Magic Philtre Which Is to Work This Miracle Among the Probabilities of the Near Future.

Why grow old? One has only to capture the microbe which produces this condition and treat it with the proper medicament and one may vegetate in eternal youth through countless acons. At any rate, this is the possibility put forward by Prof. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur institute, Paris, says a recent

Prof. Metchnikoff's work on the battle between microbes and phagosytem has long been a classic. It is an extenmion of this work which has led him to the opinion that old age is a chronic discase and may be cured just like any other. Only the remedy has not jet been found, but if the profesor's conclusions are sound there should be no great diffleuity in discovering the "clinir vitae" A recent becture on the subject given by the professor produced something like a sensation in Paris where the art of trying to look young it spite of one's, years is almost universally practiced If to seem young is good, to he young is: better. That the magic philtre which is to work this miracle is in a fair way of being discovered may be now taken for granted, and the professor points out the

In afrecent conversation Prof. Metchnikoff enlarged upon the subject of his lecture. Old age, both in man and beast. the professor said, was produced by certain physiological conditions, the resuit of overproduction of a certain kind of cell known as macrophages. Innocent, even beneficent in small numbers. they become injurious when their number increases beyond a certain point.

"I have," continued the professor. "been for many years closely investigatling the problem of old age, and the reason that I took up this most interesting subject was that science merely conten'ed itself with accepting the exist-Ing state of things without trying to restand or prevent the advance of senility. "As a matter of fact, old age is the re-

and elements of the hithaut organism. in fight which invariably terminates with a victory for the latter. When I use the word 'battle' I am not speaking metaphorically, but I really mean an active struggle for supremacy. There are in our bodies many cells which have independent motions and they are capable ecf devouring all kinds of solid bodies. hence the name of phagocytes or vo-

racious cells. "These phagocytes file an important trole in our organism, and it is they which surround and devour any intruder who might injure our health; in fact, they are the police who safeguard our systems. Take, for instance the case of a man stricken in apoplexy, the blood is temporarily paralyzed; here the work of the phagocytes at once begins. They surround the blood clot and devour it and as soon as the brain is reiseved from this pressure the natural functions of the body are resumed and the patient is cored, the cure in this case being entirely the work of the phagorytes.

. "Now, we have divided these phagoevtes' into two distinct classes the microphage" and the macrophage," and the latter are distinctly responsible for sen-

"The invasion of the tissues by these macrophages is so general in old age that one is necessarily compelled to attach great importance to it, as, for instance. In the brains of old men and old animals we find that the brain cells are tentirely surrounded and destroyed by 'macrophages.'

"My theory is that in old age all the better elements of our organism are dostroyed by these macrophages which have increased and multiplied too fast and my conviction of the truth of this statement has been more than rerified by personal observation.

"To determine more precisely the functions of these phagocytes, I closely studied the action of the hair, which on turning gray gives the first visible sign of old age. I found that colored hair was full of minute particles of pignient. At a given moment the cells of the hair become agitated, they come out of their forpor and devour all the pigment in their reach. These cells, which are, after all, another variety of 'macrophages' sailed 'pigmentophages,' or, better still ichromophages'), are filled with colored particles, and, becoming active proneed to move, some traveling through The body and some leaving the system. In this day these 'chromophages' take with them the pigments; of other hair which necessarily deprived of these, forcs white

'Man has a distinct aversion to grow-Ing old feeling instructively that in old age there is something abnormal. Now we give medicine to allay pain, why should we not discover some remedy for steamen which after all is a chronic dis-

And why north. The main sphinge basto. be gottonger and the man who will inmore on the state of the orange of age. condition were not be a process

than one sense. In Praise for Kultting

Knotting is deciated by specialists in the matment of chemiat, in to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from the complaint and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficacy. For persons habis of cramp paralysis, or any other affec-Tion of the fingers of that character |knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exarrise. Besides the simple work is said. to be an excellent diversion for the merves, and is recommended to women soffering from casomers and the resion.

HORSES RACE WITH TRAIN

Pricky Squines Joopardiza Lives of Passengers on Pennsylvania Boad by Queer Pranks.

