

THE VALUE OF LIGHT

Recognized by Medical Authorities of Two Continents.

Philadelphia Hospital the First to Establish a Phototherapy Department—Dr. Finsen's New Light Treatment.

The Philadelphia Polyclinic is the first hospital in Pennsylvania and one of the first in America to establish a department of phototherapy, to which the Finsen light treatment is applied. A lamp has recently been imported from England which is an adaptation of the original Finsen lamp and considered in many respects an advance on its model. It consists of an arc light with a hollow metal shield into which are fitted two rock crystal lenses used or concentrating the light rays, cold water, constantly flowing through the shield and between the lenses, carries off the heat rays generated by the arc. The shield also protects the patient from the light, whose brilliancy may be judged from the fact that those operating the lamp are obliged to wear dark glasses. The treatment is perfectly safe and practically painless, while the healthy normal appearance of the skin when cured is most remarkable, says the Philadelphia Press.

The lamp at the Polyclinic, says the Philadelphia Press, is already in use and the opportunity is offered to all suffering from lupus to avail themselves of what promises to be a permanent cure of a hitherto "incurable" disease. The possibilities and the limitations of the light treatment are still unknown, but its future promises much.

In the phototherapeutic department of the Polyclinic the X-rays are also used for their beneficial influence on certain diseases of the skin and even more deeply-seated structures. The X-rays are quite differ-



FINSEN LIGHT TREATMENT. Successfully Tested at the Polyclinic at Philadelphia.

ent in their effect from the Finsen light rays. They are less useful in the treatment of lupus, but more efficacious in the treatment of the cancer of the skin, of which many cases can be cured by the X-rays. With these two new therapeutic agencies many hitherto rebellious skin diseases can be successfully treated.

The value of light as a powerful herpetic agent stands as one of the most recent contributions to medicine. Yet already its claims in certain specific diseases are established and an avenue of investigation has been thrown open which promises in the near future results of the most startling and far-reaching importance. In a general way the beneficial effects of light have been recognized the world over—the thrifty housewife who hangs her clothes on the line to "sun" is availing herself of what in more scientific terms has been called "the best, cheapest and most universally bactericidal agent that we have." The sun baths of the old Romans or the exhilaration all feel on a brilliant day are simply other examples of the same truth, but until now any definite, scientific knowledge of the action of light has been extremely limited.

The standard bearer par excellence of this new branch of medicine is Dr. Niels Finsen, of Denmark.

As a result of various experiments on bacteria and certain animals and plants, Finsen was led to the conclusion that the actinic or chemical rays contained in sunshine were of therapeutic value rather than the red or heat rays. If these rays could kill certain bacteria—notably the bacillus tuberculosis—why could they not also cure certain superficial skin diseases of bacteriological origin? he argued.

The action of ordinary sunlight—deficient in chemical rays—was too slow, however, and Finsen, by means of lenses, first concentrated the direct rays of the sun and later those of an electric arc light, as being richer in actinic rays and therefore more powerful.

Lupus—which is a tuberculosis of the skin—was first chosen and the new treatment was crowned with such success that a "light institute" was immediately established in Copenhagen, and now hospitals and private practitioners on the continent and in England have installed lamps—and the number in use is constantly increasing.

Very Lucid Explanation. At a medical college some students were being questioned in anatomy, and one of them was asked: "What muscles have their origin in the popliteal space?" The bright student promptly replied: "Well, there's that one with the turned long name, and I don't remember the other two."

KAISER'S BANDLESS BALL.

Dance in the German Royal Castle That Went On Without the Customary Music.

