

SWALLOWS GERMS

TO PROVE DISEASES ARE NOT CONTAGIOUS.

Experimented for Ten Years—During That Time He Claims to Have Taken the Bacilli of Virulent Diseases Into His System.



Men have done very strange things and have taken desperate chances in the interest of science, but none has been stranger or more desperate than the act of Dr. Thomas Powell, a leading physician of Los Angeles, Cal., who has actually taken into his system during the past ten years the germs of the deadliest diseases, for the specific purpose of shattering the time-honored theories regarding the transmission of contagious complaints from one person to another. Incredible as it may seem, Dr. Powell has not only survived the desperate experiments that he has undertaken, but has never shown the slightest signs of any ill effects resulting from them. The evidence regarding the truth of his claim is conclusive. His own written statements are backed up by the testimony of many well-known physicians in whose presence Dr. Powell has taken the germs into his system during experiments that he has been secretly making during the past ten years. Dr. Powell has decided that the time has come for giving to the world the result of his experiments, which he claims have been a complete and unqualified success. Here is the doctor's statement of the result of his defiance of the power of germs:

"Before going into the details of my experiments with the germs of virulent diseases, I want to preface my statements with the explanation that I do not declare the germs to be harmless in all cases. What I do say is that a person to whom the germs of a particular disease are likely to prove dangerous must have a predisposition towards that particular disease, such predisposition being either hereditary or acquired. Given a man or woman with no such predisposition and I hold that the deadliest germs are powerless to harm them. They can enter the sick chamber without fear of contracting disease, or even do as I have done, take the living germ into their system and suffer no harm. My experiments have proved the truth of my theory.

"I claim that disease germs are utterly incapable of successfully assailing the tissues of the living body; that they are the results and not the cause of disease; that they are not in the



DR. THOS. POWELL.

least inimical to the life or health of the body; that, on the contrary, it is their peculiar function to rescue the living organism, whether of man or beast, from impending injury or destruction. They accomplish this by bringing about the decomposition of that obstructing matter which constitutes predisposition to disease and cause it to be passed out by the blood.

"For ten years I have worked on this theory, and the results achieved I now give to the world. I determined in the first place to experiment by inoculating, not an animal whose hold upon life is exceedingly feeble, as is that of the rabbit or guinea pig, but the human body. I made the experiments upon myself, then upon members of my own family, and lastly upon such patients as were within the range of safe experimentation. I inoculated myself with the most virulent typhoid bacilli obtainable, having first eradicated from my system any predisposing cause for the disease. The result was entirely satisfactory, no evil ensuing beyond the usual soreness as in vaccination. Then I took into my system the typhoid bacilli, and no typhoid fever making its appearance. I repeated the experiment with diphtheria germs, without the least perceptible effect. In order to make the experiments still more complete, I cultivated the germs of diphtheria and glanders until there could be no doubt as to their virility, and took them into my system in the presence of two reputable physicians. The outcome was precisely the same as before.

"Then I made the greatest trial of all. In the presence of twenty-five physicians I took, first the bacilli of typhoid into the stomach, inclosed in gelatine capsules; and second, the bacilli of diphtheria by both the vaccination method and subcutaneous inoculation. Examinations were afterwards made by the physicians referred to of the pulse, the temperature and of the respiration, and it was unanimously declared that these inoculations produced no greater effect upon me than might have been expected from a like quantity of water. In or-

der that there should be no possibility of doubting Thomases declaring that the experiments were successful only in my case, and that I had in some way been made contagion-proof by nature, I singled out from among my patients two who appeared to be fit subjects for similar experimentations, and, with their consent, put them through the same course as I had undergone, with less virulent diseases. The outcome proved that my calculations were well founded, no evil resulting in their case any more than in mine."

GREAT LEGAL MIND.

Sir Charles Russell is One of England's Foremost Lawyers.

