

### MODEL INN IS DEFENDED

#### Bishop Potter Says He Is Glad He Dedicated It.

### POINTS THE RIGHT WAY

#### The Most Divine of Men Came to Give Us the Right Way—Self Control. Says Barnum Was a Good Disciple Praises Tavern's Work in a Recent Address in New York.

At the seventh reunion of the Entertainment Club held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, Bishop Potter said in part:

"When Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock asked me to address you on the Subway Tavern I pointed out to her that my knowledge was limited, as I had been there only once, and then on the occasion of its opening. Since then I have received all manner of communications from opponents of practical temperance work, most of them saying that I have given countenance to the tavern because I am making money out of it. It is a curious thing that ideas in the abstract are less interesting than the contemplation of facts.

"I grieve that the public took the charges against me with equanimity and did not aid in the practical work. In the accusations much was said on fundamental questions that were not understood. It was held sacrilegious that we sang the long metre Doxology at the end of the exercises opening the tavern. I wish they could remember the text 'When there shall be holiness in the bells of horses.' They might take it that this means that sleighbells preach dolorous sermons.

"Study of the problems of intemperance shows it is the underlying cause of the mischiefs, degradations, and delusions substantially the same in the various countries.

"Nevertheless, the most conspicuous note is the convivial note. Shall I shock you by saying that the convivial note is in our physical and mental constitution because God put it there. Remember, 'And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing there.'

"The intercourse of recreation is the proper and healthy part of life.

"Barnum, the showman, and Bishop Cox were great friends and often together. When the Bishop once said to Barnum, 'Good-by,' adding that he might never see him again except in Heaven, Barnum, assured of himself, remarked that he would be there if the Bishop arrived. Barnum, with his circus, rendered a service to society entitling him to some reward. He entertained those whose lives were hard, so that the farmer and his hands could, with their women and children, go to the circus when he came and forgot their sorrows and their toil.

"Have you thought of the conditions in which you and I live and those of our brothers and sisters? Have you ever been in a New York tenement? The day before I attended the opening of the Subway Tavern I was on my way down Twenty-sixth street when I saw the tenement people literally leaning out of every window for air on a torrid day. I thought of the Tivoli Garden in Copenhagen, where you could see the workmen and their families, together with the more fortunate, sipping their beer and eating their lunches in peaceful community, and so was ready for my place in the opening of the Subway Tavern.

"I am proud that I live in New York and not in Boston, but I am ashamed that we have no gardens like those of Copenhagen. But, with the Subway Tavern we have begun in the right way with a place where a man can drink like an honest man, and not adulterated liquor."

The Bishop told the story of a friend who visited a country home. The mother of the family said that for the sake of her boy there would be no wine on the table, and offered him a drink of brandy. The father of the family offered him a drink of whiskey, and the son invited him to the bar for a glass of gin. Continuing, he said:

"The New Testament never mentioned law-making as remedial for the sins of man. The most Divine of men came to give us the right way—self-control."

Who has been elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies. M. Doumer is one of the two or three men in France with a future by common consent. When he returned to France in 1902, after his five years' governor-generalship in Indo-China, it became generally recognized that he was a man high in the service of the state. His election to the presidency of the chamber places him decidedly in line for the presidency of the republic.

### RED PEPPER IN TWO FORMS.

#### Use of Cayenne Not Diminished, Though Many Persons Think So.

An old New Yorker recently complained that in restaurants not strictly first-class, where exigencies of time and business often compelled him to take a meal, he found it difficult now-a-days, and sometimes impossible, to obtain cayenne pepper. He left this as a grievance, taste and habit having caused him to regard the condiment as the natural accompaniment of certain dishes, such as raw oysters, various soups, and stews, and even some cooked vegetables, as stewed tomatoes.

The subject being brought up a number of others gave similar testimony. Speaking of an old and well-known hotel, one said: "I dine frequently, at the House, and it is only very rarely that I find red pepper on my table. When I want it with any dish, I have to ask the waiter for it, and he often has to make a tour of the dining room before he finds any. Then he usually brings back a bottle of paprika, though what I wanted was cayenne." Another said that in a very large downtown restaurant, where the prices are popular and hundreds eat every day, he had ventured only once to ask for red pepper. "Then," he said, "the waitress was gone so long that I thought she had forgotten the order, and my oxtail soup was getting cold. Finally she did bring a tiny pepper-box of cayenne, explaining that it had taken her a long time to find it."

