

RHEUMATISM GERM FOUND

McLester Said to Be Cause of the Disease Discovered by New York Doctor.

New York.—After 18 years of unavailing search by scientists all over the world, the germ that causes rheumatic fever or acute articular rheumatism has been discovered as the result of experiments in the Presbyterian Hospital laboratory of this city by Dr. Lewis Fox Frisell, attending physician at the Seton hospital. The discoverer declares rheumatism is infectious.

Dr. Frisell describes to the alumni of the Presbyterian hospital his experiments. He first made an effort to isolate an organism from the fluid drawn from the joints of a rheumatic patient. This was injected into the veins of rabbits without result. Next cultures were taken from the tonsils of persons suffering from both tonsillitis and articular rheumatism. Failures again.

Finally, the experimenter selected an alcoholic woman, who was found in a hospital ward suffering from articular rheumatism of 11 years' standing. A culture was taken from her tonsils. Germs were found, linked together in chains. A rabbit into which the germs were injected became lame as with rheumatism. The animal was killed and the germs taken from it were injected into ten other rabbits. All of these after a time developed the rheumatic symptoms.

The rheumatism germ, thus isolated, is described by Dr. Frisell as looking a good deal like diplococci, or streptococci. It possesses, however, a special affinity for the joints.

Dr. Frisell concludes that "while exposure to wet and damp may bring on rheumatism, the real cause is a specific germ."

Rheumatism he classes as an infectious disease, which occurs in epidemic form. Pleurisy and rheumatism of the heart, he told the alumni, were both probably due to the newly-discovered germ.

PART DOG AND PART BEAR

Singular Animal Resembles Each of Parents in Some Particulars.

Denver.—Half bear, half dog, a remarkable prodigy of nature, was brought to the city from Nebraska by E. Plunter. It is the only known example of the crossing of the dog and bear families.

Teddy is the name of the hybrid. His mother was a common stray dog of North Platte, Neb., a little bigger than a Scotch terrier and of the same general build and color. Father bear has never been seen. The dam gave birth to a litter of five of the strange puppies, but four were born dead.

The creature is now eleven months old and weighs about 35 pounds, but looks much heavier. At first sight the animal gives the impression of a peculiar kind of dog, although on closer examination the bear peculiarities are more evident. The ears are long and drooping, like those of a spaniel, the tail is also that of a spaniel. The eyes are large and have the mild dog-like expression. A bear has short upstanding ears, a stub tail never more than a couple of inches long and the eyes are small and quite different in expression and the manner they are set in the head.

But the bear hump is very plain above the hindquarters. The legs are short, with pads that will in time make an impression similar to the human foot, and the claws are long. Teddy has never been heard to bark, but will occasionally give a modest bear's growl. In habits he is more side brained, instead of upright as is the fashion in the canine world. He always lies down to eat.

The animal shows little intelligence and energy. He has not strength enough to walk upstairs and will refuse to go more than a mile at a time unless slow progress is made.

Bear Trust in Japan.

The Yokohama Mail reports the formation of a Japanese bear trust, the three bear companies, the Nippon, the Hapero and the Osaka having agreed to unite and form one concern. This result is said to have been brought about largely by the advice of the minister of state for agriculture and commerce. The manufacture of beer in Japan amounted to 3,800,000 gallons in 1904, being almost double the production for 1902. However, the production of 1901, before the imposition of a tax, reached 4,300,000 gallons. The exports of beer in 1904 were valued at \$275,000, while for the last ten months of 1905 the exports reached \$500,000. Japan is increasing her sales of beer in Korea and China.

Safe and Some France.

The results of the French elections thus far announced give the lie once more to the pessimistic forebodings of the prophets of evil. There was no sliding of barricades, the "forces of disorder" were apparently absent and accounted for, and the government will be able to reconstruct its "bloc" apparently stronger than before. France is bigger and stronger than any French party, however rabid.

Germany's Motor Output.

German firms are unable to fill all foreign orders for automobiles. Vice Consul Schlemmer of Mannheim writes that the German motor production for 1905 was \$10,000,000, the export to England and France increasing 400 per cent. Twice the present possible production in Germany would not supply the demand, especially for heavy vehicles.