Sir Charles Russell, lord chief justice of England, is far and away the greatest legal mind of these times. As a jurist he is unsurpassed and as a statesman he is great. All in all, it may be truly said that Lord Russell is the greatest Irishman, and he is Irish all through. By sheer force of brain and ability he won his way, step by step, to the lofty height he now looks down from. Lord Russell was made a peer by the queen and advanced to the highest judicial place on the earth just because he had the stuff in him. His intense Irish—nay, anti-English—sentiments did not stand in his way. Lord Russell was Parnell's "outside man," as they say over there. That is, he was the great patriot's adviser. The English felt the force of his ability direct-



SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

ed against themselves, recognized talent when they found it even in a Roman Catholic Irishman, and made him lord chief justice. Sir Charles gave up a law practice of \$125,000 a year to take a place on the bench at less than half that income. He was born in Newry at Seafield House, Rostrevor, educated at Trinity, Dublin, and going to London swept all before him in the law courts. Great Britain's most profound lawyer is a jovial, happy, sunny man, who loves a laugh, and who is fond of open-air exercise. When Lord Russell was at the bar it is said that he was the most terrible cross-examiner in all Fleet street. He is admitted upon all hands to be the most eloquent and stirring orator in the United Kingdom, and his speeches are classic.

BISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS.

A Noted Prelate of the Roman Church for the Crescent City.

Right Rev. Camillus Paul Maes, who, it is reported, has been chosen by the pope to succeed the late Archbishop Janasens as Roman Catholic archbishop of New Orleans, is a native of Belgium and one of the most learned of the fathers of the church. He studied the arts in the college at Courtrai, in West Flanders, and then entered the seminary at Bruges to prepare for the priesthood. He was ambitious to devote himself to the mission in the United States, and to that end he entered the American college at Louvain, where he completed his course and was ordained for the diocese of Detroit. When he arrived in Michigan he was made pastor of St. Peter's Church at Mount Clemens, and after two years of service there he was assigned to Monroe, one of the oldest Catholic seats in America. There he was pastor of St. Mary's and later of St. John's. In 1880 he became secretary of Bishop Borgess, and in 1884 he was elected to the see of Covington and attended the plenary council in Baltimore. Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati consecrated Dr. Maes in the cathedral at Covington. This was in January, 1885, since which time



BISHOP MAES.

he has labored well for his church and the diocese of Covington. He is now 51 years old.

Fraternities in German College.

H. C. Cooper gives a curious instance of the solicitude of a university for its students. It is one of the rules at Heidelberg that all students doing laboratory work and even attending experimental lectures in chemistry shall take out an accident insurance policy covering casualties occurring in the exercises. If a student is entirely disabled he receives \$500 per annum, with a corresponding allowance for lesser injuries. Mr. Cooper says that risk is probably not so great as outsiders may suppose from this regulation, as the premium for lecture courses per semester is only 1/4 cent.

HENRY S. BOUTELL.

NEW CONGRESSMAN FROM THE SIXTH ILLINOIS.

He is a Learned Man and is Likely to Make His Mark in Congress—His Election Contest Excited National Interest.



If a man wants to go to congress from Chicago he must first of all be a lawyer. Whether he is a Democrat, a Republican or a Populist is a secondary consideration. The four candidates who recently contested for the seat of the late E. D. Cook were all disciples of Blackstone. Henry Sherman Boutell was chosen by a plurality of 849. His predecessor, Mr. Cook, was elected last year by a majority of 7,000 or thereabouts. The discrepancy shows the lack of interest in off years. The successful candidate is an able man and on any side of any question would make his mark in congress. He was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1856, and is the oldest surviving son of Major Lewis Henry and Anne Green Boutell. The son went to Chicago with his mother on Jan. 1, 1864. His university course was taken at Northwestern in Evanston, from which he graduated in 1874. Afterward he went to Harvard, graduating in 1876, and in 1877 he received from Harvard the degree of A. M. in civil and international law. He entered the law office of Upton, Boutell & Waterman in 1877 and completed his law studies in 1879 at Springfield, where he was acting as private secretary to the lieutenant-governor. Mr. Boutell was admitted to the bar in 1879. In 1882 he became a member of the firm of Boutell, Waterman & Boutell, the other members being his father and A. N. Waterman. In 1884 Mr. Boutell took great interest in the preparation of the municipal election law, and in November of that year he was elected a member of the legis-



