BAYS MAN CAN CREATE LIFE Professor Believes Something Akin to Human Being Will Eventually

New York,-Man, through his adwanced science, may develop into a creator himself, is the opinion of Pro-Bessor Wilhelm Ostwald of the Uniwersity of Leipsic, in a lecture at Co-Tumbia university in the results of the attempt to create life through chemima! processes.

Be Produced.

Professor Ostwald has given careful attention to the experiments of Professor Jacques Loeb of the University of California and announces with conadence his belief that by slow development science may even create a type of life as high as that of our domestic animals.

The steps will be slow; one form of life will be produced after another and eventually the professor expects something almost akin to man in its physical being may be produced.

"There is practically no limit to what man can do in this direction," he said. "Of course, at first he will be able to produce only a piece of protoplasm, something like the water hydra or the resemblance of the sea urchin that Professor Loeb has evolved, but It will be instinct with real life and will be a step in the new evolution. This evolution can only result in the creation of something the equal of our higher animals, but what it will be who shall say?

"It seems to me that the scientist who does this will be able to determine the physical form of his creation after the development has started, and he will have created a new order of life, for this being will multiply indefinitely just the same as all our modern animals.

"I cannot say whether this creation of man will be crutacean, amphibian, mammalian or whether biped, quadruped, fish, fowl or reptile. I can only may that after careful study of what has been accomplished I am overwhelmed at the inevitable probabilities. Who knows but a new order of humanity may be created?"

BOY TOSSED LIKE A BALL

Thrown High Into the Air and Is Cleverly Caught by Policeman.

New York .- There are accidents and accidents, but the accident which happened to five-year-old Frankie Flank is about the rarest on the

Frankie is the son of a wealthy lace importer, and is much given to riding in the family automobile. He was out with his mother and sisters and occupied a very comfortable position on the rear seat of the tonneau. The Flank family was being piloted south on Sixth avenue, and as the chauffeur turned east on Thirty-second street he allowed the machine to collide with an pillar. At the moment Frankie was standing up in his seat and he was promptly and emphatically catapulted into the air and over the rear

As he shot into the other, he turned a complete somersault. Standing near the corner was Policeman Thomas Flannagan, of the traffic squad.

Flanagan used to be a crack baseball player, and when he saw the youngster doing acrobatics in midair he put his old-time training into a most useful and picturesque purpose. He stepped forward just before the lad was due on the asphalt and caught him gracefully in his arms, exactly as a football player catches a punt.

Frankie was not burt in the least, although he and the policeman got a reasonably severe jolt apiece. That was all that happened to Frankie, but the automobile lamp and water tank were smashed completely.

NAILS IN A GLASS EATER.

They Hurt Him and He Goes to a Doctor and Has Them Cut Out.

Montgomery, Ala.—Robert Lee, a fire and glass eater, who has been doing the human ostrich act here for some time for the entertainment of sundry small boys and barroom frequenters is at a hosuital with a hole in his stomach. He got an overdose of the nail diet and had a pain, which he took to a local physician. It was discovered that something was there that had to come out.

Accordingly he was laid upon a table, given a good swig of the fumes of the cornucopia and operated upon. The result was astonishing. Nail after nail was taken out. They had been there so long they were rusty, and some had stuck into the walls of the stomach. Most of them were of smail size, but one was several inches long, the one making the most trouble, no doubt.

After removing the surplus iron in the system of the victim, he was allowed to return to knowing things again. He is little the worse for the wear and tear of his profession.

Blocks Campaign. An outbreak of rinderpest has brought the German campaign against the Hottentots in southwest Africa to a standstill. The German government has asked the reichstag to provide for the dispatch of 700 more men, 2,690 horses and 1,000 dromedaries to the scene of war.

"Newspaper "Tips" Sacred. The court of appeals in London rendered the interesting decision that mewspapers cannot be compelled by the courts to divulge their sources of .nformation under special circumstances. The point was raised in a libel auit against a trade paper.

DOCTORS WHO DIE EARLY.

The Principal Cause Is Said to Be Excessive Nervous Expenditure in Practice.

