

## BATTLEFIELD ANGEL.

### NOBLE LIFE WORK OF MISS CLARA BARTON.

Her Career Recalled by Her Resignation from the Presidency of the American Red Cross Society—Succeeded by Mrs. John A. Logan.

After nearly half a century of loving service to her suffering fellow mortals, during which she has personally directed the relief work in times of war, fire, flood, famine, pestilence and epidemics, she who is one of the warmest and wisest humanitarians of the age, whose tender nursing, loving sympathy and unflinching courage won for her among the soldier boys of '60-'65 the name of "The Angel of the Battlefield," Miss Clara Barton, has stepped down from the high place she has so long occupied and has been succeeded by Mrs. John A. Logan, as president of the American Red Cross Association.

The resignation of Miss Barton, as the head of the Red Cross Society in this country, is the culmination of several years of internal strife in that body. A number of the members of the Board of Management have been demanding an accounting of the funds of the society and suggesting that Miss Barton retire from the active presidency. There has been of late considerable distrust of the management of Red Cross affairs because of Miss Barton's age and her inability to manage in person the business of the great organization. Be that as it may, when one thinks of the good that Miss Barton has done for her country and humanity, of her noble life work and sweet character, it seems deplorable that in the evening of her splendid

life she should be subjected to humiliation and misrepresentation. Miss Barton's career. A native of Massachusetts, where she was born seventy-four years ago, Miss Barton's life work began with the Civil War, when she gave up all thought of any other occupation and consecrated her life to the services of her fellow men. Her first experience in the field was at the battle of Bull Run. Undaunted by the sight of blood, the cries and groans of the wounded, or the shrieks of the dying, this "Angel of Mercy" continued in her good works during the whole of that long and bitter struggle. Aside from her services in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, she was keenly alive to the necessity of a better system of identification for those of the dead who, for lack of time, were hurriedly buried. To this end she devoted all of the time which could possibly be spared from her other duties. Miss Barton's labors in this connection were so valuable as to claim recognition from Secretary Stanton, who called upon her to go to Andersonville and assist in the identification of the dead that suitable stones might be erected to mark their graves. Through her instrumentality many thousands of buried soldiers were disinterred, identified and tenderly placed in marked graves.

## TWO WOMEN WHO HAVE DONE MUCH FOR SUFFERING HUMANITY.



MISS CLARA BARTON.



MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

In the Franco-Prussian War. For a time after the close of the war Miss Barton lectured upon her work and experiences among the boys in blue. Overwork brought on a severe illness in 1868, from which she suffered a long time, afterward going to Switzerland for a much-needed rest. But grim war seemed ever at hand to claim her attention. With the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian struggle she was asked to join the International Red Cross Society in its labors on the battlefield. There she distinguished herself again by her remarkable executive ability, as well as by faithful work among the sick and wounded. At the surrender of Metz she gave practical assistance, and was of inestimable service at the close of the siege of Paris. As a result of her labors Miss Barton was decorated with the Iron Cross by the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

After her return to America Miss Barton worked for years before finally securing the adoption of the Red Cross treaty by the United States in 1881. Miss Barton distributed relief in the Russian famine of 1892, headed an expedition in the Armenian trouble of 1896, and at the request of President McKinley carried relief to starving Cuba in 1898. She did personal field work in the Spanish-American war, and conducted relief work at Galveston after the great tidal wave.

Mrs. Logan's Noble Record. Mrs. John A. Logan, the widow of "Black Jack" Logan, the famous Un-

ion general, and who succeeds Miss Barton as president of the Red Cross Society, is no stranger to work along those lines. She it was who instituted the famous "striped hospital" of the Civil War. Immediately after the battle of Belmont, in Missouri, 500 of Gen. Logan's men came down with the measles. Here was a predicament. There was no such thing as a hospital in which men could be sheltered. There was no one to nurse the brave young fellows who had just gone so gallantly through their first battle, not even tents in which they could be quartered. Mrs. Logan was the woman of the hour and rose to the emergency with that strength and decision that have always marked her character. She marshaled a few of the officers' wives, and detailing them with a generalship of which any veteran might be proud, made a complete and exhaustive canvass of the surrounding counties in the battle section. The men were sick at Cairo, Ill., and 24 hours after she had started out Mrs. Logan was back with a carload of supplies, gathered from hundreds of farmhouses. The hospital was in the City Hotel. The wives, mothers and sweethearts in that part of the country opened out their stores of household goods most generously. Not only were there delicacies for the sick soldiers, but fine, soft homespun blankets, of brilliant stripes and hues, patchwork quilts of gorgeous design, family heirlooms ungrudgingly yielded up. It was these coverlets that gave to the hospital the name by which it is known to-day. The "striped hospital" will go down in history with the rosters of the old soldiers of the Civil War.