HON. H. S. BOUTELL.

lature as a Republican from the Sixth Senatorial District, receiving the largest vote ever cast for any candidate in that district. He was chairman of the special committee having charge of the civil service reform bill. Mr. Boutell married Euphemia, only child of Charles Horatio Gates of Boston, on Dec. 29, 1880, and he has three children. He is a member of the State and Chicago Bar Associations, of the Chicago Union League, University and Literary clubs, the Loyal Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and of Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. He was for three years secretary and for two years president of the Harvard Alumni Club of Chicago. He is also an active member of the Citizens' Association and the Civil Service Reform League.

CHINESE CASH.

A Scarcity of Small Coinage in the Flowery Kingdom.

The commissioner of customs at Han-kan, on the Yangtze, discusses in a recent report the great scarcity of the small coins, called cash, in China during the past few years. He says that much of this currency was buried for safety during the Taiping rebellion, and the owners having been exterminated, their hoards were irretrievably lost. Very little cash has been coined for many years, while the population has greatly increased, and facilities for transport have caused a great development of trade. A few years since a good deal of this cash was melted for the purpose of making brass pots, pipes, etc., as cash was then much cheaper in relation to silver. Severe measures were taken to prevent this illegal proceeding, and it is impossible now to ascertain whether it still exists to any extent. But the increasing value of cash in relation to silver has probably put a stop to it. Cash are made of brass, not copper, and the brass is a mixture of about 60 per cent of copper and 40 per cent of spelter. One thousand good cash smelted weigh 1 1/2 catties (1 catty equals 1 1/3 pounds); 3/4 catties of brass cost at least 1,330 cash; so that if a man wants to make 7 1/2 catties of brass pipes he can do so by smelting 1,000

cash, instead of buying copper and spelter for 1,330 cash. The saving of 330 cash on 7 1/2 catties of brass is a high premium. The rise in the silver price of cash will decrease the export trade, for it will increase the price of all exports. The commissioner instances skins. "The people who sell skins in the interior to collectors require payment in cash; the collector, in turn, requires cash, and cash only, and if he does not get enough cash as profit he will not collect skins. The export of skins became possible because these skins were purchased with cash, which silver was purchased with gold, the skins being sold for gold in Europe. Now, however, the gain between gold and silver has to be balanced by the loss between silver and cash. The same cause which enabled the merchant here to send skins to Europe also enabled the foreign merchant in Japan to send copper abroad, chiefly to London. This export of copper from Japan to London caused a rise in the price of copper in Japan, and, as Han-kan gets copper chiefly from Japan, the price of copper in Han-kan also increased, and this rise caused increased smelting of cash. A few years ago a dollar was worth nearly 1,200 cash; the lowest rate it touched in 1896 was about 840."—London Times.

WILLIAM LECKY.

He Represents a University in the British Parliament.

William Edward Hartpole Lecky was born at Newton Park, near Dublin, and sits in Parliament for Dublin University. This illustrious historian is one of the brightest scholars that scholarly Ireland has produced. Although a Unionist, he is in thorough sympathy with his race and his country, and his works, especially his "History of England," have done much for the advancement of the Irish cause. Mr. Lecky wrote that famous book, "History of European Morals, from Augustus to Charlemagne," and published it in 1869. It became a classic upon its publication, and no historical work ranks above it. Akin to this grand performance of the pen is his "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Ra-



WILLIAM LECKY.

tionism in Europe," a book that is considered by some to be of more importance than his popular masterpiece. He has written a little library on the history of Ireland, chiefly valuable to statesmen and statisticians, and he has also written a "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," a work which has taken high rank, and which has been translated into German. Many of his other works have also been done into various languages. Mr. Lecky is now 59 years old. At 52 he brought out a little volume of poems, most of which were written when he was a young man and some after he had grown older. The poems are by no means the best



things that Mr. Lecky has done. He is more the historian and lawyer than he is the man of letters.

