

PATCHING UP EMIGRANTS Making Them Ready to Pass American Inspectors IGNORANT ARE ROBBED

Quack Doctors and Foreign Steamship Companies Sued to Work Together—Many Sick Foreigners Admitted—Naples Forbids Diseased Emigrants Embarking. The frauds and deceptions practiced by the foreign steamship companies in "doctoring" diseased emigrants to get them in shape to pass medical inspection of the United States immigration authorities at ports in this country are exposed in a special report received by Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent. Some astonishing revelations are made in the report, which indicates that the business of patching up disease affected aliens bound for our shores amounts to a science in many European seaport cities. The report was made by Maurice Fishberg, a special agent in the immigration service. Mr. Fishberg found that it is the custom of nearly all the foreign steamship companies to herd emigrants in large boarding houses at the ports of embarkation, where they are "doctored" and put into condition to pass the medical inspectors in this country. The steamship companies have learned that it is not safe to ship to this country an alien bearing plain evidences of contagious disease. The emigrants are rounded up at boarding houses which are conducted by agents of the various steamship lines. The day before the steamer sails the ship's surgeon will visit the emigrants and examine them. One such place visited by Mr. Fishberg contained fifty emigrants, mostly Armenians, Italians and Greeks, who had been refused transportation to continental ports. The steamship agents boasted that they could get the men into the United States, despite the fact that they had been rejected in Europe. The ship's surgeon, in his particular case, made only a pretense of an examination. Right under the eyes of the special agent he passed two cases of deformity of the hands, a case of smallpox, a case of locomotor ataxia and one of paralysis. Special Agent Fishberg reports that in Marseilles the treatment of trachoma by fraudulent practitioners has assumed remarkable proportions. Most of the emigrants from the Orient, from Syria and Armenia, especially, on their way to the United States, stop at Marseilles where they fall into the hands of a notorious quack. He bleeds them as long as their money lasts, under the pretense of curing them of diseases, actual and imaginary. The Oriental races are especially prone to trachoma, and the "doctor" piles a profitable business "coaching" them for the examination in the United States. The French government has tried to run this fake doctor out of the country, but the steamship companies have always been powerful enough to save him from banishment. It appears that the examination which the ship's physician makes is of the most cursory sort. No effort is made to detect the presence of favus, a loathsome disease of the head. Most of the emigrants are inspected with their hands covered. But the most dangerous disease which our immigration authorities have to guard against is trachoma, an eye affliction. By skillful treatment the signs of the disease may be removed for a few hours, but they will return as soon as the treatment is stopped. In London and Liverpool the clinics of the eye infirmaries, Mr. Fishberg reports, are daily crowded with aliens who are being treated for trachoma, expecting to go to the United States as soon as "cured." One of the worst features of this whole business, Mr. Fishberg says, is the brazen way which the steamship companies' agents boast they can get any kind of diseased person into the United States. One agent informed Mr. Fishberg that he would undertake to land in the United States any alien no matter if the emigrant had been refused admission at continental ports and had been rejected on arrival in the United States. He openly boasted that he had done this for aliens who had been previously turned back from the shores of the United States. Mr. Fishberg has come to the conclusion that Naples is the only port where inspection is done conscientiously and honestly with the purpose of preventing diseased emigrants from reaching the United States. Mr. Fishberg recommends that medical inspectors from our government be stationed at all foreign ports to pass on the eligibility of emigrants sailing for the United States. He thinks this is the only thing that can effectively break up the present method of "doctoring" emigrants so as to get them safely past our inspectors. He also thinks it important that steps be taken to check the activity of the "runners," who misrepresent conditions in the United States so as to induce aliens to emigrate.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PRESENT THEORY OF CHOLERA.