All agreed that in three cases out of four, where red pepper was called for, paprika was furnished, instead of the old-fashioned cayenne. This naturally gave rise to the impression that the former must be cheaper than the latter. Inquiry in some of the small cheap restaurants, of which there are now so many in New York, where everything is clean and the limited number of dishes on the bill-of-fare are fairly good of their kind, showed that in most cases no kind of red pepper was kept in the place. The explanation given was that it "was never called for." Where the condiment was found in such a place, it was always paprika.

One reason suggested for the alleged disuse of red pepper was the disappearance of the old-time caster, in which a bottle of cayenne often accompanied that of black pepper, with the mustard pot and cruet.

In surprising contrast to most of these statements of New York restaurant experience, it was found by inquiry in wholesale grocery houses that the total consumption of both cayenne pepper and paprika is annually increasing in this country. Paprika was first introduced in this city about fifteen years ago, through the Hungarian restaurants, and its importation began to be extensive some ten or twelve years ago. American consumption of it is said to have increased 100 per cent. within the last two years. Instead of being cheaper than cayenne, paprika costs nearly double. Its popularity is explained by the fact that most persons prefer its mildness to the strength of the pure cayenne pepper. As most people know, there is no danger of mistaking the two from their appearance, the paprika being a much darker red than the other, and more coarsely ground. The best paprika comes from Hungary, and the demand for it has become so great that the spice man of one large wholesale grocery firm said orders for the best grade had to be given well in advance, to make sure of getting them filled. It was probable, he declared, that fifty cases of paprika amounting in all to about 6,000 pounds could not be found in stock in this city today. The price, he added, had advanced 25 per cent. within the last four months. This year's crop in Hungary was claimed to be short, but he believed that increased consumption had more to do with the rise in price.

That a large amount is used in private families is indicated by the extensive sale of small tins, and it is shipped in this form to the Pacific Coast.

Despite the rivalry of paprika, the imports and sales of cayenne pepper have been largely increasing from year to year. It has not lately advanced in price. The greater consumption, it is probable, is due chiefly to the increase of population and to the lessening of adulteration. Formerly cayenne was very commonly adulterated with cheaper materials, principally cereals colored red. Most of the best grade of cayenne pepper is obtained from Zanzibar, and some equal to it comes from Sierra Leone, while other supplies are derived from Bombay, Madras, and Japan. There are not enough red peppers of sufficient strength grown in the United States to be worth grinding. Those grown in Mexico are also of little strength, and are ground only for local consumption.—New York Times.

### EXCITING WILD LIFE IN INDIA.

#### Tale of a Cobra Shooting Expedition and its Horror.

Tales of tiger shooting in India are common enough, but one does not hear much about cobra hunting. A. Mervyn Smith tells how, accompanied by two natives, he went to a spot where a pair of king cobras were known to be. On arrival at the place he was made to get under a basket, the meshes of which were too small for a king cobra to put its head through. While he was beneath this basket one of the snakes came out and was shot with arrows by natives. The other cobra then appeared and endeavored to overturn the coop. Describing the incident, the writer says: "The terror of that moment I cannot express. What if it should overturn the basket! The strength of thirteen feet of muscle must be enormous, and if used in the right direction would soon overcome my pull at the cord. What would then happen? Certain death for me, I felt sure. Again the whiz of an arrow and I saw a gaping wound along the neck of the fierce brute as it quitted its hold to look for this new foe. Fixing my knee on the cord, I now placed the muzzle of my gun just through one of the square openings in the basket, and, aiming at the hood, fired both barrels in rapid succession, and had the satisfaction of seeing the horrid brute fling up the leaves and dust in its death throes."

Mr. Smith says in his recently published book: "Snakes and hyenas are strange pets, but strangest of all is a full-grown tiger, and such a pet had Maj. Mansell-Pleydell. It used to be chained up just in front of the door of his bungalow. The major had a method of running up bills with local tradesmen, but there was great difficulty in getting payment, as none of the bill collectors was venturesome enough to cross the guardian at the door. It was a great joke of the major's when asked to pay his bill to reply: 'Have you sent your bill? our man has never presented it at my house.' Brutus, as the tiger was named, seemed to know what was required of him. When chained before his master's door he would lie with his head between his forepaws and watch the gate. If a stranger entered he would lift his head and breathe heavily, and this was enough to scare the most venturesome of bill collectors."

Arthur C. Woodhouse, a member of the Indian civil service, met his death while tiger hunting near Rajahmundry, southern India, recently. He shot at and badly wounded a fine tiger one night, which made off into the jungle. Next morning Mr. Woodhouse followed the trail. He came across the tiger, apparently in a dying condition, and fired at him with a gun loaded with buckshot, but the charge and shock, instead of killing the animal outright, revived him. Rushing at his foe, the beast bit him twice near the left arm. The wounded man was carried by natives fifty-six miles on a litter to the nearest doctor and died in a few hours after his arrival.