A pair of frisky horses, escaped from pasture, persistently stopped a Penusylvania railroad express train near Pottsville, and by running ahead of the train into a long tunnel, jeopardized the fives of for passengers. The engineer noticed the horses on the track as he pulled out into the suburbs of Pottaville. Appearing to en-107 a race with the train, the tootian of the whistle failed to scare them from the track, and for a long distance the speciacle was presented of a fast train preceded by two splendid horses going at breakneck speed. It was an ideal contest between steel and steam and flesh and bone. Twice the train was stopped and the horses chased away, but each time the animais returned A tunnel between Pottsville and St. Clair was finally reached, through which the horses sped, with the engine close behind, the whistle screeching continually, a wreck possible if they were struck. At the St. Clair station the horses were still galloping ahead, and it was necessary to lasso them to give the train a clear right of way

VAST SUM FROM TOURISTS

Switzerland Annually Collects Thirty Million Dollars for Entertainment of Foreign Guesta.

"It needed a painstaking German to figure for us a set of statistics long desired, but of a wort that nobody cared to tackle the tedium or the difficulty of computing them. These figures are the annual number of tourists in Europe and the amount of money they spend. The German's estimates cover the totals in both items, and, large as their number is, the Americans do not constitute quite the whole of the globe's yearly nomad population. But what quantity of Americans do visit the old world and what amount of money they leave there may be guessed from this German's computations. Switzerland entertains through the year 3,000,000 visitors, who spend \$30,000,000. Italy, the Riviera and Spain between them attract an expenditure of \$60,000,000. The various great capitals in all cull \$45,000,000 that come from the pockets of the 900,000 visitors to Paris, the 600,000 to London. the 500,000 to Berlin and the 350,000 to Vienna. The baths and seaside resorts accommodate 12,000,000 guests, who spend over \$16,000,000.

BERLIN NOW THIRD CITY.

From More Village of a Century Ago German Capital Has Nearly 2.000,000 People.

Berlin, a mere village a century ago, is the third city in Europe, in point of population, and its growth since 1870. has been phenomenal. Yet the techremain precisely what they were more than 40 years ago, and Berlin is still as it was in 1861, compressed within 28 square miles. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war, Berlin, now the capital of a new empire, became a paradise. Streets of houses appeared almost as if by magic, and the whole aspect of the city became changed. From being the worst lighted, worst drained and ugliest capital in Europe, it became one of the finest, cleanest and handsomest of cities, and its population has more than doubled Beriln now boasts within its boundaries 1,857,000 inhabitants Greater Berlin might have a population of 2.430 000, with an area at least treble. extending indeed, as far as Potsdam. Berila's actual increase from 1800 to 1900 was 818 per cent., multiplying its population by nine.

JAPS USE FANS IN BATTLE Presents from the Emperor Are Handy and May Save Soldier from

the Heat.

The cool and deliberate actions of the Japanese may in part be due to the fans they carry, writes Correspondent Palmer in Collier's Weekly. After describing a fierce morning dattie Mr. Palmer tells of their use of tans as follows: "Some infantry reserves near by were fanning themselves. To a Russian who had not tasted their fire these 'Makaki' might have seemed quite effeminate.

"The fans which the little men use to cool themselves on the march are presents from the emperor. On them is inscribed, in the handwriting of the commander-in-chief of the army, Marquis Oyama, the words: 'Do your best for your country."

"On a hot day a fan may beat up a breeze in front of a soldier's nose which will save him from succumb-

Tablets for India.

Tablets are to be placed by the British government on buildings in India. which are famous in the history of the country Four of the buildings selected are the houses of four early (hristian missionaries. The government thus officially recognizes the fact that the missionary bears the torch which lights the way for explorer, soldier and COVETDOR

Farm Hands Wear White.

Farm hanos in Yucatan wear linen garments of sporiess white. When they perome even slightly soiled, they hasten to change them. Work is plentiful there farm laborers are well paid and they can afford to be tidy.

Chicago as a Health Resort. Now comes a physician and declares that breathing coal dust is a cure for consumption. We have always held. says the Chicago Journal, that Chicago

is the greatest sanitarium in the world

HUNT MEXICAN TREASURE.

Search Seing Carried On in Texas for Vast Wealth Buried During War.

