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NEW THINGS IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

YOUR SKELETON WHILE YOU WAIT.

Some Possibilities of Professor Roentgen's Great Discovery.

It Still Does as it Wants, and Refuses to Be Trained or Perfected.

Photographs Through Opaque Bodies Can Be Taken with the Light of a Paraffin Lamp.

LADY'S HAND IN SKELETON OUTLINE.

Delicate Bones Perfectly Articulated, All the Joints as Clear as if You Saw the Real Ones, and a Ring Hung Wide on the Middle Finger.

By Julian Ralph. London, Jan. 30.—A great deal continues to be printed here about the new Roentgen photography operations, and the experiments with it by grave scientists suggest the idea—but children of larger growth are tickled by the new toy—that all the experiments and developments only show that man has not begun to master the discovery, which still does as it wants, refusing to be trained or perfected.

The pictures taken thus far, though wonderful in the extreme, are only shadow prints or sun pictures. All leave out the substances penetrated by the new rays and show black shadows of impervious objects.

We read to-day in the correspondence from the Continent that Belgium has already adopted the new process, and that her Government has ordered every hospital to be supplied with paraphernalia for aiding the surgeons.

With these mysterious pictures bullets and other foreign substances in the flesh and bones of patients have already been located successfully in innumerable instances in half the countries in what we used to consider "slow old Europe."

CALCAREOUS DEPOSITS DISCOVERED.

Perhaps the most interesting success thus far attained is that recorded in the news from Vienna where calcareous deposits in various parts of the human system have been marvellously exposed. Practically the same thing has been shown in the photograph of a man's hand obtained by Campbell Swinton for one of the newspapers here. The hand was that of a healthy man, but shows slight protuberances at the middle joints of two fingers, whereupon medical men deduced the theory that its owner is certain to be a victim of gout before many years.

Swinton is now deluged with letters from medical men who wish to make use of the new discovery. One hopes to find a dab-bone in a patient's throat; another hopes to trace a coin a man has swallowed, and still another wants the photographer's proof that a patient's broken wrist has been badly set.

All this leads the Chronicle to assert that we shall soon be living in a "Palace of Truth," with all the discomforts set forth in Gilbert's play. "Your Skeletons Will Be Taken," says the Chronicle, while you wait, says the Chronicle, will be a common street sign.

A FEARFUL POSSIBILITY.

A Vienna man has already had his brain photographed and has been unable to sleep ever since. But much the best witicism on the all-engrossing subject is that of the city promoter who says he intends to have the invention adopted for use on the camera and to sell machines at a hundred guineas (\$500) each, so that snip shots at fashionable men and women in Regent street can be taken as if the pedestrians left their clothes at home.

What the new invention cannot do is almost as wonderful as what it will do. The light, or electric current, or rays, or whatever it is, passes through many opaque substances, yet refuses to pass through materials considered transparent. Wood, carbon, aluminum, ebonite, paper, paper mache, human flesh and leather are transparent to this new current, and copper is partially so, but nearly all metals and bone are opaque.

AN ASTONISHING THEORY.

Alfred Binet, the French scientist, gammed some metal figures on a thick sheet of cardboard; then photographed it and got a well-defined picture of the metal figures. He advances the astonishing theory that what is possible to the new light may be made also possible to human eyes. He thinks the eyes may acquire a new condition under not impossible circumstances, when, of course, such facts as bank notes crumpled up in the human hand may be performed without any trick at all.

To-day's papers announce that M. Darsenval, the French electrician, has made an astounding communication to the Academy of Sciences, of which he is a member. He says that he has been informed by G. Lebon that it is quite unnecessary to depend on the unknown light of Crookes's tube. Photographing through opaque bodies can be done with ordinary light. A paraffin lamp will do it.

LEBON'S DISCOVERY.

