

FINDS GERM OF CANCER.

Startling Discovery Said to Have Been Made by a Frenchman.

According to His Theory This Dread Disease Comes From Trees and Underbrush—Result of Experiments.

Once more a French physician has come forward with a discovery which has startled the medical and scientific world and which, if his claims prove true, may lead to new methods in the cure and prevention of that most horrible of human ailments, cancer. It is generally admitted by physicians that the primary cause of cancer is unknown. It has always been a mystery. The growths developed in certain people from no known causes and the only advance made by savants in the study of the disease was in improved methods of treating it.

Now Dr. Leon Noel declares he has discovered the germ of cancer and that it comes from vegetation, from trees and underbrush. He says he has inoculated animals with the germs found in the sap of certain trees and that all the symptoms of cancer are produced. The physician who makes these startling statements is not a man of years of experience. He has but recently received his diploma and his ideas regarding cancer were first made public in the thesis which he wrote for submission to the government experts before he might receive the paper allowing him to practice medicine, as the French law provides. As soon as his theories were made known he became famous, and now all the doctors of France are talking of him and his idea.

Dr. Noel says the presence of cancer in the human race is due to infection, the germs being received either by manual contact or by absorption in food or drink. He discovered some years ago that cancer was much more prevalent among residents of thickly wooded sections of the country and was almost unknown in cities and on high plateaus. Then he began experimenting with the sap of various trees and finally discovered the germ with which he inoculated a dog. The animal soon showed every symptom of cancer. The doctor also claims the boil-like growths or excrescences found on the limbs of trees are infectious and that the germs of cancer and other diseases may be carried by wasps and other insects to the body of a human being.

The novel theory is receiving deep thought and attention in France and it may yet be possible to vaccinate for cancer.

HASKING LAUPEPA'S KAVA ROOT

John M. Smart Presented with a Royal Gift While in Samoa.

When King Maitloa Laupepa of Samoa goes to greet a brother king or some distinguished traveler he will miss his kava root. The other day John M. Smart, of New York, arrived at the Auditorium Annex hotel, Chicago, from Apia, Samoa, where the kava root was presented to him by the king to bring good fortune to a personal friend. Consul-General Churchill, of Samoa, persuaded the king to give it to Mr. Smart.

Mr. Smart has an interesting story to tell in connection with the root. It is used only in greeting distinguished travelers and at the coronation of some new king. The kava root in the possession of Mr. Smart is the largest ever grown in Haviva. It is 11 years old, while that used at coronations is required to be but three years old. Consul-General Churchill gave Mr. Smart the following letter, with a history of the root:

"Apia, Samoa, Aug. 11, 1897.—This piece of kava root is said to be the largest and finest specimen ever grown in the Pacific ocean. It was first started 11 years ago near the shores of Fofuna. By the king of Fofuna it was presented to King Maitloa Laupepa of Samoa as a mark of respect.

"To J. M. Smart, with my compliments."

SWALLOWS A WHIP AND LIVES.

Married Horse Accomplishes a Remarkable Gastronomic Feat.

That a stout buggy whip 4 1/2 feet long could remain in a horse's stomach nearly two years and the horse survive the ordeal seems improbable, but just such a thing happened to a valuable horse owned by Allen D. Eakle, near Boharville, Washington county, Md., which died a few days ago. Dr. J. T. Hillberger, of Hagerstown, held a post-mortem and the whip was found protruding from the stomach. Mr. Eakle in October, 1895, used a six-foot buggy whip to punch an obstruction down the choking horse's throat, putting a horse-shoe in the animal's mouth to keep it open. The horse-hoof flew out and the horse bit off the whip, swallowing the long part, with no bad effects until a few days ago, when the horse sickened and died. After the swallowing the horse worked every day and ate three meals a day.

Electric Power for Los Angeles.

It is proposed to deliver electrical energy equivalent to 4,000-horse power in the car house at Los Angeles, Cal., from Santa Ana, a distance of 80 miles, under a pressure of 33,000 volts. The power station is in Santa Ana canyon, 12 miles from Redlands. The current will be generated at 1,000 volts and transformed up to 33,000. The Santa Ana river furnishes the power. The water is to be directed from the stream by a canal tunnel and tunnel work along the side of the canyon to a point where suddenly it falls through 2,200 feet of pipe a distance of 750 feet to the water wheels.

Spiders' Web.

Web to the length of two and one-fourth miles has been drawn from the body of a single spider.

The Typewriter.

The invention of the typewriter has given employment to half a million people.

SPANISH CRUELTY.

