

TOM PAINE AS A PATRIOT

After Thirty Years of Obscurity His Bust Accepted

HIS INFLUENCE FOR GOOD

He was Grossly Misunderstood, Called a Free Thinker and Scoffer Against Religion—His Hatred of Oppression in Any Form and Sympathy With the People.

The bust of Thomas Paine, presented to Memorial Hall and not accepted, has finally found a resting place in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. It is safe to say that had Paine never written the "Age of Reason" or the "Rights of Man" he would have enjoyed a very different reputation, and his memory, instead of being shuddered at by pious persons, would have been lauded for the part he took in effecting American independence. As it is, he is known mainly as a free thinker and a scoffer against religion.

But whatever Paine's religion or irreligion may have been, he deserves well of all who believe in the Declaration of Independence, all who believe that in 1776 the time had come for America and England to part company. In the autumn of 1775 there were few, even among the Whigs, who were ready to avow themselves in favor of independence. But the idea of permanent separation grew in favor during the winter and spring. Public opinion was already gradually drifting toward independence when Paine's pamphlet "Common Sense" made it a certainty. The effect of this pamphlet in preparing the popular mind for the Declaration of Independence cannot be overestimated. The bold were confirmed and the waverers emboldened. Everybody read it and 100,000 copies were at once taken. Before the demand ceased 500,000 copies were put out; in France especially its vogue was great.

When we reflect that Paine had lived in America less than two years when "Common Sense" appeared, his performance appears indeed remarkable. Shortly after his arrival in America he became the editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine. During eighteen months, says his biographer, Mr. Conway, there probably never was the same amount of good literary work done on a salary of \$50 a year.

"Common Sense" was happily named. It is written straight from the shoulder and abounds in arguments which all could understand. It showed the inconvenience of subjection to a nation 3,000 miles distant, to say nothing of the humiliations and profligence of it. The time for the connection with England to cease was the date of the battle of Lexington. In short, Paine made what had been vaguely in men's minds seem immediate and insistent. Says an eminent English historian: "He saw beyond precedents and statutes and constitutional facts or fictions, into the depths of human nature; and he knew that if men are to fight to the death it must be for reasons which all can understand."



Bust of Thomas Paine.

After the establishment of the American Republic, Paine, unfortunately for his reputation, decided to return to England and open the eyes of the people. He, of course, sympathized with the French Revolutionists, and aired his sentiments in "The Rights of Man," written in reply to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." For the work of a furious demagogue and incendiary, it is singularly temperate in tone. Having made England too hot for him he went to France, where, incurring the suspicion of Robespierre, he was thrown into prison. The first part of "The Age of Reason," just written, was now published, and his reputation in the United States was at once destroyed. The indignation here was as great as in England, and general misapprehension concerning Paine, lasting to the present, has been the result. He returned to America in 1802 and lived under the cloud of popular disapprobation till his death in 1809.—New York Times.

Nearly every Chinaman can read, but about 90 per cent. of the women are entirely uneducated.

WAR ON THE LAZINESS GERM.

Science to Convert the Shiftless Porto Rican into a Worker.

The problem is the familiar one of education in the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation. Recent investigations have shown that 90 per cent. of the rural population of Porto Rico are sufferers from the ravages of the "laziness germ," dignified by science with the name of uncinaria. Their apparent laziness is actually the result of a well-defined malady, known as uncinariasis or ankylostomiasis, and more of a scourge to the inhabitants of the island than the dreaded "Yellow Jack" in its palmyest days. Anti-Imperialists, however, can find little comfort in this, for it has now been discovered that the laziness germ has made its appearance in the United States.

Despite the existence of this strange malady in the United States proper, it has not yet attracted general attention. Widespread as it is in tropical and semi-tropical climates, in the temperate zone it can thrive only under exceptionally favorable conditions, notably in mines, tunnels and other works in which the laborers are exposed to infection through muddy water. The responsibility thrust upon the United States by the acquisitions of recent years is being realized now more fully than ever before, and medical men, who in the ordinary course of events will never come in contact with any of the maldies peculiar to tropical and semi-tropical peoples, are keenly alive to the importance of the problem. The unwillingness to labor hard and long displayed by the average Porto Rican is really physical incapacity, the result of inoculation with the "laziness germ."

