

LEARNING TO LIVE.

A Task Greater Than Amassing Great Riches.

A Western millionaire who spent forty-five years of his life in a nerve killing, remorseless struggle to reach the golden pinnacle of seven figures, having more than achieved that end, declared that he would begin learning to live.

Calloused by sordid influences, so worn in the counting house that he had become a mathematical machine, it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to learn thoroughly a lesson which removes one entirely from material things and takes no store of percentage, rebates and loans.

This man who wrestled from the fiercest competition wealth, which he thought would satisfy every desire, now finds himself with a greater ambition unfulfilled. He will have a task before him greater than the amassing of his wealth, provided he has not dropped from him like a garment the traits and the secret springs of character which made him what he is.

You have probably heard the saying "As we journey through life let us live by the way." This man, who had to do with the welfare of thousands of men, who had a hand in the choosing of lawmakers, according to his own naive admission, did not live at all when he journeyed along the pitiless way. And now, like a statue of gold with a faint miracle of life in its cold atoms, he longs for the broad blessings of existence, with their smiling and serious joys.

Marcus Aurelius, long dead of body, but impressively alive of thought, said, and his message comes clearly through the dust of the decayed centuries.

"The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts; therefore, guard accordingly."

The man who carefully guards himself has an onerous custodianship, full of sudden alarms and untoward emergencies, full of struggles and repressions.

There is no easy road with a prize worth having at the end of it. This is a tiresome truism to a man who has enormous wealth. Nevertheless, effort must be made if the lesson of life is worth learning and true happiness is to sit at the hearthstone.

Of endeavor, kings of men are made, since they gain the crown of things accomplished. Each thing so gained is an expression of power, of dominion. But the rewards earned from self do not come as readily as craftily emmeshed dollars.

To struggle is the very nature of man. Anything that requires effort is a struggle, and effort is the precious key to open a treasure house.

To struggle also is to live in its fullest sense. When a man "lies down and quits" he is dead, even though he live.

Cheerfulness as a Doctor.

There are men who are old before they are 30. There are men of 75 who are still in full enjoyment of health and capable of taking an active interest in the affairs of the day. Some of the reasons for this disparity between age of years and age of condition were admirably set forth in a recent address by Dr. George F. Butler of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In substance it was an admonition to cultivate cheerfulness, to avoid hypochondriacs and hypochondriacal worries, to work heartily and play heartily and to stop regarding old age as inevitably a period of inactivity and uselessness and slovenly habits.

Most men and women pay some heed to the fact that longevity is directly determined by physical condition. How far that is dependent upon mental condition and how much mental condition, in turn, is influenced by environment and by innumerable details in habits of working, playing, eating and dressing is too generally ignored. Yet any psychologist knows that even such a detail as one's personal habits with regard to dress by an insensible reaction may affect both mind and body.

Let the person who crosses the border line of 50 adopt a cheerful view of things and stop thinking that he is growing old. Thus the shawl-and-rocker period may be long postponed.

Great Losses by Fire.

One record made by the American people in 1904 is not a record to which we can point with either pleasure or pride. We refer to the amount of property destroyed by fire during the year, the amount reaching the stupendous total of \$250,000,000, an excess of about \$115,000,000 over the year 1903, and the largest loss ever known. Insurance Engineering, from which these figures are taken, finds a partial explanation for this tremendous and unprecedented fire loss in the rapid growth of the country, and especially in the equally unprecedented increase in building operations of an expensive kind. It cites the fact that the new buildings for which permits were granted in Greater New York in 1904 involved an outlay of \$75,267,780, while the figures for Chicago were \$45,120,340.

A Unique Collection.

Among the curious ways by which some persons in England make a living is the sale of cast-off garments belonging to distinguished personages, for which the curiosity-loving fashionable world affords a sure and profitable market. One English lady has a collection of corsets, including articles from the wardrobes of reigning imperial and royal personages, as well as objects of historical interest. Among the latter are a leather corset belonging to Charlotte Corday, the heroine of the French revolution, and a construction of whalebone and steel worn by Marie Antoinette, with an eighteen-inch waist.—*Tulliettes.*

THE PASSING OF THE HOME.