M. Lebon asserts that he has taken photographs in this manner for several years. He proceeds as follows: Inside a box with rather thin sides he places a sensitized plate behind a negative. In front of the box he places an iron plate and on the other side of the plate a lamp. After three hours' exposure the image is found. On development this image is indistinct, but if a sheet of lead be placed behind the box and folded over to touch the iron plate, so as to form a metallic shell, the reproduction of the negative for the same length of exposure is quite distinct.

M. Darsenval adds that this experiment cannot be accounted for on any existing theories. M. Lebon ascertained that the image was not due to any phosphorescent light which might have been

stored up in the negative. The experiment will not succeed if heat rays only are used. Professor Neuser, of Vienna, is preparing to photograph the internal organs of a living man. He hopes it will not be long before his patient is saved a great deal of physical pain.

LONDON EXPERIMENTS. The London experiments thus far are much simpler than the foreign, the papers giving scientific explanations of the methods of Roentgen not yet translated. It is stated here that Crookes's tube is obtainable at any chemical apparatus shop, but is not necessary. An ordinary electric light bulb, from which the carbon filament has been removed, will answer just as well.

Some authorities assert that the new power is electricity. Others believe that Roentgen has discovered a new form of energy which probably works with longitudinal and not transverse vibrations. Whether this energy merely excites fluorescence which causes the formation of an invisible image capable of development, or whether the new energy actually affects the photograph film, is an open question.

Swinton, who leads here in experiments, uses a very complex apparatus. He takes a tube, fuses a platinum wire to each end and takes as near an approach to a vacuum as possible. He then connects the tube with the electric street mains, taking the current through an induction coil, which charges a battery of twelve Leyden jars. This discharges into a higher frequency coil standing in an oil bath, and a secondary coil from this is connected with the tube. He uses an extremely sensitive plate in a wooden slide, and to keep the light away still more securely he puts a sheet of ebonite between it and the shutter upside. He puts the slide on a table with the film side of the plate up.

He suspends a Crookes tube above it and then between the two he rests the object to be photographed. The current is then switched on and an exposure of from four to twenty minutes is given. In one experiment Swinton made for the Royal Photographic Society, a sensitive plate was put in a cardboard box. A lady put her hand on the plate. The cover was put on the box and then a porcelain bowl was put over all the things. Next the whole arrangement was put in a thick black bag and a Crookes tube was held three inches above the bag. After due exposure the hand of the lady was seen in skeleton outline. All the delicate bones were perfectly articulated, each in a faint haze that indicated the shape of the flesh. All the joints were as clear as if one saw the real ones, and the lady's ring hung wide and loose on the bone of the middle finger. The picture gave her no pain, and it appears that finger nails will not photograph.

FINGER NAILS WONT PHOTOGRAPH.

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Gifford, of Somersetshire, who has taken the best photographs yet seen in England, shows one with whitish patches at the ends of the fingers, but it turns out that these are not nails, but due to dampness of fingers where they touched the plate. Gifford photographed a lame man's foot, and found a bone enlarged and pushing the neighboring toes out of place.

SENSATION OF BEING PHOTOGRAPHED.

Persons who have been photographed declare that they feel for a minute a prickling sensation like a mild electric shock. Certain marks on some of the pictures suggested the brush form of electricity and Gifford declared the new force to be an electric phenomenon. He says it has long been known that radiators from an ordinary induction coil strongly affect a sensitive plate even when opaque substances are interposed. Years ago Philip Brabant showed the British Association that emanations from an electric magnet caused by an unsteady electric current act like light on a plate enclosed in an opaque covering. It has since been found that emanations from even an ordinary electric bell penetrate opaque wrappings of sensitive plate and "fog" them.

A very remarkable photograph shown at the Royal Photographic Society was a picture of a Crookes tube, itself displaying the concentration of its luminosity, and these features. It is understood that the picture was taken by "a pinhole camera of metal plate."

It appears to be a fact that all pictures taken by the new process magnify the object more or less. It is also a fact that the largest object yet photographed is the human head.

MORE ARMENIANS SLAIN.

Reports of Another Massacre at Zeitoun and Shocking Maltreatment of Prisoners.