Enables Authorities to Control Its Ravages in Mild Climates. When it is remembered that nearly 100,000 persons have recently died in the Philippines during a two years' epidemic without any infection of the United States, a review of the growth of knowledge regarding cholera during the last seventy-five years, which has enabled the authorities to control its ravages at least in temperate climates, becomes of considerable interest. In the fall of 1831, at the time of the first serious invasion of the United States by cholera, Dr. Joseph Mather Smith, then professor of the theory and practice of physic and clinical medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, delivered a lecture to his students on the epidemic cholera. Appropos of quarantine measures he said: "Against the invasion of malarious epidemics all public enactments are in effect nullities. The causes of these diseases being certain influences which pervade the general atmosphere, are as uncontrollable by human agency as stormy clouds and tempests. That the cause of cholera of this sort cannot be doubted; and in this conviction we must regard the sanitary measures recently adopted by our municipal authorities as impotent and nugatory. They serve but to dissipate popular apprehensions." To-day Dr. Smith's so-called malarious diseases have been relegated to the limbo of exploded myths, and the quarantine measures which he pooch-pooched, plus careful sanitation, protect the western hemisphere from those great epidemics which used to sweep across the world and slaughter men by hundreds of thousands. The epidemic, or, as it is now called, Asiatic cholera, is known to be caused by a germ, and the most pestiferous winds and emanations are impotent to produce an epidemic unless this little organism is swallowed. There must be an actual transference of the parasite from sick to well to spread the disease. There have been five serious epidemics of cholera in Europe during the nineteenth century: in 1830, 1846, 1865, 1884, and 1892; cases from every one of which have at least reached our Atlantic ports, and from several of which the United States has been seriously affected. The delta of the Ganges is the true home of cholera, and it can always be found there. There are a few other places—in India, Indo-China, China, and Japan—where it is usually present. The origin of all the European epidemics, however, has been the Ganges delta. "By no occult or mysterious power, by no trade wind or electrical agency, but in every case by man himself has it been carried out of this pesthole and spread over the world." Until 1883, although cholera was thought by many to be a germ disease, there was no proof of this. In that year Koch, while working in Egypt, isolated his so-called "comma bacillus," and proved that it was the specific cause of cholera. It is a small organism, from less than one to three twenty-five thousandths of an inch long, and appears under the microscope as a comma or S shaped body; some writers, however, believe that these minute particles are only fragments of a larger spirillum. To test the truth of Koch's conclusions, Pettenkofer and his pupils, and also Metchnikoff, deliberately swallowed cultures of the comma bacillus. They suffered from the symptoms of a mild attack of cholera, and the germs were found in their excretions. This microbe can live in ordinary drinking water for six or seven days; in milk, where it grows vigorously without at all altering the appearance or taste of the later, it will live at least four days, and it has been found alive in butter forty-eight days after infection. Even very dilute acids are virulent poisons to the germ, hence it is killed by the fluids of a normal stomach. Regarding treatment there is little to be said; the physician can only treat symptoms, and unless the patient is seen very early in the attack even these can be but little mitigated. Regarding the various methods of preventive inoculation from that of Ferran down, the outlook is not encouraging. Haffkine and several other investigators have claimed some considerable success with their sera, and Dr. Richard P. Strong of the government laboratories in the Philippines is hopeful of an antitoxin which has been used there.—New York Post.

JAPAN'S PARTY LEADERS Revelations by the Anti-Treaty Riots of Clan Rule POSITION OF THE MIKADO

Marquis Ito and Count Okuma the Great Political Rivals—Do not Hesitate to Publicly Censure the Mikado—Sham Party Government—Constitutional Rights Illusory. The peace treaty having become the foothold of Japanese political parties, it would be interesting to point out exactly where the parties stand and for what they stand, but this is very difficult, says the New York Herald. There are out there two principal parties around which revolve a number of personal groups, seeking prominence and spoils when the opportunity presents. The Progressive party is led by Count Okuma, "the sage of Washeda." For a decade his cry has been "Russia in the Far East must be destroyed," and cruel must have been his awakening when apprised that by the treaty signed on American soil Russia is only crippled. The most powerful party, and the one most numerous represented in the Diet, is the constitutional party, created and really led by the Marquis Ito. This party, the Sei-yu-kai, swears by the constitution, which is perhaps the most ineffective instrument that was ever devised as a palladium of popular rights. Marquis Ito, who is said to have drawn up the instrument with his own hand, chose as his model the sham constitution which Bismarck conferred upon Germany, and in putting the provisions of this document into Japanese he left out and weakened those which would seem to affect in however slight a measure the supremacy of the monarchical principle. We are often informed by Japanese statesmen that theirs is a constitutional country and that the power of veto is reserved to the people and is an inalienable right. They do not add, however, that the present Emperor has dismissed three or four parliaments that were not pliant to his will, and that up to the present he has done so with impunity. After all is said, party government in Japan is a farce, or rather a sham, and the elder statesmen who secured the confidence of the Mikado in the stormy days of the revolution and restoration of 1868 rule the country as unquestionably as ever did Greellan oligarchy or that coterie of Russian Grand Dukes of which we hear so much and know so little. Ito, Yamagata, Iouye, Matsukata and Hayashi, the Ambassador in London, are the names of these privy and most potent councillors, and in the name of the Emperor they rule the empire. These statesmen differ more or less in their party affiliations, but they one and all belong to the Satsuma, the Cho-Shin or one of the smaller affiliated clans of Southern Japan which placed the Emperor on his throne a generation ago and have monopolized his attention and his confidence ever since. Their programme varies from day to day, but one plank from which they never depart reads "the supremacy of the Sat-Cho (a combination of Satsuma and Cho-Shin) now and for all time." It has been thought by many that one of the most potent causes of the Russian war was the necessity which the Southern clansmen felt of consolidating their power, instead of consecrating it by the successful



