Chinese Doctors Have Skill

The method of treating sick persons adopted by Chinese doctors in some cities is similar to that of the other physicians of the United States and those of Great Britain. They depend much, however, on the examination of the pulse. Their sense of touch is so wonderfully developed that it is said they can determine the condition of the heart as well as some of the other organs merely by the feebleness or strength of the beats; but they say there are no less than twelve different movements of the arteries in the human body, all of which can be detected by feeling the fingers, wrist and arm.

When a patient calls on him for examination the doctor first presses the arm, wrist and fingers, touching nearly every part. Sometimes ten or fifteen minutes is occupied with this examination. Then he may ask if the patient is married or single, and also his age; but this is about the limit of the examination. Apparently he can tell the nature of the disease without questioning further, and if the caller wishes a prescription he writes one in the ordinary Chinese characters on a generous-sized square of paper.

Ringing a bell, he hands the prescription to the Chinese attendant who enters, for each physician has his own shop, filled with the ingredients which he uses in treatment. If he has a large practice he may employ a native chemist, who makes up the prescription.

One of the curious features of Chinese medical treatment is the way in which the physicians administer their remedies. Nearly all the offices of the principal doctors have what may be called a tea-room attachment. This is a spacious apartment, well lighted, frequently ornamented with Oriental pottery and pictures and containing small tables, each with two or three chairs. If the invalid does not wish to take his medicine at home, he is ushered into this room, and while seated at one of the tables drinks his prescription as he would a cup of tea or a glass of wine. With but few exceptions the medicine is in liquid form and served hot in dainty Chinese bowls, for most of it is composed of a decoction of herbs.

Each table contains a bowl of raisins, and when the attendant brings in the medicine he also brings in a glass of tepid water. If the drink is bitter, as it usually is, the patient can take some of the raisins to remove the taste, while with the water he rinses his mouth and throat. Then he is ready to go home, returning the next day for another examination and dose. —Chambers' Journal.

Turmoil of the Caucasus

Mythology and history from the earliest times have dealt with the Caucasus, that wild region whose people are now giving the Czar of Russia so much trouble. Henry Norman writes: "The Caucasus was destined by nature to be the home of myth; for in ancient times it was the barrier beyond which no man could go, and therefore the gate of the land which man populated with the offspring of his dreams. History tells us how Alexander the Great conquered Georgia; how the legions of Pompey, and long afterward those of Justinian, fought at the mouth of Dariel pass.

"The history of the people who held the pass begins in the third century B. C. and goes on in an unbroken and often bloody story down 1,300 years till the swords of the crusaders had so weakened the infidel hordes that King David II. (1089)—whose descent from the psalmist is commemorated by the harp and the sling in the arms of Georgia—drove out the Turks and laid the foundations of order and civilization upon which 100 years later Queen Tamara of immortal memory built up the Augustan age of her country. If half that is told of this lady be true, she was one of the most remarkable women that ever filled a throne or broke a heart.

"But the flowers had not bloomed on her grave ere that invincible scourge of Asia, Genghis Khan, came to Georgia and Tamara's son went down before his victory-glutted Mongols. Georgia became the cockpit where the rival Mohammedan sects of Persia and Turkey fought out their everlasting quarrel; it was divided by its own rulers, and for many a generation its story is of pillage and poison and murder and the putting out of eyes. Then came Irkall the Great, the contemporary of Frederick the Great, who said of him: 'In Europe, myself; in Asia, that invincible Hercules, the king of Georgia.'

"Finally when Georgia was helpless at the feet of Persia, came Russia, nominally mistress of Georgia in 1801. She had to defeat both Turkey and Persia before her conquest was consolidated, and to suppress many a rising of her own subjects. The latest of these was the revolution led by the prophet-patriot Shamyl, who raised the entire Caucasus against her and held her whole might at bay for sixteen years, destroying several Russian armies, until he was hopelessly surrounded in the highland fastness of Gunib in 1859 and surrendered. With his fall went all the hopes of his people."