Constantinople, Jan. 30.—Letters have been received here from Marash confirming the stories that great slaughter occurred in the recent battle between the Turkish troops and the Armenians who had captured and held the town of Zeitoun.

The exact number of the dead is not known, but it can be stated with certainty that it was very large. Twelve hundred wounded men have already reached Marash and many more are following them to that place. Many of the wounded have died, either in Marash or along the road from Zeitoun.

A number of prisoners have been taken to Marash. Their treatment was something awful. All sorts of indignities were heaped upon them, and in a large number of cases they were so shockingly maltreated that it is impossible to publish the details.

The Governor of Marash has again tried to bring about a reconciliation between the Turks and the Armenians in Zeitoun, but his efforts have been in vain.

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NO TROUBLE NOW TO CURE CANCER.

Dr. Yoshimatsu, a Japanese Physician, Makes a Great Discovery.

Overcomes the Dread Disease by Powerful Injections of Carbolic Acid.

Coming to America to Open a Hospital for the Application of His Remedy.

NEW YORK SPECIALISTS CONSULTED.

Dr. Gibber, of the Pasteur Institute, Speaks in High Terms of the Oriental Professor, and Others Show a Deep Interest.

Tokio, Jan. 2.—The widely discussed discovery of a positive and almost immediate cure for cancer and every variety of cancerous growth is an issue causing unbounded interest in scientific circles here.

The discoverer, Dr. Yoshimatsu, is a native physician, and his experiments at the Oiso Hospital have been carried out under the direct supervision of the Imperial Government.

Arrangements have been completed with an American prominently connected with the higher educational movement of Japan to go to the United States three months in advance of Dr. Yoshimatsu, and arrange for the opening of a hospital to be called the Yoshimatsu Hospital.

The Japanese Government has used every effort to prevent a premature announcement, until the efficiency of the remedy can be established. It was with much difficulty that I succeeded in ascertaining the following facts:

The remedy consists in frequent injections of a powerful solution of carbolic acid directly into the cancerous growth.

The most salient point in the treatment lies in Dr. Yoshimatsu's successful employment of a carbolic acid solution so strong that under ordinary circumstances it would menace life and at least destroy the healthy, as well as the diseased, tissues.

This discovery has nothing in common with the recently announced result obtained by Dr. Kitasato, the eminent Japanese bacteriologist, with serum injections for treatment of cholera and diphtheria, as fully announced by the press.

The number of convalescents in the Oiso Hospital, many of whom I saw, is sufficient evidence of the great value of this discovery.

Immediately on receipt of the above the Journal interviewed some of the eminent pathologists and cancer specialists of New York for the purpose of verifying the information.

Dr. Paul Gibber, director of the Pasteur Institute, showed a deep interest in the news. In answer to the question: "Have injections of carbolic acid solution been previously used in the treatment of cancer?" he said:

"Yes, and with a fair degree of success. It is now some twenty-five years ago that a French physician, by the name of Doctat, published a report on a series of cases he claimed to have successfully treated with this remedy. Unfortunately, the investigations in this line did not arouse much enthusiasm, undoubtedly due to the fact that Doctat was an unassuming pharmacist, of little or no renown, who had only taken up the study of medicine and secured a diploma after having been a druggist for a long time. Had the same report come from the chief of one of our great hospitals, it would have received, without doubt, far more serious consideration. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as a new discovery."

"Personally, Dr. Gibber, what do you think of the reported efficacy of the treatment?"

"That is a difficult question to answer, for it is an unproved remedy, and there are many remedies which will undoubtedly effect an apparent speedy cure of this dread disease. Cancer is a cellular growth, and the larger or older cells are sensitive to the most trifling influence, and decompose under the direct influence of a number of drugs. They are far more susceptible to the action of drugs than are the healthy tissues. On the other hand, those cancerous cells lying next to the healthy tissues are very hardy, and any drug which will effect their destruction is likely to destroy also the healthy tissues, and—in a word—kill the patient."

