CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Dr. Murphy Presents One to the American Medical Association.

INTRODUCES PURE NITROGEN TO HEAL.

Five Patients Tried, All Were Cured—Medical Association Elects Officers—Lectures for 1899.

Denver, Colo., June 4.—The feature of the fifty-first annual convention of the American Medical association, now in session in this city, was a paper read at the forenoon session by Dr. J. B. Murphy of Chicago, who although still a young man, is considered as one of the greatest surgeons.

Dr. Murphy's paper was entitled "Some of the subjects of the hour, but with special reference to the discovery by him of a cure for consumption, or tuberculosis of the lungs. The discovery was made public only for the first time and he announced it amid great enthusiasm among the assembled physicians. Dr. Murphy's new discovery is based on the fact that the air we breathe in the lungs have a natural tendency to heal, but heating germs have resisted as previously to the discovery of the expansion of the lungs is impossible.

The treatment consists in the introduction of pure nitrogen into the lungs by means of a hypodermic needle. The action of the nitrogen compresses the lung and gives it an entire rest. After a few weeks the nitrogen is withdrawn and air admitted, the lung expanding to its usual dimensions. It is to be hoped that a perfect cure has not been effected the nitrogen can again be used.

The treatment of tuberculosis thus by means of compression is not a new thing, but the application is new. Dr. Murphy announced that five patients whom he treated in the manner were cured in four to eight weeks. He demonstrated that tuberculosis in a tendency to a permanent cure can be effected.

On his return to Chicago he will use his treatment on 250 consumptive patients in the Cook county hospital.

The attendance at the convention is larger than at any previous convention of the association except that held in Philadelphia last year. Nearly 1,000 doctors had registered when the books were closed today. Everyone of the 46 states is represented and most of the territories.

The following officers were elected: President, Joseph M. Gorrell, Baltimore; Louisville, Ky., first vice president, W. E. Ashton, Philadelphia; second, Alonzo Garcelon, Maine; J. N. Love, St. Louis; S. L. Johnson, Washington; D. C.; J. J. Stipel, Lincoln, Neb.; social secretary, H. Bishop, Iowa; D. R. Dower, Illinois; N. S. Davis, Illinois; J. D. Gibbons, New York; D. Mason, Pittsburg; N. T. Rogers, Illinois; Hugh, M. D. Ward, Missouri; W. D. Cook, New Jersey.

Lectures for 1899—On medicine, J. C. Tilings, Philadelphia; on surgery, Fred Moore, Atlanta, Ga.; on state medicine, D. B. Greiner, Chicago.

Various sections have elected officers as follows: State medicine—President, Arthur R. Reynolds, Chicago; secretary, W. P. Mong, Denver.

Dermatology—President, George V. I. Brown, Milwaukee; secretary, Eugene S. Talbot, Chicago.

Obstetrics, medicine and surgery—President, W. T. Corlett, Cleveland; secretary, J. H. Hallock, Denver.

Diseases of Children—President, Henry R. Tulley, Louisville; secretary, J. L. Ryan, St. Louis.

Surgery and anatomy—President W. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; secretary, N. L. Harris, Chicago.

Nervous and electrotherapy—President, J. Wise, Jr., Greenville, Ky.; secretary, Leo Pulitz, Louisville, Colo.

Diseases of women—President, A. H. Cordier, Kansas City; secretary, W. D. Haggard, Jr., Nashville.

Practice of medicine—President, Frank Billings, Chicago; secretary, Claude A. Edson, Denver.

Ophthalmology—President, Count A. Wood, Chicago; secretary, A. H. Wilder, Boston.

Materia medica, pharmacy and therapeutics—President, T. H. Stocker, Chicago; secretary, Leon L. Solomon, Louisville.

Laryngology and otology—President, E. A. Kendall, Chicago; secretary, Howard M. Spiers, New Orleans.

The Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical association, comprising the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, with a membership of 120 physicians, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Charles P. Hoag, president, Salt Lake; first vice president, Charles E. Cole, Helena, Mont.; second vice president, Carlos Parkhill, Denver, Colo.; corresponding secretary, T. Lewis Tenney, Denver; recording secretary, R. C. Iden, Salt Lake; treasurer, F. Hoyer, Dowling, Wyo.; chairman, executive committee, Charles G. Plummer, Salt Lake.

Board of trustees—Thomas H. Hawkins, Denver; J. M. Wing, Montana; Hugh H. Deane, Utah; J. C. Bell, Colorado; L. Jones, Arizona; Dr. Collier, Wyoming.

Denver was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

What Count Segurola Says of the Situation in Spain.

Madrid, May 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The political heat of the preceding week has not an interview with Senor Francos, the president of the council of ministers, at his office in the palace. The correspondent said:

"I want to ask you your views on polaria. I shall keep the fifth in office, as it is in the minority of a to one; the other four are the cabinet unanimously said to exist between Senores Weyler and Polavieja. Do you not regard the dissolution of the cortes as the best way to settle the question of the Cuban war, or is the cabinet of the younger prince secure, whatever at first but be finally but his money and his friends."

Senor Sagasta replied: "The account has not gotten at somewhat long, as the cabinet difficulty is not yet over. The cabinet debate lasted two hours. I do not feel justified in speaking thereon. With the peace commission in Washington, which is more important than anything else,