### THE WILD DOGS OF INDIA

#### Very Cunning, Very Sly and Very Seldom Shot by Hunters.

Mrs. Nora Gardner describes an experience while hunting big game in the central portion of India as follows: "We had been shooting for some months, and up to a certain date had had very good luck. Tigers and other beasts were all plentiful, and our bag was a good one. Suddenly our luck changed. Blank day followed blank day—not because we had missed easy shots or had to reproach ourselves for losing wounded beasts; but simply that we had seen nothing in the shape of a wild animal to shoot. Puchmark, the hot-weather station of these parts, was just above us, so my husband and I, with a few servants and baggage-coolies, started to climb up the hill. He and I were riding a little in front, when he drew my attention to a number of kites and vultures circling in the air just ahead. Here this, of course, meant carrion or a dying beast of some kind, and we went on a 'syece' to see what it was. The man came creeping back on all fours. 'Wild dog, sahib! Wild dog!' he said.

"My husband got his rifle as quickly as possible. He crept forward and suddenly came on the pack making off nearly 300 yards away. He took a hurried shot at the last in the pack and missed. The rest galloped off to the right, the one he had aimed at going to the left. While we were bemoaning our luck the 'syece' touched my husband. 'Look, sahib, he comes back!' and, sure enough, away to the right, we saw the dog going back to join the pack. How he crossed the track without our seeing him is a mystery. He was already 200 yards off. My husband made a most brilliant shot, and 'got' the dog just as it was crossing the bank to the river.

"Wild dogs are not only very shy, but very cunning, and very seldom shot. They do an immense amount of damage. As soon as a pack takes possession of a jungle everything else leaves it. Even a tiger will go if he smells wild dog. This accounted for our recent bad luck and the little game we had seen lately. The one we got was a young dog, rather like a fox, but with longer legs and body, thinner brush and rounder ears. There were six in the pack and they were devouring a young buck they had just pulled down."

### DOG FINDS MONEY FOR HIS LIVING.

Press Clark of Wilkesbarre, Pa., owns a fine bull dog which is earning his own living by finding money. For some time he has almost daily been carrying to his master pennies and nickels, and an occasional piece of silver that he has found in the street. On two occasions he has found bills, one of \$2, and one of \$1.

But he has topped all previous achievements this week by finding a check for \$125 and recognizing its value, and his proud master now believes that the animal's money finding capacity is unlimited. He expects him to bring home bonds and securities at the rate he is progressing.

Clark was out walking the other day when the dog dashed up to him and laid a slip of paper at his feet, barking joyously. Clark paid no attention to it and walked on. The dog again laid it at his feet and barked.

Clark still paid no attention and the third time the dog dashed in front of him, placed the wet and dirty piece of paper at his feet and seized his trousers. This time Clark picked up the paper, while the dog showed his joy by barking and wagging his tail furiously.

Clark found it was a check for \$125 made out to C. D. Simpson of Scranton. He called up Mr. Simpson by telephone. The latter said he had been visiting friends the day before on the street where the dog found the check, but that he had no idea where he had lost it.—New York Sun.

### HOW TO GET FAT.

Absolute freedom from care and anxiety. At least ten hours' sleep out of every twenty-four. In addition to this sleep during the day if possible. This sleep must always be natural. Nothing is so bad for the appearance and general health as sleep induced by anodynes or narcotics in any form. The diet should be liberal and should consist largely of food containing starch and sugar; potatoes, fresh, sweet butter, milk, cream, fruits cooked and served with sugar, all vegetables containing starch and sugar, such as corn, sweet potatoes, beans, peas, foods of the macaroni and spaghetti kinds, fish and oysters, ice cream, desserts without pastry; plenty of outdoor life, and a moderate amount of exercise. Sleep in a well-ventilated room. I do not believe any one can gain flesh if there is any internal disease, certainly not if there is any tendency to dyspepsia or liver trouble. Where the patient is plump in one part of the body and falls in another a gymnastic course is advised. There is nothing better than bicycling, unless it may be a regular gymnastic course. In order to pursue the latter properly the patient is advised to go to a first-class gymnasium, submit to an examination and take the exercises prescribed by the attendant physician. These gymnasiums, at moderate prices, may be found in a town of any size in the country. Where the development is meagre in the upper part of the body swimming is also an excellent exercise. Walking is always wholesome. The patient who wishes to gain flesh can never do so if she worries, is harassed, or permits her nerves to get the better of her.