To Deprive Children Daily Contact Is a Sin.

The passing of the home is the saddest phenomenon of modern city life. The tenement house—which we seek to disguise under the name of "flat"—is a most wretched substitute for the humblest of homes. That our people endure them is an indication of degeneracy, as it will unquestionably be the cause of a more rapid descent. It is morally certain that the vigor of the race can be maintained only by personal contact with the mother earth from which we sprang, which nourishes us to her bosom when we die. Why this is, perhaps no one knows, but it is within the knowledge of all that the vigor of the city is constantly recruited from country life. To deprive children of daily contact with the soil is a sin.

The evil of the tenement house was not realized until it passed from the slums, because few of us know how the other half lives. It is perhaps not so desperate a misfortune to those who live by manual labor, for they get their contact with earth in other ways, and their children, less vexed by the conventions of society, find access to the soil by some means, and pass, while still young, to the occupations of their parents. The most terrible effect of the tenement house is in the families of the "salaried" class, as distinguished from the "wage-earners," and who fit from flat to flat, seldom remaining long enough anywhere for home associations to be formed. There can perhaps be no home association worthy of the name which are not connected with a piece of open ground in the sole possession of the family. It would seem that in our larger cities this privilege can no longer be enjoyed except by the rich.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

About the Yaquis.

In central Sonora, Mexico, live the Yaqui Indians, principally along the Yaqui river. It was at the hands of these Indians that the two Chicago men, Dr. Robert C. Coy and John Kenneth Mackenzie, the civil engineer, lost their lives a few days ago, as did other white men in their party. The Yaquis are a race of fighters with a history of turbulence. In the year 1740 they were supposed to number about 40,000, but their continued wars have reduced them to about 13,000. They are a robust, active people, industrious, enterprising, talented in music and of determined bravery.

At home the men concern themselves chiefly with stock raising and the cultivation of corn, cotton, beans, tobacco and the maguey, from which the mescal liquor is made. The women are expert weavers. Their houses are light structures adapted to the warm climate. Each village has its own chief. They have the clan system and several ceremonial societies resembling those of the Pueblo tribes. In the outlying country the men are employed as miners, teamsters, cattlemen and pearl divers. They make good soldiers, but their history has been one of constant revolt against the Mexican government.

Small love for gold hunters have the Yaqui Indians. Persons who are familiar say that the recent massacre of the white men which has shocked Chicago was due to the Yaqui desire to "discourage business encroachment." Their biggest war of recent years was brought about by encroachment on the Yaqui territory. It began in 1884 and ended three years later. The Yaqui chief was captured and publicly executed in the presence of his people. This was supposed to have put an end to the Yaqui insistence upon exclusiveness.

Continued inroads, however, of the gold hunters upon Yaqui territory with the connivance of the Mexican government led to serious disturbances in 1900. In one of the first engagements a small detachment of Mexican troops was surprised near Mazatlan and half their number were killed. Soon afterward Gen. Torres with 700 troops surrounded a large force of Yaquis in a canyon near the same place and killed 124 men, women and children and captured 234 women and children, who were at once deported to practical slavery in Yucatan.

Right Living and Good Looks.

Today our great cities show proportionately a higher average of dress and general striving after personal attractiveness among both men and women than the great cities of any other country.

Success depends in the largest measure upon health and the personal impression one makes upon his fellow men; and to develop properly and maintain the "points" that make personal attractiveness is to develop and maintain health.

For example, how many men and women stop drinking and overeating because fat is fatal to good looks? The struggle to keep looking young is a struggle to keep in perfect health—and what a blessing that is to the present and all future generations!

The price of good looks is right living. And the reward of right living is health.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Rest After Eating.

