

HIGH CURRENT ILLS

Many Wireless Operators Suffering With Toothach

Prediction is Made That System Will Cause Other Nervous Diseases Among Those Who Expose Themselves.

New York.—Wireless toothache, due to the high tension electrical currents produced in sending wireless messages, is the latest disease discovered by New York physicians, and it is said hundreds of wireless operators, professional and amateur, in this city and its neighborhood, are suffering from it. Prediction also is made that the heavy currents discharged by the wireless telegraph will produce other nervous diseases among those who expose themselves too much to such phenomena. There perhaps are thousands of amateur wireless operators in New York city. Investigation discloses that many of them have had toothache since they began their wireless studies and experiments. What other diseases of nervous sort have followed in the wake of the current only will be revealed by scientific investigation.

A prominent European physician discovered the wireless toothache, and the bad effect of the high tension currents on the nerves of his patients. He predicts there will be a general increase of nervous ailments, due to that cause. That physician says the nervous elements are affected so by the currents that a low grade neuritis is produced which progresses according to each patient's general physical condition, hygienic surroundings, occupation and habits. The European investigator points out that the electricity artificially permeates the surrounding atmosphere and that a person brought in contact with it, day after day, must have a great disposition to withstand its effects. Weak persons even may suffer from aggravated forms of nervous disorder by the wireless process, he asserts.

When the European physician announced the discovery of wireless toothache he was scoffed at by other doctors, who had not studied the question as he had. The discovery, however, is being regarded seriously on both sides of the Atlantic, and skilled minds are seeking to discover what other ailments may be caused by such high tension currents being loose in the air.

It is recalled the X-ray affects the skin and tissues insidiously and often disastrously. Nor is it any secret that persons who are compelled to pass long periods in rooms where big dynamos are in operation frequently show nervous tendencies. Physicians who use the ultra-violet, high tension and other forms of electricity in treatment often suffer nervous affections. These things indicate, it is suggested, that disease producing qualities lurk in electricity of which little is known as yet. Third rails, live trolley wires, telegraph and telephony wires and other agencies are discharging into the air constantly currents of electricity which pass through persons in the streets and elsewhere, and there are physicians who fear that as the use of electricity increases, wireless telegraphy and telephony get in full swing, wireless toothache will be merely one of a long list of nervous diseases directly traceable to excess of electricity in the atmosphere.

GOATS ARE PEST IN ALASKA

Animals Have Worse Appetites Than Those of Hoboken—Destroy Stakes by Eating Them.

Fairbanks, Alaska.—Reports from Mineral gulch are that the mountain goats which infest that section are becoming exceedingly troublesome to the miners. During stormy weather, it is said, they crowd into the tunnels that are being driven on the claims well up on the mountains, and it is only by throwing a dynamite cartridge into the tunnels in the morning that they can be driven out and the constructors get in to go to work. It is also stated that they are likely to be the cause of considerable litigation among mine owners next year, as they have destroyed a number of location stakes by eating them. Owing to the fact that alder and willow comprise the only wood in the gulch, nearly all the location stakes are of these woods, which, in the absence of other food, due to the deep snow, the goats attack eagerly. A large number of the animals have been killed by the men at work in the gulch, but the number seems to increase rather than diminish.

Laughs Her Shoulder Out. Philadelphia.—Hearty and continued laughter sent Mrs. Martha Kraak, of 612 Vanhook street, Camden, to Cooper hospital with a dislocated shoulder. The bones became dislocated while she was in a paroxysm of mirth and it was necessary for the hospital surgeons to administer ether before the bones could be put back in the right places.

\$200,000,000 Worth of Clay. Albany, N. Y.—The clay beds of New York state are worth more than \$200,000,000, according to a report by John H. Clarke, the state geologist. Last year's output of brick, tile, terra cotta, pottery and other materials reached an aggregate of \$11,500,000. The number of building brick manufactured during the 12 months was nearly 1,500,000,000.