The diseases which claim the most victims among physicians relatively to all males are gout and diabetes, and there is a high relative mortality from diseases of the nervous system, circulatory system and kidneys, says American Medicine.

From the nature of his habits the physician is not subject to accidents, and, though he is brought into contact with infection to a greater extent than other men, his preventive means are successful and his mortality from infection is very low. Freedom from prolonged muscular strains and high blood tension apparently saves him from arteriosclerosis, but suicide claims many, and so do the drug habits acquired by the nervously exhausted. It has been said that three-fourths of French morphine users are physicians.

The cause of the physician's early death is evidently the excessive nervous expenditure, insufficient rest and defective nutrition, inseparable from his calling, with its broken and restricted sleep. irregular hours of work rest and meals. the worry when lives depend upon his judgment and the lack of a day of complete relaxation in each week. The physician who sees his patients every day in the week, month after month, and cannot learn to forget them when he goes home, merely burns the candle at both ends. He violates the law obeyed by every other animal, that there shall be short periods of moderate exertion interrupted by longer periods of rest when repairs are made. It is not too much work as a rule, but scattered work. which prevents rest.

PLIGHT OF THE SPINNER.

Occasions When a Business Man Is Forced to Speculate Against His Will.

"Were one to follow the footsteps of the average coston buyer for the mill," writes the Textile Manufacturers' Journal, "he would find that immediately after the buyer had placed an order for a quantity of the staple he would hie himself to the exchange, or some other broker, for the purpose of covering the probabilities of the future market. In other words, the cotton buyer for the mill must protect his purchases by dealing in cotton futures. At the recent convention of cotton manufacturers, at Manchester, England, this question was thoroughly exploited, just as it was a year ago at

the convention held at Zurich. "If this is legitimate business, then our ideas of what constitutes business are altogether wrong. The idea that a manufacturer who anticipates an order or who provides the raw cotton material for an order already in hand must go into the future market in order to guard against any possibility price of raw material is too ridiculously absurd for a same man to place in the category of legitimate business transactions. And yet the yarn spinner is compelled to protect himself in this way against the future. He would not deem it safe to take any contract of any considerable size without gambling on the future."

SKI CONTESTS IN MICHIGAN

Tournaments at Ishpeming Prove Attractive to Scandinavians from All Points.

Ski contests are becoming more popular every winter at Ishpeming, Mich., reports the Milwaukee Sentinel. Visitors from all over the north. west, especially from Scandinavian settlements, attend the tournaments at Ishpeming. Ishpeming is the center for ski contests in the United States.

A ski slide is a strange sight to most Americans, but ski is one of the great sports of northern Europe, and it needs no explanation among Swedes and Norwegians. A slide is a steep and slippery incline, with a slight upward slant at the bottom, where the runners leave the track. The person who slides down must make a jump off from a place 20 feet high at the bottom of the slide.

The point of a contest is to see

how far one can jump off his shute. Men who are expert have been known to gain such speed in going down the incline as to jump 90 feet. Only those who keep their feet after making the jump from the raised platform can be counted in a contest. Recently an expert jumped 110 feet, but he could not stand on his feet, and so his record could not be entered of-

Voters and Non-Voters. How many kinds of people are not allowed to vote at state elections? Women in all states except Colorado. Idaho, Utah and Wyoming; idiots and criminals in most states; paupers in many states; Chinese in Oregon, Nevada and California; Indians in Mississippi. Montana and Nevada; Indians not taxed in Maine and Washington, and in Minnesota when they lack the "customs of civilization." Mississippi and Idaho exclude bigamists; Florida and Michigan bar duelists, and several states disqualify-United States soldiers and sailors. Wisconsin excludes those who bet on elections, and this clause ought to include the stilly forms of betting which entail riding in wheelbarrows and letting the hair grow.

Suspicious.

Miss Sue Brette-1 see the comedian has had a cigar named after him. Foote Lighte-I hope they act all right .- Yonkers Statesman.

CALLS FOR WIVES.

MEETEETSE, WYO., ASKS WORLD TO SEND MAIDENS.

