

TYPHOID IN BOTTLES.

One Room in London Holds Enough Microbes to Kill Every Person in the World.

In one of the busiest districts of London, within gunshot range of Teering Battersea and Lambeth, in Chelsea to be brief, there is a building where the microbes of almost every known disease are stored in bottles, fed and developed with as much care and tenderness as is given to the fairest and rarest of flowers. It is said that this building, the Institute of Preventive Medicine, contains sufficient microbes to bring about the death of every man, woman and child in the entire world. There are thousands, millions and billions of them, and they are just yearning to be at their fell work upon human beings.

Needless to say, says Pearson's Weekly, this strange establishment is not maintained as a mere hobby; the object with which these terrible "mighty atoms" of destruction are reared is to familiarize medical men with the precise character, appearance and disposition of the different bacilli; to discover, in fact, everything that can possibly be discovered with a view to the prevention and cure of diseases which are caused by microbes. And one can conceive what a fascinating study bacilli afford.

An uninformed stranger might walk through the incubator room of the institute without dreaming for a moment that he was in a hot bed of diseases; he would more probably imagine he was in a novel kind of bakery, where small bottles of variously colored fluids were stored to be in an even temperature, for around the room are arranged numerous oven-like incubators with glass doors, through which one can perceive the long glass tubes containing the bacilli, whose way of egress from the tubes is barred by nothing more impeneetrable than wads of cottonwool. There, quietly, almost invisibly, reposes a power great enough to sweep the earth of human life.

And the bacilli demand the greatest attention, the most delicate feeding. Almost every different kind of microbe has particular likes and dislikes, which have to be carefully studied. One kind of bacilli likes to dine off horses' blood, another off broth, while a third will touch nothing but a peculiar kind of jelly, and so on right through the list of diseases represented, though, luckily for the catering department of the establishment, a few agree in having very similar tastes.

So far as possible each tube contains one and only one sort of bacilli, but microbes are so marvelously minute that it is exceedingly difficult to keep intruders out. Now and again it is discovered that a stranger has walked into the diphtheria bottle, we will say, and an entirely new kind of microbe has resulted from the intrusion. Then some delicate and interesting work has to be done; the new atom has to be caught, conveyed into a separate bottle, measured, examined and studied until his character and identity, tastes and feelings have been thoroughly learnt.

The benefit the institute is able to confer upon mankind by such study and means is simply beyond all measurement. Supposing, now, that a physician suspects that a patient of his has a certain disease latent in his blood, ready to break out upon receiving the slightest encouragement. The microbe is so minute that it cannot be identified except in large numbers. He is, therefore, incapable of making sufficiently certain of his suspicion to justify him in taking measures to prevent the disease from developing and attacking his patient. He can, however, draw a drop of his patient's blood and send it to the institute, where the bacteriologists will at once get to work on the clow.

They will put the blood, and with it the food on which the suspected microbe is known to thrive, in a tube, then place the tube in an incubator heated to the temperature at which the suspected microbe prefers to do his multiplying, and in a short time, a day at the utmost, if the microbe was in the blood, he is in the tube in thousands of thousands, and can be identified at once.

This enables the doctor to treat his patient for the elimination of the disease from his system even before he can be said to be suffering from it, and his chances of recovering a healthy condition of body are obviously infinitely greater than if the treatment had been delayed even, perhaps, a few hours.

One may wonder what elaborate precautions are taken to guard against the bacilli teeming in the incubators of the institute from escaping and attacking the people of London. The answer is, practically none. The fact is, there is no danger whatever. The microbes, being reared by artificial means, would perish directly they encountered ordinary atmosphere, and they are thus surrounded by a wall which cannot be passed by them. Ordinary bacilli are, on the contrary, wonderfully hardy. They will thrive in temperatures no animal could bear. They do not mind being cut up or ground up, but they won't be boiled, and they have a rooted objection to carbolic acid in any and every form.

Papa's Motto.

Papa—Who is that young man from whom you are receiving such attention, Jane?

Jane—He is a gentleman, papa, of exceedingly bright prospects; and one who is destined to be a man of mark.