In the work of nursing in those awful days of carnage Mrs. Logan played a noble part. Day after day she held the chloroform sponges for the surgeons when there was an arm or leg to be amputated, or helped to dress

the wounds of dying soldiers, while the air was heavy with the booming of the distant cannon. Thus, like Miss Barton, Mrs. Logan won a warm place in the hearts of the Civil War veterans and is a worthy successor to the "Angel of the Battlefield." Mrs. Logan has been connected with the Red Cross for a number of years and has served as its vice president for a long time.

Havana's Golgotha. When Americans visit Havana they are confronted with many peculiar customs. One of the most startling and revolting is that which prevails in regard to the dead. Colon cemetery, a beautiful burial ground, laid out in romantic walks, arched with superb trees and adorned with costly monuments and classic cenotaphs, is the last home for all, grandee and peasant alike. The rainbow effects of the city's architecture are carried out here, as revealed in the various colors of the crosses which mark the graves; but suddenly, and without warning, the vision is astonished with a grotesque contrast, which is truly a shocking commentary upon civilization. It appears that the ground in this cemetery is leased, not sold, and if after a term of five years the renewal rent is not paid the dead forfeit their resting places. The bodies are ruthlessly dug up and cast into a common heap, exposed to public view along with thousands of other skulls and bones of men, women and children who can never be traced by posterity.

Easy, Yet Hard. The merchant was booking an order for a customer whose name he had entirely forgotten. He tried to get the name without betraying himself, and made a mess of it, as is usual in such cases. "Let me see," he said. "You spell your name the easy way, don't you?" "Yes," replied the customer. "I suppose it seems easy to most people, but it's really hard."

"This did not help the merchant any. 'I beg your pardon,' he confessed, 'but I shall have to ask you how to spell it.' 'Oh, it's quite easy to spell.' 'But didn't you say a moment ago that it was hard?' 'Yes; and so it is. But it's easy, too.' 'How do you make that out?' 'Because it's Hard—H-a-r-d.'"

He May Be Good Now. "I never trouble myself about the future," he said. "No wonder," she replied. "It must keep you pretty busy thinking about your past."

Typhoid in Paris. In 1882 the deaths from typhoid fever in Paris were 142 per 100,000 inhabitants; to-day the proportion is only 10 per 100,000.

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## SELF-REGULATION IN THE LIVING ORGANISM.

By Dr. R. H. France. Self-regulation means the tendency of living organisms to counteract, by biological or structural changes, influences of a destructive or deleterious nature. Some of the regulative phenomena of the human organism are well known and recognized as such by science. It is generally known, for instance, that perspiration is a regulative phenomenon the object of which is to preserve the normal temperature of the body. Other instances are the powerful development of the muscles of the legs in professional dancers, bicyclists, and mountaineers, the development of abnormally strong bones in persons in the habit of carrying heavy loads, and the increased activity of the heart in cases of kidney disease. Several German and French biologists recently have made a careful study of the subject and gathered a great deal of important material which throws an interesting light upon the problem of self-regulation.

The regenerative faculty which the human body possesses, as documented by the healing of wounds, the restoration of destroyed tissue, and the knitting of broken bones, is developed to a much higher degree in animals of a lower order. The planaria, a worm quite common in every swamp, may be cut into several pieces, and each piece will develop into a smaller but otherwise perfectly formed individual. Recent investigations have led to the discovery that plants also possess restorative faculties, though the latter are not so strongly developed as they are in animal organisms. Dr. Hildebrand observed that, after the first leaf developing from a seed of cyclamen europaeum had been cut off, two new leaves grew in its place. In another case a young plant developed three new leaves in place of the original first leaf, which was stopped in its growth by the seed capsule, from which it could not free itself.

While most of the phenomena of self-regulation may be explained as purely mechanical manifestations of the self-regulative faculty of organisms, there are some so complicated and so clearly to the purpose that many scientists are inclined to attribute them to a teleological principle of causality governing all living organisms. One of the most perplexing phenomena of that kind is the regrowth of the extirpated lenses in the eyes of the larva of tritana taeniatia, which was observed by Professor G. Wolf in over 100 cases.

