

MADE MUCH MONEY

LARGE ESTATES LEFT BY PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Records Show Immense Fortunes Accumulated by Doctors, Lawyers and Writers—Deathbed Scenes of Persons of Prominence.

Nothnagel, who died alone in his room, noted his own symptoms to the last, says the British Medical Journal. A letter to his assistant is said to have ended as follows: "Written late on the evening of July 6, just after experiencing these severe attacks..."

Truabe also made observations on himself to the very end. Locock expressed a wish to be present at the postmortem examination on himself, and among Cuvier's last recorded words is a remark, as his fingers twitched involuntarily: "Charles Bell is right: 'Ce sont les nerfs de la volonte qui sont malades.'" Dyce Davidson, professor at Aberdeen, died immediately after saying to his class, speaking of the next meeting, which was never to take place: "Four o'clock Monday, gentlemen; four o'clock."

Several doctors have taken their leave with a blessing to those around them. Astley Cooper's last recorded words are: "God bless you and good-bye to you all!" He had previously said to his physicians, Bright and Chambers: "God's will be done; God bless you both!" adding: "You must excuse me, but I shall take no more medicine." Benjamin Brodie was heard to mutter: "After all, God is very good." The saddest of all recorded last words are probably those of Oliver Goldsmith, who, when asked by his physician if his mind was at rest, said: "No, it is not!" On the other hand, William Hunter's mind seems to have been full of bright thoughts at the moment of death, for he said: "If I could hold a pen, what a book I could write!"

Pasteur and Darwin, though not belonging to the medical profession, are venerated by its teachers. Darwin's last words were: "I am not the least afraid to die." Pasteur was offered a cup of milk, and, being unable to swallow it, murmured: "I cannot." He passed away with one hand in his wife's, the other grasping a crucifix. Lastly are mentioned the last words of Mirabeau, which are said to have been addressed to a doctor. He wrote on a slip of paper which he gave to his physician, the philosopher Cabanis, the single word "Dormir." Another account, which may be an expanded version of this, is that, after begging for an anodyne, he said reproachfully to the doctor: "Were you not my physician and my friend? Did you not promise to spare me the suffering of such a death? Must I go carrying away regrets of having confided in you?" This is rather a long and rhetorical speech for a dying man.

It is given to few men of any profession to accumulate such large fortunes as the late Lord Brampton and Mr. Murphy, K. C. have left behind them—fortunes amounting to £141,000 and £234,000 respectively; but to say, as stated by a contemporary, that such an achievement is only possible in the law is scarcely in accordance with the facts. Three medical men at least have left estates still larger than the greater of these. Thirty years ago Dr. Blundell died worth more than a third of a million pounds—more exactly £250,000; during his 53 years of strenuous professional life Sir William Jenner accumulated the enormous sum of £375,000, though it is doubtful if he ever made more than £12,000 in any year; and Sir William Gull left personality valued at £340,000. Dr. T. R. Armitage died at 46, worth £217,000; Sir Erasmus Wilson left £264,000 behind him, and Sir Andrew Clark's savings reached £204,000.

Modern Hindu Women.

Within five short years a great change has come over a section of the native population of Lahore, says the Punjab Journal. Children of native gentlemen can be seen being taken out for an airing by ayahs morning and evening. Certain bold men have begun to take out their wives in the evening for a drive in open vehicles.

A week ago we saw the daughter of a man of position walking with her father on the railway platform at Lahore. She was dressed in what seemed like an English gown, had English shoes on, and when her husband came up left her father and walked about with him. Her face was quite uncovered. Let those who have relatives in Lahore go there and see for themselves the state of things. They will see wives going out shoulder to shoulder with their husbands in the evenings, having said good-bye to old restrictions.

A man who would dare reimpose the old manners on his womenkind would receive scant courtesy.

Insured. "I suppose you will be very careful not to make any mistakes during your first term." "Mistakes?" echoed the new member. "I should say not. I am so completely slighted that I don't even get a chance to make mistakes."

An Official Accident. "You say your railway is suffering from an accident?" "Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "it is terrible to hear the cries of the injured stockholders."

"To what accident do you refer?" "The president of the road."