MICE IN CANCER RESEARCH

Foreign Animals Resist Attacks of Disease Until They Are Acclimated—300 From Japan.

London.—Three hundred and sixty waiting mice have just arrived on the Japanese steamer Tanga Maru, en route for the National Cancer Research fund. The mice were sent to Prof. E. F. Hawkford, the director of the fund, by Professor Higuchi of Tokyo, who recently completed a course of research work in the fund's laboratories on the Embankment.

The mice will be used in research work to determine the effects that acclimatization and dieting have in increasing or decreasing the susceptibility of mouse tissues to mouse cancer.

"We have already proved," it was explained at the fund's laboratories the other day, "that if we implant living cancer tissues from English mice on to the newly imported foreign mice there is a certain amount of resistance to the growth. Only a small percentage of the inoculated mice will develop tumors. After a time, however, this degree of protection wears off and finally the foreign mice become as readily susceptible to implanted tumors as our home mice." The mice sent to us from Japan are an example of the international free trade existing among research workers on cancer. At times of mouse famines in other countries we have sent English mice to our fellow workers in those countries. Because of this international exchange in European mice it is not easy at the present time to get from Germany or other near countries mice which one can be certain are pure-bred foreign stock. These Japanese mice will be of great value to us, because we know that we have in them an entirely new field for research. Our object, broadly, will be to see whether these mice will become more susceptible to English cancer as they become acclimated to English conditions and accustomed to English food."

FRENCH BELIEVE IN MAGIC

Ideas of Peasants Arent Medicine Go Back to the Middle Ages—One Recent Case is Cited.

Paris.—In France the ideas of medicine held by the peasantry go back to the middle ages, and hold their own side by side with the more scientific and less picturesque views of the doctors. A case was reported recently of a man believing that he had cured his child of an acute attack of meningitis by cutting open a live pigeon on the girl's forehead, at the same time reciting magical spells. He explained that the bird had died in taking the disease upon itself.

An investigator of the beliefs of the French rural population found in another part of the country a parchment volume, beautifully written by hand, entitled "The Choice of a Number of Infalible and Well-Tried Remedies." It had been jealously guarded by a family for over 200 years, and the extraordinary prescriptions in it were used in all cases of illness when the disease did not immediately yield to the orthodox doctor's remedies. The book counseled the application of a live teach—a fish—on the liver for jaundice; a frog, reduced to powder and placed over the heart, for plague; a leaf of the ash tree, for snake bite, and a host of strange cures.

The remarkable thing is that the district in which this book is in use is a large village where schools date 70 years ago, and in which every boy of 14 has his certificate of primary education.

RODENTS ROUT BALL "FANS"

Field Mice Cause Stampede Among Spectators Who Fill Grand Stand in New Jersey Town.

New York.—Two field mice caused a stampede in which persons were injured in the grand stand at the William H. Mason Oval at Bloomfield, N. J., the other day during a baseball game. A young woman was noticed to arise to her feet several times and shake her skirts. A mischievous boy who witnessed her action called out, "Hor-net!"

This caused laughter for a while until two mice ran across the laps of Miss Jeanie Lenton and Miss Harriet Macintosh. The girls screamed and in her excitement Miss Lenton fell headlong over the heads of those in the first row of seats. Not knowing what was the matter, 200 men and women occupants of the stand rushed for the field, falling over one another in their efforts to escape some unseen catastrophe.

Fortunately a few cut noses and slight body bruises were the most severe injuries. Several women could not be induced to return to the stand and they witnessed the remainder of the game from the field. The mice are still at large.

Completes Freak Home

Long Beach, Cal.—D. N. Hank of this city has completed an original residence. The front door is designed after the entrance of an Indiana barn door to the heart of Mr. Hank. The ceiling also is a faithful replica of the old barn ceiling, and he did not overlook a stable door at the top of the stairs leading. In garish contrast to the barnyard atmosphere, a mass of gray granite, set with rubies, emeralds, turquoise and other stones, struggles for recognition in the parlor. The mantel is valued at \$5,000.

