## LIVE NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

ARRANGING FOR LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

There Will Be a Parade at 10 O'clock in the Morning Followed by a Mass Meeting in Laurel Hill Park-Corps of Engineers Surveying for a Road in Pike County. The D., L. & W. Board for Today. Refunding Plan of the Lackawan-

Arrangements for a Labor day celebration, September 3, have been gotten under way by the Labor day committee of the Central Labor union, com-posed of M. D. Flaherty, president; P. G. Moran, secretary; George Gothier, representative of the Cigarmakers union: John M. Knowlton, agent of the Building Trades council; J. W. Bram, of the Street Railway Employes' Beneficial association, and P. W. Tolan, of the United Mine Workers.

The committee organized by electing George Gothler, chairman; P.G. Moran, secretary, and M. D. Flaherty, treas-

It was decided to have the parade in the morning, starting at 19 o'clock, and follow it with a mass meeting and picnic at Laurel Hill park. Fred Dilcher of Nelsonville, Ohio, a leading member of the United Mine Workers; Ben Hanford, of the New York Typo graphical union, and other prominent speakers will be invited. The speeches are to be brief and will deal solely with trade unionism, without any reference to politics,

George Gothier will be the grand marshal of the parade, and P. M. Tolan, chief of staff. Merchants are to be invited to make up an industrial display division of the parade,

### Another Railroad.

A corps of engineers has been at work this week running a line from Matamoras, Pike county, to Milford and from here westwardly through the county to meet, it is said, a survey now being made from Wilkes-Barre in this direction. Joseph R. Perry, who bought the franchise of the Delaware and Anthracite railroad last year, which was a successor of the old Le-high and Eastern, and subsequently transferred his rights to the People's Railway company, was here this week and stated, we are informed, that the survey was being made in the interest of the latter corporation. Engineers have recently been at work in the western part of this county, but no one seemed to have information as to their 1 p. m., south-Mclane. object or the company employing them.

Possibly if injunctions or other legal obstructions retard, or prevent, the building of the new road along the old 1 a. m.-Burber 7 n. m.-Wurber canal in this state and the New York 7 p. m.-Murphy authorities finally grant permission to build over there, the new line, if built, 6.30 p. m.-Magovern. may be compelled to cross the river at Port Jervis and go through the central portion of this county. We wish the promoters of the canal road all success possible, but it would be a happy outcome for us if in the end they were diverted in this direction. There are thousands of acres of excellent arable land in the county which would nearly adjoin such a route, which may never be developed until a road is brought in proximity to it.

The summit of the Pocono mountain | 8 p. m.-3. Gerrid.
The summit of the Pocono mountain | 8 p. m.-3. Gerrid. along the line of the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western railroad is being largely patronized as a summer resort and we have in this county sites advantageous and beautiful which only need facilities for access to become as famous as the Catskills. There is no question as to the possibility of a line across the central portion of the county and we hope in the effort to construct a road it may fall to our lot, after these long years of waiting and hoping,

to have it cross in this direction. Easten capitalists who control the franchises of the Delaware Valley railway are now securing options on rights of way, not heretofore obtained, between Bushkill and Stroudsburg and say they propose building a road up the valley this summer,-Stroudsburg Jeffersonian.

## Lackawanna's Refunding Plan.

President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, ald yesterday that the directors had retermined to refund all the bonds of that system as fast as they matured nto 31/2 per cent, 100-year bonds. Alhough there are only \$3,067,000 bonds of the Lackawanna proper there is an ggregate of about \$54,000,000 of bonds utstanding on the main and branch per cent. interest.

Arrangements have already been ande to replace \$750,000 7 per cent. vends of the Warren railroad, which sature this fall, with 31/2 per cents. Negotiations are pending for the re-anding into 31/2 per cents. of the \$5,- gated steel, three-quarters of an inch 100,600 of Morris and Essex 7s, which in thickness, which is also cylindrical mature next fall. Between the present in form. The bottom of the firebonds of various roads in the Lacka- floor of the boiler shell, permitting wanna system will mature and steps will be taken to have them replaced der of the \$54,000,000 of outstanding bonds extends over many years, but motives, a radical departure in locothe same refunding plan, it is ex- motive construction. The first cost of pected, will be applied to each issue. the Vanderbilt locomotive is really not The Lackawanna management has more than that of the locomotive run contracted with a substantial New by the old device. But the device, York banking house to take charge of it is said, gives economies in repairs the refunding to be done this fall. President Truesdale and other executive officers of the Lackawanna



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system inspected the Portland and Bangor railroad two or three days ago and found it to be in good condition. This road has been purchased by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and it will become part of the Lackawanna system on August 1.