ABOUT TYRANT MAN

ONE REBELS AT CRITICISM MADE BY CLUBWOMAN.

Husband and Wife's Argument on Sacrifice Finally Ends in a Stand-Off—Mrs. Gillipen Responsible for the Controversy.

"I suppose that tyrant men got his good and plenty?" ventured the clubwoman's husband, as his spouse drew off her long gloves and removed her hat.

"I wish you wouldn't talk slang, my dear," said his wife. "You know perfectly well that it always offends me, yet you persist in doing it. Mrs. Gillipen made a very eloquent address. I presume that is what you are asking about. You always sneer at everything she says, I know."

"I beg your pardon, my dear. I wouldn't sneer at her for worlds. But she does—may I say 'hammer' us? Well, she hits us rather hard, doesn't she?"

"Don't you think she is justified in hitting you?"

"Why?"

"Do you think we ought to submit meekly to be trampled on and never strike a blow in our own defense? Do you think a woman ought to be satisfied to be a slave and a puppet and not make the slightest effort to burst the trammels that your sex has been winding about her from the beginning of time?"

"Did she say that?"

"You know it's true, whoever said it. A woman's life is one perpetual sacrifice to the wishes or caprices of the man she marries."

"That's not so bad," said the man. "Is your life a sacrifice to me?"

"You know I wouldn't like to hurt your feelings, my dear."

"Well, is it?"

"I think every woman's is."

"How about a man's life being a perpetual sacrifice to the whims and wishes of the woman he marries?"

"Is yours?"

"Every man's is."

"I like that," said the clubwoman. "Will you tell me a single instance of your sacrifice?"

"Well, look at me now, sitting here with my feet on the rug."

"I think by the look of them that you might have wiped them a little more carefully when you came in."

"I did wipe them," said the man. "I don't see what is the use of brooms and carpet sweepers if a little dirt isn't going to be brought into the house once in a while. But the point I was trying to make is that several times since I have been sitting here I have felt a strong inclination to put my feet on the table."

"James!"

"Oh, I know. I know you object to it. That's the only reason I'm not putting them where they would feel comfortable. I sacrifice my comfort for your wishes. I consider your prejudices."

"You call that a prejudice, do you?"

"I don't know what else you would call it. After a while, if we go to that foot concert, I suppose I shall have to put on a dress suit and collar that chokes me. I can't do anything that I really want to do half the time. Isn't all that sacrifice?"

"You didn't seem to object to wearing a dress suit or going to concerts with me before we were married," said his wife. "And I am sure I never saw you put your feet on the table. If I had I'm quite sure I never would have married you."

"I know," said the man. "That's why I sacrificed myself to your whims."

"You weren't obliged to. If it was such a sacrifice you needn't have married me."

"Well," said the man, "I guess you weren't clubbed and dragged to the altar and neither was Mrs. Gillipen, if I know her husband. I guess if you come right down to it, it's about a stand-off."—Chicago Daily News.

Coffee as Remedy for Asthma.

Coffee is a very excellent remedy for asthma, according to a writer in the Family Doctor. Those who do not know how to cut short their attacks and have not tried coffee should do so by all means. It often succeeds admirably when almost everything else has failed. There are one or two little points to be attended to in taking coffee for asthma.

In the first place, it should be very strong—in fact, perfectly black. Weak coffee does more harm than good. It made very strong much of it need not be taken; a large quantity is a positive disadvantage, for it is less rapidly absorbed and only distends the stomach. Then it should be given without sugar or milk, pure "cafe noir." It should be given on an empty stomach, for when taken on a full stomach it often does harm by putting a stop to the process of digestion.

No Need of Cotton Famine.

The cotton planters of the world are needlessly alarmed lest the ability of the south to increase her cotton production will not keep pace with the increasing number of spindles and looms. Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia in a recent article or interview says that his state alone, if necessary, could produce as much cotton as is now being produced by the entire south. The same is true of Mississippi and more than doubly true of Texas. The labor supply is absolutely the only difficulty that prevents the expansion of cotton production in the south to almost any limit that might be desired.—Southern Farm Magazine.

Rothsaw Wedding Downy.

