

How Electricity Promises to Cure Cancer.

"I think that to him who makes the discovery of a cure for cancer a statue should be erected in every capital of the world." So wrote King Edward of England, in 1901, and doubtless now Emperor William of Germany would add his hearty second to this statement. The royal households of both countries have been thrown into fear that the head might be discovered to be afflicted with that disease.

And it may be that some scientist will come forward before long as a just claimant for this statue.

Since 1792 hundreds of earnest and devoted men have been giving their lives to a study of the disease in the hope that this study may bring forth the cure. Up to the present time they have not succeeded, despite the fact that many thousands of cases have been dealt with. By the use of electricity, however, it is hoped to accomplish in the next few years what the last two centuries have not been able to do.

With grim persistency the doctors work at their experiments, not dismayed by failure, and electricity now plays a prominent part in the work of alleviating suffering from the disease.

The history of the electrical treatment of cancer dates back but a short time.

It was found that for various skin diseases, such as ringworm, ulcers and lupus, the X rays were highly beneficial, so it was determined to conduct a long series of experiments with not only the X rays but the Finzen light, and a high frequency voltage of 120,000 as well.

These are now in progress. Indiscreet announcements have cruelly raised false hopes in the hearts of the dying ere now, so too much must not be expected from the July report of the cancer research committee.

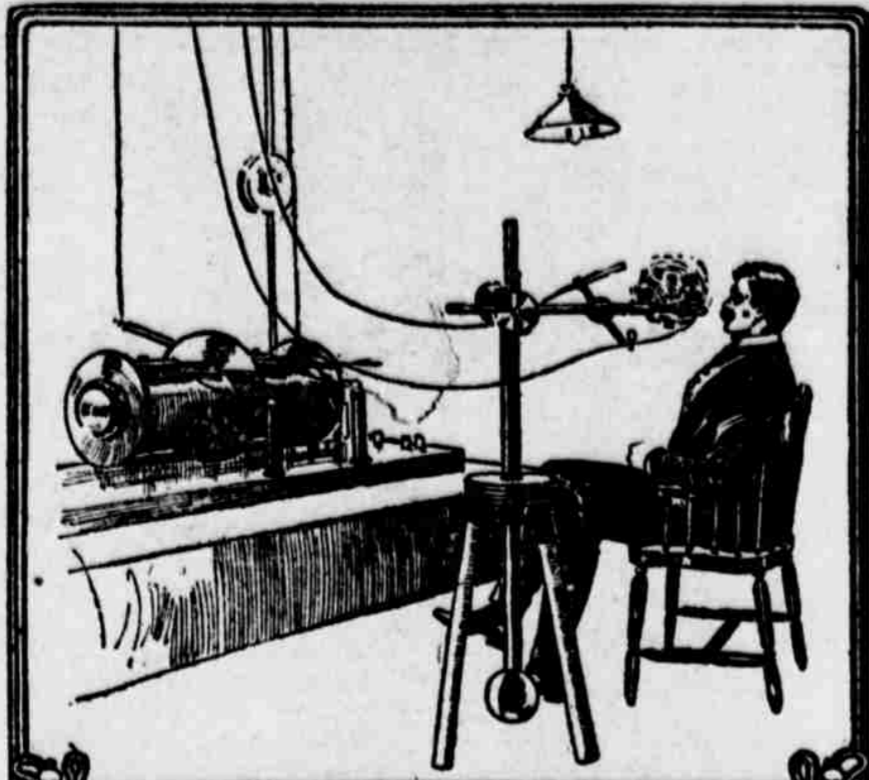
The eminent specialists concerned have strained every nerve to get results.

But in an official report is found one hopeful sentence: "No honest research can be carried out for long without the securing of some new knowledge."

The laboratories are under the direction of Alex. Foulerton, F. R. C. S., and are equipped with the latest marvels of electrical science.

During the high frequency treatment the patient sits in an ordinary chair and a glass tube is held to the affected part by the physician. The glass tube is the medium by which 120,000 volts are conveyed to the patient. Strangely enough 120,000 volts, when the tube is held an inch away from the hand, hurt the patient, but when the glass tube is held next the flesh nothing whatever is felt. Sometimes the current is given through sheets of lead placed over the cancerous surface.