Marquis Ito, "Bismarck of Japan," leadership of a popular war. While the constitutional rights of the Japanese people are purely illusory and the restraints upon the power of the Emperor are ineffective, still the people of Japan have been discussing these matters for the last years, and in such a tone as suggested to the leaders of the clans the desirability of changing the subject. For the Japanese are politically, at least, becoming more articulate. Ten years ago, when the Emperor returned to the capital after yielding to the Russian demand for the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula, one hundred thousand people met him at the Shimabashi station, and one and all with heads bowed in respectful disapproval. Since then this once godlike ruler has been publicly censured in mass meetings and the burning of the offices of the Minister of the Interior, by a mob which was composed of the dregs of the Tokio population, as stated, but it cannot be denied was a mob which had received the indorsement of the city government and the press of the capital.

OLD AGE PENSION IN WALES.

Has Markedly Increased the State Debt. Among the claims made for the New South Wales old-age pension act, prior to its passage, were that (first) it would lessen the number of indigent persons in the various state institutions; (second) it would remove much worry on the part of people growing old as to provision for the future; (third) it would have a tendency to encourage relatives to assist in the support of the aged, thereby avoiding the reflections usually cast upon them when aged relatives became objects of charity, and (fourth) it would ultimately diminish the taxation required under the old system. The act was passed and has been in operation five years. The labor members of the federal parliament, desiring to pass similar laws, appointed a commission to inquire into the results obtained from the New South Wales act. Among those who testified before this commission was the director of government asylums for the infirm in New South Wales, who stated, in substance, that about six months after the act came into force 600 old people secured their pensions and left the benevolent asylums; that the majority returned to the institutions and surrendered their pensions, there now being almost as many inmates as there had been prior to the passage of the act; that the reasons given for returning were that they were better cared for in the institutions and could live more comfortably there, and that the annual cost of maintenance per inmate at the asylums was \$80. From a statement made by the state treasurer it appears that the amount expended for the old-age pensions last year exceeded \$2,500,000, while the amount necessary to support the infirm was greater than ever before, yet the population had not materially increased.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Purifying Drinking Water.

It is probable that electric purification of drinking water will soon be introduced into the home. This method, already used by a number of municipal water works in Germany, is based upon the germ-killing effects of ozone, which is cheaply engendered by electricity. If an electric discharge takes place between two glass tubes, one inside the other, whose surfaces facing each other are coated with metal, ozone is developed in the space between the tubes. Electricians have tried in recent years to simplify the means of electric ozone development for purifying water. The ideal apparatus would be one which housekeeper could put up in the kitchen, and by utilizing the electric current of the common electric light wires, purify every glass of drinking water. In fact, such an apparatus seems to have been successfully made by Mr. Otto, a French engineer. This apparatus is of very simple construction and takes up little space. It consists principally of a small, closed box, the metal cover of which is made conductive with the bottom. In the box is an ozone developer, an interrupter and a tin tube. Through the latter the ozone, which first has to pass through a cotton stopper to free it from dust and germs contained in the air, is conducted into the water and mixed therewith. If much ozone has been absorbed, the water becomes phosphorescent in the dark. The most important part of the apparatus is the "mixer," action of which can be interrupted at will. The apparatus is capable of purifying about 60 gallons of water in an hour, and the cost per hour is about the same as that of an ordinary electric incandescent light.—Chicago News.

Frog Cure for Typhoid Fever.

Your correspondent, like other people, lives and learns. He discovered yesterday that a toad applied to the foot of a fever patient, and kept there, would certainly cure the patient. It may be that the same is a well known remedy, known of old, but it is new here. A young man in this county has been very low with typhoid fever for several weeks; so ill, in fact, that the physicians gave him up to die. Another young man once suffered with typhoid and took the frog treatment and was cured, and so the treatment was applied to the patient mentioned, with gratifying results. The young man is reported as convalescing. The toads, the story runneth, turn green and die, having drawn all the fever from the patient. It seems to be an excellent remedy, but it is tough on the frog.—Charlotte News.

How Foolscap Got Its Name.

Everyone probably has wondered why a certain size paper, familiar to all who write, is called foolscap. As early as the year 1301 water marks were employed by paper manufacturers to distinguish their products. One grade of paper much in demand during the Middle Ages, resembling what we call foolscap and known by that name, had for its water mark a fool's head wearing cap and bells. The mark appeared on this grade of paper until the middle of the seventeenth century, when the figure of Britannia was substituted by the English manufacturers, and other marks by other papermakers. No one has, however, changed the name of the paper, so we have to this day the foolscap paper.

