat and neck and stands erect like a mane down to the center of the back. This hair was esteemed of great value by the Indians for making blankets. The hoofs and horns are black. The three specimens of Rocky Mountain goat now captive were obtained by killing their mothers and securing the kids, which have been practically reared in captivity.

Teaching Languages to Parrots.

A peculiar profession is that of a man in Chicago who is a teacher of languages to parrots. The Chicago Tribune says that while this foreigner was doing translations and giving French and German lessons at starvation prices, he chanced one day to talk with a parrot dealer, and asked him if many birds were sold abroad.

"No," said he, "but only on account of the difference in language. English-speaking parrots would hardly be in demand in a foreign country."

This gave the linguist an idea. He took home an uneducated bird, and in a few weeks had taught it to repeat some short French sentences. After that he began a regular occupation of teaching French, German and Italian to parrots instead of to people.

Diet and warmth are important conditions in this system of education. The birds are kept in a temperature of eighty degrees, and are fed on nuts, bananas and other fruit. The lessons are given morning and evening. One word may be pronounced for days together; later several words are joined in the form of a sentence. A clever bird will learn a short sentence in less than a fortnight.

One important secret is that of teaching a bird to speak opportunely, as if it understood what is happening at the moment. If the teacher pulls out his watch at the instant of saying, "What time is it?" the parrot soon

learns to say, "What time is it?" when-ever he sees a watch.

If he is to be taught to greet a visitor, the teacher, on giving the lesson, must enter the room saying, "How do you do?"

To induce him to say, "Must you go? Good-by!" the professor picks up his hat and stick, and leaves the room as he repeats the words.

Explosive Sunsets.

Mr. Bascomb had seen wonders enough for his first day away from Banbury, but just as he had settled his tired head against the back of a lounging chair, he heard a distant boom.

"What's that?" he demanded, starting up.

"Oh, that's the sunset gun, Uncle Ezra," said his nephew's wife, in a soothing tone. "It goes off just as the sun rises and sets."

Mr. Bascomb's mild face took on a look that approached hostility.

"I've seen your talking machines and electric bell-pulls and underground rails and overhead trusses and ker-ridges kiting here and there with no boss nor other signs of drawing power," he said, resentfully, "and I've set myself to believe all you've told me. But I've seen the sun all my days in Banbury, and I know there ain't stent'rh enough in it when it's setting or when it's rising to tetch off a gun, without there's works going on in this place that ain't Scriptural nor fitting!"

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Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. Doctors said my blood was turning to water. At last I got Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was feeling all right again."

Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Haddam, Conn.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, and away everything else.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Sarsaparilla. He will tell you it is the best remedy for all blood diseases. We will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Difference.

"What sort of a man is my brother? Well, before we were married he wouldn't leave the house before noon, and since that he never enters before."

—Journal Amusing.

Pope Leo's Many Legions.

The pope has been happy in his pontificate a sum of more than 1000 pounds has been begged from him in various ways, \$600,000 come to him in one year, and a recent bequest being for no less than \$200,000.

Asked and Answered.

"What," asked the youth in the crowd, "is the great secret of success?"

"The great secret of success," answered the Norwood philosopher, "is something you can't do — then — Cincinnati Enquirer."

Fads in Dinner Napkins.

Napkins became popular in France more than in England. At one time it was customary of great Frenchmen to change the napkins at each course, to perfume them with water, and to have them folded in a way for each guest.

Scotch Saloon Statistics.

Airdrie has more saloons in proportion to its size than any other town in Scotland. There are 42 for every 1000 inhabitants. Coatbridge and Glasgow come next on the list. Ayr has the worst record for drunkenness — charges yearly for every 1,000 inhabitants.

The Reason Why.

She—What an extraordinary day—and why on earth do you "Home?"

He—Can't imagine, unless, cause there's no place like it.—trated Bits.

Something Doing.

In a western Ontario city a newspaper organ is booming a mayoralty bidate on the ground that he is "who does things." The organ, on the other hand, alleges he is a man who does the people's Ottawa Citizen.

Just Saw the Point.

Dalton—How that English chap laugh at your joke.

Waller—Yes, he must have been before.

A Succession of Failures.

Hewitt—Gruett says that his life has been a complete failure.

Jewett—Well, he started wrong was once on a Harvard football team.

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