## HOW TO BECOME INFLUENTIAL IN POLITICS.

By Arthur D. Hadley, President of Yale University. The quickest way for a man to secure influence in politics is to identify himself with some party, take its nomination for office, and look for the promotion which is about as certain to follow in politics as in any other business where a man accepts the rules of the game and plays it skillfully. The disadvantage connected with this way of doing things is that such a man secures his influence at the sacrifice of his independence. He is in large measure bound by the platform of the party which nominated him to office. Seeing the evil which results from this loss of independence some men are inclined to go to the other extreme—to cut loose from party organizations altogether, voting for the best measures and the best men without regard to the question which party supports them. Those who hold this view say that even a small minority of independent voters could force the regular party organizations to compete for their approval and thus compel those organizations to do better things for the country than would otherwise be probable. I believe it is possible to take a middle ground between the theories of the extreme partisan on the one hand and those of the extreme independent on the other. In taking this middle ground I should advise a man not to go into politics until he had some independent means of support sufficient to keep him and his family from starvation upon which he could fall back if he were defeated for office. I should advise him to connect himself with the party whose attitude on the whole most meets his view of what the country is going to need in the long run in the way of

## CHINESE BANK CLERKS.

China has a way of getting hold of some of the first principles of things, even though she may not have developed them into elaborate and scientific systems. The method of calculation used in the Chinese banks may seem primitive to the foreigner; nevertheless it is carried on with rapidity and accuracy. An English officer, staying in Hongkong, tells of his visit to one of the banks.

As an Englishman he was received with great civility. "Schroff," shouted the head clerk. This word is not, as it sounds, German, but a corruption of the Hindu "sarrat," or banker's assistant. In response to the call a native cashier appeared, noiseless and deferential, with a smooth-shaven skull, a four-foot pigtail and spotless, flowing garments. He carried neither paper nor pencil about him.

With great rapidity he made the desired exchange of notes, doing his calculating on an abacus—a frame of wire and beads, similar to those used in country schools years ago. His long, lithe fingers moved over the beads more quickly than the eye could follow, but there was no mistake in the total.

The officer wanted a large piece of money changed into a small coin. Instead of going through the weariness involved in counting out the three hundred pieces included in this transaction, a simple, ingenious device was employed. A flat, wooden tray was produced containing one hundred recesses, each just big enough to lodge one coin and just shallow enough to prevent the possibility of two lurking together.

The pile of small coins was poured out on this tray, and with one jerk of the clerk's wrist the hundred recesses were filled and the surplus swept off. During the performance the clerk kept his enormous sleeves tucked well up, in order to disarm any possible suspicion of dexterous pilfering. The officer's change was correct to the last penny, and was obtained in an incredibly short time.

Benson—Bought a sawmill, eh? What are you going to do with it?  
Jenson—Bring out a new breakfast food.—Town Topics.

measures and men. When he is in full sympathy with what that party is doing he should identify himself with it as prominently as possible. When he thinks it is doing badly he should keep out of those offices where he will be forced to support measures which he disapproves. We attach ourselves to a party when we believe it is doing good; and as long as we have sympathy with its general aims and purposes, and believe that it is doing more good than harm, there is no obligation upon us to separate ourselves from it because there are men within its pale whose conduct we disapprove or articles in its platform concerning which we feel some doubt.

## THE IDLE MAN A PITIABLE OBJECT.

By S. M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo. It is a sad reflection that present day civilization is largely poisoned with the idea that an idle life is a desirable life, and that this delusion should enslave the American mind, or indeed that it should find a dwelling place among us at all. Somehow, some way, some time we must grow out of this stupefaction, for all the deplorable things, of all the pitiable objects that incubate the earth to-day, the most deplorable, according to the teachings of all history, philosophy and religion, is the idle man or woman.

I think every one will understand that my pity is for all idlers. I make no exception. I cannot understand how either possession or position of any sort can justify a human being in leading an idle life. "In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat thy bread" is the divine decree written in every atom of man's being. Our faculties must be quickened, strengthened, purified, perfected, by use, but they must all be used. God never designed one being for brain work exclusively and another for hard work exclusively. Neither has he ever intended that a select few should have no more trying occupation than to loiter around, absolutely lost in a slough of sofa pillows, wondering what they shall buy next, and, I may add, nature has wisely provided that this sort does not cumber the ground, for it is not of the kind that obeys the Scriptural injunction to multiply and replenish the earth.

