

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Wonderful Discovery by Professor Roentgen, of Wurzburg University.

SOLID SUBSTANCES PENETRATED

Photographing the Inside of the Human Body—A Yale Professor Photographs the Interior of His Own Hand—Wood and Other Opaque Bodies Easily Penetrated—Possibilities of the Process.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., February 11.—When Arthur W. Wright, of Yale University, first heard about the discovery of Professor Roentgen, he wanted to hurry directly to Sloane Laboratory to begin experiments. But it was so late that he waited until the next day, and then he made probably the first cathode photograph in this country. That was on January 27.

All of his experiments have been remarkably successful, but at last he has secured results that are truly marvelous. Professor Wright has made a photograph of his own hand. That photograph shows every bone in the professor's left hand with perfect distinctness. The shadows of the flesh, which the light rays pierce, in most curious. There



PROFESSOR ROENTGEN.

is a shadowy effect, a certain suggestion of color, but the bones are defined sharply. The negative shows lines which suggest faintly, but there is no mistaking the bones. The photograph is a little less distinct than if it were that of a skeleton of a hand taken in the ordinary way.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE INVISIBLE.

Professor Roentgen Has Aroused the Scientific World.

Scientists everywhere are discussing the recent wonderful discovery of Professor Roentgen, professor of physics in the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, which it is believed is destined to revolutionize photography. He can take pictures of the interior of solid substances; can photograph the skull of a man or his whole skeleton, showing how

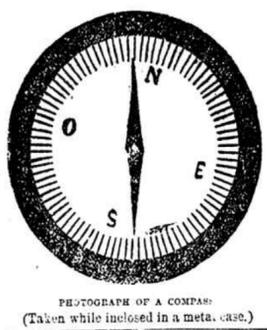


PHOTOGRAPH OF A HAND. (Showing the bones through the flesh.)

one would look without the flesh; can picture defects and inequalities in the heart of minerals, and can do many other incredible things.

Professor Schuster, of Owens College, Manchester, England, in discussing in the British Medical Journal the remarkable photographs discovered by Professor Roentgen, states that the photographs obtained are of the nature of shadows, and their great sharpness is itself a testimony that the new radiation must be propagated in straight lines. The radiation passes in straight lines easily through paper, cardboard or wood, and produces photographic effects after having passed through two complete packs of cards. The photographs may be taken in ordinary daylight if the plate is kept in its dark slide, which will completely cut off all ordinary light rays, and yet transmit the new radiation.

One of the photographs which Professor Roentgen has sent to Professor Schuster shows a complete image of a compass needle, with the divisions into degrees of the circle over which the needle is placed. The compass needle, before being photographed, was placed inside of a metal box. As flesh, skin and cartilage are more transparent than bone, the photograph of a hand gives a complete outline of the bones of the hand and fingers, the outlines of the flesh being only very faintly marked.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A COMPASS. (Taken while inclosed in a metal case.)

These experiments all go to show that the strange medium which produces images of hidden objects on a photograph plate is not light at all. It is equally incorrect to describe it as electricity. It is some force or influence produced in a peculiar manner, but it is not the visible light or glow which comes from the tube. The visible light has the same qualities as an ordinary light. The invisible new medium has not the same qualities. For instance, it will not penetrate clear glass. It will penetrate ground glass though more feebly than wood and other organic matter. In producing such pictures as that of a living hand, the radiation passes in the hand, the flesh being as if transparent, the method of procedure was simply to place the object to be photographed between a Crooke's tube and the usual wooden case containing

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED!

Washington Items.

In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of the Polish patriot Kosciuszko in the Capitol was appropriately decorated with thousands of flowers. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, announced in Washington his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President.

A bill to make Lincoln's Birthday a National holiday was defeated in the United States Senate. The bill was introduced by Senator Quaker, of Connecticut, who thinks there are too many holidays already.

The Senate passed a bill directing the Secretary of Agriculture to execute the law for the distribution of seeds.

The President has appointed General W. W. Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, as one of the Commissioners to test the fitness and weight of the coins reserved by the several mints of the United States.

Senator James Smith, of New Jersey, made a speech opposing further action by Congress on the Monroe doctrine.

New York Republicans in the House of Representatives pledged themselves to work for Governor Morton for the Presidency.

Final allotments of the new Government bonds were made and notices sent to successful bidders.

The President has designated William P. Mason, professor of chemistry in the Troy (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute, and W. W. Duffield, chief of the coast and geodetic survey, as members of the Annals-Annals Commission.

The Korean Kwang Pom has been officially notified that he has been appointed Minister of Korea at Washington, and that he left for his post after resigning his position in the King's Cabinet as Minister of Justice.

The President has approved the act to reconstitute the United States delegates to the International Maritime Conference of 1893.

John Shea, an elderly clerk in the War Department, committed suicide in the department building by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He had suffered severely for years from a wound in the head received while attempting to quell a disturbance in a Western army post where he was stationed.

The report of the Board of Engineers which inquired into the Nicaragua Canal project was sent to the House of Representatives by the President. It is not favorable to the project.

Domestic.

Both houses of the New York Legislature adjourned in the city and Brooklyn, declaring that it is the intention of the Government to place the Navy on as complete a war footing as is possible in time of peace, and demonstrate what the United States can do in the way of commissioning, not a flying squadron, for which they say the United States has no need at this time, but a coast defense fleet to guard our shores, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Commodore Montgomery Seward, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, got orders to have the new monitor Terror ready to go in commission March 1. The ship has been under construction for years, and it will take the capacity of the yard to finish her in time. The orders are, however, imperative.