### CELERY AND RHEUMATISM.

Ho, all ye rheumatics! Celery never was finer than that which you find in the market just now. Chop up the stalks in pieces an inch and a half in length, boil them in water until soft, then drink the water. Or stew them in milk and butter, thicken with a little flour and eat warm with toast or potatoes. Rheumatism is impossible, it is said, if the vegetables are cooked and freely eaten. Besides, there is no greater delicacy than stewed celery. The value of the plant lies in the apicol, or parsley-campor, it contains. This dilates the blood vessels and has few equals as a diaphoretic and diuretic. Anything that produces a profuse perspiration is good for the rheumatic patient. All the world knows that celery is the best absorbent a drinking man can take, and its action on the kidneys and viscera is most healthful.

### A COSTLY MEAL.

Goats are popularly supposed to feed on nondescript articles which no other animal could digest or masticate, but there is, or there was, a goat in Belgium which showed a nice discrimination in the choice of its food and paid the price with its life. An old peasant woman laid on the grass an old jacket which contained bank notes of small denomination aggregating a sum of \$240. While she was at work her pet nannygoat got the notes and ate them. The animal was killed and the chewed paper recovered from its stomach. This paper was taken to the National bank of Belgium, and, after chemical analysis, the bank paid the woman the equivalent of the chewed paper in new notes.

You may save a lot of money by not being able to buy things you think you want.



Paul Doumer.

Who has been elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies. M. Doumer is one of the two or three men in France with a future by common consent. When he returned to France in 1902, after his five years' governor-generalship in Indo-China, it became generally recognized that he was a man high in the service of the state. His election to the presidency of the chamber places him decidedly in line for the presidency of the republic.

Character is the poor man's capital.

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### LIFE GUARDS.—The Life Guards are two regiments of cavalry forming part of the British household troops. They are gallant soldiers, and every loyal British heart is proud of them. Not only the King's household, but yours, ours, everybody's should have its life guards. The needs of them is especially great when the greatest foes of life, diseases, find allies in the very elements as colds, influenza, catarrh, the grip, and pneumonia do in the stormy month of March. The best way that we know of to guard against these diseases is to strengthen the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla—the greatest of all life guards. It removes the conditions in which these diseases make their most successful attack, gives vigor and tone to all the vital organs and functions, and imparts a genial warmth to the blood. Remember the weaker the system the greater the exposure to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the system strong.

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### FREE BATHS CLAIMING LARGER ATTENTION THAN EVER BEFORE AND GROWING RAPIDLY.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness," is a familiar saying to which usually a Biblical origin is ascribed. Really, however, the phrase came from one of John Wesley's sermons. Its correctness is more widely acknowledged today than ever before; and many cities throughout the United States are helping their inhabitants to live better lives by helping them to be clean—by establishing public baths and bath-houses.

It is only within the last fifteen years, however, that these public baths have become at all numerous; and they are not nearly as plentiful yet as they should be, and as they will be.

Until 1890 there was only one public bath in the United States that was open all the year. It was in Boston. The other public baths were accessible only in summer.

They were beach baths and floating baths only.

In 1889 Dr. Simon Barush, of New York, brought the matter to public notice, and a large shower-bath establishment was opened there shortly afterward.

Since then a good deal of interest has been developed; and in New York and in Massachusetts laws have been enacted providing for public baths.

Massachusetts was the first State to pass such a law; but it merely "permits" such baths. The New York law "requires" them in cities of the first and second classes.

Since 1890 cities have seen the value of public bath houses, until now there are thirty-four municipalities in the United States operating 136 baths, thirty-eight of them open all the year.

Even since these statistics were collected other cities have opened or prepared to open baths.

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### PERSONALITIES.

Menie, a Greenland Eskimo boy, is one of the most interesting of the pupils in the public schools of New York city. He was brought to New York by Lieut. Peary and has been transformed from a blubber eater into a clever young American, bright in his studies and captain of a baseball team. The tribe to which he belongs is very small, comprising less than 250 people. They are the northernmost known inhabitants of the globe, dwelling in complete isolation on the barren shores of Smith sound, on the west coast of Greenland, a region of desolation and gloom.

It is said that the duke of Norfolk, one of the richest men in Great Britain, having a daily income of somewhere between \$10,000 and \$15,000, until a short time ago had never taken a ride in a motor car. At the conclusion of the run, which was taken with a friend, he expressed much pleasure at the experience and asked what the cost of the car was. On being told that it was \$5,000 he said, thoughtfully: "Ah, I shall wait until they become cheaper before buying one."