Ah, indeed? Well, Jane, don't forget that it is my motto in life to be the mark.—Pick-Me-Up.

Few of us Are Naturally.

Most people are nothing but affectionation.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

HERE WE LEAD THE WORLD.

American Bank Notes Are Better Printed Than Those of Any Other Country.

Bank note printing is carried to greater perfection in the United States than in any other country in the world. Jacob Perkins, of Massachusetts, made great advances in printing early in the nineteenth century when he substituted steel for copper plates, and devised a method of making transfers of the original engraving in soft steel, which by being afterward hardened could be printed from. Through his exertions in connection with other American bank note printers the bank notes of this country many years ago attained that superiority in artistic and mechanical execution over those of all other nations which they have always since maintained, states the Detroit Free Press.

Many and important improvements have been made in this country in the making of bank notes, notably in the late work, by which portions of the note designating its denomination are usually executed, and various new devices have been tried from time to time to baffie the counterfeiters. The most effective is that now used by the government, whereby notes, bonds, etc., are printed exclusively on paper which has small fibers of silk of various colors incorporated in its texture. After the plates are prepared, extreme care is required in every process. The best ink, nicely ground and mixed, must be used, and the paper wetted with exact regularity. The best workmen can hardly print more than 600 impressions in a day.

The numbers on bills and bank notes are printed by a very ingenious mechanism, which makes it impossible to commit any fraud by printing two notes of the same number. The apparatus consists of a series of brass discs, of which the rim is divided by channels into projecting compartments, each containing a figure. The numbers 1 to 9 having been printed in the course of the revolution of the first disc, the second disc then presents the figure 1, which, combining with the 0 of the first disc, forms the number 10. The second disc now remains stationary until, in the course of the revolution of the first disc, the numbers 1 to 19 have been printed, when it presents the figure 2, and does not again move until another revolution of the first disc completes the numbers 20 to 29. Thus the two discs proceed until 99 notes have been numbered, when the third disc comes into operation, and with the first two, produces 100. Consequently, the first disc performs 100 revolutions to ten of the second and one of the third. The notes may be numbered independently by this process, without the possibility of error, the machine meanwhile being its own check.

HIS LONG EXPECTED LETTER.

It Came at Last, But Failed to Meet the Object He Had in View.

"It must have been quite a year ago," said the general delivery clerk at the post office, relates the Detroit Free Press, "that a man came in one day and inquired for a letter in his name, and he looked much disappointed when I could find none to hand out. Since that day, up to a week ago, he has been coming twice a week, almost always when I was on duty, and as no letter for him ever arrived, I had considerable curiosity regarding his case. In fact, I built up a romance around him. I took it that he might have separated from his wife in some distant town, and was hoping to hear from her and make up the quarrel, and I actually came to feel hard toward her because she refused to write. It seemed to me that the man was failing in health as he lost hope, and now and then I gave him a cheerful word to brace him up. A week ago I saw his name on a letter, and next time he called I gladly passed it out with the remark:

"Here is your long-expected letter at last, and I hope it contains good news."

"He stepped away from the window to read it, and after a few minutes he came back to say:

"I didn't get it."
"What was it?"
"Why, I sent to my brother-in-law in Pittsburg almost a year ago to borrow a dollar to buy some porous plasters, and he writes me that he can't very well spare it, and that I'd better use mustard instead!"

Australian English.

One of the gold field papers in western Australia has been bewailing the uncultured "accent" adopted by "educated" children in the "Western" state schools. In proof of this such examples are given as "be-yuh" for "here," "partickler" for "particular," "bin" for "been" and "seen" for "saw." It is pointed out, however, that in other parts of the Australian continent a more objectionable form of language, the use of slang, predominates. A head is a "top-piece" or a "napper," eyes "laups" or "ogles," an ear is a "lug" or a "paddiebox," a mouth is a "kisser" or "mush," a face is a "dial" or a "phiz," and legs are "dutchies" (an abbreviation of "Dutch pegs"). Perhaps, after all, our own board school products are not altogether guiltless of dropping their lex, of forgetting their grammar and of occasionally using slang terms.—London Chronicle.