GREEK GIRLS ARE SHIELDED

Inside Facts on Criminal Cases That Now Reach Public—Heart Interest Stories Untold.

Chicago.—"If settlement workers and juvenile court attaches were called upon to testify or if what they learn indirectly of criminal cases were admissible as evidence, many persons who go free would be convicted and many others who are convicted would be shown clemency."

This is the statement of a worker in one of the best known, if not the most prominent, settlement houses in Chicago. It was brought forth by a recent criminal case in which a man who killed his former friend was freed.

"We get more 'heart interest' stories in a year than the newspapers could print in two years," the woman continued. "In a recent murder case the principals were Greeks. A young man who had come to America to make his way was killed by a husband whose wife accused the other man of attempting to persuade her to elope."

"The murder in itself was tragic enough, but what I learned of the murdered man's affairs was worse than tragic. He was engaged to a beautiful girl who resides in Athens, Greece, and soon he was to be sent for her to come here to be married to him and make her home in this country. In working on the case I learned that this girl will never know the fate of her sweetheart. It is a custom of the Greeks, when a man is killed in an affair of this kind, to shield the girl to whom he is engaged. She never is given the straight story."

"According to Chicago Greeks with whom I talked, the fiancée of the man who was killed here will be told that he has disappeared and everything will be done to take her mind off her trouble. But the fact that he was accused of being disloyal to her and that he met death as a result never will be known by her."

RUNS MILES TO SEE FATHER

America 14-Year-Old Travels Long Distance to Be at Bedside of Supposed Dying Father.

Centralia, Wash.—To reach the bedside of his father, whom he believed to be dying, 14-year-old Royal Debanks raced on foot from Morton to Centralia, 43 miles, in 13 1/2 hours. When the little fellow, utterly worn out by his terrific exertions, threw himself into his mother's arms, he fainted dead away after hearing the news that his father was safely on the road to recovery.

The lad is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Debanks of Centralia, and a grandson of ex-Mayor Wood. With his father and his brother Royal he went fishing up the North fork of the Tilton river, early in the week. As his father was standing on two logs, with his legs wide apart, one of the logs swung out and he was thrown backward violently across the other.

The impact of his fall knocked him unconscious, and the two little lads, at the imminent risk of falling in the water themselves, rubbed out on the log and caught him just as he was slipping into the river. They managed to hold him there until their frantic shouts brought help. The injured man, still insensible, was carried to Morton and from there hurried to Centralia.

There was room for only one of the boys in the buggy, and it fell to Royal, the older, to accompany his father on the trip home. Undeterred by the fact that he would have to make part of the lonely journey in the dark, Royal followed on foot as fast as his legs could carry him. Speed and strength were lent by his wily little limbs by the prospect that his father might be dead before he arrived.

When he reached home he had just strength enough left to cry: "Oce Whis! I'm glad papa is going to live!" before he fainted.

RATS EAT REVENUE STAMPS

Mystery That Puzzled United States Officials for Several Weeks at Ft. Wayne is Solved.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The activity of a colony of rats explains the repeated disappearance of revenue stamps from barrels of beer shipped to Avilla, north of this city, and clears up a mystery which has given United States internal revenue officers in Fort Wayne much concern.

The first complaint, received several weeks ago, was that six barrels of beer in a railroad warehouse at Avilla, awaiting delivery to the consignee, had been stripped of revenue stamps. The government authorities and Deputy Collector L. P. Sharp conducted an examination. He was unable to solve the mystery and with much red tape the missing stamps were replaced.

The revenue office was notified of the second case the other day, but with it came the information that rats had been discovered at the work, and apparently had been attracted by the paste used on the stamps.

Work Month for Dime. Plainfield, N. J.—After a month of work, first by an expert in the Farmers' State bank of Tulsa, Okla., and later by other experts in the big safe factory here, a strong box supposed to contain \$25,000 was opened in this city. A lone dime was all the steel chest contained. The safe was used by L. E. Taber, cashier of the Tulsa bank. Taber killed himself recently in Florida.