When a noble and brilliant gathering had come together in the white hall of the royal castle for the second rehearsal of the last ball and the dancing was about to begin silence fell upon the ladies and their cavaliers, and consternation was depicted in the faces of all, says the London Daily Telegraph. It seems that the prince, princesses and other representatives of rank and fashion had taken up the positions assigned to them for the minute, when the kaiser and kaiserin arrived and entered the neighboring apartment. Then the signal was given for the dance, but it elicited no response. On inquiry it was found that the band of the Guards, which should have been on the spot, had not arrived. Some one ran to the telephone, called up the band director, and learned that he had been mistakenly ordered to come on the following day. On learning that he was wanted at once, he dispatched express messengers for his musicians and drove over himself in a cab, taking with him the fiddle which he had formerly received as a present from the emperor. The dance in the palace now began to the strains of a solitary violin; somewhat later on the trombone arrived, but found he could not well chime in with the fiddler, but the fiddler was soon on the scene, and by the time the minuet was over two-thirds of the orchestra were in their places. The empresses' gavotte was danced to the music of a full orchestra.

HOW ANIMALS ACT AT FIRES.

Not All of Them Show Fear, Although the Majority Do Not Like Flames.

Most animals are afraid of fire and will fly from it in terror. To others there is a fascination about a flame and they will walk into it even though tortured by the heat, says the Chicago Chronicle. Some firemen were talking the other day about the conduct of animals during a fire. A horse in a burning stable, they agreed, was wild with fear, but a dog was as cool in a fire as at any other time. A dog, they said, keeps his nose down to the floor, where the air is purest, and sets himself enmily to finding his way out. Cats in fires howl piteously. They hide their faces from the light and crouch in corners. When their rescuer lifts them they are as a rule quite docile and subdued, never biting or scratching. Birds seem to be hypnotized by fire and keep perfectly still; even the loquacious parrot in a fire has nothing to say. Cows, like dogs, do not show alarm. They are easy to lead forth and often find their way out of themselves. Rodents seem never to have any difficulty in escaping from fires. The men said that in all their experience they had never come upon the burned skeleton of a rat or a mouse.

CHURCH GETS WINNINGS.

Poker Game Played by Philadelphia Men of Wealth Benefits Religious Cause.

There are five men of wealth and prominence closely identified with a certain up-town church who met once a week to play poker. All are men well along in years and all have never lost their love for the great American game of draw. They realize, says the Philadelphia Record, that it would be incompatible with their positions as pillars of the church to gamble, and yet they play a 25-cent limit game for real money. There is just this difference: The winners turn over to the treasurer all the money that they have won from the losers and every six months this fund is expended on some deserving charity. In that way, while the player who is really ahead of the game doesn't really profit, yet he isn't losing anything, and the loser has the satisfaction of knowing that his money is going to a good cause. The element of chance is not eliminated; each man plays his best, there are four hours of excitement and the players do not feel that they are beating the devil about the bush.

Exodus of the Cowboy.

An indication of the rapidity with which the country west of the Mississippi is being reclaimed and settled is to be seen in the project of the cattlemen of Dakota and Montana to transfer their business and their herds bodily to South America. The great ranges of the northwest are being cut up into small farms and the area of public grassland is diminishing rapidly. The cattlemen are looking for ranges in Chili, Brazil and the Argentine, and if they cannot find large unbroken areas of grassland in those countries, or are unable to make satisfactory terms, they intend to try Africa.

On a Golden Plate.

President Roosevelt recently received an invitation on a gold plate. It was not political, but it asked him to attend the mining congress in Lead, S. D., next September. The plate was not big enough to eat a dinner from, as it measured two and three-fourths by five inches, but it was large enough to show what kind of gold the Black Hills produce.

What a "Sump" Is.

A sump is the bottom of a mine shaft which is excavated a few feet below the floor of the bottom or lowest level to catch the seepage water. It is at this point that the pumps are connected.

Silk from a Tree.

Paraguay has a tree which yields a kind of vegetable silk. It can be woven into thread, but is used chiefly for stuffing quilts and cushions.

LADY SYBIL PRIMROSE.

Elder Daughter of Earl of Rosebery Marries a Simple Lieutenant of the Guards.

Lady Sybil Primrose, the elder daughter of the Earl of Rosebery, was married at Epsom March 23 to Lieut. C. J. Grant, of the Coldstream Guards, son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Grant.