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"A SECRET."

One great secret of youth and beauty for the young woman or the mother is the proper understanding of her womanly system and well-being. Every woman, young or old, should know herself and her physical make up. A good way to arrive at this knowledge is to get a good doctor book, such, for instance, as the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can readily be procured by sending twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps for paper-bound volume, or thirty-one cents for cloth-bound copy, addressing Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The change from maidenhood to womanhood is one that involves the whole body. The strain at this time upon the blood-forming structures may be too great. Disorders of the functions peculiarly feminine are nearly always dependent upon defective nutrition. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just the vegetable tonic for the female system.

"I cannot express my thanks for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. Julia Whitney of Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Md. "I took Favorite Prescription and feel that a perfect cure has been effected. I feel like thanking you for the kind and fatherly letters which you wrote."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was the first exclusively woman's tonic on the market. It has sold more largely in the past third of a century than any other medicine for women. Do not let the druggist persuade you to try some compound that has not had the test of so many years' success.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with Favorite Prescription whenever a laxative is required.

### CITIES LEARNING TO BE CLEAN

#### Free Baths Claiming Larger Attention Than Ever Before and Growing Rapidly.

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Menie, a Greenland Eskimo boy, is one of the most interesting of the pupils in the public schools of New York city. He was brought to New York by Lieut. Peary and has been transformed from a blubber eater into a clever young American, bright in his studies and captain of a baseball team. The tribe to which he belongs is very small, comprising less than 250 people. They are the northernmost known inhabitants of the globe, dwelling in complete isolation on the barren shores of Smith sound, on the west coast of Greenland, a region of desolation and gloom.

It is said that the duke of Norfolk, one of the richest men in Great Britain, having a daily income of somewhere between \$10,000 and \$15,000, until a short time ago had never taken a ride in a motor car. At the conclusion of the run, which was taken with a friend, he expressed much pleasure at the experience and asked what the cost of the car was. On being told that it was \$5,000 he said, thoughtfully: "Ah, I shall wait until they become cheaper before buying one."

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### LIFE GUARDS.—The Life Guards are two regiments of cavalry forming part of the British household troops. They are gallant soldiers, and every loyal British heart is proud of them. Not only the King's household, but yours, ours, everybody's should have its life guards. The needs of them is especially great when the greatest foes of life, diseases, find allies in the very elements as colds, influenza, catarrh, the grip, and pneumonia do in the stormy month of March. The best way that we know of to guard against these diseases is to strengthen the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla—the greatest of all life guards. It removes the conditions in which these diseases make their most successful attack, gives vigor and tone to all the vital organs and functions, and imparts a genial warmth to the blood. Remember the weaker the system the greater the exposure to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the system strong.

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### FREE BATHS CLAIMING LARGER ATTENTION THAN EVER BEFORE AND GROWING RAPIDLY.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness," is a familiar saying to which usually a Biblical origin is ascribed. Really, however, the phrase came from one of John Wesley's sermons. Its correctness is more widely acknowledged today than ever before; and many cities throughout the United States are helping their inhabitants to live better lives by helping them to be clean—by establishing public baths and bath-houses.

It is only within the last fifteen years, however, that these public baths have become at all numerous; and they are not nearly as plentiful yet as they should be, and as they will be.

Until 1890 there was only one public bath in the United States that was open all the year. It was in Boston. The other public baths were accessible only in summer.

They were beach baths and floating baths only.

In 1889 Dr. Simon Barush, of New York, brought the matter to public notice, and a large shower-bath establishment was opened there shortly afterward.

Since then a good deal of interest has been developed; and in New York and in Massachusetts laws have been enacted providing for public baths.

Massachusetts was the first State to pass such a law; but it merely "permits" such baths. The New York law "requires" them in cities of the first and second classes.

Since 1890 cities have seen the value of public bath houses, until now there are thirty-four municipalities in the United States operating 136 baths, thirty-eight of them open all the year.

Even since these statistics were collected other cities have opened or prepared to open baths.

Besides those owned by cities, there are eleven baths owned by private concerns or corporations open to the public at low rates.

Experience shows that the shower bath is the best for public service, and baths of that kind are now being installed in many towns.

Pool or swimming baths are also found advantageous. Tub baths alone are tabooed as wasteful and requiring too much time for operation.

At present New York has floating baths mostly, and they are open only in summer. But all-the-year-round baths are being put up in various parts of the city.

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