Ten Bachelors to Every Marriageable Girl in Settlement-Town Storm Center of Unique Campaign for More Fair Ones.

Meeteetse, Wyo.-Big Horn county, the "Eveless Eden of the west." is now wrestling with the question of how to supply wives for its 1.642 bachelors. The state census shows more than ten unmarried men to one marriageable girl, and the Gray Bull club, a commercial organization, issued a call for wives in hopes of changing the ratio.

Meeteetse is the storm center of this unique campaign, and has a greater percentage of unmarried men than any! other locality. The owners of two of the finest ranches are bachelors worth at least \$75,000; three of the largest, wool growers in the west live here at the hotel in single blessedness; many of the merchants are similarly situated. while ranchmen and stockmen with independent fortunes live single and in

It is the expressed determination of many of these bachelors not to marry a "mail-order wife," as they express it. They demand to see the goods in advance, and just as the club had prepared an elaborate scheme to supply them with a list of eligibles from the east, it is forced by this objection to adopt other tactics. It will conduct an employment agency on a large scale.

Observing members of the club point out the fact that school ma'ams are scarcely given time to get acquainted with their pupils before they are enticed from their duties to become mistresses of some ranchman's home; domestics quickly succumb to the strennous wooing of some Big Horn county swain, and stenographers, bookkeepers and saleswomen win homes just as fast.

Recently a young widow from the east, a clerk in a dry goods store, married a Meeteetse woolgrower with 40.-000 sheep on the range, a domestic is now the wife of one of the leading merchants. A young lady from Indiana who visited a married sister has been led to the altar by a mine superintendent.

It seems certain that if the marriageable women can be found positions here the bachelors will attend to the rest. The greatest need is for domestics and housekeepers. The "hired girl" of Wyoming is to all intents a member of the family and attends church, dances and social functions with the best people if her character is good. The average domestic here is paid from \$15 to \$29 a month, with good board and room.

The publication of the Gray Bull club's plans has already brought many inquiries from the east, and these letters are filed and given a number and answered in their order. Thus far every school-teacher and housekeeper applying has been offered remunerative employment, and it is expected the next state census will show a marked change in the number of lonely bachelors.

DOOR FROM LIBBY PRISON.

On Exhibition in Washington, It Attracts Many Whom It Shut in from Liberty.

Alexandria, Va.-Over in Washington a Pennsylvania avenue saloon displays a door of old Libby prison, Richmond, about the only thing not taken to Chicago when the old pile was taken down piece by piece, properly marked for recreation there.

It has a great lock attached to it and on it old soldiers' names are cut. Recently a New Yorker visiting Washington ran across the old relic and wired home for an old key. It fitted the lock precisely, and since then it seems that all the survivors of Hotel Dick Taylor, Richmond, around about Washington have gathered there for swapping old recollections.

One night the enterprising saloonkeeper served hardtack and old Johnny Red drink-made of bad whisky mixed with good-pretty sharp to the taste, and with results that few soon forget. The door belongs to a gentleman named Moncarte, who lives just outside of Washington.

PICTURES OF MARS CANALS First Photographs Taken at Flagstaff,

Ariz., on Exhibition-Marks an Epoch.

Boston.-Photographs of the canals on the planet Mars, the first ever taken, are on exhibition at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They are the work of Carl Otto Lampland. one of Prof. Percival Lowell's assistants at the latter's observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Accomplishment of the feat, which culminated last May at Flagstaff, is held by astronomers to mark a distinct epoch in the study of Mars, placing as it does beyond a doubt what has hitherto been known only on the testimony of very expert observers. For many years after they were first noted by Prof. Schiaparelli, the Italian observer, a great many astronomers

doubted their existence. At Flagstaff the canals have been studied now for two decades with a ane 24-inch telescope.

Gives Jailers Trouble. Lucchini, the assassin of Empress Elisabeth of Austria, according to the Paris Matin, is giving his jailers a great deal of trouble. He is either insane or pretends to be, and has made several attempts to kill his guards.

MOST HOMICIDAL NATION.

The same of the sa

The United States Is Said to Have That Unenviable Dis-

tinction.