HOBBLE SKIRT IS HINDRANCE

Mess Game of Smuggling Across Line From Detroit to Windsor—Women More Clever Than Men.

Detroit, Mich.—Hobble skirts and small crowned hats, now very much in vogue, are having a depressing effect on the Windsor export trade. The walking skirt is made to fit the form rather closely and a number of Detroit women have found that when the tubular symmetry of the hobble is disturbed by a few bulky bargains, the sharp-eyed customs officers are very quick to criticize. It would be rash and desperate venture for a hobble-skirted traveler to attempt to smuggle over a woolen blanket, for instance. Only the other day the customs officers at the foot of Woodward avenue stopped a woman and later it was discovered that she concealed a half dozen napkins under her skirt.

"The unfortunate lady doubled one of the napkins twice and I couldn't help but notice it," said the officer who spied her.

Catching female smugglers is difficult work. The women seem to be cleverer than the men at smuggling and they will take longer chances. When they are caught they weep and go into hysterics. "Oh, the women are certainly the clever smugglers," said Miss Daisy Zuckriegel, who is stationed at the Woodward avenue dock to watch the women who go back and forth on the ferries. Eight years' experience has made Miss Zuckriegel an expert at spotting smugglers.

"How do I spot smugglers?" "Well, there are several ways. For instance, I watch the people going over the river and I generally remember them when they return. If they attempt to smuggle anything over it is an easy matter to catch them. Then we are familiar with the favorite methods employed by smugglers and we know just where to look. When two women get off the boat, eating candy with much gusto, I ask them to step into the office without any preliminaries. The chances are 100 to 1 that stuff will be found concealed about their persons."

"What do they smuggle?" "Why, the smuggle anything that is movable. Blankets, linen goods, hardware, lace, butter, eggs and fowl are brought over by women under their skirts."

PETROL MADE DRIVER DRUNK

Chauffeur, in Charge of Motor Car, Pleaded That Fumes and Not Whisky, Intoxicated Him.

London.—A chauffeur named Chas. Rice, who was accused of being intoxicated while in charge of a motor car, pleaded that petrol fumes and not whisky were responsible for his condition.

It was alleged that while he was driving along Herrow road at a speed of 23 miles an hour his motor car came into collision with a hansom. The cab driver was thrown from his seat, and turning a somersault, fell on his back, but Rice drove on for a third of a mile before he was stopped. "I only had two glasses of whisky," said Rice, "and what the policemen thought were the effects of alcohol were due to the fumes from the petrol. Just before the accident I had to blow some of the tubes, and I inhaled the fumes."

Mr. P. Lewin, managing director of Harwell's Limited, a large taxicab concern, says Rice was a sober man, and corroborated his statement regarding the effects of the fumes. "They make you giddy," he declared, "and give you the appearance of being intoxicated. I have often suffered from them, and I have to sit down until the effects pass off. You can be overpowered by them."

DYE HAIR TO MATCH MOTORS

Lawsuit Reveals Peculiar Way of Society Women of East—Photographer Wins His Case.

New York.—That society women in New York are dyeing their hair, not only to match the interior fittings of their motor cars but even to match the changes of the seasons, was the statement made by William P. S. Earle. Mr. Earle was delighted over winning a suit for \$40 brought by him against Mrs. Louise Balfour in payment for coloring a photograph made for the defendant. Mrs. Balfour is said to be a relative of the British premier.

The photographic artist had colored the picture to show brown hair. Mrs. Balfour wanted her hair Titan in the picture. "I told her," said Earle, "that her hair was brown, but she insisted on Titan."

"Then I charged her for the work, and she would not pay." "The hair among the women of the 'four hundred' changes with the seasons. When I tinted the picture of Mrs. Balfour her hair was Titan. Formerly the women of society were willing to let it go at matching their hair to suit their gowns, but now they must match their hair to suit the fittings of their limousines."