The body of a patient undergoing high frequency treatment becomes, under certain conditions, charged with



TREATING CANCER PATIENTS BY MEANS OF THE X RAYS



HOW THE HIGH FREQUENCY TREATMENT IS APPLIED

a tremendous amount of electric fluid. A knuckle brought near the coat sleeve results in a brilliant spark.

The patient's boots will burst into a forest of waving purple flames if a hand be held near it. A Geissler glass tube glows with a soft green and violet radiance when held a foot or so from the body. The sensation of holding the open palms in proximity to the "charged" person can best be realized as resembling the heat given forth from a glowing fire with mild electric shocks taking the place of warmth.

The Finzen light is an arc light of 1,000 candle power, given through a lens. This is placed as near the wound as the specialists deem necessary.

X rays have undoubtedly checked the growth of cancer, and pain has been alleviated. Say the patient is suffering from a growth in the face. He enters a dark room, sits in a chair, the physician manipulates for a moment or two a couple of long pointers, there is a crackling sound as the connection is made, continuous stream of electric sparks passes from one point to the other, a switch is jerked, and suddenly a large and powerful green light shines within an inch or so of the sufferer's face.

It is then seen that the green light is suspended from a tripod in the center of the room. This is connected by

wires with the battery at the side. The patient does not flinch, but from the smile of satisfaction on the doctor's face it is evident that the X rays are doing good work.

Quite recently a cablegram from Australia announced the glad tidings that a case of cancer in Queensland had been cured by the use of molasses. Whether this report is true or not remains to be proved. However, the Middlesex hospital authorities, who are the pioneers of cancer research in Great Britain, have accepted the offer of some molasses for experimental purposes.

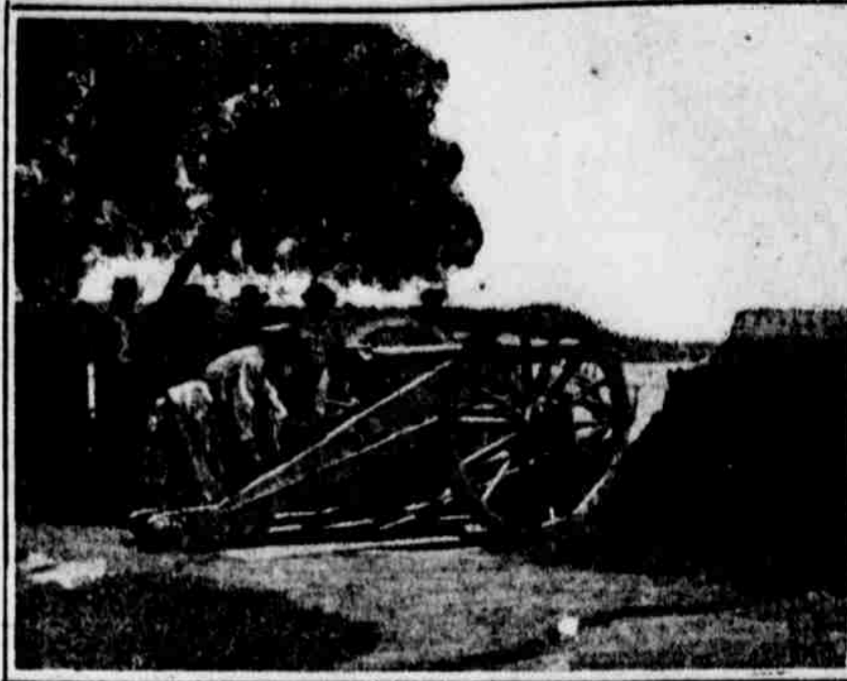
Disposing of London's Sewage.
The average Londoner is probably unaware that nearly 500 miles of sewers are situated beneath his feet, and this includes only the large sewers, several of them so large that a number of boats could float down them abreast, says a British paper. And some idea of the enormous cost of draining London may be gathered from the fact that the drainage work and machinery alone cost \$40,000,000.

A thousand men are employed all the year round in keeping London properly drained, and the stupendous total of 1,000,000,000 tons of sewage is chemically treated every 12 months and taken away in sludge vessels to the north.

