

SAYS HE CAN CURE LEPROSY BY FREEZING PROCESS.

Philadelphia Surgeon Asserts He Can Conquer Skin Plague.

Dr. Ralph Bernstein, dermatologist of the Hahnemann hospital and medical college, Philadelphia, who is a worldwide authority on skin diseases and a cancer specialist, declares that he can cure leprosy by freezing with solidified carbon dioxide.

"Leprosy can only be contracted through the medium of an open wound," said Dr. Bernstein. "Even this is doubtful, for it has been tried scientifically to produce the disease itself by direct inoculation of the germs in the healthy human living tissue, and it has been absolutely unsuccessful."

"I have come to learn that we need not fear an epidemic of leprosy. It is to be borne in mind that those who have contracted the disease have been poorly fed and usually live under poor hygienic conditions and that it rarely attacks those whose surroundings are hygienic."

"My method is to apply modified, solidified carbon dioxide to the infected portion, which causes an intense freezing of the part, producing what the physician would call thrombosis of the various vessels, which means, in other words, the cutting off of the supply or nourishment of the infected part and in this way causing the gradual absorption, leaving in its place a smooth, scarless area with a normal skin covering."

"The freezing substance is applied some 120 degrees below zero. It is practically painless, and I have great hopes that it will in the near future be universally used as a cure for leprosy."

"If you take a bottle of water and place it out of doors on a cold night the low temperature will cause the water to expand and break the bottle. Well, it is the same in treatment of leprosy. By applying the dioxide, the temperature of which is, as I said, 120 degrees below zero, the cells will expand and become ruptured, thus ridding the patient of the disease."

BERGER FOR SUFFRAGE.

To Offer Bill in Congress, Backed by Petition With 1,000,000 Names.

Congressman Victor Berger of Milwaukee says that at the next session of congress he will introduce a bill giving women in the United States the right of suffrage. His measure, he says, will be backed with a petition bearing 1,000,000 signatures from all over the United States.

"Women," said Berger, "probably will make a frightful botch of the ballot at first, but they will soon be able to exercise the franchise in a manner that will benefit the home and the nation."

Berger also declared his intention of fathering a bill to give work to all the unemployed. His plan is to have the national government advance loans to states and municipalities to carry on improvements. He advocates a fair interest rate on such loans, with plenty of time for payment.

"Do you expect the Socialists to have the third big political party?" he was asked.

"No," he replied. "I expect them to have the second. In some states and sections they will supplant the Democrats and in others the Republicans."

MAKES TWO BLIND MEN SEE.

Baltimore Doctor Says Patients' Sight Soon Will Be Perfect.

Their sight restored through the skill of Dr. Alexander D. McConachie of Baltimore, Louis Haley and John Carey, who were totally blind, are now able to recognize visitors, although their sight is not wholly clear. Dr. McConachie expects their sight to be fully restored in a few weeks.

Haley was stricken blind fifteen years ago when working at his trade as a tailor. Carey was injured in a shop in South Baltimore. The beating of a machine slipped and struck him in the face, causing him to lose his sight.

Hugh Knox His Father's Secretary.

Hugh Knox, youngest son of the secretary of state, will become his father's private secretary on Dec. 1, succeeding Charles F. Wilson of the District of Columbia, who retires to practice law. Hugh Knox for some time has been confidential clerk to his father.

In China.

Ten little Manchus going out to dine. Cook slipped the prussic, and then there were nine.

Nine little Manchus, headed for a fete. Met a bunch of rebels, and then there were eight.

Eight little Manchus—sort of royal leavens. Palace toppled over, and then there were seven.

Seven little Manchus using chopsticks. Walter swung a hatchet, and then there were six.

Six little Manchus glad they were alive. One of 'em was captured, making—let's see—five.

Five little Manchus locked the cellar door. Some one found a window, and then there were four.

Four little Manchus, each on bonded knees. One wasn't needed, and then there were three.

Three little Manchus in an awful stew—Boiling oil composed it—and then there were two.

Two little Manchus, both upon the run. Couldn't reach the fortress, and then there was one.

One little Manchu, age not far from nine. Writing out a message meaning, "I resign."

INTERESTING PAPERS THAT SHED LIGHT ON OUR HISTORY

Treasury Department Files Afford Material For Research.