Turtle With Long Pedigree

A giant leatherback turtle was received at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday. It is said to be the first that has been taken along the Atlantic coast in fifteen years, as well as the largest ever brought to shore in this country.

This one weighs 716 pounds. It was caught off Block Island and was presented to the museum by G. M. Long & Co. of New London. It was alive when brought in from the sea, but died shortly after being landed. A wound from a harpoon shows just over the left shoulder.

Upon its arrival at the museum it was taken to the basement, where the museum artist made a sketch of it for the official records. Experts in regal Ban genealogy say that the leatherback family is a most ancient one, and that if Adam had ever gone down to the seashore he might have seen one of them. The family can boast of an older line even than that of the serpent that tempted Eve. The experts say that the leatherback is the oldest reptile family in the world.

Leatherback is an everyday name. When the men who know all about its history get to talking about it they refer to it as Dermochelus coriacia, a name not conferred on it by Adam aforesaid. Proof that the family is the most ancient among reptiles is that the spiral column has no fixed attachment to the shell as in the case of more modern turtles that have evoluted.

"The museum was very glad to get so rare a turtle," said Prof George H. Sherwood, one of the curators. "It is the most primitive of reptiles now with us. There was one caught in the Indian ocean some years ago that was larger. On land it could easily drag six men after it. It wasn't much larger than this one. This is the third that has been caught in this country to my knowledge in a good many years. When we measured this one we found that it was 6 feet over all, that is, from snout to tip of tail. The shell is 4 feet 10 inches long and 3 feet 1 inch wide. From tip to tip of flippers was 7 feet."

If the skin does not wrinkle too much the turtle will be mounted and placed on exhibition. At any rate a plaster cast will be made of it for exhibition.—New York Sun.

Stately Ruins in Rhodesia

Richard N. Hall, who has given eight years to the study of ancient monuments in southern Rhodesia, says that none of the hundreds of ruins has been more than partially explored, according to the San Francisco Chronicle. Many important ruins have been seen only by casual travelers and the work of unearthing only a part of the Great Zimbabwe area would be more than the labor of a lifetime. Still, researches have made progress in the last few years. There are in Rhodesia no less than 300 distinct ruins and groups of ruins. Only a few scores of these are entitled to rank as "ancient." The largest part of them probably does not date back to the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

There is overwhelming evidence at the Great Zimbabwe of ancient civilization and arts possessed by the builders of the earliest period. The Zimbabwe temple is the finest and most intact example of a nature worshiping shrine known to the world. Its construction points unmistakably to some knowledge of geometry and astronomy on the part of the builders. It is quite certain that even the cruder methods at Zimbabwe of applying this knowledge, which was common to the ancient Semitic peoples, were imported from the near east and did not originate in southeast Africa. The right ascension of the sun, the heliacal rising and the meridian passages of the stars are believed to have been noted at Zimbabwe. These ancient builders were also past masters in the science of military defense, the walls showing that the builders were military strategists of the highest order. Their gold ornaments, finely designed and engraved, could not have been the work of an uncivilized people, and the hundreds of ancient gold mines show that they were skilled in metallurgy and picked out rich shoots, patches and pockets with marvelous cleverness. It is estimated that from these widespread mines they extracted $375,000,000 of gold.

Something Like a Swarm

We very frequently hear of snake and fish stories and sometimes a pretty good bee story is told, says the Huntsville (Mo.) Herald. Our friend, Bill Heflin, hardly ever relates anything unless he knows what he is talking about, and all who know him would question his veracity one moment or doubt the correctness of any story Bill may tell if he claims he has a personal knowledge of anything connected with it.