China's Many Canals.

The canals which form a network throughout a great part of China abound in fish. The rice fields, which are irrigated with the water from these canals, make ideal hatching places for them.

Smallest Police Station.

The smallest police station in England is at the town of Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, the building being only about 10 feet square.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Cast. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Banner Crop Year.

The Bank Accounts of Farmers Will be Swelled Considerably This Year.

Forecasts of the crop report indicate a remarkably prosperous season in all parts of the country. Staple products have advanced far enough to indicate that 1905 will be a banner year in farm history. Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois tell of wonderful crops of wheat and corn. It is predicted that wheat will yield more than in any year except possibly 1901, when there were 748,000,000 bushels. It looks as if the corn yield would be greater than the large crop of 1902, which was more than 2,500,000,000 bushels. In spite of the great plenty, prices will be well maintained. Our export trade will be fully up to the average and the railroads will have their full share of business which is sure to reflect a confident feeling in the financial world. These are good times for the farmers and when the farmers are prosperous there is a general impetus throughout the business world.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, urinary, bladder or kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb remedy for women's ills, try Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is a safe, monthly regulator. At drug stores or by mail from The Mother Gray Co., Lowell, N. Y.

No Such Place.

An exchange says: People are often heard to say that they would like to move away from this or that town and go to a place where there is not so much gossip. No use trying to find that place. Gossip arrived on earth pretty close to the heels of the serpent, and like love and hate and death, it is here to stay. The editor of a Nebraska newspaper has been making a comparison between the destroying power of gossip and other of earth's evils, and he sums up his investigation as follows: "Gossip is a humming bird, with eagle wings and a voice like a foghorn. It can be heard from Dan to Beersheba, and has caused more trouble than all the bedbugs, ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, coyotes, grasshoppers, chinchbugs, rattlesnakes, sharks, sore toes, cyclones, earthquakes, blizzards, small pox, yellow fever, gout and indigestion that this great United States has known or will know until the universe shuts up shop and begins the final invoice. In other words it has got war and Hades both backed up in a corner yelling for ice water."

When a Boy Turns His Bulging Pocket Inside Out.

When a boy turns his bulging pocket inside out he marvels at the quantity and variety of articles he has stowed away. Odd lengths of string, marbles, a horse-chestnut, a top, brass nails, hickory-nuts, an apple, and many more articles are garnered by this "snapper up of unconscionable trifles." We think the collection must be hard on a boy's pocket. And it is. But do we ever think of the variety and miscellany of the substances we put into the pocket of our stomach? There's the apple and the nuts, and things besides quite as indigestible as brass nails and with no more food value than so many marbles. And yet we wonder that the stomach "gives out." When the stomach breaks down under the strain of careless eating and irregular meals it can be perfectly and permanently restored to health and strength by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The action of this medicine on the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition is so marked, that relief from disease is at once experienced, and the headache, liver "troubles," kidney disorders, skin eruptions and other symptoms of a diseased stomach are quickly cured. Whenever the use of a laxative medicine is indicated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They act in harmony with the "Discovery" and assist its action by purging the bowels of foul accumulations.

Standing for the Right.

The Man Who Wins is the Man Who Speaks His Mind.

One of the leading thoughts of the hour is, that if you wish to succeed, you must stand for the right. William Allen White, one of the great editors of the country, says on this point: "The man who speaks his mind, who stands for the right, who does not regard his own success or failure as important compared with the triumph of right. The man who can't be bluffed when he sees the sheer right ahead of him, the man who appeals to the highest in human nature and spurs the lowest, will win as sure as day follows night. The young men who are starting out in life should know that the eyes of the people are on them and that the people have ways for knowing when a young man compromises with evil and winks at the forces of disorder. This world is so organized that in the long run honesty pays and dishonesty brings failure. It is not in the main a material world but a spiritual world. Spirit manages to control, to vindicate itself, to rise above all material considerations."

A "Sovereign" That Costs One Dollar.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is a "Sovereign" medicine for nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of health. You will never regret the exchange of one dollar for a bottle.

The output from all the state fish hatcheries in Pennsylvania for the past nine months has been 145,894,283, according to the quarterly report made by Fish Commissioner Meehan, at a meeting of the Fisheries Commission to-day at the Wayne hatchery. Mr. Meehan says this surpasses any normal output from any state and that the normal work in no state shows anything nearly so gratifying.

A Collection of Idiots.

"I want to ask for the hand of your daughter in marriage," said the young man. "You're an idiot," said the irate father.

"I know it. But I didn't suppose you'd object to another one in the family."—Yonkers Statesman.

A man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's.