The habit of giving one's self sufficient time for one's lunch and perhaps ten or fifteen minutes in which to rest afterward in one well worth cultivating. Then by all means try to dispense with the so-called woman's lunch. A piece of roast beef eaten at noon will do you more good than all the salads and sweetmeats that were ever concocted. One should never eat when one is extremely tired; the practice of resting twenty minutes after each meal will go a long way toward curing an obstinate case of dyspepsia.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY SHAD.

More Abundant Than at Any Point on Atlantic Coast.

FISH COMMISSION'S WORK.

Government Cost of Introducing These Fish Is Less Than \$5,000. Total Annual Catch Is Valued at \$165,000.—Not All of Uncle Sam's Investments Profitable.

Uncle Sam expends hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in maintaining various scientific institutions. Some of his investments turn out profitably and others do not. Undoubtedly the best paying experiment of this kind the government has undertaken was the expenditure of a few thousand dollars a comparatively short time ago in establishing the United States Fish Commission.

Chairman Hemmenway, of the House Committee on Appropriations, in a statement delivered on the floor of the House in defense of the annual expenditure for the support of this commission, gave a striking illustration of the practical value of the government fish hatchery. He explained that not a great many years ago the commission shipped a few carloads of shad eggs to the Pacific Coast, where they were planted. They were followed with some striped bass fry. They were the first fish of this species introduced into those waters. Today shad are more abundant in San Francisco bay than at any point on the Atlantic coast. The total government cost of the introduction of these fishes was less than \$5,000. Today the total annual catch is more than 4,000,000 pounds, valued at \$165,000. The total value of the catch of shad and bass on the Pacific coast is more than \$950,000, which is a pretty good return on an investment of less than \$5,000.

Now the Fish Commission is trying to introduce the Pacific coast salmon into Eastern waters. If its efforts in this direction meet with only a small part of the success that attended the planting of shad and bass in the Pacific the value of our fisheries will be increased tremendously. Experiments with two or three species have been made without finding a fish well adapted to the conditions of the East. But the government experts are confident that they will sooner or later find the salmon that will thrive in Eastern waters.

The magnitude of the salmon fishery on the Pacific coast has required very extensive artificial measures to maintain the supply. Without the aid of the government the greedy packers would have long since sent their supply to meet the fate of the buffalo. During the present season the Fish Commission collected on the Sacramento and Columbia rivers and tributaries of Puget Sound a quantity representing 1,250 bushels of eggs. The effects of such work continuing over a long period have been unmistakable. From experiments in the marking of the young salmon before their release from the government hatcheries to the streams, it appears that for every thousand young salmon planted, at an average cost of less than \$1 per thousand, 2,000 pounds of adult fish are caught for market, having a maximum value of 5 cents a pound.

The government fish scientists will make an effort to save the sturgeon from extinction. The history of the sturgeon all over the country is that it succumbs easily to the ravages of man. Its increasing value, both as a food fish and for its eggs, has had the effect of greatly stimulating the catch during the past few years. The search has been pursued so recklessly that it has been completely wiped out from the Great Lakes and the west coast waters. The result is that the sturgeon, which fifteen years ago was regarded as a nuisance and was thrown overboard when caught, is now the most valuable food fish in the market. A female sturgeon weighing 160 pounds can be sold without difficulty for \$75 or \$100. Sturgeon spawn is worth \$2 or \$3 a pound. It finds its way to the tables of the epicures under the guise of Russian caviar.

Season after season the government agents have been trying to find a ripe female sturgeon in order to secure eggs for hatching. Up to this time the search has been unsuccessful, but it will be carried on more systematically during the coming spring. One of the chief difficulties in the way of artificial propagation of this fish is the fact that its runs have been so broken up that there is no place where it appears in large numbers.

The government fish experts have more than once saved the lobster from extinction and are now trying to preserve the diamond back terrapin from extermination. The history of these fast vanishing animals has been under study for several years. Lately a government pound was established on the Choptank river, Maryland, where six pens were built and stocked with the best Chesapeake terrapins. They have all been tagged so that definite information about the rate of growth, which has always been a mystery, may be ascertained. It is also hoped to find out what kinds of food this high priced luxury prefers.—*Eagle.*

Many a man's character has sustained a severe fracture from a slip of the tongue.