"Has your experience taught you such results?"

"Yes, I have in mind the serum treatment—ironically, nearly three years ago I sent a sealed communication on this subject to the Academy of Sciences. The cases treated improved to such a marked degree that they almost amounted to cures, but their subsequent history proves the questionable value of even this most promising method of treatment."

"Do you then regard cancer as incurable?"

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, THE PRETORIA PRISONER.



AN APPEAL FROM HAMMOND.

He Says the Action of the Boers Is a Monstrous Oppression.

Asks for the Prompt Intervention of Our Government.

The Reform Movement Was an Entirely Constitutional and Justifiable Movement.

WHAT THE FOREIGNERS ENDURED. Taxed Without Representation and Reduced School Privileges, Though Contributing Most to the Wealth of the Republic.

Pretoria, via Colesburg, Jan. 29. To Hearst, Journal, New York: I was arrested with sixty-four others, charged with sedition and high treason. The circumstances are as follows:

The history of the Transvaal is that of a small, unenlightened, retrogressive community. The Government is a narrow oligarchy, with a bad, inefficient administration. Monstrous monopolies and corruption are rampant. The new population, including many prominent Americans, comprises more than twice the number of the governing class.

They are the wealth producers, capable of all industries, yet they bear nine-tenths of the taxation.

They feel themselves alone, have no voice in affairs, are excluded from franchise, have no municipal government, no participation for their children in the public schools. They are oppressively taxed and badly treated. The independence of the Supreme Court is constantly assailed by the Legislature.

This condition of affairs has continued for years. All petitions for redress of grievances and remonstrances to the Boer Legislature were treated with scorn. In December the leading citizens of Johannesburg, including all the prominent Americans, constituted a reform committee to obtain consti-

tuational redress, and issued a manifesto of their demands, having first hoisted the Transvaal flag and sworn to maintain the integrity of the Republic.

While agitating the questions constitutionally the Jameson incident occurred. It was quite disassociated from the reform movement.

December 31 the Government sent a commission to Johannesburg asking the Reform Committee to send a deputation to Pretoria. The deputation went and conferred with the Government. No understanding was arrived at.

The battle of Doornkop was fought, Jameson's column surrendered, and Johannesburg people asked to lay down their arms, which was done on understanding from the Government that our demands would be favorably considered, which we were making solely to protect the lives of our women, children and property. The Government guaranteed protection to all these.

The conditions of the Government were carried out without any demonstration of violence on our part. Nevertheless many prominent Americans and others, numbering sixty, were arrested and prosecuted for sedition and treason, under penalties involving imprisonment and confiscation of property valued at millions sterling.

The detention of all the prisoners is unjustifiable, and the confiscation of property a monstrous oppression.

Ask our Government to urge on the Transvaal Government that the demands of the Reform Committee were reasonable, and based on primary principles of the Republic.

Protest against the treatment of all, and of the Americans in particular.

If the Transvaal Government persists in its present course, our Government can only invoke the aid of Great Britain, as paramount South African power, to coerce the Transvaal, which then forfeits the moral support of a sister republic.

This course the Transvaal would

First urge the reasonableness of our claim; then warn the Transvaal Government of the consequences of loss of support and of invoking aid of Great Britain, which is much disliked by the Transvaal Government.

Wire copies of this to Generals Miles and Schofield.

Urge our Government to act immediately.

Enlist sympathy in our favor. Reply to Consul, Capetown. HAMMOND.

A duplicate of the above message was transmitted to Senator John P. Jones at Washington.

MOST MYSTERIOUS DEATH. Unknown and Shabbily Dressed American Millionaire Succumbs to a Fit in a Paris Street.

Paris, Jan. 30.—A shabbily dressed man was seized with a fit in the street here to-day, and was carried to the post lodging that he had occupied for twelve years, where he died in a short time.

The police, in seeking to identify him, made a search of his room and found American securities to the amount of 2,000,000 francs, and also proof that the man became an American citizen in 1877.