Although of such long standing in the world the little germ did not arouse much stir in the medical world until 1879, when the tunneling of the great St. Gothard pass through the High Alps began. On the progress of this engineering feat the eyes of the whole civilized world were bent, and when the laborers began to sicken and die by the hundreds the secret of the mysterious epidemic was sought for until it was found to be the same germ that is now working such havoc in Porto Rico. Between the climate of a high Alpine pass and of Porto Rico there is little resemblance, but in the tunnel itself much the same condition prevailed as on the island to-day. Men worked half naked in great heat, often up to their waists in muddy water and with comparatively little regard to sanitary precautions. The unshod West Indian working in the coffee fields or the sugar plantation is exposed to the same danger with the same results. It is a peculiarity of the "laziness germ," so fatal to the development of the natural resources of lands on which nature has lavished all her wealth, that it finds its way into the body more often through the skin than through the mouth. For this reason uncinariasis has been called a poor man's disease, and the poorer he is the more exposed is he to infection.

Once within the body the tiny parasite makes its way unerringly to the digestive tract and there feeds at leisure upon the blood of his victim. The peasant is usually found to be inoculated not once, but many times, with these germs—the favorite entrance being through the feet—and the effect is as if a multitude of little veins should be opened and allowed to bleed. Under this continuous drain the patient's blood becomes thin and watery and the inability to take any violent exertion, from which the uncinaria derives its popular name of the "laziness germ," becomes more and more pronounced. In cases where the victim escapes further infection and has good food and plenty of it, time usually works his cure. These are, however, unusually favorable conditions. The mass of sufferers confined in a narrow valley or a coffee plantation on a mountainside are affected again and again. As they grow weaker their earning ability grows less and food becomes scarce. Thirty per cent. of the deaths in the island it is estimated, are due to uncinariasis, and this is exclusive of the unknown numbers who, weakened by years of suffering, fall a ready prey to more violent maladies. Such a curse has the disease become that to the simple "jibero" it is "la muerte natural," the natural death.

Where Children are Sold.

On the same steamer by which I reached Benguela there were five little native boys, says a writer in Harper's Magazine, conspicuous in striped jerseys, and running about the ship like rats. I suppose they were about ten to twelve years old, perhaps less. I do not know where they came from, but it must have been from some fairly distant part of the interior, for like all natives who see stairs for the first time they went up and down them on their hands and knees. They were traveling with a Portuguese and within a week of landing at Benguela he had sold them all to other white owners. Their price was 500 milreals apiece (nearly \$10.) Their owner did rather well, for the boys were small and thin—hardly bigger than another native slave boy who was at the same time given away by one Portuguese friend to another as a New Year's present. But all through this part of the country I have found the price of human beings ranging rather higher than I expected, and the man who told me the price of the boys had himself offered one of them at that figure, and was simply passing on the offer to myself.

WEATHER BUREAU'S WORK

Held to Be Worth \$50,000,000 a Year to the Nation.

EXTENT OF ITS WARNINGS

Measures Needed to Increase Their Accuracy—Usefulness of the Data Collected in Carrying Out Irrigation Enterprises—Vast Sums Expended by the Government.

In each State and Territory there are now anywhere from 50 to 150 sets of standard thermometers and rain gages that are read daily by cooperating observers who serve without compensation. All of the daily records of each State are sent to a central office of the bureau, where the reports are compiled, printed and distributed. Each State center exchanges reports with all the other centers, says the New York Sun.

It is probable that no other part of the work of the United States Government has done more to aid in the development of the extensive arid and sub-arid regions than this growth and extension of the climatological service of the Weather Bureau. The value of these data is now being brought prominently into view by the vast irrigation schemes which are being undertaken and which would be seriously handicapped without such knowledge as is afforded by these readings. The records at the different States, especially those in the West, are being drawn upon to the fullest extent, although in many of the mountainous regions the data are still incomplete.

Another important innovation recently introduced is the measuring in the mountain regions of the West of the amount of snow that falls early enough in the winter to become solidified and remains until spring, when it melts, and thus supplies the water for irrigation purposes. It has been found that a pretty fair estimate can be made of the amount of reserve water that can be relied upon for periods of drought by knowing the quantity of snow that has fallen in the early winter months.

The many ways in which the Government meteorological service enters into the great economies of such a thrifty agricultural, manufacturing and commercial people as the Americans are remarkable. No other government devotes so much money to the study of the weather; none is so successful in applying meteorological knowledge to its industries.