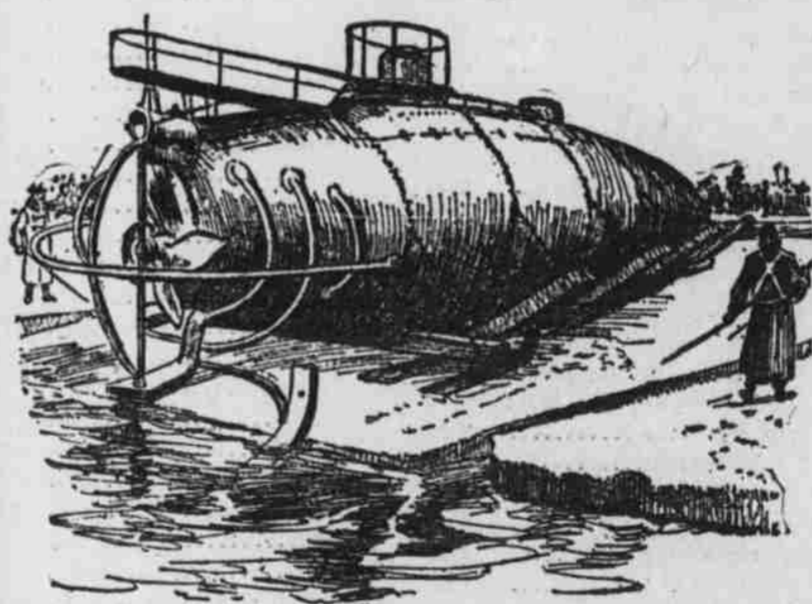
Believing in unity, in democracy, in Christianity, I cannot understand how I can be true to those ideals and hold any human being in a menial relation. I place my finger on this as the most cancerous spot in our American civilization. We can never have social peace or political justice so long as we burden our democracy with this blasphemous heritage of aristocracy.

The highest title that can be conferred on me is that of "man." Than that no man should seek a higher. Yet what do we see on every side of us in this "democracy"? Out there on the street passes a man. "No! No!" some one is hasty and kind enough to inform me. That is the "governor," "senator," and so-and-so, or "his royal highness" Prince So-and-so. Is there anything in our vaunted democracy so utterly inconsistent and withal so completely disgusting? And yet it is a habit that is apparently ingrained in the grain of the American people, this habit of worshipping place or position or money.

## THE MARRIAGE TIE SHOULD BE INDISSOLUBLE.

By Rev. Dr. David H. Green. I recognize the necessity at times for a separation where, for any of various reasons, the home is impossible. Never, however, should the separation carry the privilege of remarriage in the lifetime of both parties, because marriage is an indissoluble relation, to be broken only by death. Even before separation be granted every other means should first be exhausted, but if by reason of brutality or other cause a separation is the only solution it should be granted, yet never severing the marriage bond or permitting remarriage. The separation, as the Latin phrase goes, might be from bed and board, but from the chain—no. It may be long before the views I have expressed obtain general practical acceptance. Yet if they are true, as I am convinced they are, the time is bound to come.

## RUSSIANS LAUNCHING A SUBMARINE AT VLADIVOSTOK.



The queer under water craft shown in this picture was launched in the hope that it might prove efficacious in protecting the warships of the Czar or in bringing destruction to those of the Mikado. When this submarine was floated in the water it was found necessary on account of the icy surroundings to bring into requisition a novel method of procedure. The boat rested on the ice, which was sawed all around it. With a comparatively slight push the ice block was then overturned, and the submarine took its position in the water.

## GUAM'S SUPPLY OF DOGS.

### Neither They Nor the Natives Ever Get Enough to Eat.

An officer of the marine corps brings to Washington the interesting information that a feature of one of our insular possessions is an abnormal supply of dogs, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Guam, of which we know so little, save that it served as a prison for transported Filipinos, is famous for its dogs. Poverty-stricken and constitutionally lazy, the natives naturally take to dogs. Neither the natives nor the dogs have enough to eat, and in the struggle for food the supremacy of the biped over the quadruped is shown, and the dogs get the worst of it. But even where things are equal the dogs show more activity and roam about searching for food, while the native wallows in the filth of his dug-out.

The dogs are a great nuisance to the white people who are compelled to live in the island. They prowl about the

houses at night and seize anything that smells like food and make off with it. They will even break through windows of the houses.