A number of Mexicans with teams, plows and scrapers are excavating in that vicinity, claiming to have in their possession maps and charts showing treasure to be buried there to the amount of \$100,000 in Mexican doubloons. The treasure is buried near what is known as the Hull Tank, and the party has agreed to pay the owners of the land on which they are at work a certain per cent of the find for the privilege of excavating. This treasure is said to have been buried during the Texas and Mexican war. It is said a tradition has existed that a large sum in Mexican doubloons was buried somewhere on the banks of Pond creek, and another that there was treasure of considerable amount in Mexican money buried at some point along the banks of the Brazos river near Marlin. Many evesystions have been made to locate the buried treasure, both on Pond creek and the Brazos river. There efforts were not only made by home people, but strangers have gone in and excarated among a hom were liexicans. A few years are it was no uncommon thing to see deep holes dug along the banks of these streams, presumably by parties in search of the lost treasure. but if any money has ever been found in this manner the fact is not known.

SAVACES DESPISE LABOR.

Hardest Task of African Missionary Is to Persuade Dusky Natives to Work.

The hardest task of the missionary among tropical savages is to teach them the dignity of labor. Where every bodily want is supplied freely by nature, the chief motive to work, the earning of one's daily bread, is absent. But the lesson is being learned. This was shown some months ago in Toro-a central African country lying to the west of Uganda at the foot of the snow-risd range anciently known as the Mountains of the Moon. The king's birthday was celebrated by an exhibition of native work. There were 200 entries, a smaller number than the previous year, but the standard was much higher and the variety greater. The queen, who was herself a prize-winner, presented the prieza. and the king showed much interest Yet ien years ago, when the first native Ba-

ganda missionaries went to this people. they were sunk in the lowest depths of savagery. In some respects, this exhibition in the heart of the dark continent was more interesting and remarkable than that in St. Louis.

FEW SNAKES IN NEW YORK Copperhead and Rattler Are the Only

Poisonous Species About the Great Metropolis.

country extending for many hundreds of miles both north and south of New York, the same embracing the Adirondacks, the Catabill and Blue Ridge mountains, there are but two specles of poisonous snakes-the rattlesnake and the copperhead, declares the New York World. The former may be at once distinguished by the rattle, while the latter is a reptile of beautiful hues, showing rich, reddish-brown bands on a hazel body-color. The bands are very narrow on the back and very wide on the sides, presenting the outlines of numerous dumbbell-shaped markings. Despite the presence of these poisonous snakes in the eastern states accidents are of great rarity. The rattlesnake is an honest brute and usually gives ample warning of its presence. The copperhead is a secretive species and generally prefers flight to combat.

LIKENS RUSSIAN TO FLINT.

George Gould, on Return from European Tour, Says Things About the Czar's Subjects.

George J. Gould returned on the Philadelphia from a 4,000-mile automobile tour through Europe. In the smoking room of the Philadelphia an American resident of Moscow spoke one evening of the Russian press censorthip.

"Through this censorship," he said, "the war news has been perverted horribly. Repulses have been changed into advances, and routs into victories. Hence, on the occasion of a dozen defeats, I have seen the dejuded Russians, thinking they had won wietories, light big bonfires and caper about them joyously. Russia, when I left, offered the world the spectacle of defeats everywhere and fires of rejoicing everywhere."

"The Russians are like flints," said Mr Gould "The more you beat them the more fire they make."

Freak of the Wind Almost beyond belief is the story

which comes from England of a trick the wind played not long ago on the spire of a Presbyterian church. It blew the steeple above the belfry some 25 degrees out of plumb, so that the spire pointed in a northwesterly direction and it was feared that it would fall When the next morning men were engaged in straightening it the wind veered. around and blew it back to its original position. Of course it was necessary for the men to straighten it and its supports, but the wind's freak made their work much easier.

Moslem Grave Never Opened. In Turkey a Moslem grave, when once it has been filled in, is never to be reopened on any account. With a view to remove the faintest chance of a grave being thus defiled, the Moslems plant a cypress tree on every grave immediately after the burial, thus making their cemeteries resemble forests.

ENGLISH LACK IN EMOTION

Instances Which Demonstrate That Anglo-Saxons Have Little Sense of the Ludierous.