Bays the Philadelhpoa Record: According to the unofficial statistics gathered in 1905, as in previous years, by the Chicago Tribune, there were 9,212 homicides committed in the United States during the twelvemonth fust ended. This country remains on the bad eminence it has long occupied in the history of crime; indeed, we have increased our lead, for the number of homicides was greater by 840 in 1905 than it was in the previous year. The record constitutes a shocking indictment.

With the single exception of the Italians, the American people are the most homicidal nation in the civilized world. In fact, we are running neck and neck with Italy with respect to the ratio of violent crimes resulting in death. In the latter country the homicides number 105 per million of inhabitants per year; in this country last year the ratio was 115 per mil-

lion. A comparison with the criminal statistics of other leading nations will serve to emphasize the indictment and make it positively terrifying. Thus the annual average ratio of homicides to population is 13 per million to German, 19 per million in France and 27 per million in the United Kingdom.

One reason for these frightful conditions is the laxity of the administration of the Ratably, therefore, murder and manslaughter are four times as frequent in this country as in England, Scotland and Wales, and nine times as frequent as in oriminal law in this country. In England one out of four homicides is convicted of murder and pays the extreme penalty for his crime. Moreover, justice is not only reasonably sure, but swift. The legal executions in this country numbered 133 last year, which comparatively to a total of 9,212 homicides is an almost insignificant proportion; and everybody is familiar with the truth that criminal justice in the United States has heels of lead. The other main reason for the appalling frequency of murder in this country is, the prevalent habit of carrying concealed firearms. The ready pistol makes murder easy. Restriction of the sale of deadly weapons is an urgently needed reform.

THE CREATEST BATTLESHIP

Uncle Sam's "Louisiana" in Many Respects Superior to All Others.

The battleship Louisiana, which represents the most advanced type of the fighting machine ever constructed, has returned to her dock at the Newport News shippard after her speed trial and is now receiving her armament and being fitted out for sea, writes W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record-Herald. In several particulars the Louisiana exceeds all other ships of all other navies, and properly officered and manned, she ought to whip anything that floats.

In speed, armament and coal-carrying canacity which are the three essentials for a man-of-war, she surpasses the best and the latest and the strongest battleships in the European navies. She is 450 feet long, 76.10 feet beam and 24.6 feet draft, with a displacement of 16,000; tons.

Her speed on her trial trip averaged 18.8 knots per hour; she can carry 2.300 tons of coal which will enable her to steam 7.000 miles at a speed of 12 knots. and her armament is four 12-inch guns, eight eight-inch guns and 12 seven-inch guns. She will have 45 officers and a crew of 840 men.

The strongest ship in the British navy is the Edward VII., of the same tonnage (16,000), a speed of 18.6, or twotenths of a knot less than the Louisiana: a coal capacity of 2,000 tons and an armament of four 12-inch, four nineinch and ten six-inch guns.

The strongest ship in the French navy is the Republique 15,000 tons 18 knots speed, capacity for 1.800 tons of coal and an armament of four 12-inch and 18 six and one-half-inch guns.

The best ship in the German navy is the Elsass, 13,200 tons, 18 knots speed. 1,600 tons coal capacity and an armament of four 11-inch and 14 six and onehalf-inch guns.

Persian Custom.

An interesting custom prevails among the nomad tribes of Persia. Before becoming eligible for marriage every girl has to prove her skill by weaving two very fine rugs or saddlebags. It is this class of work which is particularly prized in Europe and America. In 1904 a law was re-enacted by the Persian government by which the customs department was instructed to seize and burn all carpets in the manufacture of which aniline dyes were used. A total cessation of exports resulted, and owing to the hardship inflicted by this decree the manufacturers obtained a certain period of grace in which to dispose of their stocks.

In British New Guines. Cannibalism has not yet been quite

stamped out in British New Guines. The natives have well-cultivated gardens, tuey occupy long-settled villages and their relations with Europeans are generally harmonious. In each village one of the most infraential chiefs is selected as village constable, receives a uniform, a pair of handcuffs, a brass badge and \$5 a year. and is kept under constant personal supervision by the six white magistrates. Crime is comparatively rare, owing apparently to the fact the natives are not allowed to obtain any intoxicating liquor.