The discipline and perfection of this service is better comprehended when one realizes that within two hours from the time that 200 separate scientific observers, scattered over an area that measures 2,000 miles in almost any direction, have read their instruments, the data have been collected from at least 100 of the principal cities of the United States, committed to printed charts and tables and placed before all of the great commercial, marine and other associations that have learned to base their operations of the day largely on the weather report, and 620,000 maps, bulletins, forecast cards or telephone messages containing the forecasts are distributed in the next hour or two in various parts of the country.

This may seem impossible, but it is a fact, and is accomplished only by eliminating from the Weather Bureau all politics or favoritism and placing each observer and official under rigid, as well as fair, discipline. The Weather Bureau is not a place for sinecures or for the housing of favorites of Senators or Representatives.

This organization is largely the life work of the present chief, who spent nineteen years in working through its various grades before reaching the chiefship. When asked what he thought of the prospects of further improvement in the accuracy of the bureau's forecasts and warnings, he said that while the Weather Service, through its cold wave, flood and marine warnings and its climatological and crop reports, doubtless contributed to the value of American industries to the extent of at least \$50,000,000 annually, and possibly several times that amount, there was still an element of error in the forecasts that could not be overcome with our present knowledge of the pure science.

He believes that, as Congress feels itself fully justified in appropriating nearly \$1,500,000 annually for the application of our present knowledge of meteorological science, it will be wise economy to make one of the 200 stations an institution for pure research, where the more recent discoveries of the physicist, the chemist and the astronomer can be studied, with the most improved apparatus, by scientists of the highest order, in their relation to the various intricate problems of the air.

Physicians in the Philippines.

To supply the medical and sanitary needs of the Philippines 2,000 or 3,000 native physicians and sanitarians should be educated there during the next twenty years. There is an unique opportunity for the establishment of the ideal university and affiliated professional schools in the Philippines, and there will be no lack of earnest, capable students.

Paper car wheels made by pressure from rye-straw paper are good enough to take a second set of steel tires after the first set has been worn out by a run of 300,000 miles.

EVIL OF UNIVERSITY TRAINING.

Andrew Carnegie Says it Unfits a Man for Active Business.

An American who was recently a guest of Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle sends to The New York World an account of his visit, from which the following is an excerpt:

The subject of education came up. A learned Dutch Baron declared that many people are overeducated. "Yes," remarked Mr. Carnegie, "Lord Reay, here, who speaks five languages, knows too much."

In reply to a question the philosopher of Skibo launched out this way: "One of the aberrations of the age is the sacrifice of time to ancient classics on the part of young men preparing for a business career. A man with a university education is a man lost to commerce. A young man who begins business at eighteen is very much better off than he who spends three or four years in a university studying ruffians who lived two thousand years ago. Studying skirmishes among savages in the classics is no preparation for a man going into the iron, steel or coal business. Greek and Latin are no more use than Choctaw, except to the few. Why should English sailors have to learn the language of Virgil, Horace and Cicero? English officers study classics. What's the result? They have foolish courage. Instead of saving themselves they allow themselves to be shot and say they are dying for their country. I prefer an officer who would make an intelligent run when necessary and then come back and live for his country."

"Do you condemn university education for all?" "By no means. I am speaking of the uselessness of university education for the young man who has to make his way in life. The man who is born to wealth can do as he pleases. He has no interest for me. He rarely amounts to anything, any way. Those preparing for professional pursuits should go to the university by all means."

"Do you make any exception?" "Yes; clergymen."

"University education injures them. It leads them to higher criticism. They begin to pick flaws in the Bible. The moment they begin that they are done for; they are no good for religion. They lead to intellectual and religious anarchy."

A remark by Mr. Carnegie about looking to the masses of the people to cure social ills led to a conversation upon democracy.

"Are you still as devout a believer in the people as when you wrote 'Triumphant Democracy'?" Mr. Carnegie? "I queried."

"Yes," he replied. "Years have made me love that teaching more and more. If democracy does not succeed, then there is no hope for humanity. The classes have failed; now democracy is getting a show. I have no fear for democracy in America. When things begin to go seriously wrong there the people set them right with a sudden jerk."

"What is the greatest American institution?" "I asked."

"The public school house."

"What makes America so great?" "Equality and the fact that its foundation was laid by a colonizing race."