Nothing was found, however, to show what his real name was.

ROBBERED AN EXPRESS CAR. Entered by Thieves Between This City and Troy, but What Was Stolen is Not Yet Known.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 30.—An express car in the service of the National Express Company was robbed last night en route from New York City to Troy. The car came over the West Shore Railroad and was consigned to Boston, containing through express matter.

Agent Dougray, of the company, in charge of the office in this city, stated this morning that it was reported to him that the car had been entered, but he was unable to state the extent of the loss. He said he was informed that several packages in the car had been broken open. There were two express cars on the train, Mr. Dougray said, the messenger being in the car nearest the locomotive.

Mr. Dougray said that the extent of the robbery could not be determined until the car reaches Boston and the office in that city makes an investigation.

HE HAD A BRICK FOR HILL. Tillman Hopes Yet to Get a Chance to Throw it at the Senator.

PROOF OF FRAUD FOR THE MAYOR.

Four Men Swear to Attempted Bribery and a Claim Is Made for Strong's \$1,000.

William Germain Says Brookfield Offered Him a Good Job for a Vote.

Sol Berliner Declares That Brookfield Said, "I'm Getting Down to Dirty Politics Now."

WAS JOB HEDGES IN IT, TOO?

HENRY I. WEINBERG SWEARS THAT HIS REFUSAL TO PUT UP MONEY FOR LEROY B. CRANE'S CLUB, COST HIM HIS \$1,000 CLERKSHIP.

Secretary George R. Manchester, of the Republican County Committee, last night made public a letter which he had sent, together with some affidavits, to Mayor Strong, in response to the latter's challenge to produce proof of any attempted bribery upon the part of any of his subordinates, in order to secure converts for the Brookfield faction of the Republican party.

Mr. Manchester claims that William Germain and Henry I. Weinberg are entitled to \$500 each, the sum offered by the Mayor. The affidavits are as follows: WILLIAM GERMAIN, BRING DUTY SWORN, says as follows: I reside at No. 142 West Thirty-third street, in the City of New York. In September, 1895, before the Republican Convention to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, I resided at No. 160 West Thirty-third street, in the City of New York. I was then enrolled as a member of the Republican organization of the Twenty-ninth Election District, which was then the old Thirtieth District, of the old Eleventh Assembly District. I was the secretary of the district. I was elected a delegate to said Assembly District Convention, together with three other members of said organization, and was understood to be the head of that delegation. The said Assembly District Convention was held on the evening of September 30, 1895.

On the day of the convention Sol Berliner, who I have known for some time in the interest of the Republican party, was opposed, requested me to go to the City Hall that day and to see the Mayor. He stated that he wanted me there, important business, but did not say what the business was. I met him at City Hall at the appointed time, and understood that he was trying to get me into the position under the city government. He left me in the corridor while he went into the Mayor's office. Shortly afterward he returned with Mr. Job Hedges, the Mayor's secretary. Mr. Hedges urged me to act on the Brookfield side of the convention, to be held that night. William Henkel also approached me while I was in the corridor and asked me how many delegates I had. I told him four, and he said to Berliner that something ought to be done, as it was very important that my delegates should be on the Brookfield side.

The Pines Pretext. Mr. Berliner and I then went in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. Berliner sent in his name to Mr. Brookfield. A message was brought back to me to return between 12 and 2 o'clock, on the next morning. He stated that he wanted me there, important business, but did not say what the business was. I met him at City Hall at the appointed time, and understood that he was trying to get me into the position under the city government. He left me in the corridor while he went into the Mayor's office. Shortly afterward he returned with Mr. Job Hedges, the Mayor's secretary. Mr. Hedges urged me to act on the Brookfield side of the convention, to be held that night. William Henkel also approached me while I was in the corridor and asked me how many delegates I had. I told him four, and he said to Berliner that something ought to be done, as it was very important that my delegates should be on the Brookfield side.

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