There are only three applicants this year for the Rothsaw wedding downy, for which the late marquis of Bute left a sum of £1,000, the interest of which is to be given annually by the magistrates of the town to some deserving bride.

Old Saw Proved.

"Most of the old maxims still hold good," observed the random conversationalist.

"Yes," agreed the man who had just returned from an international exposition. "For instance, a world's fair exchange is no robbery. It's worse."—Kansas City Times.

FUTURE SEA FIGHTS

ENGAGEMENTS WILL BE FOUGHT AT EXTREME RANGE.

Immense Ships and Heavy Armament, in the Opinion of Naval Authorities, Will Be Built by All Nations.

Of the character of future battles between sea fleets the Scientific American says: "The running fight which followed the sortie of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, and the decisive battle of Tsushima straits, crystallized into fact many theories of the design and maneuvering of warships; and settled, probably, for many years to come, the vexed questions of the size of ship, the speed of the ship, the formation in which to fight a naval action. The battle ship of the future will be of great size; displacement will be not less than 20,000 tons, and this will increase so rapidly that a 30,000-ton ship will probably be afloat before the close of the next decade. The main armament will consist exclusively of heavy guns of not less than 12 inches caliber and, unless the difficulty of erosion cannot be overcome, the 12-inch will give place to 13-inch and, possibly, to a 14-inch piece.

Future engagements will be fought at an extreme range, the extent of which will be limited only by the ability of the fire-control officer to see the fall of the shots. The determination of the range at which an engagement shall be fought will lie with the fleet which possesses the greatest speed. It is to-day the almost unanimous opinion of naval officers that one big ship is more effective than two smaller ships of half her size. Future engagements will be fought with the two fleets steaming in parallel lines, in what is known as line-ahead formation; that is, with each ship of a fleet steaming in the wake of the one ahead, with an interval of about 500 yards between them.

If, of two such fleets, one were made up of four 20,000-ton battle ships, each carrying eight 12-inch guns, the whole line would be about 2,100 yards in length; and if the other fleet consisted of eight 10,000-ton ships each mounting four 12-inch guns, the line would be 5,000 yards in length, or over three miles. The fleet of larger ships would probably have sufficient advantage in speed for the admiral to maintain his four vessels abreast of the first four of the enemy's line; and, in this case, an eight-gun ship would be opposed to a four-gun ship, with the inevitable result that the four smaller ships would be silenced.

The fleet of larger vessels would then slacken speed and drop back, taking the ships of the enemy in turn and smothering them with a superior gun fire. At the opening of such an engagement the fifth and sixth in line of the four-gun ships would be able to direct a diagonal fire upon the last of the eight-gun ships, but the range would be so great that it could not prove to be very effective.

Unquestionably the victory in future engagements will lie with the fleet which is able to concentrate the largest number of heavy guns within the shortest line of battle. Hence, the reason d'être of the big ship and hence the certainty that the navies of the world have been forced into a contest of size, the end of which no one can foretell."

Uses for Austrian Recruits.

Like the famous John Gilpin, the heir to the throne has a frugal mind and, it has been maliciously whispered, sees great chances to exercise this virtue at the expense of the poor recruits.

Scores of these who come from the country are drafted off to the archducal estates and do their military service there, much of it consisting in gamekeepers' duties in the archduke's pheasant preserves. The recruits are also used when improvements in the parks and grounds are being made. According to one story squads of them are marched about and made to do duty as dummy trees while the heir to the throne stands at a distance and experiments as to where a clump of trees would look best.

The soldiers, being merely human, object all the more because there are no extra rations for this kind of duty. They have generally to shift for themselves and their miserable pay only procures them food far poorer than that which they would get in barracks, although that is not very sumptuous.—Lady's Realm.

A Golf One.

At Shinnecock Hills one afternoon a New York athlete saw a poor devotee of golf retiring toward the dressing rooms disconsolately. "How many holes have you played?" the New Yorker asked. "Only three or four." "Only three or four in two hours?" cried the New Yorker. "Well," was the explanation, "it takes me so long to put the turf back."

Sure to Get Real Money.

The gushing visitor gazed at the artist's little son.

"Oh, what career is he destined for?" she asked the mother. "Will he be an artist, like his father?"