Sanish Hard-Task. New York.—Word comes to military circles here from Washington that hard-task has been banished in favor of a new ration to be known as "field bread." Hard-task will be used in the future only when an organization is cut off from a supply train or is on a forced march. The new field bread is composed of flour, water, salt and yeast.

NEAR ARTIFICIAL LIFE

Baltimore Scientist and Wife Have Worked Wonders.

Discover Culture of Living Cells in Fluid of Known Chemical Composition—Regarded as Remarkable Accomplishment.

Baltimore, Md.—As a result of constant concentration and untiring efforts in the field of research Dr. Warren H. Lewis and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Reed Lewis, the former an associate professor of anatomy in Johns Hopkins medical school, have discovered the culture of living cells in a fluid of known chemical composition. Dr. Lewis has been experimenting on the chick in the embryonic condition for some time. By experiment he has finally succeeded in proving that it is possible to cause the growth of cellular substance, of which all animals and plants are made up, in saline solutions without the aid of nourishment. The cells, it is believed, make use of food stored up within them.

This is considered a remarkable accomplishment for which scientific men have striven for years. It was not until about 1830 that the cell theory was discovered, and since that time there have been many new developments. The theory up to the time of Dr. Lewis' discovery was that animals and plants generate from pre-existing cells and do not rise spontaneously, and this theory has generally been accepted. The object Dr. Lewis had in mind was the more complete and detailed study of different kinds of cells. For this purpose he took part of the intestine, heart, liver, eye and brain, and inserted it in solutions of different salts of a known density.

He found that cells would grow in distilled water with eight-hundredths of one per cent of salt. He also found that the development of the cells would be better if four-hundredths of one per cent of potassium chloride was added to the solution, and still better if some nutrition, such as sugar, was supplied.

As a result of his experiments not only did the existing cells enlarge, but the actual formation of new cells took place without the aid of the network that is found in the plasma, which heretofore was considered necessary. Not only the regular formation of muscle fiber was brought about, but also delicate nerve tissue was formed. Dr. Lewis stated that if the specimen under examination was magnified 1,000,000 times the actual growth of the fiber could be seen.

There is one further step toward which scientists look, and that is abiogenesis, or the spontaneous generation of life. The discovery just made comes closer to the goal sought than any previous one, and it is believed that before long the definite announcement will come as to the possibility or impossibility of the generation of life without parents.

Dr. Lewis is a comparatively young man, having held his degree of doctor of medicine for eleven years. He was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of bachelor of science in 1894, and received his doctor's degree from the Johns Hopkins university in 1900. He is at the present time associate professor of anatomy at the Johns Hopkins medical school.

TELLS OF MAGELLAN'S TRIP

Story of Voyage Around World, Nearly 400 Years Ago, Has Just Been Published by a German.

The Hague.—Although nearly four hundred years have elapsed since Magellan sailed around the world, the true history of the voyage has been published for the first time. Until recently no published document relating to the expedition had ever been found, though it was known that an account had been written by the Portuguese, Fernando Oliveira, because a later writer of the same nationality quoted briefly from that work.

Recently the long lost document was discovered in the University of Leyden library by the German historian, Herr Vogel, who immediately published a German translation of it in the Marine Rundschau. Besides interesting particulars as to ship construction in those days, the document contains the whole story of the first voyage around the world by Magellan.

Certain indications make it probable that the actual writer of the account was a companion of the discoverer. As one of the oldest geographical papers extant it is considered to be of almost priceless value.

Porpoise Seizes Bathing. New York.—There was a wild scramble at the Fourth avenue grounds at Asbury Park, N. J., when a porpoise appeared among the 3,000 bathers. The crowd, thinking it was a shark, made a rush for shore, the men leading the women. The porpoise, undisturbed by the clamor, swam leisurely around and then made his way northward, but it was some time before the bathers again got into the water.

Stole Collection Plates. Hartford, Conn.—The Society of the Park Congregational church of this city is looking for the person who stole all but two of the collection plates. The loss was discovered when a collection was about to be taken.