WOLVES NEAR CITY

INDIANA FARMERS CAPTURE FARMYARD MARAUDERS.

Ferocious Beasts Slay Sheep and Calves Within an Hour's Ride of Great Metropolis.

Chicago.—Five wolves captured and some still free within rifle shot of where stupendous manufacturing interests are being rapidly developed serves to emphasize the theory that, after all, civilization is, as yet, only a step removed from savagery. In the Calumet district of Indiana, scarcely more than an hour's ride from Chicago, the natives are boasting of recent wolf exploits and hoping for more to come.

For some time tracks that old timers declared were those of wolves had been seen. Scoffers pronounced it impossible, but more tracks were seen. Strange noises were heard at night; chickens disappeared, even a sheep or two and small calves were killed and partly devoured.

Finally George Hamper, in charge of a clubhouse and the surrounding farm, killed a full grown wolf and, skinning it carefully, had the skin stuffed and mounted. Hunters, of course, envied Hamper's good fortune. However, this was not the only opportunity afforded. The depredations continued.

Wolves were often seen in the gray of early morning seizing chickens and devouring such carcasses of animals as had not been buried.

No one secured another successful shot and apparently the wolf pack was thriving and waxing larger and bolder. Several farmers along the river set traps, only to find them empty morning after morning.

Hamper determined upon trying his fortunes as a trapper. He hauled refuse, throwing it into considerable piles in such position as to form a hollow square, in the center of which was a dead horse. Between each two piles he set a strong trap so that to get at the meat the wolves must pass over the traps or leap over the piles.

Everything ready, Hamper and his men were anxious for the morning. It came, but no wolf was covering in a trap. The next day, however, as they were husking corn one of the men declared that he saw something moving among the refuse piles.

It proved to be a full grown wolf, and a male. How to secure him alive without encountering danger puzzled them a little; but one of the men cut a forked stick and held it upon his neck with sufficient force to pin him to the ground and to prevent him turning his head to bite.

Next a strap was slipped under his body and moved forward until it could be buckled about his neck. A chain fastened to the strap provided a means by which he could be tied.

Throwing blankets over the animal, the men took the wolf to a building at the club where he was chained very much like one of his cousins, the watch dogs.

Since then three more wolves have succumbed to the prowess of Hamper, who is still awaiting a material reward in the form of bounty offered for wolf scalps.

BOY MAKES RICH DISCOVERY

Rich Store of Relics Unearthed by Youngster in Ancient Athens.

Athens.—A boy's find of some little leaden figures at Lemnaeum, near Sparta, has led to the discovery of a rich store of relics, which were the offerings to the goddess Artemis Orthia, whose temple stood on the site in the days of ancient Greece.

Excavations, immediately commenced under the direction of Guy Dickens, of Oxford, revealed thousands of little objects, beautifully carved or cast in terra cotta, ivory, lead, bronze, gold and silver. There are terra cotta goddesses, ivory warriors, gold and silver ornaments, pottery and masks of quaint design, besides quantities of leaden images representing figures, animals, armor and fabulous monsters.

For three days the excavations produced these objects, and an inscription was brought to light on the fourth. It was a dedication to the Goddess Artemis Orthia by the victors in an athletic contest.

The prospects of the excavations in and around Lemnaeum are so good that the government is adding two new rooms to the Sparta museum.

Daughter of Countess a Genius.

A precocious little girl of Brussels, 15 years old and an inventor, has designed and patented a remarkable device, consisting of a turntable for reversing the direction of motor cars and wagons. The apparatus is fixed on the chassis, which has a driving wheel at each end and is worked by an electric motor. The invention was the outcome of watching the difficulty of maneuvering heavy motor wagons in the Antwerp streets. The patent for the invention has been secured in the name of Esther de Sual, daughter of Countess de Sual.

Library on an Island.

Prof. Hottinger, an eminent authority on everything connected with the duties of a librarian, has purchased for \$675 three small Danish islands in the little belt known as the Bostholm islands. He means to build a house on the largest of them and there, secluded from the world, arrange his collection of 50,000 books.