Cost of Projectiles.

Projections used by the United States army for its great modern guns cost as follows: Solid shot, eight inch, \$62.50 each; ten inch, \$144.50 each; twelve inch, \$212 each; twelve-inch mortar shells, weighing 500 pounds, \$114 each; twelve-inch mortar shells, weighing 1,000 pounds, \$195 each.

Individual Communion Cups.

We are told that over 100,000 individual communion cups are now in use, although the crusade against their use in common was commenced only three years ago.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI.

ONE OF THE FOREMOST EUROPEAN STATESMEN.

He Believes in Shutting Out Competition of the Alleged Cheap Labor of the United States—His Recent Speech on the Subject.



COUNT Agenor Goluchowski, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs who desires to unite Europe in a commercial war on the countries of America, has the reputation among European diplomats and statesmen of being a very peaceful man. His recent speech, in which he almost violently advocated a concert of Europe for industrial warfare on the United States and the South American republics, would be startling were there any possibility of the count's plan being put in practice. The count is a man in the prime of life. He comes from a family which has been powerful in Austrian affairs for several generations, and he holds one of the three ministerial places within the gift of his country. His only associates of equal power and rank are the ministers of war and finance. He has been regarded as one of the most brilliant diplomats in all the countries immediately concerned in the troubles over the Balkan states. It was his calm, decisive action in the last engagement between Turkey and Greece that kept the small provinces in a state of peace. His word is law on diplomatic matters covering uncertain territory between his own country and the Bosphorus, he having served for years as head of the diplomatic corps at Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. It is to him that the nations have looked for a quiet adjustment of the eastern problems. His utterances against the crushing competition of the transatlantic nations is looked upon with amazement. He claims all the countries of Europe must stand shoulder to shoulder against the encroachments made by the world across the ocean. His remarks are the most serious, when it is remembered that it is suspected that he made them with the full consent of the other powers which are trying to hold their own against the commercial activity of the western world. The Austrian authorities declare that the count's warning



COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI.

was more a desire than an expression of a program.

Horse Flesh as a Delicacy.

The ancients considered horse meat as a delicious food and offered it to their guests as a mark of honor. Pliny says that the ancients killed their horses and ate their flesh raw. The Sarmatians, when hungry, never hesitated to cut a vein of the animal on which they were riding, drink his blood and then bind the wound to save the precious fluid. An embassy sent by the king of France on a mission to the Khan of Tartary, ate deliciously smoked horse sides at his excellency's table. While horse flesh was eaten generally among Germans until the days of Charlemagne, it was regarded with aversion by the early Christians. At that time there was a crusade against this meat because of its being "unclean, unwholesome and unfit to eat." The present revival of the use of horse flesh, concerning which the French papers have had so much to say, is the result of a movement among prominent men, the principal object of which is to add to the food resources of the world.

Shah Fond of Felines.

In enthusiasm for cats the shah of Persia surpasses all other royal devotees. He has fifty of them and they have attendants of their own with special rooms for meals. When the shah goes away they go too, carried by man on horseback. The late czar of Russia was very fond of the feline tribe. When visiting the king of Denmark on one occasion he alarmed the menials by rushing out very early one morning to the gardens. From the window of his sleeping-room he had seen a big dog attack his favorite black cat, and, without staying to complete his toilet, he had fled to her rescue. The famous royal cat of Siam is a large white short-haired variety, with black face and a peculiar formation of ear. Its precociousness may be judged from the fact that it once took three gentlemen of influence three months to procure one for an English consul at Bangkok.