The practical mother smiled. "No, I think not," she replied. "He builds his blocks so neatly and carefully that I'm hoping he'll be a brick-layer."

COULDN'T FIND THE REMNANTS.

Remarkable Disappearance That Puzzled the Hired Girl.

A woman who goes in for the higher art has a miniature Venus de Milo standing on the piano, just to show the casual caller that she's wise as to what's what.

This woman has the Venus and she also has a new hired girl who comes from furria shores.

In dusting the piano the other morning, while her mistress was out doing the marketing, the girl bowed over the Venus. She picked it up, been knocked off the statuette, and then set it in place and staid it up to see if it looked all right. When the mistress arrived home an hour later she found the girl down on her knees peering under the piano, looking over the floor and looking in various other directions, all of which suggested that she might be looking for something.

"And what is the matter?" asked the mistress of the home in surprise.

"Oh, I knocked over the statuette," lamented the girl, pointing to Venus.

"But it doesn't seem to have damaged it any."

"Yes, it did," insisted the girl, almost tearfully. "It broke off both arms, ma'am and I haven't been able to find the pieces."

HAD NO LIKING FOR MUMMIES.

Servants of Great Writer Did Not Share His Hobby.

Pierre Loti, the French novelist, once obtained a new acquisition to his weird and wonderful collection of Egyptian mummies. It was that of a young princess, with gilded face, almost as expressive under its mask as it must have been in life. This mummy, one of the best in his collection, accentuated in his study the smell that creeps from a winding sheet when a mummy is half unrolled.

Loti's grievance was that his servants would not move or touch his mummies under any circumstances.

"Only think!" he said. "Not one of my servants would touch this beautiful young woman. They are so superstitious about the dead—I had to carry her upstairs myself. And, would you believe me, as I reached the landing it suddenly flashed through my mind that I was carrying a corpse. I seemed to feel the chill of the dead breast penetrate my own."

Noticeable among the other embalmed bodies of dead and gone Egyptians in Loti's study was that of a little three-year-old girl, who stared down with sightless eyes on her owner as he sat writing his romances and plays in the still watches of the night.

Moral Effects of Athletics.

Aside from its physical effect, the moral effect of athletics, in the case of the soldier at least, is of no small value. My experience has been that men are less likely to drink in the football or baseball season, even though they may be addicted to the use of intoxicants. And thus no special effort may have been made along these lines by those in charge of the sports. The class of men who go in for athletics and excel in such contests are the most desirable soldiers and the best all around men. Still another advantage of athletics is that good athletic teams and the reputation for a post of having champion-teams draw good recruits and soldiers to enlist there.—Army and Navy Life.

On Getting Up Early.

I often hear fellows say that their life consists solely of coming down to business, and sleep, says a writer. What a different tale they would tell if they were only to get up early and go out of doors before they need think of business! Even if they only rose early once a week, that morning would stand ahead of the other six. There is a freshening and invigorating power in the early morning air which only early risers may enjoy. Ask anybody who is accustomed to rising early and going for a ride or a walk before breakfast how much better they feel to face their daily toil.

The Oldest Newspaper.

The "King Po" of Peking, China, is the oldest newspaper in existence. It will soon celebrate its 500th anniversary. There are a few journals which were cradled about two centuries ago. In 1708 "The Postman" of Norwich, England, was published at a penny, but a half-penny is not refused. "The Nottingham Journal" was cradled as "The Courant" in 1710. "The Leeds Mercury" came on the scene in 1718, and "The Newcastle Chronicle" in 1764.

Advice to Theorist.

"What kind of views would you advise me to set forth in my next lecture tour?" inquired the habitual orator.

"Well," answered the coldly practical theorist, "if I were you I'd get some stereopticon views."—Washington Star.

Naturally.

"Now," said the teacher, "suppose you had a dime and lost three cents, how much would you have?"

"Pardon me," interrupted the precise Boston boy, "but if it was a dime I should have had to get it changed first."

FEATHER BED IS INSANITARY.

Doctor Explains Why It Should Not Be Used.

"Everybody tells me," said a Washington business man to a doctor friend on the car, according to a Star reporter, "that you medical men condemn feather beds. I want to know the answer."

"Well," said the physician, "it's because the feather beds are highly hygroscopic."