Married women who know how to manage husbands seldom give their plans away.

Fortune's wheel won't turn for a man unless he puts his shoulder to it.

WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIES.

Their Success Has Led to the Founding of Special Trade Schools.

The steady drift of women into the industries no longer evokes jeerish remarks from moralists and the theorists. The energy expended in "deploring" the presence of women in the industries is now being diverted to a betterment of the conditions under which they work. The disposition is to recognize the woman toiler is the product of social and economic conditions, presenting problems that must be solved for the highest interests of society and the state.

In the work of meeting these conditions intelligently and humanely we may get many valuable lessons from the industrial schools of Germany, which are described in a recent report by Mr. Meyer, the United States deputy consul at Chemnitz. To meet the demand for opportunities of employment for unmarried women in Germany there developed in the early days of 1880 private commercial schools at Stuttgart, Munich, Leipzig, Berlin and elsewhere, and these were soon followed by the founding of still broader industrial schools, known as the Lette-Verein, in which opportunities are given for the study of different trades adapted to women, and in which are special schools of photography. Among the trades taught are machine sewing, tailoring, linen sewing, millinery, washing, ironing, cooking, nursing, serving, domestic economy, art, embroidery and ornamental drawing.

Saxony, the greatest seat of German industry, employing the largest percentage of women in proportion to population, had twenty-four special trade schools, and fourteen general industrial schools for girls in 1899.

In addition to the industrial schools and quite different in character are the schools of domestic science, in which young women are taught cooking and other duties pertaining to the home. These schools were founded to check the tremendous tide of young women toward the work shops and factories, and their remarkably rapid growth attests their success and value.

The value and effectiveness of these schools in promoting the industrial welfare of German women in the improvement of the home have been recognized in generous increase of government subsidies and in liberal endowments from private sources.—*Chicago Record Herald.*

Fashion Hints of the Season.

Sleeves are full at the top, but they have not reached the voluminous outstanding width of ten years ago or so, when the mutton leg outdid all its former efforts in sensational appearances. In coat and jacket sleeves the elbow puff has not entirely disappeared, but crops out in new models where one least expects to find it. The sleeve, if one may call any one model of the moment the leader, is, however, a modification of the mutton leg for tailormades and one large puff or a series of smaller ones reaching to the elbows, for house or elaborate gowns. Cuffs, fitting the arm and reaching to the elbow or half way above it, are strong features of fashionable displays.

That it is to be a great linen season there is no doubt, and linens are shown in nearly as large a range of weaves and colors as silks. Home-spun, crash and canvas, many of them flecked with white boucle threads, are going to the tailor for plain, useful suits. These materials, too, are making up shirtwaist dresses, which are every whit as prevalent as in previous seasons. The survival of the coat and skirt costume presupposes a continuance of the separate shortwaist, and for it linen the color of the wool suit is very often selected. Such a blouse, it goes without saying, demands as perfect tailor finish as the suit itself.

To Drive Away Ants.

Sprigs of wintergreen or ground ivy will drive away red ants. Branches of wormwood will serve the same purpose for black ants. The insects may be kept out of sugar barrels by drawing a wide chalk mark around the top near the edge.

Corned Beef Hash.

For prime corned beef hash moisten the mixture of meat and potatoes with a rich stock and season with salt and paprika. Some persons add a trace of sugar.

You can't have a tender piece of corned beef unless you put it into cold water when it goes onto the stove and this water must be changed at least three times, else the meat will be too salty.

Knuckle of Veal.

Boil a knuckle of veal in just enough water to cover it for two hours, adding a small turnip, a bay leaf, or carrot, an onion and a bouquet of sweet herbs. In the same water boil a piece of sweet, fat salt pork. This is to be sliced and served with the veal and a rich parsley sauce.