Wanted Short.

Mrs. Johnson—Dat homely Abe Jackson has got married. I nevah supposed no girl would hab him! Mr. Johnson—Neither did he,—why, he actually wasted fo' years of his life learnin' a trade!—Puck.

VIOLET RAYS STOP TRAINS.

Play But Powerful Lamps for Use on Railways—Other Odd Items.

At a private scientific conversation held recently in the West end of London, two miniature railway engines fitted with tiny but powerful lamps shaded with violet-colored glass were shown approaching each other on the same track. On arriving within a few feet of one another they suddenly stopped, says Stray, Story.

The exhibitor thus explained the phenomenon: "When the approaching locomotives arrive within a certain distance of each other, the ultra-violet rays of light from the lamps act upon the respective electric apparatus, set automatic brakes in motion, and thus stop the engines, whether in daytime or at night."

Detectives will shortly be selected solely on account of the keenness of their olfactory nerves, if Dr. Bethel, an Austrian scientist, is right in his theory that each member of the human family is endowed with a distinct and recognizable smell. No one, man or woman, among all the millions on earth, he avers, smells exactly like any other, and he has invented a contrivance for registering—or at all events, differentiating—each of these many smells.

Everyone has heard of the extraordinary Parisian institution known as the "claque." Men are hired by the manager of a theater to applaud at the proper times, thereby insuring that a new play shall be well received by at least a section of the audience.

A certain Herr Zimmerman has done away with all this (or at all events with the necessity of it) by inventing a clapping machine. The sound is counterfeit applause produced by banging together leather air-bags.

A number of pairs of these bags are stowed away in various suitable places throughout the house, and can be set in motion by means of electricity at the will of the stage managers.

Explosive water is the very latest thing in modern warfare. It is the invention of an Italian artillery officer named Cornara. For a long time it has, of course, been known to scientists, that water electrically decomposed, possesses, under certain conditions, violent explosive qualities; but it has been left for Col. Cornara to make practical use of the said knowledge.

EMBALMING THE DEAD.

New Process Invented by a Belgian Doctor for Mummifying Human Bodies.

An interesting demonstration was recently given at the examination hall of the Royal College of Surgeons of a wonderful machine invented by a Belgian doctor for preserving the dead against the natural law of decay. His apparatus effects a subtle chemical change in the tissues of the dead body, which make it impervious to decomposition. What this change is even scientists cannot exactly say. They know enough, however, to assert that it delays almost indefinitely the disintegration into dust and ashes. This is the latest as it will be the most useful development in the ancient art of embalming, says the London Express.

Its method is more wonderful than any yet discovered, because no impious hand need touch the dead. In the more material sense, nothing is done to the body by handiwork; it is simply subjected to air heavily charged with the pungent chemical known as formaline. This air penetrates the whole body, and, in the course of time, makes the tissues insoluble and the stomach and other organs sterile. Thus decay is arrested without visceration. In a word, the dead are given a new life.

Proof of it can be seen to-day in Brussels. There, in the public mortuary, are confined dead bodies changed by formaline into something that resists natural decay. Constant exposure to the air, which but for experimental purposes could have been avoided, has had but one result. It has changed the skin from the pallor of death into a slightly brown color through desiccation. One of these machines is now in London for demonstration before the Royal College of Surgeons. All the leading pathologists in London have investigated the new system, and it is understood that they are satisfied that the great problem of preserving the dead has been entirely overcome.

Gambling for Prayer Books.

The ladies of the town of Auen-sburg are passionate card players. Since they are not allowed to play at their friends' houses and gamble all day through. As soon as the cash funds run short they take to various articles, mostly toilet belongings. Thus one lost a bonnet, a third some lace and perfumes, and they go even as far as losing their prayer books.—Auen-sburg Tageblatt.

His Fault.

Mrs. Gaddie—My husband's an slipping. His buttons are forever coming off.

Mrs. Goode (severely)—Perhaps they are not sewed on properly.
"That's just it. He's awfully careless about his sewing."—Philadelphia Press.

A CAT SEEKS DEATH.

Beautiful Angora at Elgin, Ill., Mourns Loss of Brother.