UNITED STATES SAILORS AND TROOPS OF COLOMBIA COME PERILOUSLY NEAR A CLASH



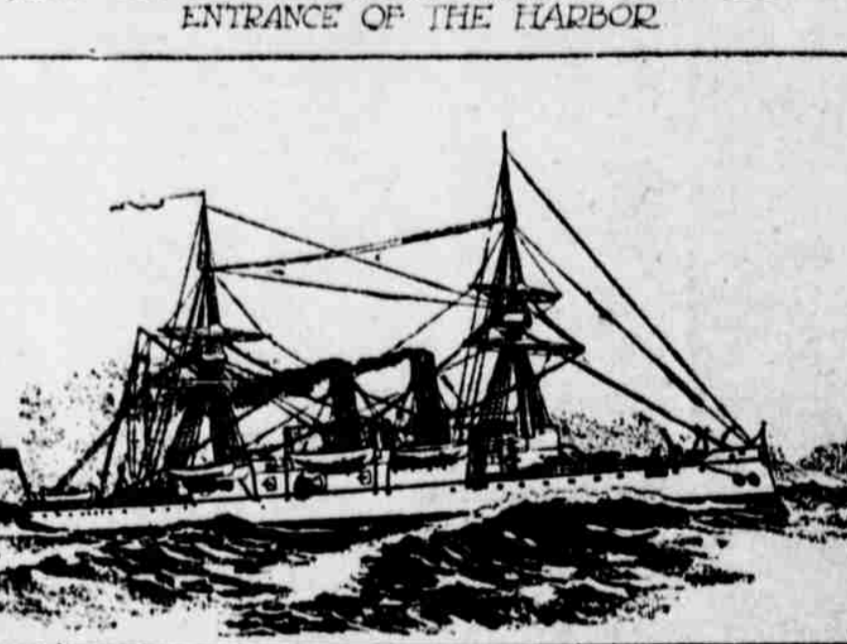
LOCATION OF COLOMBIAN CAMP



KRUPP GUN PRACTICE BY PANAMA MILITIA AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR



COMMANDER WILLIAM H. TURNER OF THE ATLANTA



CRUISER ATLANTA, WHICH SEARCHED FOR COLOMBIAN CAMP

The cruiser Atlanta, which has been searching the Atlantic coast of Colombia for a camp which Colombian troops were reported to have formed, found the camp near the mouth of the Atrato river, in the Gulf of Darien, and encountered hostility on the part

of the Colombian commander, which for a time had the appearance of an impending attack on the Atlanta's landing party. Five hundred Colombian troops were found on the coast, and a camp containing 1,000 more has been established a short distance in-

land. The Colombians are preparing and building fortifications, and there is reason to believe they were engaged in making a road to Panama for the purpose of attacking the new republic when Gen. Reyes reports his failure in Washington.

NEAR WAR IN ISTHMUS.

Colombians Resent Action of the American Authorities.

The following dispatch, dated Dec. 17, has been received by the state department at Washington from Colon, Colombia:

The United States cruiser Atlanta, Commander William H. Turner, returned here last night from the Gulf of Darien. She discovered on Dec. 15 a detachment of Colombian troops numbering apparently about 500 men, but according to their statements, totaling 1,500 or 2,000 men, at Titumati, on the western side of the gulf, just north of the mouth of the Atrato river.

The commander of the Atlanta sent ashore an officer, who conversed with the Colombian commander. The latter protested energetically against the presence of American warships in Colombian waters, as war between Colombia and the United States had not been declared, and he politely requested the Atlanta to leave the gulf, because it belonged to Colombia. Commander Turner ignored the request and the Atlanta returned to Colon to report to Rear-Admiral Coghlan.

It is clear that the Colombians are busy fortifying and strengthening their position. Although they treated the Americans courteously, they decidedly resented the presence of the Atlanta's landing party. The Colombian force was composed partly of the men landed recently at the Atrato river by the Colombian cruisers Cartagena and General Pinzon.

Early in the morning of Dec. 15 the Atlanta sighted a small schooner in the center of the Gulf of Darien and followed her to the western shore, where the schooner attempted to hide behind an islet. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill of the Atlanta was ordered to board her and thereupon a whaleboat was lowered and pulled toward the schooner. It was found that the schooner had on board 100 armed Colombian soldiers, commanded by Gen. Rafael Novo, who said Gen. Daniel Ortiz, commander-in-chief of the Colombian forces of the Atlantic and the Pacific, had a large camp a mile away on the mainland.