STUDENTS who go to Washington for research work in American history usually make the Congressional library the field of their endeavors. The library, however, by no means exhausts the supply of original documents in Washington. Both houses of congress and practically every executive department has somewhere in its files most interesting original documents, which afford either direct or side light contributions to the history of the country.

It is interesting to note that in the files of the treasury department in Mayrant's, or Morant's, own handwriting is his version of this affair, which does not bear out the version of Kilby. Mayrant, or Morant, was made a lieutenant in the service of the state of South Carolina soon afterward by Rawlins Lowndes, president and commander in chief of the state, and authorized to command any ship that might be commissioned in its service. The South Carolina delegation in congress protested against the Kilby narrative at the time it was printed, but even the members of that delegation did not know of the existence of Mayrant's, or Morant's, own narrative.

Within recent years the late Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley endeavored to prove that a midshipman from Maryland named Potter deserved credit for the charge which won the Serapis. Another old document in the files describes the sinking of the British ship of the line Augusta, which was sunk by a shore battery in an attack on Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia.

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DIAMONDS FROM GAS.

New Process Discovered in Germany. Only Small Stones So Far.

A new method of making diamonds has just been discovered by Dr. Werner von Bolton, a chemical expert connected with the Siemens-Halske laboratory at Berlin.

The process is based on the decomposition of lighting gas by a mercury amalgam whereby the carbon contained in the gas is crystallized into diamonds. As these diamonds are extremely minute, small bits of diamond dust are introduced into the apparatus, where they serve as "mother" crystals, upon which larger diamonds are gradually built up.

The process is still in the experimental stage, and the diamonds are small, but it is hoped that Dr. von Bolton's discovery will result in the solution of the problem of manufacturing diamonds by artificial means.

Costly Mistake.

Because of a mistake which credited the late Associate Chief Justice John M. Harlan with being chief justice of the United States and member of the board of regents in the Smithsonian institution 10,000 copies of the annual report of the institution are to be destroyed. The chief justice of the United States is always made an ex officio member of the board of regents, and he presides at the meetings of the board. The late Justice Harlan attended a meeting of the board and presided, with the result that he was given the title of chief justice in the official report.

PAPERS THAT SHED LIGHT ON OUR HISTORY

Examples of Letters Which Are In Captain Ridgate's Custody.

the members of the crew, being overcome by cowardice, was chased across the decks of the Bonhomme Richard by an officer who attempted to cut him down with his sword. In endeavoring to escape Mayrant, or Morant, was said to have fled to the deck of the Serapis. His action being misconstrued by his colleagues on the American ship, they followed him aboard, with the result that the Serapis was captured.

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Sinking of British Ship Augusta.

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At the present time there stands on the grounds of the Naval academy at Annapolis a monument to the officers who fell in the war with Tripoli. This monument was originally erected in the navy yard at Washington and later adorned the old fish ponds on the eastern front of the capitol. It is supposed to belong to the United States government; but, as a matter of fact, the files of the treasury department show that it belongs to the navy itself.

The money for its erection was contributed by the officers and men aboard many of the most famous ships off the old navy, including the Constitution, President, John Adams, Cyrene, Argos, Chesapeake, United States, Wasp and Revenge, and by employees of the navy yards. Stephen Decatur was one of the principal donors. The system by which the money was collected was the signing of a subscription list, after which the amount of the subscription was deducted from the pay of the officers and men. Today another naval monument stands at the foot of the hill near the capitol, and this was paid for by subscription from men in the navy, supplemented by a considerable appropriation by congress.

MEDAL FOR CLEVELAND ABBE

London Weather Society Honors Work of American Meteorologist.

The Royal Meteorological society of London has awarded the Symons gold medal to Cleveland Abbe, the meteorologist of the United States weather bureau at Baltimore, in recognition of his work. The medal will be presented at a meeting of the society on Jan. 17.

Professor Abbe is really the father of the present weather reporting system of the United States. He was born in 1838 in New York city. He has been connected with the weather bureau ever since its organization in 1871 and is recognized as one of the leading meteorologists of the world. Prior to 1871 he was director of the Cincinnati observatory, and as early as 1868 he submitted to the Cincinnati chamber of commerce a scheme for the establishment of meteorological stations in several states and the daily collection by telegraph of observations therefrom. This was one of the first attempts ever made to predict weather changes based upon simultaneous reports from various parts of the country.

Shell to Destroy Airships.