Refuses to Partake of Any Nourishment and is Slowly Starving to Death—Efforts to Divert Him Prove Unavailing.

Teddy, a beautiful Angora cat, the property of Mrs. J. O. Myers, of Elgin, Ill., is slowly starving himself. His unwillingness to eat or to take nourishment of any kind dates from the death of his brother, Mack, on September 14. Since that time he has refused anything in the way of eatables, and has lost weight until he has dwindled from a 14-pound beauty to a mere skeleton.

While the republican convention was being held in Philadelphia last summer, at which the late President McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt were nominated to lead the republican ticket, two cats were presented to Mrs. Myers. In naming them she determined to call them candidate cats, hence Mack and Teddy.

On the day of the death of President McKinley, Mack, being of an inquiring turn of mind, strayed away from home. He had gone only a short distance when the inevitable bad boy appeared with a small caliber rifle. Mack, with his beautiful tail and bushy head, caught his gaze, and Mack was a corpse. His absence caused anxiety in the Myers family, and when his lifeless body was laid on the floor in the sitting-room there was general sorrow throughout the house.

Teddy's impatience at the absence of his brother showed no abatement when Mack refused to respond to the caresses which he showered on him as he lay cold in death. Teddy mewed and mewed and refused to be pacified. Teddy was a part of the funeral procession when Mack was laid away in the Myers back yard. He immediately retired to the arm-chair and has since been slowly wasting away, and his death is now daily expected.

NO LONGER ALLOWED.

Head of Catholic Church Decides That Dispensations Cannot Be Had by Telegraph.

Some time ago the ecclesiastical court of jurisdiction at Rome was appealed to on the question whether it would be considered sacramental and valid to hear confessions by telephone. The decision was in the negative. An adverse decision has been received from the same source by Archbishop Kain on the subject of asking for dispensations from canonical laws by cable and telegraph.

In American haste and hurry the custom has been steadily growing of bishops sending cable messages to Rome asking permission to do this or that act which would be contrary to a strict interpretation of some ecclesiastical law.

The answer from Rome is that this practice shall no longer obtain and that it is now specifically condemned. The church does not mean by this to set herself against the use and development of the agencies of modern science. An adequate reason must be given for every dispensation asked and this cannot be done by telegraph or cable.

Marries in a Strange Tongue.

Mrs. Anna Kempf, of Berlin, Germany, and Fred Spremberg, of Sweet Home, Ind., were married at South Bend, Ind., the other day. Oscar Lippmann, a friend of the groom, acting as interpreter. Mrs. Kempf is a sister of the deceased wife of Mr. Spremberg, and is a widow with one child. Mr. Spremberg has several small children, and soon after the death of his wife he thought that he would like to marry again. Knowing that his former wife's sister was a widow he corresponded with her, all his letters being translated into German, and proposed to her, never having seen her. She accepted and arrived in the city two weeks ago, her only stipulation being that she should live in the home of her future husband for two weeks before definitely settling whether she would marry him. The acquaintance proved satisfactory and they were married.

Fine Art Collection.

The collection of Dr. Preyer, capellmeister of Vienna, which Senator Clark, of Montana, has just bought for 1,600,000 francs (\$220,000), according to the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, is composed of 40 works by old masters and 26 modern pictures of the French school of 1830, which are of considerably greater value than the old masters. This is the opinion of M. Kleinberger, a dealer in old masters. There are four pictures by Troyon, one of which, an important work, is "La Descente de Montmartre." The old masters include some fine examples of Luni, the best "Virgin and Child," a portrait of a woman by Holbein, a panel of the school of Memling, a landscape with figures attributed to Rembrandt and three small sketches by Rubens.

It's an Ill Wind, Etc.

A train loaded with prunes was wrecked in New Jersey the other day, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It is reported that several boarding houses have already sprung up on the site of the disaster.

LIVES WITH TWO WIVES.

Remarkable Conditions Which Exist in the Family of an Italian with Satisfactory Results.