GUILF OF DRONGO CUCKOO

Protected by Its Resemblance to Pugnacious Shrike, It Lays Its Eggs Where It Pleases.

A striking example of protective coloring in birds has just been added to the collection of the Brooklyn Institute Museum in the form of a drongo shrike and a drongo cuckoo.

The shrike is a bird of pugnacious disposition, especially at the nesting season, when it guards its nest with, for a small bird, great ferocity. Ioung has Dewar, from whom this account is taken, says that he has watched a pair of these little birds attack and drive away a monkey which tried to climb into the tree in which their nest was placed. Indeed, so able a fighter is the shrike that some other birds, notably orioles and doves, frequently build their nests in the same tree in order to share the benefit of its prowess.

The drongo cuckoo lays its eggs in the nests of such birds as the king crow. These are pugnacious, even ferocious, and without some guile a cuckoo could not accomplish this feat. But the drongo cuckoo is so like the drongo shrike, even having the same odd twist to its tail feathers, that the king crow is deceived by the resemblance and hesitates to give fight to what she takes to be one of the pugnacious shrikes.

VELASQUEZ A CHEAP ARTIST

As Court Painter He Received \$11 a Month When He Was About Twenty-five Years Old.

Don Caspar de Guzman, Conde-Duque d'Olivarez, born in Rome in 1557, became the first minister of Philip IV. In 1621, was dismissed in 1643 after a career of mismanagement and died in exile two years later. A patron of the painter's, it was through him that Velasquez at twenty-four became court painter to the young king at eighteen. In return Velasquez painted a number of portraits for his protector. The notable example, which has recently been presented to the Hispanic museum of New York, was painted when Velasquez was about twenty-five years old, shortly after he came to court.

The canvas, measuring 51 by 85 inches, came from Capt. Robert S. Hoiford of London, in whose possession it had long been held after having passed through the Baillie sale in 1858, when it sold for £598 10s., and the Scarborough sale in 1861, when it sold for £232 10s., very moderate sums compared to the surprising figure said to have been paid for it recently. At the time it was painted Velasquez was receiving \$11 a month for his services as court painter.—W. Stanton Howard, in Harper's Magazine.

A Manly Minister

There'll be less sleeping done in future in the First Christian church of Los Angeles, because the rector just won't stand for it, as is evidenced by what he did some nights ago. It seems that the worthy man went into the pulpit to discourse, when he was annoyed by two men who were sound asleep in one of the front pews. He called attention to the fact, and one of the sleepers was aroused, and did not transgress again, but his partner did not wake to the rebuke, and quietly slept on. The parson became indignant, and as he had several hymn books in the pulpit with him, he fired one or two at the sleeper, but without avail, and then he unloaded all the books he had at the instructor, to the astonishment of the congregation, who by this time were chattering at a great rate, but the sleeper didn't seem to mind it much, for he looked up, changed his position, and fell asleep again. This is an astonishing case, probably unparalleled in history, but it goes to show that there's a limit to what preachers will stand, even when they are in the pulpit. And they are right. If a man doesn't go to church to worship, he should remain away, and such sacrilegious stumps as sleep, chatter and scandalize should be put out.—New Orleans Picayune.

Circulating Libraries

It is absolutely impossible to say just when the first circulating library was opened. If there was ever a record of the important event, it is lost. We know that during the middle ages stationers used to lend books on hire, and here, no doubt, we have the germ of the modern circulating library. One Samuel Pincourt started a real circulating library in England about the year 1740, but it appears that the people were not ready for it, since it soon failed. Similar institutions at Bath and London, some ten years later, seem to have succeeded, and from that time the circulating library began to get a foothold, not only in England, but in other European countries.

Dead Ones

"Why, three generations of my family have lived and died in this country," he boasted, "before your ancestors were able to raise the amount they needed to come over in the steerage."

"Very true. But those three generations of your family are still dead ones, I believe."

Only Ones

"How often, my good man," said the stranger at the wayside station, "do the trains stop here?" "The trains stop here," said the sour station porter, "only once. After that they start."—Stray Stories.