D., L. & W. Board for Today. The following is the make-up of the D., L. and W. board for today:

WILD CATS, SOUTH. 8.30 p. m.—S. Carmody, 10.30 p. m.—L.udlow, 11.30 p. m.—Burkhart,

Friday, July 27.

Thursday, July 20.

WILD CATS, SOUTH, 10 a. m.—Stevens. 11 a. m.—Bafferty, 1 p. m.—Hill.

3.30 p. m.—Secor. 4.45 p. m.—J. Hennigan, with Peckins' men. SUMMITS 7.30 a. m., north-G. Frounfelker.

10 a. m.-M. Stack PUSHERS.

PASSENGER ENGINE WILD CATS NORTH

5 a. m.—O'Hora. 6 a. m.—John Gahagan. 7 a. m.—Castner.

8 a. m.—8. Finnerty,
10 a. m.—Doudlean,
11.30 s. m.—Mullen,
1 p. m.—Ketcham,
2 p. m.—Fitapatrick,
3 p. m.—Hammitt,
4 p. m.—Madigan,
5 p. m.—Randolph,
6 p. m.—Halbett,
7 p. m.—Warfel,
8 p. m.—Warfel,
8 p. m.—Warfel,

## VANDERBILT AN INVENTOR.

Successful Test of His Locomotive Firebox Is Made.

Philadelphia, July 26.-Cornelius Van derbilt, jr., today made another, and it is successful, test of the locomotive firebox recently invented by him. Mr. Vanderbilt arrived here last night and early this morning went to Baldwin's ocomotive works and, accompanied by Superintendent Vauclain, of Baldwin's, he went to a new Union Pacific locomotive stationed near Fairmount park on the Philadelphia and Reading rail-

Mr. Vanderbilt sat with the englneer and Mr. Vauclain with the fireman. The test lasted an hour and the engine ran smoothly for that time, the boiler holding steam without a trace of loss or weakness, A number of locomotive experts at

Baldwin's said today that the Vanderbilt device, if it carries out the promise which its tests have afforded, bids fair to revolutionize locomotive construction.

The standard firebox of locomotives in general use is wagon shaped and is surrounded by a boiler shell holding ines. Nearly all of these issues bear the water from which the steam is generated. It requires heating on the ide and upward. The shell and the firebox are built of three-eighths inch steel plates riveted together. The Vanderbilt device consists of a cylindrical boiler shell, with a firebox of corrutime and 1907 about \$13,000,000 of the box is raised two inches above the

the water to circulate all around it. The corrugated firebox has long been The maturity of the remain- used in the construction of marine boilers. Vanderbilt adapts it to locoand in the consumption of fuel and water, and it affords a greater heating surface, giving power and speed.

ENGLISH COAL FOR FRANCE.

Significant Remark by Mr. Balfour

in Parliament. London, July 26 .- In connection with he scare created by the immense quantities of steam coal leaving Great | lemin in 1865 had proved the infectious-Britain for France, admittedly for the use of the French navy, A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, replying to a question in the house today, pointed out that the bill before parliament to prohibit the exportation of war munition applied to coal as well as to other military stores.

PLOT IN SAN DOMINGO

Conspiracy to Assassinate Governor

of Santiago. San Domingo, July 26 .-- A plot to assassinate the governor of Santiago, Ramon Caceres, has been discovered twenty-five conspirators have been imprisoned. Several military officers are involved. The accused will be tried by court martial.

President Jiminez is visiting the in terior. The country is quiet.