Remove Oars of Cooking.

In cooking onions, cabbage, sauerkraut, etc., the usual scent which permeates the house can be avoided by putting four good slices of bread in a bag and cook with them.

Do not pour salt in soup until you are done skimming it, as salt will stop the rising of the scum.

Honey is one of the most nourishing things in the world. If mothers knew its value they would more often delight their children's hearts with a piece of bread and honey.

Watercress is renowned as a blood purifier.

CHICLE AND CHEWING GUM.

How the Late Thomas Adams Built a Big Fortune.

It was just after the close of the Civil War. Thomas Adams was one of the big photographers of war times. He was employed by the government, and his heavy photographic wagon followed in the train of the Army of the Potomac. Thomas Adams, Jr., then a boy, was with his father, and can tell many a tale of photographing on route in campaign days.

After the war was over Thomas Adams, Sr., got interested in rubber, then in the infancy of its development. It was a day of rubber experimentation, and the chewing gum matter that was to be, being a scientific man and one with a practical turn to his science, got thoroughly bound up in these possibilities. The problem was to vulcanize the rubber and science got "no frader" for some time. Finally, what was thought to be the proper missing element was discovered—chicle.

Chicle came from Mexico. It was the sap, or life blood, of the chicle tree, one of the rubber plant family. Eventually it was found that rubber and chicle together would not vulcanize, that while rubber was elastic, chicle had no elasticity. But before this was discovered large quantities of chicle had been brought to this market.

The science of Adams then stood him in good stead. He could see in this unused raw material a possible rival to the spruce and paraffin gum. It is an additional curious fact that to this day no other use for chicle has been discovered. The great supplies of it that came up here are turned into nothing else than chewing gum, and because of the buying of chicle steadily for over thirty years the name of Adams is probably the best known American name in Mexico today.

The first of the new chewing gum was not the convenient, dainty product of today. It was made in the factory in long sticks about the circumference of a man's index finger, and from this stick pieces were chopped off, approximately the size of a finger tip. These were not wrapped up individually, but were sold in boxes. They were simply the Mexican sap, refined with no sugar and no favoring matter added.

With the popularizing of this new product came in a new gum era—the day of the snapping and stotching gum. Spruce gum was out of it from the start. There was a fascination in the gum that could be pulled out and out in unending strands. The efforts to spread its use paid a thousand fold.

Chicago is the gum town of American business statistics says. The East, however, is a close second. Though many flavors are turned out, wintergreen and peppermint continue to be the great favorites. Chewing gum is now a very delicate affair, comparatively, and sugar is an important factor in its composition. Brooklyn at the time of the gum concerns' consolidation, lost its famous factory. Newark is now the great gum making center of the East. There are big factories also in Cleveland, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Louisville, Toronto, Canada, and London, England.



M. Durnovo,

The Russian Minister of the Interior.

Drinks of Different Nations.

Figures compiled by the department of commerce and labor show that France drinks the most wine, per capita, and Belgium the most beer.

The United States, as a consumer of spirits, beer and wine, falls considerably behind most countries.

In getting away with the most concentrated beverage spirits, France stands at the head of the list, drinking 2.51 gallons per inhabitant.

Sweden shows a per capita consumption of 2.13 gallons; Germany, 2.11 gallons; Belgium, 1.42 gallons; the United Kingdom, 1.38 gallons; United States, 1.33 gallons; Russia, 1.29 gallons, and Italy, .34 gallon.

In the matter of beer consumption little Belgium is a wonder, putting annually 56.59 gallons per capita under its vest. The United Kingdom requires 35.42 gallons to drown its thirst, while Germany, which shows the largest absolute figures in the matter of consumption, takes third place with 30.77 gallons; the United States follows with 18.04 gallons.

The consumption of wine may be said to be concentrated in two countries, chiefly France and Italy. The figures of per capita consumption in these countries—84.73 gallons in France and 81.96 gallons in Italy—are almost identical with those shown for beer by the United Kingdom and Germany.