"And who is he?"

"That means," laughed the doctor, "that feathers readily absorb and condense moisture. The body is constantly throwing off waste matter through the skin and lungs. The feathers in the bed will absorb this waste matter as readily as they will simple atmospheric moisture. The feathers retain the waste matter during the day when the bed is cold—even when it is aired, unless also warmed by sunshine during the time it is exposed to the air."

"At night, when the body of the sleeper warms the bed the feathers renew their hygroscopic action and throw off the waste matter absorbed the night before. The susceptible body of the sleeper is soon surrounded by a dense and highly poisonous atmosphere, the accumulative effect of which cannot help but be very injurious."

"The skin, like the lungs, is continually breathing, and is very sensitive to external influences. Hence arises the need for air baths as well as for water baths. The entire body should be exposed to fresh air every day for as long a time as you can make possible, and all beds should be thoroughly ventilated."

Costly Government.

The government of New York city will spend more than twice as much in the coming year as the government of the United States spent in the year before the civil war. As late as 1877, only 50 years ago, the expenditures of the national government, aside from interest on public debt, were less than those of New York city now. That included the whole cost of the army and navy, pensions, public buildings, river and harbor improvements, the diplomatic service, the care of the Indians, the support of the president, congress and the entire civil service, and all the incidental expenses of a nation of nearly fifty million people. At the present time the whole empire of Japan runs its government, aside from interest on its war debt, for a little over two-thirds the cost of running the municipal government of the city of New York. That navy which some European observers think is going to swallow our own costs less than \$15,000,000 a year for ordinary expenses, with an extra allowance last year of a little over \$5,000,000 more. That army which won the greatest three battles of modern times costs about \$25,000,000. New York pays more for public schools alone than Japan for her army and navy combined. Perhaps that comparison may be a credit to New York.—Collier's.

Scheme of Ohio School Children Has a Remarkable Result.

Columbus, O.—Thirty-seven thousand dollars is the sum which school children of Columbus have in savings accounts in their own names, as a result of penny savings in the schools. Twenty-six thousand dollars of this is in the State Savings and Loan association, and \$1,000 is held by the Park Building, Savings & Loan company.

SAVE \$37,000 IN PENNIES.

The \$37,000 is divided into more than 30,000 accounts, varying in size from 50 cents to \$150. In some cases the individual deposits have grown to as much as \$500, but these cases are very few.

PHONE CIRCUIT THROUGH HORSE

Cavalrymen May Now Use Wire While in the Saddle.

Washington—An ingenious device by which the horse is made a part of an electrical circuit has been reported to the war department by Lieut. A. C. Knowles, Thirtieth infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., who has been making tests intended to permit telegraphic and telephone communications between mounted operators. This will permit the mounted operator to transmit messages to his base whenever necessary without stopping his horse.

A Stunning Surprise.

Congressman George W. Taylor was talking in Demopolis, Ala., about the hard times.

"Hard times are bound to be full of unpleasant shocks and stunning surprises," he said. "I remember the last panic and a sermon that a Mobile pastor preached."

"The pastor, in a powerful discourse, urged economy and retrenchment on his congregation. In view of the hard times there should be no extravagance, no useless expenditure, he said, but every outgo ought to be pared down."

"His strong sermon had a swift and unexpected effect. The congregation, before dispersing, held a church meeting and unanimously reduced the man's salary from \$2,000 to \$1,500."

Drives Ox on Long Trip.

Matton, Ill.—J. R. Van Gundy, who has traveled all the way from Oklahoma in a wagon drawn by a single ox, is visiting relatives near this city.

Van Gundy, who wears his locks long and presents a very uncouth and unkempt appearance, says he is bound for New York. He travels at the rate of about 12 miles a day. Van Gundy's outfit consists of a wide-tread wagon with a bed, over the top of which is stretched canvas, this serving as his sleeping quarters. He says his animal is a faithful beast, and will safely convey him to his destination.

Miners to Study Esperanto.

Jasonville, Ind.—800 many are the nationalities of the miners employed in the mines about here that they have begun to study Esperanto in order to be able to understand each other. Shopkeepers are learning it also in order better to conduct their business.