## THE DYING CENTURY PASSED IN REVIEW

PROGRESS MADE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Germ Theory of Disease, the Discovery of Ether as an Anesthetic and the Proof of the Value of Antiseptics Represent Three Distinct Periods.

rem the Chicago Times-Herald.

Three distinct periods have been narked in the practice of medicine and urgery since the beginning of the entury-first and greatest perhaps, the establishment of the germ theory in disease as proved by Dr. Robert Koch, of Germany; the dicsovery of ether as an anesthetic, brought to the attention of the world in 1844 by Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn., and the proof of the value of antiseptics, emphasized by Dr. Joseph Lister, in England in 1869. To these may be added Dr. James Young Simpson's discovery of the uses of chloroorm as an anesthetic In 1880 the indefatigable Sir Humph-

ey Davy had a prophetic foretaste of he future of anesthetics. While exerimenting with nitrous oxide gas he nhaled the vapor to the extent of losing consciousness, and on recovering from its effects he predicted that in the future some such substance would be found to make dental and surgical operations painless. In 1830 Michael Faraday made a similar discovery regarding ether, but so far as note was taken of the experiment, it was regarded as in the nature of a joke. It remained for Horace Wells in 1844 to bring the discovery to the credit of the American profession. He had experimented upon himself, and followng these experiments he planned a public exhibition in Boston before a linic of physicians and students. For some reason the patient failed to lose consciousness, and Wells was hissed by the gathering. Two years later he explained his discovery before French Academy of Sciences, but his Boston fallure is supposed to have led to his death in an insane asylum in cauterizations. New York in 1848,

VALUE OF ETHER SHOWN. W. T. G. Morton, who was associated with Wells in the unfortunate Boston experiment, satisfied himself of the efficacy of other on the night of Sept. 30, 1846, He had experimented upon himself all day, when about nightfall man with his face tied up came to his door, saying that he was distracted from the pain of a tooth. Morton placed him in a chair, put him under the influence of ether and pulled the tooth. Then a great fear seized him that the man might not recover consciousness. Morton threw a glass of water in the patient's face, whereupon he sat up, unable to believe that the heavy jaw tooth lying on the floor had ome from his own mouth. Eben Frost was the name of the man-the first to demonstrate the value of an anesthetic in dental operation. On Oct. 16 following Morton etherized a patient in the Boston general hospital, and a tumor was removed from the man's neck-the first time in the history of

surgery that the patient had not been

held by brute force of attendants.

while the knife cut into his protesting James Simpson of Edinburgh had protested against the shambles-like orutalities of the surgeon to his patient, and the dream of his life had been the alleviation of this suffering. Liebig, the great chemist, had discov ered chloroform in 1831, but not till Nov. 4, 1847, was Simpson led to experiment with its possible anesthetic qualities. On the evening of that day, with Drs. Keith and Duncan, he first inhaled its fumes. Its marked stimulating effect was noticed at once, gradually increasing into something like intoxication. Then, after a black blank, Simpson had the joy of awakenng to a sitting posture on the floor to flud Keith and Duncan still unconscious under the table. Simpson had experimented with ether in accouche ments, to find its after effects unsatisfactory. He introduced choloform into obstetrics, a place that it ever since has held.

As has been common with innovations in all times, the discovery of anesthetics aroused opposition, and to Simpson, more than to any other man, is due the breaking down of this prejudice in Europe. The bugbear of the surgeon in those days was a thigh amputation, and in these cases Simpson rought proof that the use of anesthetics reduced fatalities from 62 in 100 to 25 in 100, taking the hospitals of Europe as they ran. Today the sainlessness of an operation is as much desired by the surgeon as by the patient, and the use of cocaine and ether spray is considered essential when only slight suffering would be occasioned by the knife.