Practical demonstration of the effectiveness in destroying aeroplanes of a new explosive shell, even when the explosion occurs as far distant as 100 yards from the airship, is reported to have been made in aerial target practice by the Pacific fleet off Coronado islands. The success of the attempt is vouched for by a witness of the practice.

U. S. DREADNOUGHTS LEAD THE WORLD.

Oklahoma and Nevada to Have Three Fourteen-Inch Guns in One Turret.

Three fourteen-inch guns will appear in each of two turrets on the giant battleships Oklahoma and Nevada, bids for the construction of which are to be received by the navy department in December. That this innovation is included in the design of the new vessels has just become known and is exciting considerable interest in naval circles. No ship now afloat has more than two big guns in a turret, and, while Italy and Russia are building several vessels with this feature, they will use twelve inch rifles.

It is explained that the primary purpose of concentrating guns in fewer turrets is to reduce tonnage. On the Oklahoma and Nevada the weight of one great turret will be eliminated, as with the new arrangement only four turrets will be required for the main battery of ten fourteen-inch rifles.

The New York and Texas, now under construction and which when commissioned will be the only craft in the world with fourteen inch main batteries, are designed along the old lines with their big guns placed two in each of five turrets.

With the completion of the New York and Texas the United States will wrest from Great Britain the distinction of having the world's heaviest armed warship. At present England's 13.5 inch gun ships hold this place, the American commissioned Dreadnoughts carrying only twelve inch rifles.

Peculiar interest attaches to the result of the three gun turret experiment because of the bearing it may have upon the size of main batteries in the future. Heretofore it has been held that the sixteen inch rifle used in coast defense batteries never would be practicable aboard a battleship because of the tremendous recoil. It is now believed, however, that a turret platform that would stand the strain from the recoil of three fourteen-inch guns certainly would hold up under the fire of two sixteen-inchers.

RARE BOOKS FOR YALE.

Valuable Collection Presented by Owen F. Aldis to His Alma Mater.

Owen F. Aldis of Washington has presented to Yale university his magnificent collection of first editions of American editions. The collection is valued at \$100,000. Mr. Aldis was graduated at Yale in 1874.

Nearly all Mr. Aldis' first editions of the late schools contain autographed letters, and altogether between 1,500 and 1,800 of the books are what are termed presentation copies.

"Woman's rights seem new to some in America," said Mr. Aldis, "yet in my collection is a first edition of 'Alcumus,' written on the subject by Charles Brockden Browne 114 years ago. That, by the way, is the only perfect copy in the world." Then he mentioned other books and authors for which he had especial affection. Mark Twain, William Winter and Charles Dudley Warner were among the authors mentioned.

Mr. Aldis had a first edition of Eugene Field's "Tribune Primer," which not many can boast. Field was a relative, and Mr. Aldis has many others of his first editions, with letters from the author. Of other later writers there are many examples. In some respects the most valuable parts of the collection, however, are to be found in Cooper, Emerson, Bret Harte, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell, Walt Whitman, Poe, Thoreau, Holmes, Irving, Fiske, Prescott, Motley, Parker, Bancroft, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Howe, Lucy Larcom, the Carys and others.

Mr. Aldis was proud of the "Murder in the Rue Morgue" he had in his collection. There are only three volumes of the first edition known. The last found was sold three years ago and sold for \$3,800.

HYDROAEROPLANES IN NAVY.

Battleships to Be Equipped With Them For Emergency Use.

The navy department has bought a new hydroplane which is to be attached beneath a new Wright aeroplane, making three hydroaeroplanes in the possession of the department. A liberal appropriation will be asked from congress for the purchase of more of these machines, and eventually each of the battleships will have one or more of the hydroaeroplanes on board ready for use in an emergency.

It has been suggested that a hydroaeroplane might render invaluable service in carrying a line ashore from a stranded vessel or in reaching a vessel in distress in a storm when it was impossible to use boats.

INDIAN BOY WANTS TO BE PAGE

Chief's Son Too Young to Be Employed in Senate.

J. Pantier Shunatona, a full blood Indian boy, wants to be a page in the United States senate. His father, Chief Richard Shunatona, has written from Shawnee, Okla., to the sergeant-at-arms of the senate applying for a place for the boy.

Young Shunatona, who is a lineal descendant of the great Chief Chon-Ga-Ton-Ga, who made the peace treaty with the United States government in 1817, is only ten years old. The rules of the senate require that pages shall be at least twelve years old.

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