Gen. Novo requested Lieut. Perrill to land and confer with Gen. Ortiz. After temporarily returning to the Atlanta, Lieut. Perrill went back to the schooner, which, in the meantime, had taken up a position off the beach within a small bay. Great excitement prevailed among the Colombians on the whaleboat's approach. There were repeated cries of "Viva Colombia!" and there was a sudden concentration of 150 Colombian soldiers on the beach. For some moments the situation appeared dangerous and had the appearance of an ambush.

Gen. Ortiz appeared on the beach when Lieut. Perrill went ashore, the whaleboat in the meanwhile lying close to the beach. He insisted that Lieut. Perrill should fly the Colombian flag at the bow of the whaleboat, or lower the American flag at her stern, because she was in Colombian waters. Lieut. Perrill replied that he did not have a Colombian flag and he refused to lower the stars and stripes.

Gen. Ortiz did not insist upon his so doing, but he protested in writing against the presence of the Americans in Colombian waters. Lieut. Perrill accepted the protest and conveyed it to Commander Turner, who handed it to Rear-Admiral Coghlan on his arrival here.

During the conference with the Colombians ashore Lieut. Perrill was surrounded by Gen. Ortiz' staff, while inland a few paces there was a semicircle of armed sentinels. The beach in both directions was also lined by sentinels. Gen. Ortiz did not permit Lieut. Perrill to leave the point of the beach where he landed. While Perrill was awaiting the Colombian protest First Lieut. Edward B. Manwaring, commanding the marine guard of the Atlanta, rowed up in a cutter for the purpose of communicating with Lieut. Perrill and to gain certain military information. Lieut. Manwaring went ashore and the cutter joined the whaleboat off the beach.

Lieut. Perrill returned to the Atlanta at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Lieut. Manwaring, before returning, pulled in the cutter along the coast, observing the Colombians' camp. Later in the day Gen. Ortiz requested the Atlanta to leave. The Colombian camp appeared to be permanent, was well provisioned and probably destined to be used as a base of operations. Gen. Ortiz and others freely expressed the determination of Colombia to fight to the bitter end in case Gen. Reyes' visit to Washington is not successful and Panama is not returned to Colombia.

AMERICANS ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Expelled from the Darien District by Colombian Authorities.

Serious trouble is reported in the Darien district. The Americans have been given notice by the Colombians to leave in twenty-four hours.

News was brought to Panama by the steamer Martinique from Savanilla that two battalions of Colombian troops have left Savanilla for Quidedo.

A passenger on the Martinique declares there is a growing feeling on the part of the people of the department of Bolivar to accept the situation on the Isthmus.

It is reported that President Marroquin recently sent this cablegram to Gen. Reyes at Washington: "Any negotiations which do not look to the re-establishment of the integrity of Colombia will not be agreeable."

Gen. Reyes is said to have replied: "All aggression against Panama will be disastrous for Colombia. I will undertake further negotiations."

The ceremony of blessing the flag of the new republic was performed in the open air Dec. 20, on the plaza fronting the barracks. A mass was said by the regimental chaplain. The soldiers surrounded Gen. Obarrio, who made a short speech, after which the soldiers, policemen and firemen swore fidelity to the flag and to the republic.

Three hundred and eighty marines are now at Empire station on the Panama railroad, under the command of Major John A. Lejeune. They oc-

cupy fourteen one-story houses belonging to the canal company.

The Darien District.
The Darien district is on the far eastern side of the Isthmus of Panama, in Colombian territory. The United States marines were landed at a point on the west side of the gulf of Darien and about 100 miles east of the boundary line of the new republic of Panama. This, no doubt, is the occasion of the notice from the Colombian government to leave its territory within the twenty-four hours.

RECORD HARD TO BEAT.

Iowa Man's Continuous Service.