LUCK IN TEXAS OIL FIELDS

Land Owners Said to Have Made More Money Than the Operators.

Humble, Tex.—The oil operators are trying to locate new oil fields in Texas. Since the original discovery of oil at Spindle Top they have been fortunate in discovering new fields, one after the other, to take the place of the exhausted oil districts.

When the output of Spindle Top was at a low ebb the Sour lake field was discovered. The heavy production of the Sour lake field had fallen off when oil was discovered at Batson. The Batson field was a heavy producer for nearly a year.

Salt water made its appearance in the wells, the oil supply was shut off and oil was discovered at Humble. All of Batson moved here, causing a town of several thousand people to spring up almost in one night on the spot where before there had been only a blacksmith shop and one store.

The oil production of the Humble field has been falling off rapidly of late. All the larger operators, therefore, are wildcatting for new oil fields. It is considered practically certain that a new field will be discovered soon.

The bringing of an oil well in wildcat territory is a signal for land values to go soaring. During the height of the boom of Spindle Top land in the proved oil territory sold in lots of one-eighth of an acre for \$200,000, or at the rate of \$1,600,000 an acre. That price has never been reached in any of the other fields, but it is not unusual for small tracts to sell for as much as \$5,000 an acre.

Some big fortunes have been made by the original owners of lands in these oil fields. Men who had been eking out a bare existence at farming and would have been glad to sell out for five dollars an acre found their land suddenly worth hundreds of dollars an acre.

It is said that these original land owners have made more out of the oil discoveries in Texas during the last five years than the oil operators themselves. There are many instances of these sudden fortunes.

GROUSE FOR MICHIGAN.

Second Importation from Sweden Received at Grand Island Game Preserve.

Newberry, Minn.—Another consignment of game birds from the Scandinavian peninsula has been received at Munising for the game preserve on Grand Island, Lake Superior. This shipment consists of Swedish willow grouse.

The flocks of other species imported last year from Sweden have apparently wintered well and during the summer are expected to increase largely in number. During times of severe storms it was the custom of some varieties of these fowls to bury themselves beneath the snow, where they would remain until the weather moderated. The gamekeepers on Grand Island are obliged to maintain unceasing warfare against hawks, owls, foxes and fishers in furnishing protection to game birds.

WITCHCRAFT OF WHITES.

Big Searchlights Pill Zulus with Terror and They Fall to the Ground.

Durban, Natal.—Searchlights promise to prove as effective weapons in subduing the seditious of the Zulus as the British guns, judging from the display given recently by Native Commissioner Saunders before a large gathering of Zulus at the Nkandhla headquarters of the punitive force. The natives were awe-struck and regard the searchlight as the eye of the Almighty and said that God had turned it upon them in His anger. The flashing of the light on the surrounding hills, bringing in plain view the Kaffir trails as far as the horizon, powerfully impressed the Zulus, who, when the light was suddenly flashed in their faces, covered and fell on the ground before what they termed the "latest witchcraft of the whites."

Wireless Message to Ireland.

Gay Coney Island and the forsaken land of Erin have been talking to each other with wireless telegrams every night for some time, and out of one recent night's 1,000 words transmitted 572 were received. The longest distance covered is 3,200 miles. Messages are being sent at different pitches, in order to ascertain the correct one to use for Ireland. This accounts for the missing words and experts believe they will be able to ascertain from the words caught the right pitch that is necessary. When that has been done done commercial work will be started across the Atlantic. It is proposed to try to send messages from San Francisco to Ireland, with perhaps two relay stations, one on the crest of the Rocky mountains and the other at Coney Island.

Nevada Springs Become Hotter.

Valley Springs and the other hot water resorts in the Carson valley, it has been discovered, are from 15 to 25 degrees hotter since the earthquake of the 18th than before. Steamboat Springs, south of Reno, are also perceptibly hotter, and a few days after the shock were much agitated. Reports come from Elko county that the hot springs there are also greatly increased in temperature.

Strange Request.

A Frenchman who died in Constantinople recently left \$45,000 to his nephew, who lived in Paris, on condition that the young man cycle to Constantinople to fetch the legacy.