BIG LOSSES BY FIRE.

FIGURES SHOW LIFE AND PROP-ERTY DESTRUCTION.

An Average of Eighteen Fatalities Through Flames Every Day in Year-Total Gold Production One-Third of Loss.

New York .- The enforced economy

of our grandparents and the folly of

our own generation are now costing us

enormously in the loss of life and of

property by fire. In 1904, 6,672 people

were burned, an average of 18 fatalities

through fire every day in the year! We

improve our fire department and increase our water supply, yet the losses are ever augmented. Our present ratio is nine lives lost by fire every year for every 100,000 of population; in 1900 the ratio was eight, and in 1890 only ave per 100,000 people burned. Nearly as many people are burned to death every year as are killed by the railroads, generally believed to be the most fruitful source of fatal a cidents. We have burned up \$1.0 0.000,000 worth of property in six years. Our fire losses are equivalent to a tax of \$25 per year per family. Our total gold production would only pay one-third of those losses. The total output of all our splendid from mines would just about pay for our fires. Most losses are really but exchanges, one product turned into some other form, a loss perhaps to many, but a gain to someone. Not so with fire; that money goes up in smoke; \$239,000,000 worth of smoke last year. That included the

At a most liberal estimate we erect about \$1,000,600 worth of buildings a day, the country over. Note how these figures compare with our fire losses; great as is the building boom everywhere, we are scarce replacing property destroyed by fire. If the record of February last is kept up, and we have no guarantee that it will not be. the destruction of property equals half as much again as we build.

Baltimore fire, but then that total was

only \$15,000,000 more than the 1903

loss. This year bids fair to equal if

not exceed that figure. The average

daily loss for the year 1904 was \$630,-

New York averages 8,700 fires a year. Chicago 4,100. We burn up three theaters, three public halls, 12 churches. ten schools, two hospitals, two asylums, two colleges, six apartment houses, three department stores, two jails, 26 hotels, 140 flat houses and nearly 1,600 homes every week in the

WIRELESS UNDER GROUND.

Priest Is to Send Messages to Europe Through the Earth, by New System.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.-Earth instead of air will be used to transmit wireless telegraph messages between this country and Europe, if the apparatus invented by Father Joseph Murgas. of the Slavonic Catholic church of this city, fulfills his expectations. Also musical tones, instead of the Morse code of dots and dashes, are to be used, and as a result messages may be sent many times as fast as at present.

Father Murgas, entirely independent of other inventors, after 17 years of work has perfected a system of aerial wireless telegraphy which is in use between here and Scranton, but he is not satisfied. He desires a system which will not be affected by storms or weather conditions, and which will be much more rapid than the method now in vogue. His plan for an underground system is the result.

An attempt to put it in operation. between here and Scranton will be made first. Shafts 300 feet deep are being sunk at both places, and wires will be run to the bottom of them and connected with the work. Later the connection with Europe is to be made. Shafts 3,000 feet in depth will have to be constructed, and considerable electrical power will have to be used to transmit the messages. It will take \$20,000 to install the apparatus.

BILL WITHSTANDS WEATHER Lost in a Farm Pasture in 1902,

Greenback Found Faded and in Pieces Is Redeemed.

Rumford Falls, Me .-- A torn greenback, which had been bleached by the sun and frozen by the snows of three years in a West Newfield pasture, has just been redeemed by the treasury, and Frank Goodridge, a Newfield lumberman, is once more on receipt of his wages for a week's work in April of

Newfield has just been paid the bill, and in going home through the pasture he lost it. Three years after a piece of the bill was found, and Raiph Stevens, the finder, requested Postmaster G. O. Hannaford, of West Newfield, to send it to the United States treasury for redemption. The fragment found was not sufficient to secure redemption, but about a month ago Mr. Stevens found the remaining half, and the other day the postmaster handed him an order on the United States treasury for \$10 in redemption of the torn and faded pieces. Stevens returned the money to Goodridge, the loser, and he divided the bill with Mr.

Call It "Notz."