Not long ago Mr. Heflin and Squire O'Bryan were talking about bees and the manner of swarming and Mr. Heflin was reminded of the immense swarm he once saw in Missouri. It was during the time Bill was down south fighting for his country and along about the last of that sanguinary conflict, when Bill saw that the southern boys had to surrender to superior numbers, that he saw the big swarm of bees. Bill says one day while marching up the Mississippi valley with his command he saw bees swarming out of a hole in a big cliff. The hole, he says, was about three times the size of a hogshead and the bees filled the entire space and had the appearance of a black cloud coming out of the hole. He did not know how long the bees had been coming out of the hole, but the swarm was two miles wide, one and a half miles thick and twenty miles long, and that they were two hours in passing a given point. Bill did not go into particulars as to how he got the dimensions of this great swarm of bees, nor when they settled, but he says the hole was left in the cliff, for he saw it after the bees had vacated it. This is the biggest bee story we ever heard and it seems too big to be true, but Bill declares that his command was not on a retreat when he saw the swarm.

Food for Vultures

(Special Correspondence.)

High above Bombay, on the freest and most airy spot of the city, and 300 feet above the level of the sea, is situated the most peculiar cemetery in the world—the burial place of the Parsees. It is called the "Tower of Silence."

The Parsees or Persians, came to India centuries ago. They number about 80,000—14,000 of whom reside in the city of Bombay, where they form a marked aristocracy among the colored population, and enjoy a social standing equal to that of Europeans.

At almost every step one is brought face to face with death, in Bombay. The pest which never sleeps; the still breathing bodies near the walls—mute evidences of the terrible suffering; the four ragged coolies, passing hurriedly round the corner with the nude body to the crematory of the Hindoos—everywhere death presents itself in most hideous form.

But in the midst of this variegated throng, that evidences of misery in all its forms, appears a peculiar procession. A crowd of women and children arrayed in white, and with a wreath of flowers over their shoulders, follow a bier. The body of the corpse is covered with white linen, on the top of which are placed highly fragrant Bengal roses.

Dignified and solemn, the procession follows, two by two, each one holding the end of some white fabric—the symbol of unity. Silently it moves through the main streets of the city, up to the nearby elevation. It is the walk of an hour from the center of the city to the last resting-place of the Parsee—The Tower of Silence.

In Pathway of Beauty.

The procession enters a splendid garden of palms. On either side of the grand walk is a luxury of tropical flowers—a veritable many-colored natural carpet, shaded by the giant palms. The procession halts at a place where a walk turns off to the side, and through the foliage a white wall becomes visible. Here one reads, in Persian and in English, the significant words:

"PLEASE STOP HERE."

The priests—nassasalors—place the bier upon the ground and repeat a short prayer, after which four of the lower priests, khandias, carry the corpse toward the white wall, disappearing behind the mighty palms. Two by two the white-robed procession leaves the garden, still holding between them the white cloth.

In about fifteen minutes we hear the sound of powerful wings. These are the vultures, which now appear from their hiding place among the palms; they circle over the Tower of Silence, swoop down and disappear.

An hour later these vultures may be seen on the wall of the tower. They are drowsy, and as quiet as though they were hewn in stone by some sculptor. Close together they sit, wing to wing. Finally they begin to circle around the tower, first one by one, then great numbers together, until at last they disappear under the palms.

No human eyes except the khandias' have looked upon the dead Parsee, after he has disappeared through the door of the Tower of Silence.

The khandias are a separate caste, more rigidly segregated from all others than any caste in India. When the son of a khandia reaches the age of 15 he visits the Tower of Silence for the first time. Only the son of a khandia can become a khandia, and he can marry only the daughter of a khandia.

Teaching of Zoroaster.

According to the teaching of Zoroaster, fire, air, water and earth are sacred. Not, however, in the sense that they are worshiped—the Parsee worships only God—but they must not be defiled. The earth must not be polluted by the decaying body of man.

These Towers of Silence are found everywhere in Persia, where the corpses, placed under the open sky, is dried by the sun and dissolved by the rain. But in Bombay, where the burial is limited, and where death and misery invite vultures in great numbers, the dissolution is considerably hastened by these carrion eaters.

The tower itself consists of a stone wall thirty feet high, forming a circle about 300 feet in diameter—a roofless tower. The floor, made of cement, is an inclined plane, terminating in a deep and wide well. It is divided into three concentric circles, within which are standing side by side, the low, open sarcophagus. These circles are connected by wide drain gutters leading to the well in the center of the building. The men are laid in the outer, the women in the middle and children in the inner circle.

The whole inner construction reminds one of the inside of a classical amphitheater, only, that in this tower the players—the corpses and the vultures—occupy the place of the spectators, while the center—the arena—is occupied by the well, fifty feet in diameter.

Having entered the iron door, leading into the tower, the khandias immediately strip the corpse of all clothing; for Zoroaster has said: "Naked thou comest into the world and naked thou shalt depart therefrom." The body is then placed in one of the vacant sarcophagi.

In a few minutes the place is covered with vultures, which, in the course of half an hour, devour every vestige of flesh on the fresh corpse, while the blood finds its way through the drain canals down into the well. The skeleton only remains, as smoothly picked as though it had been cleaned in the chamber of an anatomical institution.

In a few weeks the burning rays of the sun and the heavy rains have dissolved the skeleton and, piecemeal, worked it down the well, where the remaining pieces of bones are further dissolved in a mixture of lime and sulphur; while the blood and fluids are strained through a heavy layer of coal and sand, and enter the undefiled ground of the Parsees as pure water.

Native Bullock Cart.

Advantages of Custom.

It is claimed that this mode of burial is the most cleanly of all methods, and from the standpoint of hygiene the most safe. Certainly, as it is practiced in the land of its origin, where the forces of nature—sun and rain—perform the entire operation, it does not appear at all horrible.

But oh, the beaks of these vultures, the powerful stroke of wings among the palms, the silent vigil on the wall! What a suggestion of horror it must be to the surviving ones to see this bird of death leave the tower!

However, the devout Parsee believes that the soul is with God.

In the pest-ridden city below there is noise and suffering, greater noise and more intense suffering than in any other city in the world. Down the docks there is the loading and unloading of huge ships of all nations; powerful cranes are working, lifting hundreds of thousands of tons a day; while the whistles and bells of the ships increase the already deafening noise. While the Hindoo city stands for Death, the docks of Bombay mean Life, strong, noisy life, gay with the speech and colors of every part of the globe.

Yet on the background of these varied pictures of quiet misery and restless noise there is indelibly stamped upon the mind of the traveler a monumental memory of Bombay; the resting place of the Parsee, with the solemn name—The Tower of Silence.

NO PRAISE FROM FATHER.

Old Gentleman's Terse Comment on Son's Lack of Judgment.

In the Tennessee mountains lived a little hunter named Hiram Gates. Although small in size, Hiram was noted for his bravery for miles around in that section of the country, where courage was a common asset. Once while hunting he tracked a bear to a small cave. Now, a man hasn't one chance in a million fighting a bear in close quarters, but this fact didn't deter Hiram for a minute. Throwing down his gun he put his knife between his teeth and crawled into the dark hole after the animal.

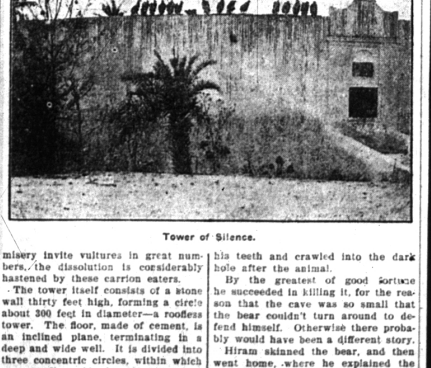
By the greatest of good fortune he succeeded in killing it, for the reason that the cave was so small that the bear couldn't turn around to defend himself. Otherwise there probably would have been a different story.

Hiram skinned the bear, and then went home, where he explained the manner of the killing to his father. The old man listened quietly until this tale came to an end, and then, in a high-pitched, quavering voice, said:

"Well, Hiram, I like a brave man as well as anybody, but you're a damned fool!"

Army Maneuvers for Prince.

Army maneuvers representing battles for the conquest of India, and covering an area of 900 square miles, are to be carried out in honor of the Prince of Wales' coming visit to India.



Tower of Silence.