Lady Sybil refused to go through the ordeal of a big wedding in London, and in compliance with her wishes only relatives and close personal friends were invited.

Miss Muriel White, daughter of the Secretary of the United States em-



LADY SYBIL PRIMROSE. (Daughter of Lord Rosebery, Who Has Just Become Mrs. Grant.)

bassy, was one of the eight bridesmaids, all of whom wore the earl's racing colors—primrose and pink. It was originally intended that Miss Pauline Astor should be a bridesmaid, but this was prevented because of her absence in Roumania, where she is the guest of the crown prince and princess.

A wedding luncheon was served after the ceremony at the Durdans, the earl's seat at Epsom.

At no recent wedding have the presents received been so beautiful and valuable. They are estimated to be worth \$300,000.

The king and all of the members of the royal family sent diamond bracelets or brooches. The earl's gift to his daughter was a magnificent diamond and pearl tiara.

Ambassador and Mrs. Choute sent a gold circular jewel box with an exquisitely painted lid depicting a moonlight scene. Secretary and Mrs. White sent a pair of antique sugar sprinklers.

The Countess of Crewe, Lady Crewe, Lady Sybil's sister, gave her a white morocco dressing case, every article being of gold with monogram in diamonds.

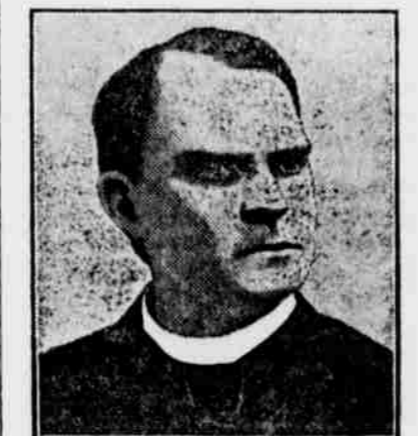
The Rothschilds (her mother was a Rothschild) and Sassons sent the bride many costly jewels.

BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

Propaganda Believes That Mgr. Mooney Will Be Chosen for This Important Post.

At a meeting of the Congregation of the Propaganda, at the Vatican, it was considered certain that Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, vicar general of the archdiocese of New York, will be chosen as bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., in succession to Most Rev. James E. Quigley, recently appointed archbishop of Chicago, Ill.

Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney was born in Pennsylvania during a visit



MR. JOSEPH F. MOONEY. (Sister for the Roman Catholic Bishops of Buffalo, N. Y.)

there of his parents who lived at Kings-ton, N. Y., in July, 1848. He was educated at St. John's college, Fordham, and ordained a priest in 1873. He taught philosophy for eight years in the seminary at Troy and was made pastor of St. Patrick's church, Newburgh, N. Y., in 1890. Thence he came to New York city as pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first street.

In 1892 he was appointed chancellor of the diocese, and four months later a vicar general to succeed the late Mgr. Preston. The pope subsequently, at the nomination of the late Archbishop Corrigan, elevated him to the rank and dignity of a domestic prelate.

From Washington it is stated that Mgr. Mooney, the secretary of the apostolic delegation, is also a candidate for the Buffalo vacancy. He belongs to the Albany diocese.

Flying Frogs in Borneo.

The flying frog is found in Borneo. He uses an expansive membrane on each of his feet in sailing from tree to tree. The webs enable him to do this in the same way as the wings of our modern flying machines enable their inventors to remain for a time in the air.

Persian Weavers Work Slowly.

In making the best Persian rug a weaver spends about 23 days over every square foot of surface.

WOMEN WEAR SHABBY GLOVES

They Are Not as Particular About Their Hand-Covering as the Men Are.