The coast defense squadron which the Government do not to place in commission will be composed of the new ram Katakhdin, New York, February 12.—Naval officers on duty in this city and Brooklyn, declare that it is the intention of the Government to place the Navy on as complete a war footing as is possible in time of peace, and demonstrate what the United States can do in the way of commissioning, not a flying squadron, for which they say the United States has no need at this time, but a coast defense fleet to guard our shores, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic.

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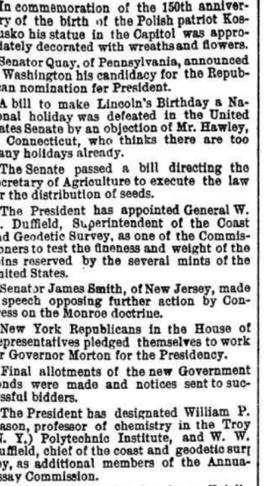
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REAR ADMIRALS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY



ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY.

Placing Our Ships On as Complete a War Footing as Possible.

A COAST DEFENSE SQUADRON.

Strong Fleets for Both Atlantic and Pacific Coasts to Be Put Into Active Service at Once—New and Formidable Monitor Terror to Be Ready by March 1—Admiral Walker to Command a Squadron.

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PARLIAMENT IS PACIFIC.

England's Queen Intimates a Peaceful Settlement With Venezuela.

Balfour Denies That There Was the Slightest Intention to Violate the Substance of the Monroe Doctrine—Direct Adjustment of the Boundary Question Assured—Harcourt's Friendly Speech.

The regular session of the British Parliament was opened at London. At 2 o'clock the Royal Commission entered the House of Lords, and at that hour the House of Commons was summoned. The members of the House of Commons, headed by the Speaker, at once proceeded to the House of Lords, and after they had assembled at the bar of the House the speech from the throne was read by the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Halsbury.

In reference to the Venezuelan, the Queen's address said: The Government of the United States of America has expressed a wish to co-operate in the termination of the boundary question which has existed for many years between my Government and the Republic of Venezuela upon the question of the boundary between that country and the colony of British Guiana. I have expressed sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement.

The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the government of the Armenian provinces for which, jointly with the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic, I have felt it to be my duty to press. I deeply regret the fatal outbreak on the part of a section of the Turkish population, which has resulted in a series of massacres which have caused the deepest indignation in this country.

The debate in both Houses was confined almost exclusively to the grave disturbances in the country's foreign relations.

The dispute with the United States over the Venezuela boundary had a prominent place in the debate. The speaker explained the reason for the intimation in the Queen's speech that a settlement, probably, would soon be reached. The great obstacle to the settlement was the Venezuelan breaking of negotiations, had, he said, been removed. Direct negotiations are about to be resumed, and as Lord Halsbury expressed it, "with a prospect of ultimate settlement."

Lord Rosebery vigorously attacked Lord Halsbury's policy, but every speech breathed confidence hope that the Venezuela dispute will end happily. Mr. Balfour said: our duty will be to suggest to Mr. Olney that the information he has given to the Commission, and it was announced that it would be forthcoming. Halsbury, Rosebery, Harcourt and Balfour, all had the same message for the Monroe doctrine and arbitration. Sir William V. Harcourt claimed that there can be no possible objection to referring the Venezuelan boundary question to a third Power for arbitration, and he was greeted with cheers. Balfour declared that the Government will not be prevented by diplomatic punctilio or false pride from trying to effect a settlement.

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LYNCHED AT MIDNIGHT.

Grant Atterbury Hanged by a Mob in Sullivan, Ill.

At midnight an armed mob approached the jail in Sullivan, Ill., where Grant Atterbury had been confined for the last ten days, charged with the double crime of murdering his father and assaulting the wife of his brother.

The leaders demanded the surrender of Atterbury, and the Sheriff refused. He was reinforced by a single deputy. As soon as his refusal was announced to the mob a rush was made for the iron doors. An immense crowd gathered rapidly, but no one interfered with the work of the lynchers. The Sheriff stood before the door to the cell-room and warned the mob to desist. He fired his revolver and was immediately disarmed.

Half a dozen blows with sledges knocked down the door and then the men marched upstairs, yelling their commands and their threats against any interference. Atterbury's cell was in the upper tier. The raiding party knew his exact cell, and the sledgehammer brigade was instantly writing. Half a dozen blows broke down the portal. Atterbury fought vigorously, but was forced by numbers down the stairs and there seized and bound.

He was taken to the court-house yard, two blocks from the jail, where a frantic multitude greeted his arrival with a roar of curses, and the cry of "Hang him! hang him!" as he was hustled along he pleaded with his captors.

"I am innocent," he shouted over and over again. "Thank God, you are hanging an innocent man," he moaned, as they held him up over one of the trees in the court-house yard and placed a noose about his neck.

No attention was paid to his protestations or his pleas. The end of the rope was tossed over a limb of a tree. A dozen seized it, and the rope slid over the ice covered limb, and the man's utterance was choked with the tightening of the loop. The rope was wound about the trunk of the tree, and the mob stood back and watched the writing of a man whom every eye in Sullivan believed guilty of two crimes.

Grant Atterbury was arrested six months ago charged with the murder of his father, but was released on bail. The Sheriff Atterbury was found with his skull crushed and a bullet wound in the neck.

DEATH IN A CONVENT FIRE.

Loss of Property Worth Millions in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

A great fire raged in Guayaquil, Ecuador, beginning at one o'clock a. m. When the firemen and soldiers, who were hurriedly ordered out to help them, finally brought it under control, thousands of panic stricken persons were wandering, homeless, in the streets, many lay dead in the morgues, and property worth nearly two millions of dollars had been destroyed, including the noble Cathedral and the convent which adjoined it.