"Does your republicanism diminish by absence?"

"No. It increases. I am more republican than if I had been born in America, for I realize better the meaning of the word republic. The great thing is to be a citizen and not a subject."

I called Mr. Carnegie's attention to the British flag flying beside the Stars and Stripes over the castle. At once his blue eyes flashed fire and he replied, "Scotland has annexed England, not vice versa."

Talking of annexation he said, "Canada will yet annex us, so will Mexico. Both will ask the privilege of coming into the Union. We will not force them. The request if properly proffered will not be refused. We should have taken Canada in the war of independence. It would have been just as easy."

From this the conversation drifted to temperance. Turning to one of his guests, who had the stuff of a social reformer in him, Mr. Carnegie said:

"I have the best temperance lecture in Scotland. I give an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages to all my men who come to me at the end of the year and tell me they have been total abstainers. It works like a charm. They are all temperate; all have money in the bank. My young chauffeur might retire to-morrow and the interest on his money would bring in \$600 a year."

"Do they ever pretend to be abstainers when they are not?" "I asked."

"No. A Scotchman will not lie to you. He knows his Bible and his Burns. It may be the Bible, but I think it is the influence of the national poet, who taught them that a 'man is a man for a' that.'"

Japanese Advertisements.

Here are some advertisements by Japanese merchants. "Our wrap-up is as strong as the hide of an elephant," says one. "Goods forwarded with the speed of a cannon ball" is another. "Our silks and satins are as soft as the cheeks of a pretty woman and as beautiful as the rainbow." "Our parcels are packed with as much care as a young married woman takes of her husband."

The French War Department is experimenting with a machine gun which is to fire 300 bullets in less than a second.

Advertisement for Castoria, 900 Drops, Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants and Children. Includes a signature of Dr. H. H. Fletcher and a list of ailments treated.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

List of Jurors for December Term

- GRAND JURORS: Beishline, Lewis, Fishingcreek. Bower, H. E., Briarcreek. Carl, Joseph, Catawissa twp. Casey, Wm. J., Bloomsburg. Capwell, Wm. S., Bloomsburg. Culp, W. A., Berwick. Edgar, John, Benton twp. Frasz, C. W., Berwick. Fritz, Ray, Jackson. Girton, A. E., Pine. Hummer, George, Sugarloaf. Hirtman, C. L., Benton Boro. Hughes, John, Locust. Hauch, C. B., Main. John, Wesley J., Main. Lemon, Theodore, Greenwood. Miller, S. A., Greenwood. Pensyl, Ray, Bloomsburg. Rhoads, Isiah, Cleveland. Ruckle, John, Benton twp. Roberts, W. H., Catawissa twp. Runyon, C. W., Bloomsburg. Rice, Chas., Bloomsburg. Strauch, Elmer L., Jackson.

JURORS—FIRST WEEK

- Alpeter, Rev. Peter, Catawissa. Adams, Emanuel, Locust. Bomboy, Paul, Bloomsburg. Blank, Levi, Berwick. Creveling, Daniel, Bloomsburg. Coffman, Wm., Bloomsburg. Caddman, B. F., Millville. Derr, Calvin, Jackson. Fairchilds, J. M., Briarcreek. Goodhart, Wm., Millin. Girton, Clark, Main. Gerrity, Wm. J., Centralia. Hoagland, Alfred, Roaringcreek. Hess, H. W., Millin. Hauck, J. S., Millin. Hagenbuch, O. D., Stillwater. Helwig, Charles, Locust. Hartman, Charles, Hemlock. Ickler, B. R., Bloomsburg. Johnson, Chester M., Madison. Kline, Clark, Greenwood. Lemon, Elliot, Fishingcreek. Mummy, Albert, Beaver. Mensch, Wm., Montour. Murray, Geo. L., Catawissa twp. Nuss, J. B., Main. Oliver, Daniel, Berwick. Ohl, Austin, Scott. O'Brian, O. G., Benton Boro. Ruckle, Taylor, Montour. Palmer, Hiram, Bloomsburg. Rhoads, Clark, Cleveland. Reilly, C. M., Bloomsburg. Roadarmel, Wm. G., Conyngham. Richter, John A., Roaringcreek. Ralston, Roy, Bloomsburg. Shultz, D. A., Madison. Snyder, Henry W., Cleveland. Stevens, Elias, Jackson. Vansickler, Floyd, Sugarloaf. Whitmoyer, R. F., Pine. Thomas, H. W., Madison. Trump, Jas., Orange twp. Yorks, C. E., Sugarloaf. Yeager, Wilson, Berwick. Hippensteel, Joe, Scott. Ferguson, Wm., Bloomsburg.