"Did you ever notice how much better men's gloves look than women's?" asks a writer in the New York Times. "Go into any public conveyance and look at the gloves of the passengers and you will be impressed by the superior condition of those worn by men. Two-thirds of the women you meet cover their hands with suedes and dogskins that are shockingly soiled and worn. It is not only women of generally shabby appearance who are guilty of worn-out finger tips and ragged seams; many who are otherwise well-groomed and who could afford to put on a fresh pair of gloves every day are equally culpable. Men would be ashamed to go on the street wearing such disreputable things, but women flaunt them unblushingly."

"That sweeping condemnation is unfair," protested the woman. "The condition is easily explained. Women wear their gloves much more than men and besides it is awfully destructive to finger tips to dig around in purses for change and samples and to handle candy, to turn over books and to examine dry goods."

"Now you have jumped the subject," said the man. "I am not talking about cause, I am talking about effect. The majority of men certainly do wear better gloves than the majority of women. You cannot deny that."

"That is true," the woman admitted. "I cannot deny it; they can better afford it also."

THE TELEGRAPH HABIT.

One Who Had Contracted It Had a Message Delivered to Him in Church.

Many men have the telegraphing habit, as others have the telephoning habit. They send "a wire" with and without provocation. Even where time is not an object, and a letter would do much more good, they call for a blank and scratch off 20 or 40 words, says the New York Press. There is a young lawyer here whose career has been greatly accelerated by a judicious employment of the telegraph. In some way he always manages to receive two or three messages wherever he happens to be—in a hotel, theater, museum, church, opera house or jail. When he crosses the ocean next month on a big liner he will have half a dozen marcograps a day by wireless. He is confident of the success of keeping himself in the public eye, no matter what the cost. One Sunday he received a message in church, and quietly rising to his fullest stature to give the congregation opportunity to view him, he stalked out satisfied that he had made an indelible impression. The message consisted of five words—"Read Reflections of a Barrister."

TRAINING OF A SALESLADY.

Some Points That Are Essential to Her Popularity With Her Employer.

The business education of shop girls is continually stimulated by means of lectures given by the buyer, who is the real boss, says Leslie's Monthly. "Try," he says, "to make your customer take the goods with her, to avoid deliveries; but don't carry this out too strictly, for if your customer is the right sort it is well to accommodate her."

"Try to have as few C. O. D. sales as possible," is a phrase frequently dinned into our ears. "Try to sell hard selling goods," is another frequent remark of the buyer. Each department is under supervision of a buyer, who not only buys the goods, but also sees that the girls sell them. At the end of the season, if any particular department is not a success, that department may be abolished, and the buyer will be out of a job. He is, therefore, very anxious to get rid of the goods, particularly of the hard selling ones—more anxious, perhaps, than the firm itself.

IN A CLASS BY HIMSELF.

Unusual Precaution Taken by a Man Who Thought He Might Turn Up Missing.

"I suppose every trade has peculiar customers," said the head man in a big retail shoe house, relates the New York Sun. "I had one in here a few moments ago who wanted buttoned shoes. Nothing particularly strange in that—we have 'em, but after he had tried on several pairs and none just suited, I suggested that we might please him in lace shoes."

"He shook his head and put up his hands. "Excuse me," he said, "wouldn't wear lace shoes if you gave me every pair in your house. Did you ever notice?" he continued, "that every man or woman reported to the police as missing is described as wearing lace shoes when last seen?"

"I had never noticed it, but this man assured me that it was so. I asked him if he expected to turn up missing. He said he might, and if he did he wanted the description of himself to be a little different from the stereotyped one."

"That was his notion, and it seemed to be fixed, for he went out."

Makes More Readers.

The educational side of rural free delivery comes out clearly in the statistics of one western route, on which there are 109 mail boxes. When the route was established the number of daily papers taken in the district was five. Now the number is 65, and most of the papers come from one or the other of two large cities.

Secretary Moody Investigates The Young Men's Christian Association in the Navy.

Hon. W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, who has been making a quiet investigation of the Naval Young Men's Christian Association, has forwarded the correspondence to the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Brief extracts will indicate its spirit.

In forwarding the correspondence Mr. Moody wrote: "I believe that the result of the establishment of your work at the naval stations has been unquestionably and unqualifiedly good. We should like to see the work continued and increased. It is a kind of work which is beyond governmental scope and would not flourish under official inspection and control."

Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, wrote: "What I especially admired about the methods of the Association was their practical character. It is my opinion, from personal observation, that drunkenness in the North Atlantic fleet has been noticeably diminished by the efforts of the Association, and that the direct and apparent benefit to the Navy puts the work of the Association on a different ground from that of other religious or philanthropic work."

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N., in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, has had a large opportunity to see the work of the Association. He wrote: "These institutions have my unqualified approval, as, in my opinion, they have had the effect of establishing habits of temperance and good order among the sailors of the Navy while on liberty. They are of particular benefit to the apprentice boys—those wards of the nation, around whom we should throw every good influence. This Association, too, has a direct bearing upon the discipline of the Navy, enabling the man to return from liberty clean and sober and on time; benefits conferred, as far as I know, by no other institution. As one of the old sailors remarked, 'These boys are not being brought up to regard the saloons and brothels as the only resorts while on liberty as I was.' If there was no other recommendation in favor of these institutions, I think that the record of money saved by the enlisted men of the Navy through their influence would of itself recommend them to the favor of the Navy Department.

In his letter to Secretary Moody, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N., Commandant of New York Navy Yard, says: "From personal observation and from what I have learned from officers and men, the influence of the branch on Sands Street, Brooklyn, is most beneficial. I am assured by men who go there that it is run satisfactorily, that no complaint can be made against it on account of sectarianism, and that it is very popular among the enlisted men. I am told that one-third of the members are Catholics, which fact in itself speaks well for its freedom from any charge of sectarianism."

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U. S. N., who as Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has had the Norfolk branch under his eye since it started a year ago, writes: "There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the work of the Association is a great power for good, and a valuable aid to the discipline. Such a place keeps many men from the temptation of the slums and of the vile dens of iniquity therein; helps them to retain their moral character, their self-respect, their manhood, and their hard-earned money, and sends many a man back to his ship on time, clean and sober, who might otherwise fall a victim to the temptations of the unwary."

Home Teaching is Legal.

Judge Biddle, of Carlisle, handed down an important decision affecting the compulsory school law of this State.

Brady McCollough, a farmer of West Pennsboro, refused to send his twelve-year old daughter to a public school. He was tried before a justice and fined. His defense was that after he removed his daughter from school she was instructed by a private teacher in his family, but the private teacher had no certificate to teach.

The case was tried before a Cumberland County jury and a special verdict was rendered, subject to law points. Judge Biddle decided that a governess or private teacher, even without any certificate, is legally qualified to teach and that if this lawful and proper instruction is given at home a scholar need not attend the public schools. It was ordered that a verdict of not guilty be rendered.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Declaration Fast Fading.

Historic Document of 1776 to be Seen no More in Public.

The Declaration of Independence is to be seen no more by the public. An order has been issued that henceforth the historic manuscript shall be kept under lock and key in a great fire and lightproof safe. The Declaration will never be exhibited again at any great international fairs.

This decision was reached on Friday as the result of an examination of the document by a committee of the American Academy of Sciences, at the instance of Secretary Hay. Most of the text of the Declaration is still legible, but only one or two of the signatures can be made out. There is only a trace of the autograph of John Hancock, the first to sign.

The committee, equipped with powerful microscopes, made a careful examination of the Declaration. It was found that the ink used was not of the first quality. The fact that the engrosser (now unknown to history) used a sharp pen and bore steadily upon it accounted in a measure for the better preservation of the text compared with the signatures. The great damage sustained, however, was in 1820, when a copy was taken by the crude letter press process.

The Law as to Bill Posting.

Under the new law no person shall paint, paste, brand or stamp or in any manner whatsoever place upon or attach to any building, fence, bridge, gate, outbuilding or other object, or upon any property belonging to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to any county, township, borough or city therein, any written, printed, painted or other advertisement, bill, notice, sign or poster, excepting notices required by law; nor shall these things be done on the property of a private owner without consent of the owner. Penalty, fine not less than \$5 or exceeding \$50.

There is now a movement started which will, if enacted into a law, provide what is known as a "telephone stamp," the purpose of which is to give the postmaster the privilege to open letters bearing such a stamp and read them over a telephone to the parties to whom they are directed.

JURORS FOR MAY TERM

The following jurors were drawn last week to serve at May term of court:

- GRAND JURORS.**
 - Beaver—W. W. Shell.
 - Benton borough—Joseph A. Cole, A. L. McHenry.
 - Benton township—W. H. Hess, Berwick—A. K. Rhoads, L. J. Townsend.
 - Cleveland—Haines Yost, Conyngham—John Mohan, Fishingcreek—A. A. Pealer, Franklin—Thomas M. Mensch, Greenwood—M. B. Hock, Wm. M. Dollman.
 - Henlock—W. W. Myers, Locust—George W. Bowes, Madison—S. J. Krenner, Main—Theodore Fox, Samuel Goodman.
 - Orange—Wilbur Hicks, Abram Kline, Pine—C. R. Kinney, Roaringcreek—D. W. Rarig, Scott—Peter Jacoby, Sugarloaf—B. D. Cole, Joseph Fritz.
 - TRAVELER JURORS—FIRST WEEK.**
 - Beaver—W. H. Shuman, Berwick—H. C. Laubach, George Morton, R. H. Laubach, George Hoppes.
 - Briar creek—D. C. Klinetob, C. Martz, M. H. Petty, Bloomsburg—John Armstrong, Geo. S. Allenman, John W. Fortner, William Kashner, Albert Moyer, R. F. Vander-slice.
 - Catawissa borough—Thos. E. Harder, Catawissa township—H. J. Miller, Cleveland—I. N. Tietsworth, Centralia—John Langdon, T. J. Quigley.
 - Centre—Levi Fester, F. H. Hagenbuch, John Scott, William Shaffer, Lafayette Trivelpiece, John Welliver, Conyngham—Emanuel Levan, Fishingcreek—Harman Hess, Frank Ervine.
 - Greenwood—Amos Long, R. M. Eyer.
 - Henlock—George C. Shoemaker, Jackson—Elmer Kinsner, Wilson J. Kitchin.
 - Locust—Emanuel Adams, A. P. Bitner, Millin—J. C. Hetler, Millville—J. L. Reese, Montour—George W. Mears, Mt. Pleasant—G. M. Ikeler, Harry Johnston.
 - Orangeville—A. G. Fisher, W. Al-labach.
 - Roaringcreek—Abraham Beaver, Scott—William Eut, Sugarloaf—Clarence Cole, A. R. Fritz, Raymond Smith.
 - TRAVELER JURORS—SECOND WEEK.**
 - Beaver—John Hentler, Jr., Philip Babuk, Benton borough—William J. Yocum, Benton township—Harry Gibbons, James Hartman, Berwick—M. C. Crawford, George Umagst, W. A. Ross, Bloomsburg—R. F. Colley, Reuben Hess, R. G. Phillips, W. Clark Richard, Chas. Workheiser, Briar creek—Isiah Bower, Jeremiah Bombo, Catawissa township—J. R. Bibby, Centralia—Patrick Quigley, Fishingcreek—John M. Buckalew, John Harrison, E. L. Lemon, Greenwood—E. E. Parker, Henlock—Reuben H. Guild, Locust—H. W. Beaver, Lewis Beaver, Madison—Marks Graham, Geo. Masteller, Samuel Mordan, Main—W. A. Smith, W. P. Zehner, Millin—A. W. Snyder, W. H. Miller, Mt. Pleasant—Eri. Ikeler, Orange—Wm. Drake, H. C. Henrie, Pine—James Kinney, Roaringcreek—John Mourey,