SHIRTS POISON SKIN

CHEAP COLORED GARMENTS A MENACE TO HEALTH.

Chicago Physicians Inveigh Against Underwear Offered for Sale by Conscienceless Dealers.

Chicago.—That the cheap shirt sales are a source of danger to the public health was brought out by a discussion between four physicians who had expected to be present at a meeting of the Chicago Medical society. The four physicians had prepared a short paper each on the danger accruing from the use of the cheap clothing which is being disposed of at reduced prices by various second-hand and other clothiers over the city.

Foremost among the papers was that of Dr. Charles A. Motter. Dr. Motter has been investigating the coloring of the pink shirts which have been quoted at 39 to 49 cents at various clothing stores of the city for some time and in every instance, he states, he has found that the coloring of the cheap pink shirts has been poisonous and especially deleterious if worn next to the skin, as is the case with most of the laboring men and others who buy cheap shirts.

"Underwear, especially in summer time," said Dr. Motter, "is a luxury in which the poor do not indulge. The colored shirts, especially the pink ones, are a source of poison because they come next to the skin. The coloring matter, which contains a large percentage of poison, comes in contact with the skin and the poison is transferred to the blood through the pores. Many cases of blood poisoning which have been referred to other causes, many of them of a supposedly internal nature, can be traced to our 39-cent shirts."

"Pink is the most dangerous color in the cheap garments. The blues and grays are the least dangerous, although there are some ingredients of blue shirts, especially of the calico pattern, which if worn next a sweaty skin will produce all the symptoms of blood poisoning. A red shirt if worn by a laboring man next his skin is almost sure to cause diseases of the cuticle, if not diseases of the blood."

"If poor people could be made to understand the value of wearing at least a light suit of underwear beneath any colored shirts, no matter from whom purchased, the problem of skin diseases would be simplified, to say the least, and I believe that blood diseases would be much less frequent."

The matter of bathing among the poor has little to do with the problem of cheap shirts, according to Dr. Motter. The main effort of physicians should be directed toward interesting the poor in the value of the use of cheap white underwear which, it is claimed, is not in vogue among the purchasers of the highly colored and highly unsanitary outer clothing.

An effort will shortly be made to interest the settlement workers of the city in the problem of sanitary underwear for the poor and the discontinuance of highly colored shirts, especially where these are worn next to the skin.

CREW FROZEN TO DEATH.

Long Missing Steamship Found in Amur River Incased in Ice.

London.—With all hands dead on board, the German steamship Soerabaya, a Russian blockade runner, which had been missing for six months, has been found near Nicolajevsk, 25 miles up the Amur river. The vessel was incased in ice and the crew had been frozen to death.

Early in the war the Soerabaya was engaged in carrying coal to Japan. Then she entered the Russian service, took on a cargo of arms and ammunition and undertook to elude the Japanese scouts and get into Vladivostok with her supplies. She could not elude the blockade. To escape capture she took refuge in the Amur river.

This was in October, and the Soerabaya was not heard of until the other day, when natives of the desolate Amur country came across her, locked fast in the frozen river. The bodies of the crew were frozen stiff.

FAMOUS ISLAND IN PERIL.

Mont St. Michael May Be Overwhelmed by Approaching Sands.

Paris.—Destruction menaces Mont St. Michael, that rocky island crowned with Gothic architecture in St. Michael bay, an indentation of the English channel. The picturesque medieval fortress will be engulfed by encroaching sands, reports has it.

The sand reefs which at low tide link the island with France's mainland are rising, and the danger is that they may become solid, compact land. Then the fortress will lose its magnificent isolation and tourists will be deprived of the wild excitement of rushing for safety up St. Michael's steep steps before a rising tide that chases them with the speed of a horse.

Siberian Train Service.

Six trains are now running daily either way on the Siberian railway, says the London Times, four being military trains carrying Russian troops returning from the far east. Of these, 400,000 had already left on January 14. The evacuation of Manchuria by Russian troops is expected to be completed early in June.

FORTUNE FROM WRECK.