Wanted, For Sale, For Rent.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

PRIVATE HOME FOR AGED WOMEN. Address or call at 961 Third Ave., Detroit Mich.

A NEW THEORY ABOUT INDIGESTION.

The Dyspeptic Must Help Cure Himself.

The old way of trying to cure dyspepsia with artificial digestives has been practically abandoned. Common sense teaches that instead of taking remedies to produce artificial digestion the stomach should be stimulated to do its own work. The Laxakola Co., 45 Vesey St., New York, are revolutionizing the old-fogy notions about dyspepsia, and the demand for their new remedy, Pepsikola, is sweeping the country.

Letting on the belief that those suffering with indigestion should have intelligent advice as to diet, hygiene, and physical exercise, the above company have prepared a remarkable little treatise, "Advice to Dyspeptics," obtainable of your druggist free, or mailed on request.

Pepsikola costs 25 cents, and there is not one person in all the world but will be benefited by taking it.

For sale by Whitehead & Mitchell, druggists Birminham, Mich

A Gallon of PURE LINSEED OIL mixed with a gallon of

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of your paint bill. IS FAR MORE DURABLE than PURE WHITE LEAD and is ABSOLUTELY NOT POISONOUS. HAMMAR PAINT is made of the BEST OF PAINT MATERIALS—such as all good painters use, and is spread FULL, VERY THICK. No trouble to mix, any boy can do it. It is the COMMON SENSE OF HOUSE PAINT. NO BETTER paint can be made at ANY cost, and is

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NOT TO CRACK, BLISTER, PEEL OR CHIP.

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For CONSUMPTION OTHER LUNG and COLDS. Price 50c & $1.00

A Perfect Cure: For All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

Funny

That you leave the stable doo unlocked until the horse is stolen—but it's history and human nature. Now, why don't you be odd and

Peculiar

and lock the door NOW by renting a safe deposit box in the Exchange Bank for $1.00 per year? And if you want any deeds, mortgages, leases, wills or other legal papers made, here is the place to have it done, not only in a neat manner

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Steamers leave Detroit for Flats, Tashmoo, Port Huron and Way Ports Daily, 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. (standard time; additional steamer for Flats and St. Clair every days at 5.30 P. M., returning arrive 8.15 A. M., 11.00 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. Passengers taking afternoon steamers to the Flats have ample time for fish supper and return on the Tashmoo at 8.15 P. M. Steamer for Toledo daily; leave week days 4.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.

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If not, NOW IS THE TIME.

REGIMENTAL REUNIONS AND FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY BATTLE CHICKAMAUGA.

CHATTANOOGA, SEPT. 17-21, 1903.

On September 19, 1903, there will occur the forty-second anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga. It is proposed to celebrate this memorable event with a reunion of the various regiments that participated in this memorable battle, and, in addition, to hold at the same time, a grand reunion of all the regiments that participated in the various battles fought around Chattanooga. This reunion will be held at Chickamauga National Park, September 18, 19 and 20, and the present indications are that it will be the largest and most notable gathering ever held in the South. On the above dates, the remnants from the armies of twelve states, comprising the following: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky, will assemble, many for the first time since they marched from its blood-stained fields, forty-two years ago.

Grand and glorious will be the meeting and all who attend will have cause to rejoice. The lowest rate ever secured has been given the entire public for this occasion, one cent per mile, short line di-tance.

Here is one of the great opportunities for the education of the youth. Don't fail to take your children and show them historic Chattanooga, with all its historical connections. It is the opportunity of a lifetime. Go and see the old war generals and other officers point out the places of interest on the battlefield; let them show you and explain, in person, the markers erected on the battlefield showing the positions of the opposing armies at the time of battle. It will not be long until none will be left to do this noble work; take this opportunity and don't let it escape you. It is worth a dozen lessons in the school room to any student.

It will be many years, if ever again, that such an opportunity will present itself. See that your tickets read via the Louisville & Nashville & R. R. the Battlefield Route. Call on your nearest railroad agent for rates and advertising matter pertaining to the reunion, or write nearest representative of the Louisville & Nashville & R. R.