The following story of a remarkable condition of marital affairs comes from the village of Clifton Park, in Saratoga county, N. Y. Giovanni Peloc, an Italian, and commonly known about the village as "John," was married about a dozen years ago to an Italian woman of the village. A few years later John's wife was seized with what was generally regarded as a fatal illness; in fact, the physicians who were called in declared that she could not possibly recover.

This being the case, Mrs. Peloc called her weeping husband to her bedside and told him that she wished him to marry her sister, and wanted the ceremony performed then and there, for she could not die happy if she did not see them married. The sister being a comely young woman, the husband announced his willingness to accede to his wife's dying wish. The girl also acquiescing, the ceremony was performed at the bedside of the sick wife.

The first wife recovered, and John found himself with two wives. Both women loved him, and he was equally fond of each, so they mutually agreed to live together. This Mormon-like arrangement continues to this day, both wives having presented him with children. What makes this case still more remarkable is the fact that the mother of John's two wives lives with them.

TO HAVE BETTER LIGHTING.

A New Illumination Scheme Has Been Devised by the London Municipal Authorities.

In dread of the ancient reproach that London is the worst lighted metropolis in the world, the city corporation has decided to carry out a scheme of illumination likely to put old stagers into a panic.

The narrow side streets of the business quarter, hitherto enveloped in the darkness of night on foggy days, will be fitted with many-jetted lines of incandescent gas, within a triangle roughly indicated by St. Paul's, Finabury Circus and the Tower. Lights will run along the river, dispelling the gloom of that region sacred to the "hoolligan" and the "sharp rag." Ludgate Circus, the western entrance to the city, will be made a place of dazzling brilliance by circular rows of 1,000 candle power high pressure gas lamps. These will complete with the electric lights already there. In order that comparisons may be obtained the two kinds of light will be kept burning in all weathers.

Each of the gas lamps costs £23 (\$111) a year. The makers say that they will change Ludgate Circus from its present condition of semi-darkness to one of the best lighted spots in Europe. They also assert that the lamps will go a long way to dispel the gloom of London's worst fogs, far surpassing electricity in this respect.

TOTS TRAVEL ALONE.

Four-Year-Old Boy and His Older Sister on Their Way Back to Germany.

Leaving their mother behind them because of reverses in the circumstances of their family, two little children came to New York alone from Ashland, Ore., nearly 3,600 miles away, and will sail for Bremen, a journey of 3,500 miles more, without an escort. Earl Edelhoff, four years old, with his sister Agnes, twice his age, came on the Southern Pacific train from the west. Kind-hearted conductors and train men kept vigil over the little ones for five days and nights. Carrying toys given them by interested passengers, the little ones were met by Henry Densel, passenger agent for the Southern Pacific railroad, at the Grand Central station, who took them to his home to the care of his mother and sister. They spent the day in traveling about the city. Mr. Densel will send them on the North German Lloyd steamship Darmstadt in care of the stewardess, and an aunt, with whom they will make their home in the future, is to meet them.

Find Cave Near La Crosse, Wis.

A cave, believed, by its crude drawings, trinkets and pottery, to be the work of cave dwellers or prehistoric races of people, has been discovered on the farm of David Samuels, a few miles east of La Crosse, Wis. The cavern was discovered by Frank Samuels, an 18-year-old boy. The cave is a natural formation of solid white sandstone, and upon its walls pictures of historical characters of an ancient type were found. There are four distinct layers of ashes, indicating four occupancies. The weapons are of bone, and crudely formed. It is believed that the last occupancy was not less than 170 years ago, and that between this and the first there was an interminable lapse of time, probably 15 centuries.

Good Shipbuilding Year.

According to the London correspondent of the Tribune this has been a good shipbuilding year in Great Britain, but there has been a noteworthy diminution in the number of warships built for foreign powers. The vessels included in this year's return are principally for Japan, and at the present moment there are practically no large ships building for foreign navies. The falling off in orders is attributed to political considerations.

Algerian Cigarettes.

It is stated that during the last year 420 tons of cigarettes were exported from Algeria, and there promises to be a largely increasing trade.

FEATS IN MIDAIR.

Career of "Steeple Joe" Lawler, Original Steeple Climber.