Australian Legislator Makes Lucky Purchase of Sunken Treasure Ship.

Melbourne.—A million dollars made from a wreck purchased for \$750 is the romantic piece of luck that has befallen Hon. J. G. Alkman, member of the legislative council of Victoria.

Two years ago on a June night the magnificent P. & O. steamship Australia, which cost nearly \$3,000,000 to build, went ashore at the entrance to Port Phillip bay, a short distance from Melbourne. The vessel was subsequently put up at auction and knocked down to Mr. Alkman for \$1,000. Afterward the auctioneer offered the cargo, which was purchased by Mr. Alkman for \$750.

Soon divers went to work and the cargo was rescued. Dry goods, hardware and electro-plated ware were recovered in good condition. A valuable cargo of Muntz metal was also found, realizing over \$3,700. Nine hundred tons of bar iron, bar steel, tool steel and shear steel were recovered from the wreck and sold for an average of \$50 a ton. Seven hundred and forty tons of galvanized iron and 40 tons of steel were recovered during the first operations. After six months' operations it was decided to abandon the work, when an engineer suggested that the copper pipes, the brass fittings and other metal of the ship itself would be worth salvaging.

Operations were renewed and 219 tons of brass, copper and gun metal were saved, and 1,950 tons of scrap cast were obtained from the engine and other castings aboard. Five tandem and four tangye engines and a large quantity of pig iron were also got from the wreck. The four propeller blades, which consisted of phosphor or manganese bronze, and which weighed 11 tons, realized \$5,000 as old metal.

Half the hull of the Australia still remains above water and quantities of brass, copper and gun metal have still to be recovered. It is estimated that Mr. Alkman's profits from the wreck are over a million dollars. Why the underwriters never removed the valuable cargo or failed to realize its value is a mystery.

TO LONGFELLOW'S SISTER.

Memorial Window Dedicated in Old Church to Which She Belonged.

Boston.—Honoring the exemplary life and works of Mrs. Mary Longfellow Greenleaf, sister of the poet Longfellow, 300 fair representatives of Cambridge's democracy assembled in St. James' church recently to witness the unveiling of a magnificent window to her memory.

Facing the memorial chancel presented by Mrs. Greenleaf, the memorial window, which is in the west wall of the south transept, occupies a singularly appropriate position. It was designed by Harry Eldredge Goodhue, a former member of the parish.

It is 32 inches wide by 12 feet high and is divided into four panels. In the middle of the window is a panel which contains a life-size figure representing the Prophetess Anna bearing a lighted taper.

Standing out in bold relief is the following, which tells the history of the window itself.

"In loving memory of Mary Longfellow Greenleaf, widow of James Greenleaf, the Anna of this Temple, 1816-1902. For nearly 30 years a communicant of this parish, its oldest member, and always its hountiful benefactor, her largest gift to it was herself. The sister of poets, her whole life was one long poem."

EXILED KING AND QUEEN.

Madagascar's Monarch Wants New Husband and Dahomy's Ruler a House.

Paris.—The exiled queen of Madagascar, Ranavaloa, has just asked the permission of the minister of the colonies to contract a second marriage. The new aspirant to her hand is a wine grower of Orano, in Algeria. It is probable that the request of the former queen will be granted.

Benhanzin, the former king of Dahomey, has just arrived at Bida, in Algeria, and is temporarily installed, with his suite, in the Hotel d'Orient, where he will remain until the house set aside for his use, which is the property of M. Bouvier, a retired French officer, who rents it to the French government, has been suitably furnished, according to the dusky king's tastes.

With the king are now installed at Bida his four wives, his three daughters and one son, named Ouallio, who will be granted by the French government a purse to enable him to complete his course of studies at the high school in Algiers. Ouallio is already half-civilized and speaks French fluently, acting as his father's interpreter.

Robin's Nest in Drawing Room.

Mrs. Armistead, Tremont Glen, Garth, Anglesey (Eng.), says a robin is sitting on its nest of eggs in her drawing room. "The bird," she adds, "comes and goes through the window, which is left open on purpose, and although the members of the family are constantly in the room, together with a Persian cat and a fox terrier, the bird takes no heed of either, and the cat never interferes with the bird. The nest is built on the edge of a bookcase, which is in a recess at the far end of the room."