There is now some dispute as to whether the last ayilable of Illinois should be pronounced "noi" or "noiz." Inasmuch as it is the state in which Chicago is located, we vote that it be enalled "noise." and propounced loud.

CHICKEN THEFT LOST ART

Supreme Court Sustains the Law Making the Offense a Felony-Test Case Brought.

Jefferson City, Mo.-The supreme court has decided what is known as the "chicken law" to be valid. This law was passed at the instance of the Poultry Raisers' association of the state last winter, to protect their hen coops from nightly raids by chicken thieves. It makes chicken stealing a felony. A test case was brought before the court from Audrain county, where Jack McGuire had been conwicted of stealing chickens and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The supreme court has confirmed the sentence.

Presumably, chicken stealing will become something of a lost art in Missouri in the future, particularly in localities where there is a poultry association. And the number of poultry associations that are now being organized all over the state suggests that it is going to be a pretty hard matter for a chicken thief to select a locality where it will be safe for an individual to be found in another man's henhouse.

The fact that the surplus poultry products of Missouri last year amounted to more than \$31,000,000-several times greater than the surplus wheat crop-shows that the protection of poultry has passed the stage of merriment.

The Missouri legislature has placed its disapproval on the predatory prowler who goes about nights looking for "fat pullets," and the supreme court says that the law does not vtoiate any of the provisions of the constitution, and, therefore, it must be

CITY WITH NO GOVERNMENT

Resignations Leave the Municipality at Greenwood, Wis., Without a Head.

Greenwood, Wis.-Citizens here are much excited over the fact that this city has been practically without a governing body. The council is composed of the mayor, four aldermen and one supervisor and it requires two-thirds of the membership to constitute a quorum.

Two aldermen and the supervisor have filed their written resignations with the city clerk, alleging as a reason that they are tired of continual criticism on the part of those opposed to them, and that they felt offended at the recent action of the council in allowing a bill for \$14 during the absence of two of the members who opposed it.

In consequence of their resignation it is impossible to secure a quorum of the council even for the purpose of accepting the resignations of the aldermen and supervisor. All that the remaining members can do is

to meet and adjourn from day to day. The city is in the midst of public improvements, water power and electric lighting plants being partly completed, and the finishing of a concrete dam on Black river. Although these improvements were indorsed at three elections by a popular vote of four to one, there has been opposition and effirts are said to have been made to find fault and hinder the work.

DOG TRAMPS FAR IN SNOW

Walks from Ogden, Utah, to Butte, Mont., to Find Master He Had Lost.

Butte, Mont .- "Prince," a fine Great Dane dog belonging to "Uncle Dick" Sutton, a weil-known theatrical man of this city, has reached home after walking all the way trom Ogden. Utah. most of the way over deep snow and through mountain defiles in the dead of winter. The dog was thin and worn when he reached home, and his feet were torn and bleeding."

Mr. Sutton and his company were in Ogden several weeks ago and took tive dog along. When the time came return the dog could not be found id was given up for lost. The com ay returned to Butte to fill an englement at the Grand Opera house and all but the grieved owner had rgotten all about Prince when heurned up at the door and scratchedor admittance.

The dog's return is consided more remarkable because he wi taken to Ogden on a train and cor not have been familiar with the lather the only parallel to his exploit the case of the dog thrown out of express car by robbers who held p the North Coast Limited at B mouth, Mont, some time ago. Thiog walked 400 miles to his master ome in Billings.

TOMBSTONE 5 FEET HIGHS McCutcheon By His Portune of \$35,000 to Bar Greed

Conneils Pa—In a cemetery 100 years old, inging to layout years old, enterville, Washington. church als the most imposing. county, in Pennsylvania. It was monume the late James S. Mcerected a farmer and bachelor, to Cutche ambition to outdo all his gratif and prevent his relatives neighting any of his \$35,000 estate. from towering shaft of granite 8614

ligh, which is visible for miles. feemetery being on an eminence the monument standing near the national pike. AcCutcheon's will ordered that \$20,-

A be applied to complete his monunent and the balance spent on granite wall around it to be built an high as the money would permit.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS