

LEFT LEPROSY FROM MAN

Case of Dread Disease Cured at Louisiana Lepers' Home.

TREATED FOR 4 YEARS

Millions of Lepers in the World Today—Poor Are Its Principal Victims—Until 1897 Thought Incurable—Has Victims All Over The World.

Cured of leprosy, with his face clear from the fearful scurf of the disease, and with the glassy stare gone from his once expressionless eyes, Louis Sinet, a 15-year-old New Orleans boy, of Creole parentage, has been discharged from the Louisiana Lepers Home, as the first leper who has ever been absolutely cured by less than divine agency, in the history of the world.

There are fully 500 lepers abroad in Louisiana and more than 200 walking on the streets of New York. "These latter," the report states, "are entirely without attention by the medical authorities of that state, who have asserted that the disease is not contagious, in spite of the world's experience to the contrary. These lepers are free to walk abroad upon the streets of the national metropolis, continually spreading the danger of contagion to all whom they may chance to brush against in the course of their peregrinations. No care is taken of them; there is no place where they may receive special treatment, and the danger is not even recognized by the city's medical authorities.

"There are 2,300,000 lepers in the world," said Dr. Dyer, commenting on this report. "Nearly 3,000,000 out of an estimated population of 1,438,680,000 souls, or 1 for every 500 souls. Out of every 1,000 persons that walk the habitable globe there are two afflicted with this awful and loathsome disease, hitherto incurable.

"Unbelievable and absurd these figures may seem at first sight, yet their truth is one of the most firmly established in medical science. And this disease, the most loathsome of all the afflictions mankind has to endure, and which is among the most widely spread the sons of men have to suffer, can be cured, and cured without spot or blemish.

"Leprosy was first known in the first century of the Christian era. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the disease covered Europe. Twenty thousand leper houses existed in 1229, there being 2,000 in France alone. The disease spread over the habitable world, and was the most wide-spread plague known in ancient times. As a menace to human life it so continued for six hundred years.

"By the eighteenth century it had practically become known in every country of the world and forty years ago it began to sweep over the universe with terrible rapidity. In the Sandwich Islands its first ravages were noted. Every corner of the world has since received its visitation. Japan is full of it, India, China, Persia, the coasts of Africa, Norway and Sweden, Central and South America, Mexico, Cuba, West Indies all the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans New Zealand, Madeira and fully a dozen of the United States. The storm center is in Louisiana, with New Orleans at the apex.

"The figures are appalling. Twenty thousand lepers in Japan; two hundred thousand in India, two millions in China, and thousands and thousands in the Philippine Islands. The acquisition of the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico have made the question of leprosy an important one to the whole country. Every one of the Philippine Islands is infected; one-tenth of the population of Guam is infected; in Havana there are eleven lepers now in the Isolation Hospital at San Lazardo. There is a lazaret in nearly every important city in our new acquisitions.

"Not to the rich class does this disease come. Its visitations are confined to the poor and lowly. It is not enough that the poor should be poor; that they should suffer hunger in times of want, should freeze in winter and stife in summer; leprosy is their exclusive possession. It is said that there are probably not half a dozen persons of wealth and position in the United States afflicted solely to the humble, as do its congeners, tuberculosis and syphilis.

"And despite the world-wide prevalence of this terrible scourge up to 1879 there was absolutely no hope, beyond that of a divine miracle, feebly held out to the leper.

"In contrast to the conclusions of this last Berlin conference, which made the announcement of the belief that all treatment could be only palliative and not curative, and that serum treatment is unsuccessful, Dr. Dyer has declared that he has discovered, and is daily employing, an indisputable cure of the disease.

"There is no secret about the process. I am not claiming to have made any wonderful discovery. Simply by the application and continuation of the methods that have been used for leprosy since the disease was known, applying them with scientific skill, the disease can be cured."—Eagle.

Silver money 250 years old is still in circulation in some parts of Spain.

THEY BECOME INSANE.

Because They Live in Circular Lighthouses.

The Minot Ledge Light is famed for the number of men who have gone crazy in it, and for that reason it is an object of interest to students of mental diseases. It is, as everybody knows, a piece of engineering of the highest order, being in that respect only second to the famous Eddystone Light. More than a year was consumed in getting a foundation for it, and so high are the tides and so terrific the storms that the entrance to the light is more than forty feet above the water.

Then, one above the other, come the five rooms occupied by the keepers and used for storage purposes, and then the watch room and finally the lantern. The tower being circular and space greatly in demand, naturally everything is made to conform, so that no room shall be lost. Even the beds on which the men sleep are curved, the tables against the walls are circular and the benches are half moons. Everything is round.

In this lighthouse there have been at least five well marked cases of insanity, and others in which madness has been suspected and the men relieved from duty. Experts in mental diseases who have made a study of conditions at the Minot Ledge Light attribute the unusual prevalence of insanity there to its peculiar form of structure. There is no point, they say, on which the eye may rest, so it travels round and round in a maddening whirl.

They therefore suggest that some means be devised for filling the curves and producing corners and angles. In support of this theory they cite instances of men who have lost their mental balance during long confinement in circular prisons, but have quickly regained it on being transferred to an ordinary room of corners and angles.

Baron Trenck spent much of his time in prison making marks and corners to break the circularity of his surroundings and keep his reason from slipping away on the mad whirl of encircling walls. Casanova, an Italian engineer, who was imprisoned in a round tower, gives much the same testimony. He says he felt great mental relief on being removed to an ordinary square room.

As it is well nigh impossible to make much change in the form of the structure of the Minot Ledge lighthouse, the number of men in charge of it has been increased to five, in order that they may have frequent leaves from duty and take turns in going ashore for a visit to family and friends. This system has resulted in a decrease in the number of cases of melancholia and more serious mental disorders.

In fact, but for the frequent changes made in the service by shifting men from one station to another, the number of cases of this sort everywhere would be much greater than it is. In some cases a man is kept in a place for only a few months, and then sent to some less isolated station for a while.

To give the men something to think of other than their loneliness, and to occupy the long hours through which they have nothing to do, circulating libraries of fifty books each are provided. The books are carefully selected and changed every three months, when the inspector makes his visit. In the collection are biography, history, travel, fiction, poetry, illustrated magazines, and in some cases newspapers. Also medicine chests are provided for relief in cases of sickness and careful directions are given for the use of their contents.

Despite the dangers and hardships of lighthouse life, there are many applicants for positions in them. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the service there is always a number of men to select from. And yet the pay is small. In fact, the law provides that the average compensation given keepers shall not exceed \$600 a year. Probably the best paid keeper in the service is the man at Hell Gate, who gets \$1,200 a year.—Chicago Chronicle.



Mrs. Frederick Seaton, Of Philadelphia, president of the National Congress of Mothers.

Autograph Quilt. Displayed at a sale of work at a Nonconformist church in London recently was a gorgeous quilt bearing the autographs of over 400 persons, mainly members of the congregation. The signatures, originally made in pencil on diamond shaped pieces of blue and white drill, were feather-stitched in colored cotton by the ladies of the church, who upon finishing the quilt presented it to their pastor.

Harvesting by electric light has been introduced in Australia.

LIVE STOCK

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

How to Handle a Colt Attacked by Pyemic Arthritis.

A great many colts are taken off every year by this trouble. The nature and cause of the disease, however, is seldom recognized.

Now and then, a careful observer will early notice that there is something wrong with his colts navel, and seek skilled advice, but, in the majority of cases, the first thing that they notice is that the youngster is lame, and, upon examination, it is found that one or more joints are swollen and painful.

No joint is exempt but those which are mostly affected, are the hock, stifle, elbow, hip, knee and shoulder, in the order named; it is also found in the fetlock, coronet, also in the costal and intervertebral articulations.

The treatment that I use is about as follows:

Preventive Treatment—As soon as the colt is born, wash the stump of the cord with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 500, which may be made by putting two bichloride tablets (7-3 grs) into a clean pint bottle and filling with water. Label poison for external use only. Wash the stump with this solution until it is healed, which on an average will be two or three days, but if necessary, continue it much longer.

Curative Treatment—When infection has already taken place, I syringe out with a solution of bichloride, 1 to 2,000, then with peroxide of hydrogen, full strength, and then dust over with a powder composed of equal parts of iodoform and borax acid.

When I find this curative treatment very effective, I recommend that the preventative treatment be practiced, and then the curative treatment will not be needed.—Ranch and Range.

SHEEP NOTES.

Clover aftermath is the best pasture for lambs that have been weaned.

The sheep of whatever breed, whether we will it or not, is a general purpose animal.

No one breed of sheep will succeed in all soils and all situations.

Only the very best animals which are true to their specific varieties of breeds and full of promise should be selected for breeding purposes.

If there are any unthrifty sheep in the flock, separate them from the others, give them a little extra care and if possible fatten and market.

Do not put the young hogs on too heavy a corn feed at first. A few hundred pounds of bran at the beginning of the fattening period pays better than at any other time; feed dry or in sleep.

Always Keep Sheep in Good Condition.

The sheep must have been kept in good condition through the winter months, if you expect them to do well in summer. They should be kept free from ticks, as the ticks go from the sheep to the lambs and are injurious to them. They may be killed by dipping, or using insect powder through a small bellows. This quickly destroys them. During the lambing period, if one keeps the sheep close at home he will save lambs which otherwise might stray away, afterwards being disowned by the mothers.

Sheep do well on a clover sod, but in dry seasons will "eat it out"; but the best pasture for sheep is a June grass sod. If the sheep are kept in the woods, they keep the briars and shrubs down. Sheep should be salted regularly once a week.

When the lambs are young they should not be allowed to stand out in a cold rain, for it nearly kills them. When you commence feeding the lambs in the fall, do not put them on full feed at first or they will waste it. Clover hay shelled corn and oats make a good feed for them.

Sheep are the nicest stock on the farm and if properly tended are profitable. You should be careful not to let your flock get old but sell off the old each year.

When you dock the lambs it is well to put some lard and turpentine on the wound to take the soreness out. As a rule if the lambs are thin and poor, they will not be good feeders, but if they are stout and healthy, they will prove profitable.

Dutch Belted Cattle.

Dutch belted cattle are not numerous in this country, although there are perhaps a hundred or more breeders in various parts of the United States who have some very fine herds. The majority of these cattle are at present found in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan and we have a few isolated specimens of the breed here in Colorado. These cattle are natives of Holland and have long been handled by the nobility of that country. Their breeding dates further back than the seventeenth century when the cattle interests in Holland were in the most thrifty condition and the Holstein Friesians originated from this breed. The cattle are at present controlled in their native country by what may be termed the aristocracy and are being kept pure in breed. The members of the breed are marked very peculiarly. The animals are all jet-black, with a broad band or belt of pure white encircling the body. This belt or blanket differs in width, but rarely reaches so far forward as the shoulder blade or back to the hips. On cows the part of the udder is usually included. No white admissible elsewhere on the body and no black within the white zone.

NIAGARA'S ICE CARNIVAL.

The Frost King's Artistic Work Sublime in its Completeness.

The ice bridge of 1904 was the greatest in history. Some portions of other bridges have been more remarkable, but in no year has there been such a complete structure as the one of that winter. The scope of the jam can be imagined when it is said that on the 15th of February fifteen feet of ice had formed on the very guard-rail of Prospect Point, placed there for the protection of tourists viewing the Falls, and this rapidly increased in a few days to a height of twenty-six feet, forming a great mass of snow and ice from which Prospect Point was not delivered until the 27th day of May.

For several years past there has been an annual thaw which caused a partial disintegration of the bridge, followed by a rebuilding of it, and these efforts on the part of nature have achieved some phenomenal effects. Great domes of ice covered with snow, having had the keys of their arches weakened, will collapse and leave abysses with the dark water of the stream boiling at the bottom.

It is not unusual for huge hummocks to be split off at the lower end, leaving exposed stratae of different periods of formation, quite different in color and convolutions. Again, hidden, submerged forces combine to steadily raise a portion of the jam from a comparative level to a considerable altitude, a process which may go on for two or three days, rapid enough to be visible to a careful watcher and felt by any one daring enough to stand in such a spot during the transformation.—Broughton Brandenburg, in Harper's Weekly.

Czar Orders His New Navy.

St. Petersburg.—The Czar sanctioned the expenditure of \$800,000,000 in rebuilding the navy. The programme of construction will occupy ten years. The ships already decided upon, which are to be delivered within from three to five years, are eight battleships of the type of the Slava and eight of the type of the Andrei Pervosvanni, six cruisers of the type of the Bayan, six of the type of the Novik, improved, and six of the type of the Bogatyr, fifty 500-ton destroyers, 100 destroyers and torpedo boats of 150, 240 and 350 tons, ten mine laying steamships of the Yeneset type and four floating workshops of the type of the Kamschatka.

All the shares in the shipbuilding company of Lange & Sons, at Riga, have been acquired by the Ministry of Commercial Marine, which is arranging to control other leading shipyards in Russia. The Ministry will direct the construction of the ships to be built in Russia, but by far the greater portion of the new navy will be built abroad.

The Slava is a battleship of 13,500 tons and a speed of eighteen knots. The tonnage of the battleship Andrei Pervosvanni is 16,000 and her speed is 18 knots. The Bayan was an armored cruiser of 7,800 tons and 22 knots speed, the Novik a protected cruiser of 3,100 tons and 25 knots speed, and the Bogatyr a protected cruiser of 6,675 tons and a speed of 24.15 knots.

Deporting Boy Slaves.

Washington.—Immigration officials have been making wholesale deportations of small boys brought from Italy and other Mediterranean countries practically as slaves.

Inspectors for months have been seeking to ascertain the reason for the large number of boys coming to this country to "relatives." They were told that the boys were coming to learn trades, escape the military service in Europe and become good American citizens.

This was believed until Commissioner Sargent received word from Pittsburgh that Greek boys had been discovered there who had been brought to this country by padrones and rented out to the owners of boot-black stands and to fruit merchants. There are twenty of these boys in Pittsburgh alone. How many have gone to other cities is not yet known. In the meantime boys are being held up at all the ports. Forty odd are in custody at New York, and eighty have been held up at Boston. The latter have already been investigated, and about sixty, who range from nine to seventeen years, will be sent back.

Old Maids' Marriage Club.

At the annual meeting of the Old Maids' League of Bristol four leading young women of the village were elected to membership. Before they were admitted to the mysteries of the organization each was forced to pledge herself to use all honorable means to become a wife during the next twelve months.

The girls initiated under this obligation were Misses Lulu Rowbottom, Lydia Curtis and Jessie and Jennie Garland. It is said that none of the girls are engaged to be married, but the work of the league has been so successful in the past that wagers of two to one are made that all the girls will be married before the end of a year.

Page With Elm Leaf.

A clerk in a freight office at Worcester found a perfectly preserved elm leaf in a letter book the other day. When he tried to remove it he was surprised to find that it made up a part of the page. The only explanation is that the leaf fell into the vat containing the pulp and then got into the paper in the process of making.

Never mind a journey on Friday if Saturday is pay day.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Address of Department Commander McNovin—A Patriotic Appeal and a Touching Tribute.

Local G. A. R. men are actively engaged in the preparations for the proper observance of Memorial Day. Committees have been appointed and the program and exercises this year will be more elaborate than usual. Department Commander McNovin, of Philadelphia, has issued the following address to the comrades in the Grand Army of the Republic:

Over forty years ago you laid aside the implements of war, lifted the broken thread of your life's work which had been torn asunder by your services in the army and navy, and started in to help bind the wounds of our common country. You took your places in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic and faithfully, sympathetically, and sincerely on the 30th day of every May, accompanied by a patriotic public you have repaired to the cities of the dead, and there placed your emblems of remembrance upon the graves of your comrades who have crossed the dark river, and are resting under the shade of the trees on the other side. We are now approaching that period in our lives when again we will perform this loving service. The mounds over which waves the flag of our country are multiplying with great rapidity, the messenger of death is visiting the home of the soldier, sailor, and marine of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion with alarming frequency, and soon, ah! too soon, we shall have all answered the last call and stand in the presence of Him who doeth all things well, but in the garlanded chambers of memory the veteran of the war will continue to live until time shall be no more. Let us therefore, with a full knowledge of the purpose of the day, imbued with that same patriotic spirit that has actuated us for the past forty years, approach the discharge of its duties with a reverent spirit, and as we scatter the beautiful flowers of spring on the graves of our comrades, or cast them upon the waters to the memory of the sailor and marine, let it be done with the thought that with them it has been

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's victory won,
Then cometh rest."

Bishop Talbot Writing Book.

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot who as a parson on the western plains furnished Owen Young with a character for his "Virginian," is himself writing a book on western life. Six chapters are now complete, but as the bishop stated recently, work has been a little slow lately owing to the many changes in progress in this diocese. The book he is writing will be largely reminiscent and is being eagerly awaited in many circles.

How to go to California.

Travel via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Two fast through trains per day. The Overland Limited, electric lighted, less than three days en route. The California Express through service to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland The Best of Everything. Full particulars on application to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

Woman Swallows a Lizard

An x-ray photograph has disclosed a lizard in the stomach of Mrs. S. F. Frick, of Muncy, who was supposed to be suffering from a floating kidney. Fifteen years ago, soon after drinking water from a spring one day, Mrs. Frick became ill, and it is now believed that it was at that time she swallowed the lizard.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Rachael M. Girton, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rachael M. Girton, deceased have been granted to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to WM. CHRISTMAN, Executor.

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