Had Piled His Dangerous Profession All Over the Country and Had Scaled the Highest Spire of Many Tall Buildings.

"Steeple Joe" Lawler, the original steeple climber, who has just died in Gouverneur hospital, was 40 years old and during his time as a "steeple Jack" probably ascended more steeples and tutored more pupils in his dangerous trade than any other man in the country. Lawler was originally a member of the fire department and it was in the training he received as a fireman that he developed his ability as a steeple climber. While a member of a ladder company he made a record of ascending over 125 feet in a trifle over two minutes. Lawler was sent throughout the country by the fire department to exhibit apparatus and performed some daring feats at his trade of scaling the side of buildings. When he was in San Francisco on this mission in 1895 he met and married Cleo Levine, an actress. He gilded the ball on the top of the flagstaff of the dome of the Pulitzer building five times, swinging 435 feet in the air while thousands of people below watched him with anxiety. He worked at old Trinity and Grace churches, helped place Diana on the tower of Madison Square garden and handled the preliminary rigging on the high Poughkeepsie bridge across the Hudson. He served in Cuba and Porto Rico during the war with Spain, and superintended the building of the first military bridge in Porto Rico.

WANT DUTY SUSPENDED.

Automobilists of This Country Seeking to Have Touring Machines Freely Admitted to Canada.

Reciprocity with Canada in the matter of touring vehicles crossing the border free of duty was the chief topic discussed by the law committee of the Automobile Club of America at its sessions held in New York city.

Mr. George F. Chamberlin, chairman of the committee, called the attention of the members and also of Mr. A. H. Shattuck, president of the club, to customs regulations obtained in 1908 by the Canadian Wheelmen's association whereby members of either, upon presentation of their membership tickets and securing the permission of the collector of the port of export, could take their bicycles across the border duty free.

POEM ON NEW CANAL TREATY.

Sir Edwin Arnold Prints in a London Paper a Tribute to Anglo-American Amity.

The London Telegraph prints a poem by Sir Edwin Arnold apropos of the ratification of the isthmian treaty. He depicts Balboa with "the Spanish steel rod in his conquering hand," viewing the Pacific ocean and thanking the Queen of Heaven for the glorious girdle. Four hundred years pass, and Nature is represented in the same spot saying:
The gift I gave
To Nunez de Balboa could not keep
Spain from her straits. Now must the ages sweep
To larger legend, though her own was brave.
Here on this ridge I do for thee fresh birth
That which is departed I shall bring side
by side.
The sea shall sever what the hills did divide.
Shall link in love, and there was joy on earth.
While England and Columbia, quivering fear,
Kissed and let in the eager waters there.

Cotton Manufacturing Industry.

A statement exhibiting the extent of the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States for the year 1900, as compared with 1890, has just been issued by the census bureau. The statement places the total value of cotton manufacturing products at \$336,974,882, a gain of over 25 per cent. since 1890. The number of establishments in 1900 was 1,051, a gain of 18 per cent.; capital employed, \$467,240,157, a gain of 32 per cent.; salaries of officials, 4,996, a gain of 84 per cent.; amount paid in salaries, \$7,335,129, a gain of 117 per cent.; average number of wage earners, 232,861, a gain of 38 per cent.; total wages paid, \$90,384,532, a gain of 36 per cent.; cost of material used, \$176,551,527, a gain of 14 per cent.

Giant Joins Diplomatic Corps.

Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador, is more than six feet tall, but he looked like a pigmy the other day beside the giant who accompanied him to the state department. The giant is Arthur Stewart Raikes, the new first secretary of the British embassy, and Lord Pauncefoot brought him to the department to present him to Secretary Hay. Mr. Raikes is more than a head taller than Lord Pauncefoot. He is a Cambridge graduate, who entered the British diplomatic service in 1879, and has served at Athens, Berlin, Brussels, Buenos Ayres, Copenhagen and Rio de Janeiro. Queen Victoria conferred a jubilee medal on him in 1897.

A Real Hero.

A Pennsylvania bridegroom whipped 20 college students who tried to kiss his pretty wife, says the Chicago Record-Herald. There's a hero who will not have to ask for a court of inquiry.