The marine officer says that the dogs are thin and bony, vicious on account of hunger, and generally a very disagreeable lot. He tried to keep them from his quarters with a shotgun, but the shooting at all times of night disturbed other officers, and he adopted the poison method. He supplied the dogs with fresh meat thoroughly inoculated with quick-acting poison from the medical department, and each morning obtained a crop of Guam dogs. Not that he wanted them, but he did want sleep, and this was the only way he could obtain it.

### Countless.

Sara—Just think of the number of American girls who go tuft-hunting abroad! They who return as countless are so few!

Jack—And those who don't are countless.—Princeton Tiger.

## JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

A woman is held, in *Opitz vs. Karel* (Wis.) 62 L. R. A. 962, to have an insurable interest in the life of a man whom she is engaged to marry.

A test occupied by a divorced man and his child as their only place of residence is held, in *Hipp vs. State* (Tex. Crim. App.) 62 L. R. A. 973, to be a private residence occupied by a family, within the meaning of a statute punishing gaming except when it occurs at such residence.

An ordinance requiring the inspection of milk sold within the limits of the city, and providing for the licensing of vendors, is held, in *Norfolk vs. Flynn* (Va.), 62 L. R. A. 771, not to be void as affecting persons beyond the limits of the municipality, where it touches only those who bring or send their milk into the city for sale.

An electric railway company whose line traverses a city is held, in *Crisman vs. Shreveport Belt Railway Company* (La.) 62 L. R. A. 747, to be negligent in placing one of its cars in charge of a young man only 18 years old, whose experience in the handling of an electric car dates only twenty days back.

To impose upon a court the duty of receiving and acting on petitions for the submission to the voters of the question whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold is held, in *Supervisors of Elections vs. Todd* (Md.), 62 L. R. A. 806, to be beyond the power of the legislature, under a constitution separating the departments of government.

The guarantors of a negotiable note are held, in *Lemert vs. Guthrie* (Neb.) 62 L. R. A. 964, to be discharged from liability where, upon failure of the makers, while solvent, to pay the note at maturity, no notice is given the guarantors, and demand is not made upon them until eighteen months after maturity, when the makers have become insolvent.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is held, in *Overholser vs. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers* (Ohio), 62 L. R. A. 386, to be a corporation created by Congress for the purpose of performing an appropriate and constitutional function of the federal government, and as such to be part of the government of the United States and not to be liable to be sued in an action for tort.

Writing otherwise irrelevant and not admitted to be genuine is held, in *University of Illinois vs. Spalding* (N. H.), 62 L. R. A. 817, to be admissible in evidence for comparison with the disputed writing in the case, if they have been found to be genuine by the presiding judge upon clear and undoubted evidence. An elaborate note to this case reviews all the other authorities upon comparison of handwriting.

## NOVELTY IN EYESHADES.

Without doubt there has been much more complaint of trouble with the eyes during the last half century than ever before. While no small amount of this poor sight can be laid to overuse of the eyes in reading and work, a large proportion is caused by lack of knowledge as to how to arrange the light to best advantage from shining in the eyes, either directly or by reflection. A light placed at one side of the face, where the rays can shine obliquely into the eye, is very trying to the optic nerve, though the person may not notice it until a headache is discovered later on.

Some people have discovered this cause of trouble with their eyes, and have made use of a shade to screen the light from the face, but many who have tried this remedy have been annoyed by the weight of the shade or by the additional heat which it produced in the summer time, and have thrown the thing away in disgust. It seems strange that the invention which we here present has not been thought of sooner than this, especially since it will overcome the objections which obtained with the old shade. It consists of a light frame, somewhat similar to that used for a pair of glasses, with two small shades shaped to fit closely to the eyebrows and extend downward over the eyes. The shape of each shield is practically the same as that of the large shade, and should, therefore, serve its purpose equally as well, while at the same time resting lightly on the bridge of the nose and the ears and causing no discomfort. The inventor is Thomas Little, of Detroit, Mich.

### Not So Serious.

The conductor came rushing through the train in great excitement. "Prepare for the worst!" he shouted. "What's up?" gasped the passenger. "The train robbers are going to give us a brush."

"Thank goodness it is not so bad after all. I thought you were about to say the Pullman car porter was going to give us a brush."

### Sherlock, the Sleuth.

The modern Sherlock was again triumphant. "I knew I could tell if the prisoner was a woman," he related, "by the way she handled her lead pencil."

"But she had an automatic pencil," said the friend. "She didn't have to sharpen that."

"No, but I caught her trying to button her shoes with it."

When it comes to making love to a widow no man is capable of going the limit.