ONLY A STEP TO ANTSEPTICS. From anesthetics to antiseptics was only a step, the Koch germ theory having intervened. Lister first advocated the theory of the pus germ and sought for a specific which white death to the germ, should be a nonrritant to surrounding tissues. He was laughed at and scoffed at, but his exeriments brought proofs of his theory, Various by-products of coal tar were found to have antiseptic properties. chief of which is carbolic acid. Quinine was discovered to be equally valuable, and from these a long list of aubstances has been found to be effective against the pus germ. Today there are practitloners who, if not opposed to antiseptic dressings, are at least indifferent to them, but in the main surgeons regard the formation of pus in a yound as a mark of careless treat-

If with reference only to tuberculosis. Professor Koch's germ discovery must stand as the greatest epochmarking incident of the century. Vilness of the disease to the satisfaction of the French Academy of Medicine. Seventeen years later Koch proved why it was so. He found the bacillus that gives life to the disease, and it according to his scheme of determinations that the microscope of today

is revealing the disease in diagnoses Straug is authority that tuberculosis is the least contagious of the germ diseases, but when it is considered that Professor Leyden estimates that 1,300,000 persons in Germany have the disease at all times, and in the United States 1,200,000 persons, the significance of contagion in any degree is appalling. Civilization, as represented by the big cities, makes for the spread of the disease, and in New York or Chicago one person out of every fifty has tuberulogis. Out of 1,000 deaths from it, Bertillon has shown that 760 victims are between the ages of 29 and 60

of this disease among the breadwinners and homemakers of the world. So far as concerns tuberculosis, Koch's germ theory has led to the segregation of the bacillus, the discovery of its habitat, the knowledge of the conditions under which it thrives or deteriorates. The specific has not been found, but in the last years of the century the medical profession is joined as it never has been joined before in a move upon the strongholds of this gravest ill that is known to humanity-a disease that is responsible for one-seventh of the deaths in the world. Hospitals for tuberculous patients are being urged, and education is busy with means of prevention. Physicians are confident that a specific is a promise that is to be fulfilled by the future, and that specific vill be applicable in the light of tuberculosis as a germ disease. Smallpox and yellow fever, as the

eases, too, they have deteriorated in malignity. Typhoid fever has been traced until today the disease is regarded as a badge of ignorance on the part of the patient. Even the homely boil, that once bore the stigma of an outcropping of impure blood, has been traced to its active germ, capable of transplant-

dread scourges of the early part of

the nineteenth century, are no longer formidable. Quarantine methods throt-

tle them in their incipiency. As dis-

ing to any epidermis, The anti-toxins for treatment of acute diseases work a new departure in medicine. To some extent they are in the experimental stage, but something more than promire has been found in them.

Skir grafting is an accomplishment that anesthetics and antiseptics have made possible in hospital practice Eye and ear surgery have been dignified into specialties in which practitioners make fame and fortune. The neurologist in his special field represents the highest pinnacle in the medical profession. And these have come out of that nebulous stage of the general profession where a phial of calo mel and a lancet for bleeding held chief place in the physician's medicine case Electricity has come to the aid of the physician and surgeon in about the same measure that it has taken place in the other arts and crafts. It has proved to be almost invaluable in

WORTH OF X-RAYS.

The neurologist finds the electric cur ent an aid to his materia medica. In the production of the sciograph, by means of the X-ray, it is one of the greatest aids to the surgeon's diagsis. With the X-ray, the anesthetic and the antiseptic, the surgeon, of all the arts and crafts, is the modern miracle worker. Things undreamed of a hundred years ago are commonplace tasks in the modern hospital.

Degeneration as a theory and a study has opened a new field to the student of medicine, and one which promise to develop a rational and essentially caluable specialty of the future. Its hampions today are path finding, but already they have pressed home the fact of a pathological side to education, and it is not impossible that the public school children of the future in the process of grading, will be pass ed upon by a neurologist as well as y a pedagogue.

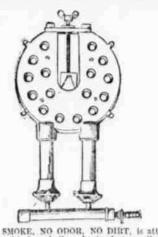
Dentistry has kept pace with mediine and surgery until artificial teeth to longer are disfigurements to the numan face. Nature is so cunningly imitated as to require an expert to detect the handlwork of the dentist. His mission has broadened until it no longer is to pull teeth, but to save teeth. With all that has been accomplished tury, the last five years of it have been too productive of inovations for one to look upon the twentieth cenury as other than promising an illimitable evolution in methods and specifics. If only the theories and experiments now in hand are proved and perfected the next centennial period will have been one of marked pro-

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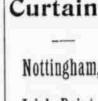
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