JURORS—SECOND WEEK

- Ash, W. S., Briarcreek. Bell, Miles W., Bloomsburg. Brobst, M. L., Mt. Pleasant. Chamberlain, James, Pine. Crawford, Clinton, Mt. Pleasant. Clossen, Pugh, Orange twp. Demott, Cyrus, Millville. Davis, C. W., Briarcreek. Evans, Abner A., Briarcreek. Evans, Warland, Montour. Grimes, B. R., Millville. Holdren, George, Pine. Hess, H. G., Berwick. Ickler, B. A., Mt. Pleasant. Johnson, A. B., Pine. Kashner, Peter, Montour. Kerrigan, James, Conyngham. Kline, Henry, Mt. Pleasant. Kramer, Chas., Madison. Labor, George, Fishingcreek. Low, Zerbin, Orangeville. Larish, C. L., Sugarloaf. Lazarus, Emanuel, Bloomsburg. Marteenie, Clem., Berwick. Nuss, Henry, Millin. Rowan, Dennis, Conyngham. Ruckle, B. J., Mt. Pleasant. Stahl, Wm., Centre. Savage, John, Jackson. Shaffer, E. W., Mt. Pleasant. Trump, Jas., Orange twp. Van Liew, G. W., Fishingcreek. Welsh, Orval, Orange twp.

Hartman, Pierce, Sugarloaf. Sittler, Sylvester, Centre. Zauer, Wm. P., Main.

A hearty appetite does not always indicate a healthy condition. It is not the quantity of food which is eaten but the quantity which is assimilated, which determines the actual value of the food consumed. If the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition cannot convert the food into nourishment, and into blood, then the food is an injury instead of a benefit. For all disorders of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition, there is a certain remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It removes clogging obstructions. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, enriches the blood and builds up the body. It is a flesh forming, muscle making preparation, making firm flesh instead of flabby fat. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or ingredient of any kind, and is equally free from opium, cocaine and all narcotics.

Ten Million at Pauper Line.

"Ten million people are near the pauper line in the United States." This statement was made by Robert Hunter, of New York, in an address recently. He said: "These people are unable to earn enough to get the necessities of life and maintain physical efficiency. They are dependent to a greater or less degree upon charity."

"The fact that ten million people are in this condition now in fairly prosperous times is appalling for the future. Of these seven million work when they can get it, but they are living on wages which will barely support them when they are at work, and any slight misfortune makes them dependent upon charity. Children to the number of 3,300,000, are included in these figures."

Robert Treat Paine, the Boston philanthropist, takes issue with Mr. Hunter, and says that he can hardly believe there are as many paupers as Mr. Hunter declares.

The Papal Flag.

The Papal flag is comparatively unfamiliar outside of the Eternal City. The war flag of the defunct temporal power of the Pope was white, and in its center stood figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, with the cross-keys and tiara above them. The flag of the merchant ships owned by the subjects of the States of the Church is a curious combination, half yellow and half white, with the design of the cross-keys and the white. In the banner used by the Crusader King of Jerusalem, Godfrey, the only tinctures introduced were the two metals, gold and silver, five golden crosses being placed upon a silver field. This was done with the intention of making the device unique, as in all other cases it is deemed false heraldry to place metal on metal.—Chicago Journal.

Hugo's Five-Legged Trousers.

Thomas Pays, aged twenty-five, without resources, conceived the idea of declaring that a pair of checked trousers he possessed had belonged to Victor Hugo. He immediately started to sell portions to credulous collectors, who paid \$20 even for a button. Then he began to sell the legs of the trousers, but when he sold a fifth leg he was arrested on complaint of one of his dupes.—New York World.

Blind Workers.

The only factory in the world where every employe is blind is situated in Philadelphia and manufactures brooms. The institution is perhaps the most remarkable in existence, and was founded as far back of 1874 by Mr. H. L. Hall, himself a blind man, who is still the ruling spirit of the factory, and whose great desire is to give employment to every blind man in America.