Severity with Which the Political Prisoners Are Treated.

Two passengers who reached New York on the steamship Scandia tell tales of Spanish cruelty to prisoners. Their names are Juan Vito and Albert Lopez. Vito says that he and 125 others were deported in December, 1896, from Havana as political prisoners by order of Gen. Weyler. They were to be confined in the Cebafinas islands and were shipped on a steamer for Cadiz. On the voyage Vito declares the treatment they received was brutal in the extreme. They were huddled together like animals in the lower hold of the steamer and were heavily manacled. Scarcely any food and that not fit for human beings to eat was given them, and only two pails of water a day were allowed for the 125 prisoners. They thrived in the hot and reeking hold was torture. One of them objected to such starvation and was beaten so severely by the guards that he died the next day, and his body was immediately thrown overboard. Vito was pardoned on the last birthday of the king of Spain, and was released on August 2. He was sent to Malaga and from there made his way to Gibraltar, where generous merchants bought him passage to this city. Lopez was a suspect in Cuba, and in order to save himself from being thrown into prison he evaded the vigilance of the Spanish officers, went to Europe and reached Gibraltar, from which port he took passage for New York. He corroborates Vito's tales of Spanish cruelty to Cuban prisoners.

MICE IN BIG DEMAND.

A New Toy That Has Caused Their Price to Rise to Ten Cents Apiece.

Not a little attention has been attracted recently by the advertisement of a Westfield (Mass.) firm offering five cents each for live mice in any quantity. So badly are the mice wanted by the concern that the offer was soon afterwards raised to ten cents for each and every live mouse delivered. Some weeks ago a shoe dealer arranged in his window an exhibition of live mice and a teardrop board. A mouse running up the little board would incline it in the opposite direction, and as the lively little creatures scampered back and forth over the board it would be almost continuously teetering.

The show attracted much attention, and other inventive minds saw its possibilities as an advertising scheme and improved on it by replacing the teardrop board by an inclined disk, which rotated freely when the mice ran over its surface. From the disk was evolved a hat with umbrella teetotum. This is the most advanced stage.

A toy company quickly saw its possibilities and arranged to put the thing on the market. An agent with the sample case of the attractions was sent to the large cities of the central and middle states, and he had but to show it to make a sale on the spot.

The company now has orders far beyond its powers to fill, the chief cause of delay being the scarcity of mice. That is why the price of the rodents is quoted at ten cents in Westfield, with the market bullish.

AFFECTS GERMAN TRADE.

Result of the Recent Tariff Legislation in This Country.

The effect of the recent tariff legislation upon German trade is set out in a report to the state department from the United States consul at Barmen. He says that while there was a decrease in the exports from that consular district to the United States during the first three-quarters of the last fiscal year, there was a marked increase in the last quarter. Shipments were so large that steamship tariffs were raised. The obvious intention was to supply the demands of the United States market before the Dingley tariff took effect. The manufacturers of cutlery were working day and night, but by the end of August all were idle, thousands of workmen had lost their employment, and it will be quite awhile before the trade recuperates. Business in silk is likewise depressed owing to the advanced tariff, but in other industries a prosperous trade with the United States is expected.

DUE TO IMPROVED MACHINERY.

Eastern Cotton Mills Cannot Compete with Those in the South.

A gentleman in Yorkville, S. C., interested in cotton-goods manufacture, said a few days ago, reports the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, that the inability of the New England cotton mills to compete with the southern mills is not due so much to short days, high priced labor and freights, as it is to the fact that many of the southern mills are comparatively new and have the latest improved machines. He said that a friend who had recently examined a number of the New England mills had informed him that most of them were using antiquated machines and that only four or five were up to date, and one of these was engaged in the manufacture of machinery and used its product in its own mill.

Water Tanks for Churches.

Mr. J. C. Merryweather, a manufacturer of fire apparatus in London, suggests that church towers should be provided with tanks, kept full of water by means of a pump and hose or pipe; that a pipe be carried into the church, with hydrants and hose in convenient positions. Powerful jets could then be brought to bear immediately when an outbreak of fire was discovered. The cost would be small and valuable lives and property might be saved. Canterbury cathedral has been saved three times by its own fire apparatus.

Canadian Episcopalian Ministers.

In Canada the argumentation fund of the Episcopalian church now secures a minimum stipend of \$775, with a manna, to all its ministers.

KISSING FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Occupation Said to Stimulate Healthful Digestion.

Decision in New Jersey Declaring the Practice Forbidden Calls Forth Vigorous Denials by Medical Men.

Kissing is the new cure for dyspepsia. It is likely to prove quite popular, adds "What to Eat."

It comes of a New Jersey decision declaring the practice of kissing to be dangerous to health. According to this decision the frisky microbes, which seem to have become omnipresent of late years, and to infect everything, from a grindstone to a pair of lips, gallops unrestrainedly to and fro in the osculatory process, and plays merry havoc with the parties to the movement.

The New Jersey wisecracks, with the memory of other days before them, do not deny that the sensation is pleasant, but they insist that the insidious microbes lurk in the kiss and that the effects are pernicious. Just how they came to this conclusion is not stated, but the high-handed attempt to rob the world of a glorious privilege has roused men of science to both indignation and investigation. The English are particularly excited, and the medical journals of that country hasten to "deny the allegation and defy the alligator."

Chief among those who come to the rescue is Prof. Bridger, and Bridger will unquestionably be canonized and handed down to posterity as a saint for his great service to mankind in this emergency. Bridger protests against the cruel conclusion of the New Jersey iconoclasts. He shows that there are some microbes which are highly beneficial as a tonic; that not only is judicious kissing not injurious, but that it is positively, and in a remarkable degree, invigorating. Nothing in the opinion of this noble defender of a time-honored practice, is a more healthful stimulant to digestion than a series of high pressure kisses, well served before or after eating. Carefully selected and vigorously delivered, they are, in many cases, a positive specific for dyspepsia and should be prescribed by every physician and kept on tap in every family.

The world is to be congratulated, and Bridger should have a monument. We feel sure that the medical fraternity generally will coincide with him in this opinion. And it is pleasant to feel, in these days of radical disagreement about what we should eat and drink, that upon one subject the doctors can agree. That they will endorse Bridger with enthusiasm we most powerfully and potentially believe. If they will rise in their majesty and with one accord relegate to oblivion the would-be deplorable wastes of New Jersey, mankind will call them blessed.

"CHAPEL OF THE SEAS."

Most Wonderful Cave in the World is in the South Pacific.

The most wonderful cave in the world is in the island of Tonga, in the South Pacific. Byron called it "a chapel of the sea." It is formed in a rock that is almost surrounded by the ocean. This rock is about 60 feet high, and broad proportionately.

Many years ago a boy, says the London Weekly Telegraph, the son of a native chief, was chasing a huge turtle, when his game seemed to sink into the rock. The rock was hollow, and as the tide fell, disclosing a small opening in the rock, about six feet under low water mark.

Diving boldly, the young hunter entered the aperture, and, to his surprise, came to the surface inside the rock. The rock was hollow, and as the natives explored it with torches, they contain many beautiful stalactites. When attacked and followed by enemies the natives, who know the secret, leave their canoes, plunge into the water, and disappear. Their foes linger, astonished at their disappearance, for no person not acquainted with it would suspect that the rock was hollow.

LARGEST CATCH EVER KNOWN.

Salmon Fishing Season in Northwest Has Been Most Successful.

An official report has been filed at the customs house at Port Townsend, Wash., by Inspector Webber, who has been detailed at Port Roberts for the last three months, showing that the catch of the fishing season just closed is the largest ever known in the northwest. The Alaska Packing company at Port Roberts alone put up 95,000 cases, using 65,000 salmon. Altogether 3,500,000 fish of the sock-eye variety were caught near the mouth of the Fraser river during the season and nearly as many humpbacked salmon were taken from the trap and left on the mud flats to die and decay. As a result of the unprecedentedly large run this season fishermen predict a high run for the next four years. While prices last year for fish ranged from 20 to 25 cents each, this season the fishermen were glad to sell them at three cents each.

Chinese Characters in Mexico.

The Mexican government sent a commission of archaeologists to investigate certain alleged Chinese characters recently discovered on a monument near Hemmoistillo, and they have announced that there can be no question that the characters are Chinese and that they must have been there many centuries.

Big Bridge at Montreal.

The great bridge to be built at Montreal will be constructed by American contractors and of American iron. It will have 30 spans of 242 feet each and one of 336. There will be two railroad tracks, two trolley ways, and two footpaths. The bridge will be completed within a year.

VENTES A L'ENON.

PAR MAISON, DENIS & KERNAHAN.

ANNOUCE JUDICIAIRE. VENTE EN PARTAGE.

De Jolis Lote pour Bâtir, Bien Situés, Dans la Ville Progressive d'Alger.

Mme Mary McCarthy, femme de Thomas Howe, veuve de Thomas Howe, son époux.

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