COLONY OF

Eighty Russian Quakers.

The second installment of a colony of 200,000 in Europe now awaiting transportation to this country, port lately on the coast of the Pacific. The Molokanians are a sect of people. They are known to all like the Russian Quakers to this country as a general rule. Molokanians occupy a place in almost exactly like the Quakers and they are a very intelligent people, avowedly a strict of any sort and generally educated.

As was the case with the first of the Molokanians, who arrived here a few weeks ago from Hamburg, the colony was met by Captain Deamans, formerly of the Russian Imperial Guard. Mr. Deamans is a man of wealth who had to leave his home and his army when he embraced the faith of the Molokanians and he here, to settle in Los Angeles, California. He started a Molokan settlement, with the one aim of life to get all the Russian Quakers to populate California.

Because of the comparative wealth of the Molokanians, and because of the wide influence, the Russian authorities dared not send them to Siberia. Their refusal to join the Russian army, so they were sent to a state named Khar, near the Persian border, across the Caucasus Mountains. Whether Khar or in Germany, the Molokanians were exiled just the same and it was left for Captain Deamans to find a suitable spot in America for his colony of the faith to settle in.

The Molokanians do not drink or tobacco in any form. They are very low, however, and adhere strictly to the Rooseveltian theory of anti-socialism. In this way they have multiplied until now there is a good army of the Russian Quakers in the hope waiting to come to America as fast as Captain Deamans can open lands for them to settle upon. They are an industrious people, good-natured and friendly, and they attend strictly to their own affairs. They have an equivalent in Russian, for they and the American Quakers and they begin the conversation with any one very much like Alexander, Down and his followers, with something akin to "Peace be with thee!"

Among the Molokanians who arrived on the Pennsylvania were several large families, and many of these families had plenty of money. They kept together on the steamship on the way over and their portion of the year was in marked contrast to the quarters of the others in the steamer. The space occupied by the Molokanians was scrupulously clean and neat and they gave the officers of the Pennsylvania absolutely no trouble all the way over.

In dress the Molokanians are very simple, as they are in every other feature in their lives. They are real votes of the "Simple Life." The dress of the Molokanians is not dependent upon the fortunes of the family. They have all they want to eat and they live wholesomely and the rest of their wealth is used to relieve the distress of the poor wherever they meet it.

Captain Deamans took his little company of eighty to the west as well as the quaint Russian had passed the inspection of the immigration authorities. They are classed in the immigration records as the most desirable of any immigrants coming to America.

Oyster Problem.

If the treasury department of the United States had its way the oyster, which has never been looked upon as a symbol of industry, will be officially classed as a factory hand, and for the ingenious Japanese will belong to the credit of having put the oyster to work. The United wisdom of the Board of United States Appraisers decided that the oyster is not a manufacturer, but the department is not satisfied, and is going to appeal to the learned judges of the United States courts to confirm its view that the oyster is to be classed among the world's workers.

The occasion for the raising of this momentous question is the dispute as to the duty which ought to be assessed on certain half pearls from Japan, which the importers claim to be natural pearls, and therefore dutiable at only 10 per cent, but which the treasury department declares are artificial and therefore dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. The pearls are made as follows: The Jap, who by the way must be a patient fellow and willing to wait a long time for the wages of his labor, selects his oyster and borrows a little hole in the shell. In this hole he fits a minute plug of mother pearl with the end projecting into the shell. The end of the plug acts as an irritant and the oyster, the rest. He secretes a solid shell, deposited in layers around the object, and which in the course of one or three years forms a perfect natural pearl.

The patient Jap then takes up his oyster again, pricks the shell open and saws off the pearl. If the oyster is old that pearl is a masterpiece of art. The oyster must be the factory hand.

Few Libraries in Belgium.

Belgium, where public libraries are almost unknown, enjoys 100,000 houses. That means one public library for thirty-six inhabitants, or one public library for twenty men and women of age. During the last five years the population of Belgium has increased 50 per cent.