J. H. MILLIGAN, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.
F. D. BUSH, D. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. E. DAVENPORT, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.
H. C. BAILEY, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

(July14 tf)

TORPEDO BOAT IS CUT IN TWO

German Battle-Ship Reported to Have Rammed Vessel at Eckernfoerde.

Berlin cable: The Kiel correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger says the battle-ship Woerth rammed torpedo-boat S 124 in the harbor of Eckernfoerde Wednesday morning, cutting her in two, and that three firemen in the boiler-room were scalded to death by escaping steam. The S 124 was one of six torpedo-boats launched in 1904. She was of 420 tons displacement and had a speed of thirty knots.

INSURANCE.

The economy and hard work of long years are sometimes just a home. Protect it by insuring in the grand old Hartford. J. A. Bigelow, agt.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

$3.00 SAVED TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST VIA THE D&B LINE

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Leave DETROIT Daily 9.00 P. M.
Arrive BUFFALO " 9.00 A. M.

Connecting with Morning Express for all Points in NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA and NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Through Tickets sold to all Points, and Baggage Checked to Destination.

Leave BUFFALO Daily 5.30 P. M.
Arrive DETROIT " 7.30 A. M.

Connecting with Early Morning Trains for Points North and West.

Rate between Detroit and Buffalo, $1.50 one way; $2.50 round trip. Berths $1.00, $1.50; Stateroom $3.50 each direction.

Send 2c Stamp for Illustrated Pamphlet.

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All Classes of Tickets sold reading via Grand Trunk, Michigan Central and Wabash Railways between Detroit and Buffalo will be accepted for transportation on D. & B. Steamers, Express between Detroit and Buffalo. A. A. SCHANTZ, G. S. P. T. M., Detroit, Mich.

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The name Eldredge has stood for the BEST in the Sewing Machine World.

Here is a New Eldredge, BETTER than EVER, and Superior to all others. Positive take-up; self setting needle; self threading shuttle; automatic tension release; automatic bobbin winder; positive foot motion feed; capped middle bar; noiseless self adjusting roller bearing wheel, steel pitman; five ply laminated woodwork, with a beautiful set of nickeled steel attachments.

Ask your dealer for the Improved Eldredge "B" and do not buy any machine until you have seen it.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

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Detroit White Lead Works Rogers' Best Liquid Paint is the Most Durable, Most Economical, Most Satisfactory. Wears Well, Never Powders or Chalks Off and Out Lasts Any Other Kind.

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Mar. 25, 1902.

I painted my house 20 years ago with Detroit White Lead Works Rogers' Liquid Paint. I will repaint the house this spring for the first time in 20 years. It has lasted better all these 20 years than any paint I have seen on any other building. Even now it looks well and don't chalk off. My folks won't have any other brand.

CLARK BLUMBURG.

Read what our own governor says;

FARMINGTON, Mich., June 5, 1901.

Detroit White Lead Works, Detroit, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I have used your Best ready Mixed Paints on my different buildings for several years. I am well pleased with them, and will use the same when I repaint.

Respectfully yours,
FRED M. WARNER.

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Mar. 25, 1902.

I have used Detroit White Lead Works Best Ready Mixed Paints on my house in Birmingham. I am pleased with the paint in every way. It has a fine gloss and great wearing qualities. I will use the same brand when I repaint. Its wonderful covering capacity makes it a matter of economy to use it.

J. L. CAMPBELL, M. D.

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Mar. 24, 1902.

Seventeen years ago I painted my house in Birmingham with Detroit White Lead Works Best Liquid Paint. After standing 15 years I repainted it with two coats, with the exception of the front which faces the north. One coat on north side looks good enough.

L. SIMPSON.

Paint is Mitchell's hobby. Come in and talk it over with him when you are thinking about decorating your house.

CLARK'S RESTAURANT DETROIT

UP-TO-DATE. FINEST COFFEE PURE BUTTER

Nice 15c Lunch. Regular 20c Dinner.

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