Anglo-Saxons are apt to pride themselves upon being undemonstrative, declares a London exchange Max Adler tells a tale of a boy who was sent out by his father to bring in some wood. The boy took the opportunity of disappearing and did not show his fare again beneath the parental roof for over 20 years. Then one evening a smiling, well-dressed stranger entered to the old couple and announced himself as their long-lost child.

"Well, you haven't hurried yourself." grumbled the old man, "and blarm me if now you haven't forgotten the wood." I was lunching with an Englishman in a London restaurant one day. A man entered and took his seat at a table near

by, and, glancing round and meeting my friend's sye, smiled and nodded. "Excuse me a minute," said my friend; "I must speak to my brother; haven't

seen him for over five years." He finished his soup and leisurely wiped his mustach before strolling across and shaking hands. They talked for awhile, then my friend returned to

"Never thought to see him again." observed my friend; the was one of the parties had that place in Alica - what's the name of it?-that the macht attac ed. Only three of then, cacaped. Always was a lucky bregar, Jim?"

"But wouldn't you like to talk to him some more?" I suggested. "I-can see you any time about this attle business of ours." "Oh, that's all right," he answered;

"we have just fixed it hip-shall be dining with him to-morrow."

RAW OYSTERS HEALTHFUL?

Question as to Wholesomeness of Bivalve Brings Scoring to the Dealers.

Orsters are plentiful to an extent that has caused them to be replanted in the beds in some parts of the coast, after they had been carried to market and found unsalable, comments the Newport News. How much the connection between typhoid fever and raw dysters has to do with the overstocked markets there is no telling. Some scientists hold fection, but oystermen here and abroad have been found to be given to the habit of keeping oysters in water rich in sewage, and it has given the bivalve a bad name. There is no doubt but some oysters are the healthiest sort of food when eaten raw; but who can tell the contaminated? If a goose has been killed. to the loss of many golden eggs, as it is feared has happened in the raw syster business, it is the fault of a few of the ignorant or unscrupulous, and the ovatermen must find their way out of the difficulty as best they can. The public appetite for raw oysters was all that could be required by the intorest of the oyster gatherers. It has lessened because public confidence has been abused.

SNAKE FROM GREAT SPIRIT Rattler Glides Into Seminole Council

Circle and Indians Call It a Messenger.

Great consternation was created among the members of the Senancle; council at Wewoka, I. T. fo ently when a large rattleshake gitted into the tent where the assemblane was being addressed by the attorney of the nation, Capt. A. J. McKennon. Capt. McKennon was about to kill the snake when one of the councilmen stopped him explaining in broken English "Him rattlesnake, he came to Schilkule council. no other snake do that. He sent by Great Spirit. He go south; that mean Mexico. We must all go Mexico soon.

The captain was told that the rattlesnake had long been a messenger to the Seminale tribe from the Great Spirit. They told him that just before their fight with Jackton in the south, many moons ago, a great rattiesnake crawled from the bank of a take and came into camp. The medicine men assembled and told the members of the tribe that great trouble was about to come upon them. They would have a great fight. and, as the snake went west, a part of the tribe would be driven west. They said that the rattlesnake had been looked upon as a messenger ever since.

American Shoes Abroad.

We do not seem to be making as large an increase in foreign trade as between the years of 1899 and 1901, when the increase per year was over \$1,000,000, but this gradual growth shows that our footwear is giving satisfaction and is wanted abroad, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin. Our shoe manufacturers have been faithful in their workmanship, and have given goods up to sample. This, with the fact that the styles have taken the fancy of the foreign trade, has done much to build up our foreign trade.

Laws in Persia.

They have curious methods in Persia of insuring law and order. A failure of the crops had resulted in a dear loaf. which much enraged the populace. In order to quell the tumult, the shah ordered a number of bakers to receive several hundred strokes with a rod, besides a few minor little attentions such as the amputation of an ear or two.

Unique Spot.

In the village of Altenburg, on whose borders three countries meet, there are no soldiers, no police, no taxes, and its people are ruled by no monarch. The inhabitants speak a queer jargon of French and German combined, and spend their time cultivating the land of working the valuable calamine mine, which is the boast of the village.