Spattered His Jaw in a Hurrah.

A man in Louisville, Ky., hurrahed so loud for his political candidate that he dislocated his jawbone. He went around for some time with his mouth wide open, looking for a doctor.

MOLTKE OF TODAY.

The German Soldier Whom the Next War Will Put Forward.

Of the three great men who helped to rear the German empire only one is now alive. Wilhelm has eventually succeeded his grandfather. Who has succeeded Moltke? Few persons in this country, we believe, could answer the question, says London Black and White. Yet every German who studies his Brockhaus must know, and at the outbreak of the next German war the entire world would know, that it is the "Graf von Waldersee, General oberst der Kavallerie," the latter title being without an exact English equivalent, but it may be interpreted as general-in-chief of the cavalry. After a long and brilliant service dating back to 1850, Count von Waldersee was, on the accession of the present emperor, appointed to fill the place of the late renowned strategist. The key to unlock his lips is the magic word, "Moltke." Talk of him and you will draw from the count his admiration for the memory and illustrious talent of his chief and teacher of the art of war. Modest as he is of his own achievements, the count's face lights up with a proud smile as he tells you how Moltke appreciated his strategical ability and specially prepared him to succeed to his appointment. His acknowledgment of what he owes to the military skill of Prince Charles, to whom he was adjutant in 1865, is equally unstinted; while there is little doubt, though he would be the last to tell you, that the present excellence of the German cavalry is greatly due to his own efforts as commander of this particular branch of the service ever since the Franco-German war. During the war, besides helping to mobilize the troops, he was appointed chief of the staff of the governor of Paris, and in this capacity he was deputed on the highly important and delicate mission of demanding the first installment of the war indemnity. His personal account of how this was accomplished is highly graphic. At his back Moltke was ready with his cannon to open fire at the least symptom of evasion or delay. And yet everything had to be arranged with politeness and sang-froid. When he finally emerged from the meeting with the French plenipotentiaries with a check for 60,000,000 in his pocket, he described how he felt a weight off his mind as he realized that no further blood need be shed, and that the Fatherland had won its earnest of the substantial fruits of a victory which had already cost it so many thousand brave lives.

REV. DR. HUGHES.

One of the Most Celebrated Divines of England.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, perhaps the foremost of divines in England, is a Wesleyan preacher who was born fifty years ago at Carmarthen, South Wales. He is about to visit this country. In 1889 Hugh Price Hughes published "Social Christianity," which has run through several editions, and in 1890 "The Philanthropy of God." In 1892 he was prominently before the whole religious world by way of the work he did at the "Review of the Churches," a conference at Grindewald. Here he proposed a reconciliation between the Church of England and the dissenters, which caused extreme discussion. In 1893 he took part in the conferences at Lucerne. He is a leader of "The Forward Movement," which encourages social as well as individual salvation. Mr. Hughes got his secular education in University College, London, and his divinity in the Wesleyan Theological College at Richmond. The celebrated Dr. Moulton was his tutor. All of his appointments have been in England. He preached at Dover, Brighton, London, Oxford and Brixton Hill. He next got into the West London Mission. In that field the scenes of his work have been in St. James' Hall, Princes' Hall, Wardour Hall and Cleveland Hall. This mission has a social center in Soho square and promotes the interests of a residence for young men and a sisterhood. Mr. Hughes has a way of always saying something that provokes a discussion in the journals and among the clergy of the established church. His ideas are practical and entirely unconventional, and he may be said to be the



REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

product of modern social conditions acting upon the religious elements in man.

Correcting a Death Notice.

There is a good old story of a general whose death was announced in a newspaper by mistake—a circumstance which annoyed him very much. He called on the editor and demanded that a contradiction should be inserted in the next issue. "That, general," was the editor's reply, "is quite out of the question. We never apologize and we never withdraw a statement, but I tell you what we'll do for you. We'll put you in the 'births' next week."