TRouble WITH ZULUS

BLACKS OF NATAL KEEP ENGLAND IN UNREST.

Natives Are Considered Boys Until They Kill in Battle, Hence the Frequent Warfare Outbreaks.

London.—The native uprising in Natal is beginning to assume such proportions that it is causing serious anxiety and South Africans generally are convinced that there is grave trouble to be faced with the natives sooner or later. Whether it will come as a result of the present riding in Natal depends probably upon the success of the military measures which the Natal government is now taking. The rebel chief, Bambata, with a force variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000, commands the main body of the rebels, but the other bodies are probably not large and seem to be scattered widely in mobile companies in the bush.

One night lately Mr. Stainbank, the English magistrate in the Makhlabatini district of Zululand, was shot dead while using the field telephone to Eshowe. His escort of three troopers failed to capture the murderers. The scene of the murder is close to the battlefield of Ulundi, where the last Zulu war ended. It is not thought that the murderers belong to Bambata's force, who are not likely to be so far from their center at Nandhia, and it is feared it marks the development of a fresh center of rebellion.

Col. Mackenzie, who is in supreme military command in Natal, with a column including a Dutch contingent which volunteered from the Transvaal and Royston's Irregular Horse, left Dundee for some destination in Zululand which up to the present has not been revealed.

The gravity of the situation, unless the expedition against the natives is speedily successful, cannot be exaggerated, according to South Africans. The reason for the sudden violent native outbreak is disputed. Some declare that long suffering discontent was brought to a head by the collection of the hut tax which is now proceeding, but the tax, which has long been paid, seems for the most part to be coming in quietly. Others believe that the present generation, deprived by long peace of the opportunity of "blooding their assegai," have gone and thus become "men" in the Zulu sense of the word and avoid the ignominy of remaining "boys."

SPURIOUS COINS IN GRAVE

Unaccountable Presence of Counterfeits in Recently Opened Sepulchre.

St. Louis.—Counterfeit coins bearing the date of 1839 and 1847 found in the grave of a man who died 15 years ago furnish a puzzle for the secret service agents at St. Louis. The coins were unearthed near Arden, Douglas county, Mo., recently, when the body of John Keenan was disinterred by relatives for removal to California.

Leo T. Phillip, secret service agent, returned from that locality with \$4 of the spurious coins, which he recovered from G. H. Quirk, a farmer, to whom they were turned over. Phillip was unable to get any clue as to where the money came from, and there were no traces of any bad money having been in circulation there recently. The "plant" is supposed to be an old one, made by some counterfeiter, who picked out a grave as the place least likely to be discovered in case of a search.

The coins are badly rusted, but some of them are good imitations. The collection includes 15 dollars, 35 half dollars and 16 quarters. Keenan and his son, Rudolph Keenan, lived in an isolated spot in the Douglas county hills. Both died about the same time.

Phillip searched an old cabin where they lived for counterfeiting tools, but found none.

DANGER IN CLOTHES BRUSH

English Medical Authority Dilates Upon Menace to the Health.

London.—The current number of the Lancet devotes an article pointing out the danger of the clothes brush. It declares that the brushing of clothes in living rooms is a danger to health, as the bacteriology of dust distinctly indicates. After dilating upon the dangers of micro-organisms and pathogenic entities contained in the dust in our garments, the Lancet admits that clothes must be brushed, but in a household conducted on hygienic lines a special room should be relegated to the work. Even this, however, is insufficient for "brushing clothes is a clumsy and insanitary procedure, which might be superseded advantageously by some effectual and less offensive method. The use of some kind of vacuum brush would, sanitarily speaking, be ideal."

Disease Affects Reformers.

The specialists in diseases of the human mind have given the name "paranoia" to that form of insanity in which the victim labors under a delusion involving an exaggerated and irrational conception of his own importance, wisdom, wealth and accomplishments. The political doctors and students of public questions have discovered that a similar disease attacks a certain class of reformers and has often been the cause of the failure of reform movements.