Charles McKen Duren, president of the Hardin County bank of Eldora, Iowa, holds a remarkable record for continuous service in different positions of trust. He has been with the bank named thirty-five years, treasurer of the city of Eldora continuously for twenty-five years, clerk of the First Congregational church of Eldora for over thirty-five years and treasurer of the Eldora Cemetery society for twenty-one years. He is one of the trustees of Iowa college at Grinnell and takes a great deal of interest in that educational institution. Mr. Duren has been a member of the choir of the Eldora Congregational church for thirty-five years and has never been away from his post on Sunday morning unless hindered by sickness or absence from the city.—Chicago Chronicle.

KING EDWARD'S READY TACT.

English Monarch Does Graceful Act at Maynooth College.

M. A. P. tells a new story of King Edward's graceful manner and ever-ready tact. When his majesty visited Maynooth college, an institution devoted to the education of priests, he was asked to sign his name in the visitors' book and was handed a superb gold pen which had been specially obtained. But the king waved it aside and asked if it were not true that the college possessed a pen with which Pope Leo XIII had signed certain important documents. Finding that this was the case, he immediately expressed his desire to use that pen for writing his autograph. It was brought and King Edward used it.

PRONUNCIATION OF THEIR OWN.

Statesmen Disregard Rules That Bind the Ordinary Man.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee has an individual and at the same time almost rhythmical method of pronouncing the word "reciprocity," which now resounds with so much congressional eloquence. It is almost as though it were "ree-see-proz-tee" when Mr. Carmack rolls the syllables from his tongue. But it is not the first time that the discussions of colonial and kindred questions in congress have brought out strange pronunciations. There is a distinct school of statesmen at the capital that still insists on saying "Cubey," and likewise another distinct school that says "Fill-pines."

FUNNY SHADOWS CAST BY FUNNY FOLK.



The Bear.

The Ostrich.

The Jackass.

The Crane.

Pick Responsible Jurors.

Judges Reichtel and Shay of Pottsville, Pa., have become tired of the unique—in some cases even absurd—verdicts returned by juries in the Schuylkill county court. With a view of preventing further miscarriages of justice, they have joined with the jury commissioners in selecting names to be put in the wheel for next year. Two thousand citizens are selected for jury duty, and the judges picked out nearly 700 names, selecting only those who in their best judgment are likely to see that exact justice is done in all cases.

Honey a Valuable Food.

Honey is a valuable medicine and has many uses. It is excellent in most lung and throat affections, and is often used with great benefit in place of cod liver oil. Occasionally there is a person with whom it does not agree, but most people can learn to use it with beneficial results. Children who have natural appetites generally prefer it to butter. Honey is a laxative and sedative, and in diseases of the bladder and kidneys it is an excellent remedy.

Queer "Smokes."

In the Philippines the use of tobacco is universal. The native child acquires the tobacco habit as soon as it is able to walk. In the northern provinces especially it is so uncommon sight to see a child five or six years old puffing vigorously at a big cigar. The women smoke fully as much as the men, and commonly smoke cigars where the men use cigarettes. In the northern parts of Luzon immense cigars, often a couple of feet long and as thick as the wrist, are used. Such a cigar is suspended from a rafter of the house by a string, and smoked during the day by all the members of the family as desired.

Told by the Teeth.

The best teeth are those that are even and not too small, but rather regular and of a creamy whiteness. Blue-white teeth denote weak mental powers, and teeth that are very dark usually tell of a poor state of physical health. But the cream-white teeth of medium size, set regularly in the mouth in a nice even row, are the best teeth of all to have.

Not Ready for That.

Once upon a time there was a spendthrift of the name of Jones, who soliloquized in this wise:

"What a fool I have been! If I had all the money, for instance, that I have spent for beer and cigars I could have a good bank account instead of being on my uppers and trying to borrow money from my friends. Oh, how I had it!"

Some one touched his arm. He turned, and there stood his fairy godmother.

"You shall have your wish, my son," she said, "on one condition—that you never touch beer or tobacco again, in any form, so long as you live."

Jones hesitated—and was lost. "I don't want it bad enough for that," he said.

Vandalism in Berlin.

Another act of vandalism is reported in Berlin. The statue of Chodowiecki, the famous painter of eighteenth century German, in the old museum, has been mutilated. A portion of the marble was bored through and then broken. In 1894 other statues were injured in the same place.