IRRICATE IS CRY OF WEST

Much Desert Land May Be Reclaimed by Using System of Artificial Watering

It is estimated that there remain in the dry region of the west about 600,-000,000 acres of vacant public land, and that there is sufficient water available, under proper storage systems, to irrigate about one-sixteenth of the whole amount. The area now occupied and irrigated is only 6,500,000 acres. If ouring the next 30 years univ 20,000,000 acres more should be placed under irrigation, the land so reclaimed would provide homes for at least 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 people, as a very small area is sufficient to support a family where the farm is operated according to irrigation methods. The main drawback which has so far appeared in the development of the dry region is owing to the presence of alkali in the still in some sections. It is found that after putting water on the soil for a certain length of time the tendency of the alkali is to rise toward the surface, and there is a gradual increase of the barmiel salts. near the surface. The waters used in irrigation, it is also found, contain alkali which below to increme the deposits after the water dries ow . After tall alkalf once begins to give fors trouble: it has nometimes been necessary to abandon the and Tell ren pears to be, to furnish

to flood the ford and only out the all all CATS RELIGH GREEN PEAS.

Feline Gourmets Regard the Vegetable

as Especially Dainty-Car.ois Benefit Heaith. It is generally supposed that cats are

carnivorous animals, yet from investigations recently undertaken by a Frenchcat fancier it would appear that rezetarians are to be found even among the feline tribe. Green peas, cooled, are among the vegetables most favored by these four-footed gourmets, and asparagus is regarded as an extraordinary dainty, even the white, hard stalks. usually rejected by the most fasticious "humans" being easerly devoured Haricot beans and sorrel are not much thought of, nor spinach, but conked chicory and lettuce are more to their taste. Carrots are generally appreriated and are said to be beneficial to cat health. They are also excessively TODA OF MALZE PLACE STREET OF EVER 11 P hard grains when cooked. Fruit apparently does not appeal to puss apples, pears, peaches and apricots failing to rouse her appetite. On the other hand, they show a decided taste for melons and bananas, while some were found to be absolutely greedy over occount; in any form. There is evidently likely to be an opening in the future for a cat's vegetable man to compete with the peripatetic cat's meat man of the present

GRIM JEST OF KITCHENER.

Orders Issued Placing Regimental Schoolmaster at Officers' Disposal-Other Bits of Humor

"Lord Kitchener of the British army recently made an army order placing the regimental schoolmaster at the disposal of officers that they might have an opportunity to complete their elementary educations-a good instance of his grim humor. But it has often been: demonstrated that the southimaster isneeded among the British officers. Some queer, quaint . Norte at composition have been made in brigade orders

A certain major ordained not long ago that "rever lo will be at 5:00 a. m. The brigade will parade at 4 a m Ti+ brigade will move at 4 15 a m. The sun will rise at 5 a m.". It was during the guerilla war of 1901-2, after the building of the blockhouses that it became necessary to check the habit of the men of sleeping outside the blockhouses for the sake of coolness and comfort. A certain staff officer thereupon issued the following order: TNo one is permitted to sleep outside the blockhouse except the sentries."

Though the intention of this order is clear, its phraseology is not: "Men on outpost duty are forbidden to strike matches on the sky line"

Imprisoned Royalties. France detains as prisoners of state

in Algeria both the emperor of Annam and the queen of Madagascar, while in Martinique she keeps imprisoned the king of Dahomey. King Prempek of Ashanti, along with his numerous wives, the queen mother and his chlidren, are prisoners of Great Britain on the Seychelles islands. The savage king of Benin has taken the place of the great Napoleon as another of England's royal captives on the island of St. Helena, and in addition to these two African potentates Great Britain has several Indian rulers under detention since the loss of their thiones.

Sultan Has Queer Notions. The first time the present sultan of Morocco saw a compass he was very inquisitive as to its use When it was explained that the trembling needle pointed to the north uniformly he seemed interested, but incredulous Finally he declared flatly that he couldn't believe the story; there must be some kind of clockwork about it. In a conversation with him an Engtish visitor learned that in the sultan's mind Belgium is the leading country of Europe, because most of the arms used in Morocco are received from Brus-

Child Marriages Increasing. The custom of marrying girls when they are more children of nine or ten years is increasing rather than decreasing in Bengal and other parts of India. The resulting racial degeneration is pecoming so obvious that laws have been passed in several regions forbidding the

marriage of girls under 14.

CHICAGO LIKES PICKLE DIET

Western Metropolis Has Become the Largest Consumer in the United States.

That Chicago is becoming the greatest pickle sating community in the United States is a claim waite by the Tribune. It is said that inside the city limits is one of the most extensive pickle works in the world, that in the matter of acres in cucumbers and onlone, the number of hands encoloyed and the variety of goods of this character there is nothing tobeat it. But the country districts are fast gaining in this business, especially in the growth of cucumbers. Some of the big wholesale grovers of the city are establishing pickle houses in many different sections of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. They make contracts with the farmers to plant a certain number of acres, agreeing to take the entireproduct at stipulated prices. A large building is erected in such a semininity and the work of piel line is carried on init. Farmers find cucumitars a profitable crop Last years a p. le factory was established at Sycamore 11, and the first crop has hien an antire success. The man took at one cicking from an acre and a half occur bery that netted him \$21.87. It is estimated that there are from 15 to 20 pickings, so that if the balance of the eron turns out to properthan thethe first pide ing, the inner of the found to be profitably employed. The efty of Chicago and its subsition in the bis market for this product, which shows this our people. Larre a routh for sour Luings as well as for cett.

STIFF SHIRT IN DISFAVOR.

Soft-Bosomed Article Gains in Popularity and Manufactories Are Heavy Losers.

All the shirt manufactories of the country are heavy losers on account of the latest whim of American shirt wearers, according to the statement of a Giens Falls (N. Y.) agent, who represents one of the large concerns. He says that in the last year and onehalf the stiff-bosomed shirt has gone into decided disfavor. Large numbers. of men who have never worn anything but stiff-besomed shigts now insait on having soft shirts for but's winter and summer.

"It is utterly unaccountable," said the agent. "The suff shirt in a businewsilke garment. It wears well and looks well. But the men of the mounttry will not have them any more. The result is that shirtmakers have their business reduced to practically one season. It used to be that stiff whirts. were sold for winter and soft shirts. for summer, but it is so no longer. Of course there will always be a sale of stiff shirts, but it has become so fimited with such suddenness that the makers have lost money."

MANY DESERTIONS IN NAVY

Number Who Take French Leave of Service.

Desertions in the navy are increasing to such an extent as to give the manal. authorities the gravest concern. The condition is not admitted in the furesuof navigation, but the reports received there from the ships on home and forest stations contain statistics of deserious that are of alatming projecttions. No one is able to understant. why there should be such Jenal withdiamateleiche inner finit the werten. It is all the more ear; who expend the cursiliered that the payment and prise Hones of the eplisted men have been made as attractive; as possible say the authorities and all for the purpose of Weating contectment among the blue-Jackets. One reason, given is that the punishment of the cult sits who are apprehended is alterether madequate and amounts to an easier existence than that of those who do their dete. The situation is so menacitivitial the author. itles are devising some neans of keeping the enlisted force up to its required. strength.

SOME HARMLESS OATHS.

"Tinker's Dam" and "Twopenny Dam" May Be Used in Select Circles Without a Qualm.

In the United States it is common to gay that you "don't give a tinker's dam" for something or other. Our Englishcousins, in similar circumstances, say "a twopenny dam." Each of these apparent oaths is harmless and may be used in police society without a qualm Rear Admiral Casey, noticing a look of surprise on the face of a friend when he said "tinher's dam." observed: "I guess you think I'm swearing, but I'm not. A dam is a contrivance resorted to he all tinkers in their work." The phrase "twopenny dant" was first used by the great duke of Wellington. Hisadministration of the British army was attacked, and he astonished the donseof lords by replying:

"I don't care, and the British army don't care a twopency dam for any of these criticisms." Then he explained that "a dam was all Indian cain of the value of twopence ":

Unique School in Paris.

There is in Paris a new school of paychology to mys strate such questions as mind reading, mental suggestion at a distance, clairvojunce, presentiments, automatic writing, double personality ate. This school has for its members medical men almost entirely

Belt Weighs Nine Tons. A guitapercha and rubber manufacturing company of Toronto has made a belt for the grain elevator of the latercolonial railway at St. John which is one of the largest ever produced. It is of rubber and measures 3,259 feet. Its weight is nine tons.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS