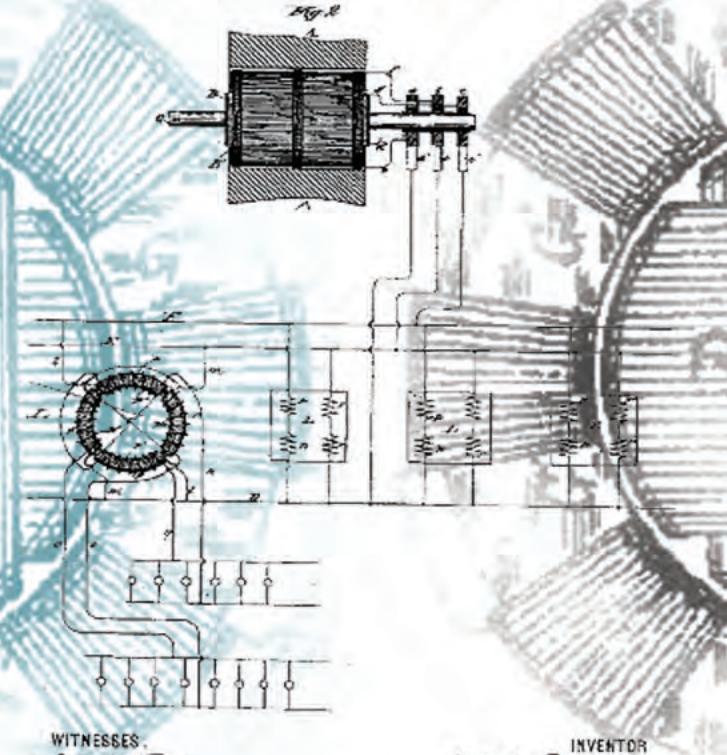


N. TESLA.

SYSTEM OF ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION.

No. 390,413.

Patented Oct. 2. 1888.



Grange at Meson

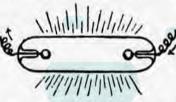
Demone Center & Page ATORNEYS.

Tesla Society Calgary www.teslasociety.ca

Rikola Tesla's production of an aurora, in the lecture rooms of New York, London, and Paris, comes as a sequel to experiments that reach back all the way to the famous kite-flying of Franklin. How readily electricity glides into light averybody knows who has walked along a fleecy carpet and applied his finger-tip to a bell wire or a water pipe. Indeed, so readlly do sparks stream from electrical machinery that such machinery has to be excluded from mines and other places where a spark might cause an explosion. To bring the electric spark to magnitude and continuity has been a

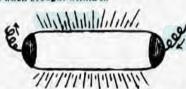


task which these many years has occupied an army of inventors. In their progressive steps these inventors have been greatly indebted to Buhmkorff. His apparatus consists, essentially, of a coll of ordinary wire encircling a second coil formed of extremely fine wire. When a momentary current from a battery or a drnamo is sent through the first cell it induces in the second a current so highly intensified as to flash forth as lightning. In an apparatus of large dimensions this discharge can be thirty inches in length. Developed in form. Tesla's experiments. His work has distinctly diverged from the line of investigation which has given us light as an incident of the intense heat of carbon threads and pencils. He has sought to obtain light directly from electricity. avoiding costly and useless partnership with heat. On this particular track Dr. H. Gelasie of Bonn labored long ago. In the tubes known by his name he produced a luminous glow of great beauty, sending through highly rarified

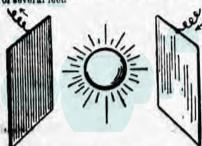


THE PIRST STEF-GEISSLER TURE, WITH ELEC-

With a better air pump and a more powerful of the chemical element thallium and inventor of the radiometer, took up Geissler's experiments and extended them by a very significant step. He discovered that the electrodes or current carriers were fully as effec-Ive when attached to the outside of the tube as when brought within it.



THE SECOND STEP—CROOKES'S 1801 TUBE, WITE ELECTRODES ON THE EXTERIOR OF THE GLASS. It was at this interesting and suggestive stage of development that Tesla began to solve the problem of how electricity might best be changed into light. He had been engaged in perfecting a generator of alternating currents, a machine of novel and excellent pattern. It occurred to him that these current gave him a means of experimenting on lines new; for an alternating differs from a continuous one as puffs of air. now from north, now from south, differ from a constant breeze in either direction. What might he not do were he able to change electricity from a stream to vibrations approaching in period those of light? In the apparatus he used in his lecture at Columbia College last year Tesla departed very far from the ordinary alternator with but a dozen poles in its circle. On the rim of his rotating disk he had no less than 384 poles, which gave 9,600 alternations per second instead of 300, a customary number. In his later work Tesla adopts the current as delivered by the common alternator used in electric lighting. For inhe employs a condenser and converter such as he had at Columbia College, but now much developed in form. This contrivance consists of a transformer, of the type familiar to consumers of electric light, with a second trausformer having in its circuit a magnetic spark interrupter, from which is obtained discharges in all respects similar to those of the largest induction coll-discharges of very high frequency. Connecting this circuit in turn with condensor, a series of Leyden jars, a surging offect is produced. The currents are raised from vibrations of 25,000 or so per second to between one and two millions. At the mme time their pressure is heightened in corresponding degree. Thus armed with powers wholly new in electrical experiment. Tesla proceeded to win new victories. Where as Crookes found it enough that his electrodes merely touched the outside of the tube which he was to set aglow. Tesla produces the same luminosity by entirely detaching his electrodes from the tube and retiring them to a distance of several feet.



THE THIRD STEP-TESLA 1802 EFFECT, WITH DIS-TANT EXTERIOR ELECTRODES.

transparent.

Who is this man who has done so much and initiated so much more, before whom the Nestors of European science sit entranced as he brings before them marvel after marvel? Whonce does he come? What country gave him birth only to surrender him to America? On the southern confines of the empire of Austria-Hungary, Croatia comes to the Adriatic Soa. Here is a land of mixed races, of a history so troubled that its language holds a hundred words for knife and but one for mercy. Here in the hamlet of Smilhan Nikola Tosla was born thirty-five years ago. At Carlstadt, in Croatia, and at the polytechnic school in Gratz, Austria, he received his education. As a student of engineering the subject of electricity strongly attracted him, and he devoted his apare time to electrical experiment. On graduating in 1881 he entered the telegraph service at Huda-Pesth, taking up the electric light and the construction of dynamo machines as his special work. About five years ago he came to the United States. During part of this time he was in the employ of the Westinghouse Company, where he carned the highest estoem as an electrician and as a man. Latterly he has pursued an independent course of experiment, with results briefly touched upon in this article.

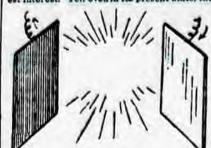
In person Tesla might pass for an Italian. In the intervening space, with no wires or connections of any kind, he piaces glass tubes, or globes, which shine as if auroral beams from the northern sky wers entrapped in them. The light here is due, so to speak, to molecular bombardment, to the particles of imprisoned gas striking one another with a velocity so tremendous as to glow visibly. We have a familiar illustration of the same kind of fact when a nail is violently and repeatedly struck by a hammer on an anvil until it reaches glowing heat. But resuming the path of his main purpose, the getting light unaccompanied by heat. Tesia has arrived at results more remarkable still. As fast as he was able to increase the frequency of electric alternations instried a variety of experiments. Among these was the admitting of more and more ait into the oxhausted tubes placed in the excited electric field. He found to his great delight that the luminous effect persisted, and this to the point when a tube was enhausted in no degrac whatever. He was now led to the culmitation of his work—the dispensing with tubes altogether, the production of light by agitations of the light bearing ether so rapid as to provoke vision, in his latest experiments. Tesia suspends from the walls of a room two metallic plates, attaches them to the poles of his condenser, and in the intervening space, without tubes, globes, or other objects, creates a soft and diffused glow. The light is fainter, however, than that which shines in a tube or globe brought into the electrified space.

Without any mechanism whatever in view, and from practicely such an alternating current as that fed to are and incandescent amps, an effect without example in the art of lighting is made available for the drawing room, the theatend of the poles of the ordinary current as charged by hir, John van Veck, an electroal engineed by hir, John van Veck, an electroal engineed by hir, John van Veck, an electroal engineed of New York the ordinary current as delivered to a consumer can serve to actuals ment, with results often to the design article.

In person Tesla might pass for an Italian. He has an Italian soustiveness of temperament as well as an Italian excitability. His command of English is capital, and as he unfolds his results to an audience with exquisite dexterity his enthusiasm is contagious. With inborn resources of the rarost, with excellent education and practical training, with the opportunities of the world focused around him what of achievement may not the future hold for Nikola Tesla? Grosce Les. The steady and successful operation of the Gold King stamp mill at Telluride, Col., by electrical rower, from the last of May, 1801, to the present, has been of incalculable henefit, not only to the mining interests of San Miguel, but to those of the State and country in general. It has never been operated a winter through before, but has run this winter through before, but has run this winter through before, but has run this winter twenty-four hours per day and six days in the week from the time it started up last spring. During the time the total stoppage of the mill by reason of the deficiency of power has averaged less than sixteen minutes per day, and of the whole amount of time lost 60 per cent has been due to necessary work on the turbines and in changing the source of the water supply for mill purposes. Its success has inspired confidence in investors, and its first fruits are seen in the letting of the contract for the building of a 130-stemp mill on Bear Creek.

a motor, can be turned into lamps, or applied to producing the Tesla effect.

Tesla is busily engaged in perfecting his results by successive improvements in the appliances for their production. As his light seems to be unallied with heat, and its user is free from the cost and care of lamps, its further development is awaited with the keenest interest. Yet, even in its present state, the

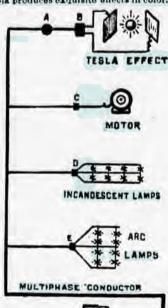


TESLA'S LATEST EFFECT-A LUMINOUS CLOUD BETWEEN TWO ELECTRODES.

BETWEEN TWO ELECTRODES.

Tecia apparatus must rank with Franklin's kite, which showed electricity and lightning to be one; with Beil's disks, which either electricity or light can arouse to speech; and with Heriz's resonator, which proves to the eye what so long was but an unfulfilled anticipation, that, after all, light is only a particular effect of electro-magnetism.

Indeed, Tesia's experiments make clear that every common flame is but a brilliant manifestation of electro-magnetic energy. Attached to a pole of his condensor, a thread of cotten streams forth with a flame like that of Mozes's bush, which burned but was not consumed. From the two terminals of his apparatus are emitted brushlike electric discharges that not only resemble, but areveritable flames. Let the current mount still higher in its pressure, beating still laster, and to touch as well as to sight the identity would instantly become evident. By varying the aubstances which he exposes to his currents. Tesia produces exquisite effects in color.



WHO NIKOLA TESLA IS.

Electricity in Mining a Big Success,

From the Helens Daily Journal.

The best-known Italian Hustrated weekly, which aims to be a mirror of national life, as do its compeers in this country. France, Engand, and Germany, is embarrassed in its eir-ELECTRIC culation throughout the United States by reason of the postal laws against the sending of BEAHQ ITLUM lottery advertisements through the mails. It GENERATING may be seen at a few clubs. As to Italian APPARATUS comic weeklies, of which there are several. they are seldom seen here. Even the Italian restaurants of New York furnish the wicked A. B. C. D. E. are suitable translating devices little Parisian weeklies rather than those of THE VAN VLECK SCHEME FOR SUPPLYING THE TERIA EFFECT, ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS, AND MOTORS, FROM THE SAME SYSTEM.

Rome, Naples, or Florence.

Spanish periodicals have, perhaps, a smaller AND MOTORS, FROM THE SAME SYSTEM.

Phosphorus with sulphate of zine gives, for example, a greenish glow of great beauty. With yttrium, artificial diamond, lime, and various metals, other hues appear, and, what is of much promise, the degree of luminosity is increased. In all cases, the light is brightened, too, when above it is placed an ordinary metallic shade. In this particular path of experiment may lie the object which Tesla has constantly in view, the production of a light brilliant enough to be compared with that of the incandescent bulb. In lines less directly leading to practical utilities his demonstrations abound with suggestiveness. He has shown, for example, how two beautiful phenomena shade into each other, when the phosphorescent gleam of a ruby is brought to incandescence through intermediate stages of excitation. And sending electric impulses through glass stained to canary hus with oxide of uranium, and through solutions of sulphate of quinine he produces fluorescence of a new brilliancy.

AN ELECTRIC COLUMBUS. circulation here than the Italian. That is owing partly to the fact that several native publications issue Spanish editions. Mexican and South American publications, for the same reason, are seldom seen here. When interest in the Panama Canal was strong Venezuelan and Colombian publications had some vogue, and when American capital was busy building railroads in Mexico Mexican newspapers and periodicals came to subscribers in New York; but they have lost circulation in recent years.

POREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Their American Circulation Wanted or

The importation of foreign publications does

not keep pace with the growth of population

in this city and throughout the country, an

importer said. Most foreign periodicals are

either waning or at a standstill in their Ameri-

can circulation. Only art and fashion periodi-

cals are on the increase. The loss is especially seen in the two extremes of heavy political re-

views and comic weeklies. The great im-provement in the newspaper discussion, of

foreign topics is responsible for the fewer number of foreign political reviews, and the

creation of several successful comic papers

The Independance Belge had a sale in this

and freedom of speech. It has lost in circula-tion here because mail and cable bring to the

European politics. Punch had a great sale In

this city and country a few years ago, but it is

almost at a standstill and possibly on the de-

papers has supplied the want.

cline because the existence of local comic

The Recue des deux Mondes continues to have

considerable circulation here, and the Eng-

lish "heavies" are sold in large quantities.

but the great German organs of opinion are seldem seen outside of clubs and libraries.

Two German illustrated weeklies once had an

enormous sale in this country, probably large

than that of any other periodical published outside the United States. That was in part

owing to the fact that they published the

novels of popular German authors. German

novels could not be bought sometimes for less than \$2.50 or \$3 a volume, but could be ob-

tained in the illustrated weeklies at about \$1

each. The cheapening of books and the growth

of German periodicals in this country have

greatly lessened the circulation of foreign

Some French periodicals have a larger circu-

lation in this country now than almost any

are taken by most clubs, many restaurants.

and some persons. Only one German comic

weekly is known to the general public. The

Viennese comic illustrated weeklies, which

German, having a good deal of German heavi-

ness in illustration and text, spiced with a

great deal of Parisian naughtiness, are almost unknown to the general public and are seldom

seen in the clubs. One sees them in a few

east side cales, with newspapers from Buda

Pesth and one or two intensely moral illus-

Few Italian periodicals come to New York.

trated weeklies from Berlin.

publications.

here has lessened the sale of imported humor-

ous publications.

Scandinavian publications from abroad are not numerous here, partly because the large Scandinavian population of the West is furnished with reading matter by Chicago's forty oxide of uranium, and through solutions of sulphate of quinine he produces fluorescence of a new brilliancy.

An ELECTRIC COLUMBUS.

In bringing electrical vibrations nearer to the frequency of light than any other inventor has done. Tesls is the Columbus of a new continent for inventive activity. The undulations we call light are stopped by fog. because they occur at a certain rate. Let vibrations of a rate such as Tesla can produce be projected into space, and the possibility dawns for giving ships a new security at sea. An electric station on shore or reef may warn the mariner by sending forth electric impulses to be received and registered on suitable disks aboard his vessel. And in ocean service of another kind, in quickening the speed of signalling through the cables, there is promise that Tesla's apparatus can be usefully enlisted. It takes about one-third of a second for a signal to cross the Atlantic, and any device which will shorten this period must proportionately increase the carrying capacity of the submarine wire. That a wide margin for improvement exists here has been demonstrated in the shortening of time in transmission effected since cables were first laid. It is generally supposed that, as used in telegraphy, the electric current has an exceedingly high velocity from which it never varies. Not so. The lungth and quality of a conductor, the character of its insulation, and the peculiar form of the current, are elements which decide the rate of propagation.

In bridging part of the wide interval between the comparatively slow waves which excite the sensition of sound and the vastly swifter ones which awaken vision. Tesla opens the door to an illimitable realm of experiment. To waves of a new order the old rules of arrest and transmission will not apply. Alexander Graham Bell, in his experiments with the photophone, found that an invisible beam of light easily passed through a sheet of hard rubber: Tesla in the same way and that insulation is a relative term. Substances that keep ordinary curre Beandinavian periodicals. For a like reason oreign Hebrew periodicals are imported only in small quantities. New York supplies the needs of the Hebrews. Few Hebrews, except those from Poland and other parts of Russia. Germany, and Austria, demand current literature in the Hebrew tongue, and they are too poor to subscribe for foreign publications. The Russian periodical press is almost unknown in New York, save when an occasional copy is posted to resident Russians. A stray Turkish paper comes in now and then, and dealers in periodicals are asked occasionally to subscribe for such publications. In the same way a few Japanese newspapers reach New York. An importer of periodicals reports one subscriber of a publication in Tokio. The oddest and most absurd products of the press. weekly newspapers in English. edited and published by natives in the East Indies, never reach the United States except when they are posted over as curiosities.

What is true of foreign periodicals is, in a neasure, true of books in foreign tongues although with the important difference that publishers in this country have not yet begun to supply the demand for the latter. Leaving British publications aside, French books have the greatest sale of any works in foreign ing Americans than to French immigrants. The sale of Italian books is confined chiefly to resident Italians, and many of the most popular works are translations from the French. That is true of Spanish books, se greatly lias modern French literature dominated the literatures of the other Latin na tions. Many Spanish books, however, are imported for the use of Americans studying Spanish. They are chiefly grammars and the Spanish classics. The demand for works in the various languages of Central and Eastern Europe is growing steadily, and on the east side are considerable libraries in the odd many German, Austrian, and Russian Rebrews. Most of these books are published at Buda Pesth. They are very long in proportion to their width, and they have a wealth of grotesque gilding. The demand for German works is stendy and increasing, not only on the part of resident Germans, but on that of Americans who read the language. Within a few years an English house at Tokio has begun publishing odd little stories and fables from the Japanese. The books are printed on rice paper, with the original Japanese illustrations in colors They, with a few Japanese poems, have had a considerable sale in New York.

THE GREAT VICTORIA PALLS.

Among the Grandest in the World, Though Very Little Cap Ba Seen of Them. Livingstone was the first to describe to us the great falls of the upper Zambesi River, which he called the Victoria Falls. These falls are among the greatest in the world. The most recent visitor to them is Mr. Decle, a French explorer, who is now carrying out ethnological investigations in the upper Zambesi region. He has made some remarks about these falls which give us a different impression

of them from that commonly held. He says that all his producessors have spoken so enthusiastically of the falls that he hardly dares to express his own eproton. "I will content myssif." he adds. "by saying that they would be very grand if one could only see them. The great river, about a mile wide at this place, suddenly contracts and disappears, apparently into the bowels of the earth, islling from a height which I estimate at about 400 feet into a gorge which is about 500 feet wide. The water dashes itself with such violence to the bottom of this gorge that much of it rebounds high in the air and a column of spray and vapor rises at least 300 feet above the level of the river. One can see this column, plainly marking the location of the falls, seven miles away, and their roar can be heard for several miles. I could find no position where I could see the bottom of the gorge, and there was only a single place where it was possible for me to see as much as 600 feet in width of the falls at one time. It is impossible to compare the Victoria Falls with those of Miagara. The latter are very grand and the former are terrific but more on account of what we imagine than because of what we can see." dates to express his own openion. "I will

THE NEW MODUS AND THE OLD. The Latest Compact About the Scale, and

WARRINGTON, April 23:-The prompt ratification of the new Behring Sea agreement new permits some forecast of its probable operation. It differs in two respects only from the compact of 1801. Instead of holding good for a year, it is to last throughout the arbitration of the main questions, and cannot be set aside by either of the contracting parties until after Oct. 31, 1803, when a two months' notice of withdrawal would be sufficient for that purpose. The other point of difference is its provision for an award of damages to be made by the arbitrators, either to the United States or to British scalors, for losses pending the arbi tration, according as the decision may be for one side or the other.

The first point to note is that during one

country a few years ago because it was more season certainly and two more seasons recognized as a fair and outspoken orprobably, making three in all, private sealing in Behring Sea will be stopped. This must benefit the United States whatever the result lost prestige in Europe because the whole Continental press has gained in self-respect of the arbitration. First, it will release a large part of the naval force that might otherwise have been assembled and maindally papers so much that throws light on tained, at much expense, as a support for the revenue cutters. The Yorktown the Adams, and the Ranger will be sufficient for helping the Treasury vessels. And another and far more important gain is the recuperative interval to be given to the seals. ment experts urged that no killing of the animals should be permitted for several years either at the Pribylov Islands or elsewhere on our side of Behring Sea, and that to secure this result ought to be the first and chief aim. It has in fact now been secured, the exception of 7,500 scals taken on the islands annually being of minor importance and subject to the pleasure of the United States. There is official testimony that last year the effects of a partial exemption from slaughter were distinctly visible at the end of the season in an increase of the number of the herd. Add two seasons of complete immunity from pelagic scaling. and the value of the annual seal catch of the islands must be greatly increased.

Article V. in the new agreement also con tains a point important to the future of the seal industry in these waters. The basis of an award of damages to British scalers, if made, other icreign publications. The cheap and amusingly naughty little Parisian weeklies is not to be the number of scals that are habitually taken, or might presumably be taken, in Behring Sea, in a season when the modus in tone are curious mixtures of French and

is not to be the number of scale that are habitually taken, or might presumably be taken, in Behring Soa, in a season when the modus viewall is not in operation. It depends primarily, of course, on the question of ownership or of jurisdiction, so that if that goes in favor of the United States, everything goes. But even with an adverse decision on the question of the closed sea, the basis of damages is distinctly to be "such a regulated and limited eatch or eatches as in the opinion of the arbitrators might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seal herds."

Here is a most important clause, with two very important phrases. The arbitrators are instructed to take into consideration, "a regulated and limited eatch," whereas it is notorious that pedagic sealing has up to this time been unrectalated and unlimited. They are to award damages, if damages to against the Linted States at all, only on the basis of such a restricted catch, the size of which is left to them to determine. Next, this catch is to be only such as in the opinion of the arbitrators might have been taken, "without an undue diminution of the seal herds." But unless the statistics collected by the United States Government are wrong and its case is without any foundation in law or equity, either by reason of our ownership of the Pribylov Islands or as a question of expediency for all manking in the preservation of the princy by Islands or as a question of expediency for all manking in the preservation of the fur seal species, it should be able to show that pelagic sealing does unduly diminish the seal herds.

If y the seal herds, a phrase twice used, are meant those that a manally frequent the Pribylov Islands, certainly over 4.000,000, in these herds, less than half a dozen years ago, and this number is said to have been reduced to perhaps 1.000,000. To say that a harrying of the animals which in so short a lime produces results so disastrous does not lead to "an undue diminution," The treaty show the arbitrators to sustain the rights.

OUT ON THE ISLAND.

Wheelmen's Interesting Trips to Resign

Long Island has been called the paradise of wheelmen, with the general good condition of its roads and its level stretches. A favorite route for Brooklyn and New York wheelmer has long been to Roslyn by way of Flushing, but across the country on another good inland route from Long Island City, through the new ettlement to Jamaica, then to the Jericho turnpike, and straight shead toward the East, passing Haddington, the large stock farm of Mr. Tredwell, and the seed farm of Mr. Frank Titus, where the first turn is made to the left. Sidney Lanier's house on the creat of one of the Wheatly Hills is sighted as a beacon from all parts of the winding road. The road, with one exception, is hard and well shaded, leading past old farmhouses, with histories that

If any one should meet a quiet-looking, elderly man near one of these old houses, and dask if it has a history connected with the Revolutionary war, he will say, very likely, that in the one "just over there" the sheep of the grandfather of a man of his own age were concealed in the cellar that they might not turnish food for the Bresians who were quartered about there often. Many facts of interest may be loarned easily by a thoughtful student of local history. The quiet settlement of families long identified with the Society of Friends, has, in changing its character, gone to the great extreme of a fex hunters colony. In the neighborhood are the Purdys, Laniera, Honesos, and Morgans. The Morgan house on the Wheatley Hill, the rival of Harbor Hill in Roslyn, is approached by a gradual riso. It is an immense quaint building, and the big barns might stable a troop of cavairy. The hill slopes so gradually that the wheelman has a chance to inspect the buildings with no distraction of view, but once on the breezy summit the great sweep of the country, with the ocean in the distance, confines attention. Mr. Morgan's courtesy to the sightseers is well known the country round; indeed, the new slowent has won its way ameng many of the old families by its peighborly friendliness and courtesy, and has in some cases overcome vicient prejudices egainst its pet sport. The road past Mr. Lanier's place to Mr. Morgan's is continuous although winding, and if a wheelman's in doubt which way to turn there are hospitable-looking houses within hait, and the country and the round trip, wheeling from the Morgan Hunse to live Jeriche tempike, turning off to Garden City. If the wheelman has time he should make what is called the round trip, wheeling from the Morgan Hunse to lower. The road sarefinard and shaded. The turn to Rosyn is made at the right of the def "Brick Farm." whose one of the finest herds of Guernsey catter in the country is owned and managed by a woman. There is a good const down the lower half of Rosyn a extend hill, a are famous, If any one should meet a quiet-looking, elderly man near one of these old houses, and

LEBRENING RITCHEN DRUDGERY. sons Suggested as a Res

When one who has not been obliged to deal with the economy of the kitchen first takes hold of the matter the subject of cooking becomes very attractive. It possesses all the interest of a new field for the application of science for the most important and costly element in getting a living. But when the cook-ing is ended, the table cleared, and the dirty plates and the metal dishes pile up, the interest in the kitchen is likely to wane. The poetry thereof has departed; the next step is in attempting to remove the fat from the pans and plates; taking it off with hot water and soap and discharging it into the drain, where it becomes a most dangerous element by stopping the pipes and producing dangerous con ditions productive of typhoid fever, diplitheria, and many other diseases.

Science has almost exhausted itself in the effort to overcome the ovil of kitchen grease. There is nothing taken away from the household through the sewer-except when the dis-ease generated from the kitchen grease has entered that house—that needs so much care, so many precautions, as the removal of the products of the dish tub.

One day it occurred to me to reason a little upon the theory of dishwashing. I thought porhaps I might accomplish something in the same way that I had solved making the bread without mixing with the dough an unpleasant element derived from the active exercise of the human hand. What is dishwashing? is the conundrum. Mainly the removal of grease. Then why add grease to grease, all to be softened by hot water, in order to induce the alkali in soap to take up a little more?

In all the bleacheries which come under my supervision the blenchers use a little refined korosene oil as a detergent. On inquiry I also discovered that skilful managers of laundries put a little refined kerosene oil into their water for washing. Kerosene oil is one of the purest detergents that nature yields, to some extent a germicide and an antiseptic; unpleasant only from its bad odor.

It then occurred to me that a tenspoonful

added to a pan full of slightly warm water might not give any unpleasant oder and might instantly attack the grease on the metal pans and the dishes, so as to bring it into an emulsion which the water would hold in suspension and so carry away. The theory proved to be well founded. In practice pans and dishes can be cleaned with one-half of the work and in a more thorough manner by this method than by the application of hot water and some Whether or not the emulsion or combination of the grease with the mineral, or kerosene oil, will breed bacteria or will become foul in the sewers is a matter that subsequent investigation must determine.

Moreover, when the heat applied to cooking is out into an oven in which it can be absolute ly regulated and kept at a moderate point, the cocking may all be done without making use of any metallic pans of any kind, if one prefers to cook either in fine French china or in com-mon stone or earthenware—the fluest kind of chinaware which have been fired at a high de gree of heat in the potteries being less liable to "crackle or craze," as it is termed, than the common varieties. All the work of cooking may be done in the carthenware dishes in which the food is to be served. This method loss away with a large amount of that part of the work of the victualling department, which is less attractive than the cooking itself.

It is possible that the suggestion for making use of cold water, with a little kerosene oil mixed with it, for dishwashing, may solve some difficulties in the distribution of food previously cooked. Efforts have been made to introduce in the common schools hot broth as a lunch for some of the poorest children. who are ill nourished. Difficulties have occurred in this matter for lack of hot water to be used for washing the utensils. If the theory of cold water and kerosene oil is justifled in general use-as it has already been by some of the most intelligent persons to whom the suggestion has been made, who now practise washing dishes in this and no other way-this alight difficulty in the distribution of cooked ood may be removed. EDWARD ATKINSON.

IN THE WOMEN'S SCHOOLS AND COL-LEGES.

The only college for women in Scotland fiting students for university degrees as soon as those are thrown open to women is Queen Margaret's College, founded about fifteen years ago. Two hundred women are pursuing studies in arts, science, and medicine under a staff of professors, many of whom are identical with those of Glasgow University.

Mary Sheldon Barnes, wife of Prof. Earl Barnes of the chair of education in the Stanford University, has been made assistant prolessor in modern history in that institution.

Miss Ume Tsuda, now a special student at Bryn Mawr, is raising money to found a scholarship to give Japanese women opportunity or study in America to prepare them for teaching in Japan. None of the higher institutions are open to women in Japan and few have means for foreign travel, but they are better fitted to take up work among their countrywomen than a foreigner would be on secount of the class distinctions and great reserve of Japanese women.

Two ladies of Cambridge, England, have been investigating the old manuscripts in the Monastery of St. Catherine on Mount Sinal. They are the first women to make research in this monastery, and the undertaking involved a knowledge of Arabie and Syriac as well as Greek. They mot with great courtesy and the library was cleaned and put in order for them.

library was cleaned and put in order for them.

The general association of German teachers, composed of the most cultivated element among German women and devoted to creating opportunities for the higher education of German women, appeals to German and American women in this country to join the usesclation. By endeavoring to influence public opinion in its favor by founding collegiate institutions for preliminary German work, and by petitioning the Government to admit women in the universities, the society hores to accomplish its object. Few German women are at present prepared for university work, but American women are prepared for and greatly desire admission to the universities. The leaders of the society believe that only the privilege for the American scholars. Applications for membership will he received by Miss Wenckebach, Wellesley College.

Alice Van Riper of the Harvard annex in her examinations stood A in German and French and B plus in Greek, and she is still in her teens.

her examinations stood A in German and French and B plus in Greek, and she is still in her teens.

The Woman's College of Baltimore is the first college in the world to make physical training a full department with regular professors and instructors. All students are required to take the course as an important branch of the college curriculum.

The girls of the college are, in consequence, a vigorous set of collegians, doing excellent athletic work in their finely equipped gymnasium, under their Swedish women instructors. The girls wear the regulation uniform, blouse and divided skirt of blue flannel, russet slippers and yellow ties. With agility and grace they march, run, vault, pose, sway, wist themselves into graceful and curlous attitudes with great flexibility, swing themselves up on ropes, sailor isation, skin the cat, as the small boys say, wriggle through the bars of swinging indders at dizzy heights, and perform feats of endurance and strongth that even their disdainful brothers might admire.

The Bryn Mawy girls add fencing and swimming to their reportoire of difficult and interesting gymnastic feats. The fencing costume consists of crimson blouses and trousers, white slippers and scarfe, and the girls handle the folis with great grace and dexterity.

The Offices Women Get.

The Offices Women Get.

From the Buily Normain State Journal.

There are a number of Nebraska women acting as County Superintondents of Schools. It is noticeable that the counties electing women to this office are usually on the frontier and sparsely settled. The duties of organizing, visiting, and directing in such counties are infinitely harder than in counties where greater population, more money, and consequently better teachers are present to aid. But the women struggle bravely with all obstacles and overswhere gives attisfaction. When the county grows so that the office is worth having, from a political or financial point of view, the men condescend to accept it. When the educational history of Nebraska is written these pioneer women Superintendents should have extended and appreciative mention.

DEAD-LETTER ORDINANCES. Concerning Oysters, Kites, Goats, Stage Horses, and Other Things.

Nearly 300 years ago Butler laid down the gastronomic law that, "It is unseasonable and in wholesome in all months that have not an r' in their name to eat an oyster." There are many to-day who regard the dictum of the au-ther of "Dyet's Dry Dinner" as law, and will not, after the last day of the present month and until September is ushered in, partake of the delicious bivalve in any of the numerous forms in which it is served. The great majority, however, regard old Butler's theory of the unwholesomeness of the oyster during the spawning season as fallacious, and some epicures declare that that shellfish is more delicious, palatable, and nutritious in the months without an R than at any other time. Tim Shea, the veteran wholesale dealer in oysters, cays that he seldom tastes his wares until the season when the voiceless clam begins to assert its ascendancy in the shellfish market, when he regards them as at their best.

The R superstition has become proverblal. the it supersum has recome proverous, but few persons know that it has been the subject of consideration by the law makers, and that a problishory ensement in regard to the use of the oysier and its presume in this city is among our municipal laws. It is known as section 230 of the levised Ordinances: section 230 of the Roymori Ordinances:

No person shall bring into the city of New York, or have in his of her, or their pessession, in the said city, any oysters between the first day of May and the first day of september, in any year under the penaity of two dollars for any quantity not exceeding one hundred, and the further penaity of two dollars for every additional hundred.

and the further penalty of two doisers for every additional bundred.

The ordinance is a dead letter, never having been enforced by the police authorities.

For many years New York city has had among its municipal laws some enactments of the Common Council which compare in some degree with the Connecticut blue laws in their applicability to the needs and conditions of the city and its inhabitants to-day. From time to time chorts have been made to collect, codify, and revise these ordinances, and in 1850 a rovision was made and adopted by the board of Aldermen: but hundreds of new ordinances and amendments have been made to collect, codify, and revise these ordinances, and in 1850 a rovision was made and adopted by the board of Aldermen: but hundreds of new ordinances and amendments have been passed by the Common Council. To know then exactly what the ordinances of this city provide in every particular it is necessary to wade through the great mass of matter in the proceedings of the several licards of Aldermen since the adoption of the rovised ordinances in 1860. Alderman Henry Flegenheimer attempted last year to secure a new revision of the ordinances and a codification of them with all other municipal rules and regulations made by the city departments, and it was thought that the services of Capt. Francis J. Twomey, the exclerk of the Common Council, might be employed in the preparation of the work. For some reason the revision scheme falled.

The Commissioners who are responsible for the revised ordinances of 1850 are Col. Elliott P. Shopard and E. R. Shaffer.

The anti-summer oyster ordinance, it is thought, was drafted by the crudite Colonel, and it is cited as indicative of his conservative character. Mr. Shaffer's association with Col. Shepard, it has been suggested, may account for the fact that there are no laws on the municipal statute book providing for the burning of witches or the Hagellation of pricets of the Romish Church. Many other city ordinances are seemingly the children of the brain of the

which is section 240:
No person shall raise or fly any kile in any street,
Anc, avenue or public place in the city of New York, to
us southward of Fourieenth street, under the penalty
of flye dollars for each offence.

of five dollars for each offence.

That soems to be discrimination against the children of those described by Col. Shepard's friend, John Prostor Clarke, as "gents," and in favor of the offspring of the "gentlemen."

Another ordinance which does not make the editor of the Mail and Express extremely popular in the upper reaches of Manhattan Island or across the Harlem River, to which sections the Capat Hirces is indigenous, is section 229:

Nogost shall be permitted to go at large in any of the street, avenues, have, ally a pure, wherever, or public places in the city of New York mader the penalty of \$410 revery such goat which shall be found at large, to be paid by the owner or person having charge, care, or keeping thereof.

When the Colonel drafted the ordinances he

When the Colonel drafted the ordinances he had not contemplated that he would become the owner of a city stage line, cise, it is probable, he would not have prepared some of the provisions of article 39; for instance:

of the provisions of article 34; for instance:
Sec. 341. The owner of driver or person having
charge of any stage or accommodation coach shall not
drive or permit the same to be driven in the city of
Sew York at a greater speed than at the rate of six
mine an hour, not at a less rate than four miles an
ity of \$10 for every specholone.

It is highly improbable that the Colonel will
ever be apprehended while acting as the driver
on one of his Fifth avonue stages, and making
strenuous but usedess efforts to urge the weak
and tired horses to the minimum rate of speed
required, but he was very careful to provide
that an owner should not escape the penalty
in section 350:

The owner or owners, driver, and any person having
charged any stage or accommodation coach, shall be
liable, severally and respectively. For the penalties
visions of this article.

Considerable inquiry on the part of the re-

charge of any stage or accommodation coach, shall be liable, severally and respectively. For the penalties pracribed for any and every infringement of the previsions of this article.

Considerable inquiry on the part of the reporter has falled in linding any one who remembers a particular time when he has seen a Fifth avenue stage rattling over the pavement at a rate of speed as high as four milos an hour. In view of that fact, it has been easied by Col. Shepard has not had himself arrested for violating his own laws. Why has not the city treasury been enriched by the payment into it of the many fines the Colonel has laid himself liable to under the provision of the ordinances?

The only answer to these pertinent questions has been made by a lawyer, who suggests that the Colonel may have a good defence in the provision of the ordinance which exempts from liability for failure to attain the minimum of speed when the stages are obstructed. He suggests that the lorses that are attached to the stages might be pleaded as obstructions, and that without them a speed of four miles an hour might be attained by the vehicles. This, he thought, might be available as a defence in down-grade cases, unless it were pleaded that Col. Shepard was responsible for the obstruction himself in furnishing such horses, and could not plead his own negligence in extenuation of his offence. Among other dead-eleter ordinances are sextion 241, which prohibits the posting in the streets of advertisements of physicians, nostrums, and medicines, and provides a penalty of \$25 for each offence, and article 2, which requires all bread baked or offered or exposed for sale to be made of good, wholesome flour, and to be soid by avordupols weight under a penalty of \$10, the bread to be confiscated for the use of the city, Another, passed in 1881, makes it a misdemeanor for any person to east orange peel, banana skins, or other portions of fruit or vegetables are soid to conspicuously post a copy, of the first section, so that their customeers may bec

Houtles Wild Goats.

Blusting Wild Goats.

Down the Sin Function Engine.

Wild goat hunting has begun again in the Cascade Mountains. John Hernard of Lake Chelan, and one of the oldest residents has arrived here, and the news he trained in the country is fairly swarming with wine goats, especially on the north side of the lake.

"All the goats are very white," he said, "and it is only lately that they could be distinguished. There has till now been a good deal of snow, and this made it comparatively safe for these wild animals. However, all winter long expert shots have been picking them off.

"The greatest rendezvous is on the ridges of mountains between the lake and Methow, wost of the Columbia. There from 100 to 200 can not infrequently be seen in a single band. Berdering the lake a dozen at a time can be seen all along there, and groups of four to ten are very common.

"Lately they have been killed for their meat as well as their skins. The ment of the male goat is touch and strong, but that of the kids and animals, saya year old, is sweet and nutritious, and allogether very pleasant. A man has to be very langery though, who will eat the flesh of the ancient mountain climbers, of which there are many there.

"They are as fleet as anything that can be imagined. I have lately been hunting on the Methow layer. This is a rapid running stream, butting into the Columbia about fitteen miles north of the meanth of the Chelan River. The latter river is a short and very rapid torrent with many talk, coming from lake Chelan. Almost anywhere been discovered in the past year.

"Myself and two companions left the Methow any cipit days ago. We had been in there from lass them of the there we pitched eamp and tennand for three days without moving." In this time animals, some of which have been discovered in the past year.

"Myself and two companions left the Methow and patch of forest, and there we pitched eamp and tennanded on the string was the animal and any our blankels and a tent. We found a patch of forest, and there we pitched eamp and

THE POUNDATION OF ALL MORAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM

The Conduct and Precepts of Seens Tong ing Sin and the Tremment of Sinners.

From the Fifth Chapter of Multhre.

"Ye have beard that it was said by them of old time, thou shalt not commit adultery; but I say unto you, that whoseever looketh on a wonan to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart." "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ve judge, ve shall be judged; and with what measure re mete, it shall be

measured to you again. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's ere, but considerest not the beam that is in the own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and to hold, a beam is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of think own eye; and then shall thou see clearly to east out the more out of thy brother's eye From the North & Sugare of March

"And it came to pass, as Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many publicant and sinners came and sat down with Him and His disciples. And when the Pharisons saw it they said into His disciples, why catch your Master with publicans and sincers. But when Josus heard that He said unto them they that be whole need not a physician but they that are sick. But go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have morey, and not sacrifica; for I am not come to call the righternes but "Woo unto the world because of offencest

for it must needs be that offences come; but wee to that man by whom the offence cometh!" "How think ye? If a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and gooth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray? And if so be that he

find it. verily I say unto you, he rejeteeth more of that sheep than of the ninety and nine which went not astray. Even so it is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish. "And one of the Pharisees desired itim that He would eat with him. And He went into the Pharisce's house, and sat down to mest. And, behold, a woman in the city, which was a

sinner, when she knew that Jesus sat at meat in the Pharisee's house, brought an alabaster box of ointment, and stood at His feet behind Him weeping, and began to wash His feet with toars, and did wipe them with the hairs of her head, and kissed His feet, and anointed them with the cintment. "Now when the Pharisco which had bidden Him saw it, he spake within himself, saying; This man, if He were a prophet, would have is that toucheth Him; for she is a sinner. And Jesus answering said unto him. Simon.

I have somewhat to say unto thee. And he saith. Master, say on. There was a certain creditor which had two debtors; the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty. And when they had nothing to pay he frankly for gave them both. Tell me, therefore, which of them will love him most?'
"Simon answered and said, I suppose he

to whom he forgave most. And He said unto him: Thou hast rightly judged. And He turned to the woman, and said unto Simon. Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest me no water for my feet; but she hath washed my feet with tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head. Thou gavest me no kiss, but this woman, since the time I came in, bath not ceased to kiss my feet. My head with oil thou didst not anoint; but this woman hath anointed my feet with ointment. Wherefore I say unto thee, Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much; but to whom little is forgiven, the same leveth little. And he said unto her, Thy sins are forgiven. And they that sat at meat with Him began to say within them-selves. Who is this that forgiveth sine also? And He said to the woman, Thy faith bath saved thee; go in peace." From the Eighteenth Chapter of St. Lake.

"Two men went up into the temple to pray; the one a Pharisee, and the other a publican. The Pharisee stood and Brayed thus with himself: God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulter-ous, or even as this publican. I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess. And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be mereiful to me a sinner! I tell you, this man went down to his house justified rather than the other; for every one that exalteth blinself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

From the Pinkth Charter of John "Jesus went unto the Mount of Olives, and early in the morning He came again into the temple, and all the people came unto to Him; and He sat down and taught them. And the scribes and Pharisees brought unto Him a woman taken in adultery; and when they had set her in the midst, they say unto Him. Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. Now Moses in the law commanded us that such should be a toned; but what sayest Thou? This they said, tempting Him. that they might have to accuse Him.

"But Jesus stooped down, and with His finger wrote on the ground, as though He heard them not. So when they continued asking Him. He lifted up Himself and said unto them. He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her. And again He stooped down and wrote upon the ground.
"And they which heard it, being convicted by

their own conscience, went out one by one, be-ginning at the eldest, even unto the last, and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst. When Jesus had lifted up limself and saw none but the woman, He said unto her, Woman, where are those thine accusers? Hath no man condemned thee? She said. No man, Lord. And Jesus said unto her. Neither do I condomin thee. Go and sin as more!"

MAKING FUN OF ASBURY PARK. A Bold and Anosymone Rhymester rets Bradley's Subjects m Laughing.

Somebody is bearding Bradley, the Asbury Park lion, in his den. For some days the people of that unique resort have been sceretenjoying a poetle hit which has been printed and is surreptitiously handed around to be read behind closed doors. If all its lines are not exactly metrical, they all tell the truth, and everybody wonders who the post is who has dared to write and print as from sonous a composition. No name is signed to it, and if the local printers got the put of printing it or know who its author was they will not tell. This is the poem:

printing it or know who its author way into will not tell. This is the poem:

Asbury Park is close to the beach.
And very easy by railroad to reach.
Accommodations are plenty for real and park.
Accommodations are plenty for real and park.
Overloaded purses fluid here a sufe set.
Prohibition of course, is daily ablest.
Our draggets are freely and opening according to form the set of se

It is sent to THE SUN for the amusement and edification of those who have heard of it and cannot get a copy, the local newspapers not having shown any inclination to give it a place in their columns, although it is certainly the news sonsation of the season on the posts

(HAWFORD GRAND CHANFORD, OWDER GEO, N. ROWEN, Local Manager,

ONE WEEK Commencing, Monday, May 1 ISAAC PAYTON Comedy Company,

Supporting MATTIE KEENE.

Monday night the realistic 4-act com-ecy drama, entitled

FOGGS FERRY. Prices 10, 20 and 30 Cents. Ladies FREE-Ladies will be admitted on Monday night if accom-panied by a 30c paid ticket.

BLUCHERS

ent leather, in Russia leather, and the finest Cordovan. They are the "Hess" make None better Fer as good.

Herman & Hess

Sole Agents for the "Hess" Shoes. 406 East Douglas Ave.

REAL ESTATE.

(Furnished by Applegate & Mallory, Abstracters.)

The records in the register of deeds office they the following buyers:
I nion Trust Co will be to be Walnut at Niederlander's aid.
Josiah F Fager wil aw 1 of ne 1/2 sec

THE William Culter wd s . nw 1 sec 31-28 1 e. Larolina A Obrist wd sw \ 225 1 w. James Masteller wd lots 48 58 Pros-pect ave Charwator Lester M Hall qud e. se \ 34-28 3 w Charles H Robertson wd lots 153 155

Dates are lientley.
Delia Davidson tax deed lots 1202
1231 Market st Bush a add.
Peter Lambur qod lot 13 block 13 Amount of mortgage releases.

Cheap Homes for Sale. 8 rooms, 1112 Guy, 2 lots \$350. 8 rooms, 2211 Deleware, house, \$275, 7 rooms, 1421 Campbell, 4 lots \$250, 7 rooms, 1600 Fast 17th, 21 acres \$450, 7 rooms, 1442 foothe, 4 lots and barn

7 rooms, 1810 Fannie, 6 lota \$475. rooms, 983 South Topeka, 50 feet,

6 rooms, 1504 Strong, 75 feet, \$365, 6 moms, 1633 Strong, 100 feet, \$350, 6 rooms, 1556 Humbolt, house, \$325, 6 rooms, 1827 East Ninth, house, \$550. 6 rooms, 1805 Humbolt, house, \$355, 6 rooms, 1147 Vussar, 4 lots, \$500. 6 rooms, 1139 North Waco.

6 rooms, 1937 Payton, 2 lots, \$450, 6 rooms, 832 Martinson, 2 lots, \$450. 5 rooms, 3422 North Fourth, house, I rooms, 217 West Lewis. large back

barn and shed, with lot, \$1,900.

I rooms, 79 Le Boy, house, \$150.

rooms, 79 Le Boy, house, \$150.

rooms, 79 Pearl, house, \$175.

rooms, 825 North Washington, house

3 rooms, 1734 North Topeka, 2 lots, 3 rooms, 1411 Wabush, house, \$65, 3 rooms, 1648 South Pattie, 2 lots \$250.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It southes the child, softens the guins, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for disrlocs. Twenty-five zeuts a bottle. I sed by millions of mothers.

Carriage Painting. Pirst class work. The Rock Island Painter, 316-318 West Donglas ave. 125ff

points east. If you are going to the world fair don't forget to call at 11f. North Mai

A Good Thing for Conghs and Colds, A Good Thing for Longhs and Colas.

The more Chamberlain's Congh Remedy is used the letter it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your first catch and your languare sore. It is good in any kipt of a cough. We have soid I wenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stellman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesots Lake, Minn. 30 cent bottles for sale by Hettinger Bros. and Van Werden's Pharmacy and North Malin.

Amery Tonerst Kapen. Winter tourist tickets are now on sale at this office to combain i fortide. Algebras, Georgia, Leonstona and other southern states. Tickets are sold at greatly reduced rates and haves are soin at greatly reduced rates and haves return inuit to June 1, 1892. Call at our new city office, 114 North Main street, or at the depot, corner Second and Wichita street. 1 E. BLIGGLIEY, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Missouri Danie, and Michigan and Ticket Agent, Missouri Pacific railway.

The Missouri Pacific Italiway componed has placed in its train service the most elegant reclaiming chair cars that ever appears ed in the equipment of any line wested the Missossippi river. These cars now rundarly between Wichita and St. Lemis and Wichita and Denver. They are models of beauty and comfort. The chairs are sparituse-castly adjusted and conductable and if the very latest design. Every car is required with the colabrated Pinison gas alight system whereby passedurers can read is well as by daylight, also desing away with the obnoxious often emailing from call issue. Cars are heated by steam from the engine thus affording an even temperature throughout the car as well as avoiding the dangers experienced in the old car stave system. If you conferuplate going cast or west, try the Missouri Pacific miles at large partially recovered from his recommendation of ladges waiting for the accommodation of ladges

Complete Map.

Greatly Sergers de

My wife was confined to her bed for My wife was confined to her hel for over two months with a very severe attack of theumatism. We could get notifing that would afford her any relief, and as a last resort gave thanderfain's Pain Balm a that. To our great estimates she began to improve after the first application, and by using it regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her housework. E. H. Johnson, of U. J. Kantson & Co. Kenington, Minn. as court less the sair by Hertinger Bress, and Van Werden's Phatmacy 378 North Main.

WENTY YEARS THE LEADER!!!

Course, Pleurisy, Rheumntism, Sciatica,
Lumbaro Back-Ache, and all External
Allments removed quickly by

BENSON'S
which is the only POROUS PLASTER
that contains powerful and curative modern
ingredients VET ARSOLUTELY SAFE and ingrodients VET ABSOLUTELY SAFE and POSITIVE in its action.

Benson's Plasters Frevent Presumania.

It does not care the 'o aliments in a minute, nor does it create a electric battery or current in the system, nor will it care by merely reading the label, all such claims are made by quacks and humburgs. BENSON'S is endorsed by S,000 Physicians and Druggists.

CAUTION—Den't be dead by insergedess Drugges better the SNSON'S. Set the formula always related to the SNSON'S. Set the formula always related to the SNSON'S.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Isaac Payton Comedy company opened their week's engagement last night to one of the largest audiences of the season, presenting the four-ict comedy-drama, "Fogg's Ferry." Martie Keene as Chip, the Ferry Waif, was seen in one of her very best characters. She at once be-came a great favorite with the audience, with Piccadilly Toes in patton has the strongest supporting company be has ever brought to Wichita. In fact Grand this season. The little El More staters in their specialties was one very deasing feature of the evening. Tonight the company present for the first time "Carmencita," one of the favorite comedies of the week, and in this play ome very fine wardrobe is promised. Miss Keene will play one of her best characters, that of a caching young widow, while isaac Payton will have one of the best parts, that of a Wall street

> A HAPPY AFFAIR. At the residence of Kev. J. H. Fazel, 1027 Gny avenue, last night, was given one of those delightful entertal ments for which the young people of the Oak Street Presbyterian church are noted. evening was spent in charming chit chat, and the refreshments were of the daintlest character. A program of vocal and 2570 instrumental music and recitations and addresses was rendered and very highly

enjoyed by the happy throng. GOOD FOR THE LADIES. The Excess exclone fund for the bene fit of the Oulaboma suffers was swelled 800 yesterday by the Wichita German Independent Ladies' Aid society. These good ladies have responded to every call of distress heard in this vicinity since its organization and the beauty of their charity is that it is not confined to any nationality, any religion nor any community, but wherever distress appears. Who comes next to help the good cause?

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELSES. The railroads have made reduced rates to grand council meeting at Hutchinson lo grand council meeting at Hutchinson
May 5th and 6th, from all points in Kanses and Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.
All members of Wichita council are expected to leave Wightia on Missouri Pacifle special leaving at 429 p. m. Friday.
Round trip tickets can be purchased from
oither Bro. F. L. Aichter or Bro. Chas.
W. Bitting, corner Douglas avenue and
Market street.
R. E. Zahtman, Sec.

POKER JIM IN THE TOTALS. One of the late offenders who was ushred into police headquarters last night was a noted character named Jim Will-lamson, alias Poker Jim. Poker has a grand quartet of charges preferred against him viz: Gambling, lollering, disturbing the peace and drankenness. If he is guilty of any more offenses the police records have failed to note them.

C. E. POTTS HONORED. Mr. C. E. Potts has been invited by the managers of the financial and commercial repartment of the nuxillary congress to be Harlford investment (0, hepartment of the mixillary congress to be held at the world's fair, June 19, to participate in its deliberations. The invitation came through ex-Congressman Ben Suiterworth, who is an old friend of Mr.

UNION STOCK YARDS NOTES.

Bosley Bros. of Chency were at the yards yesterday with a car of cattle. Joe Scott of Peck had a load of hogs on the market yesterday.

Cole & Blake of Mount Hope were at the yards yesterday with a car of cattle.

Mr George J. Gray of New York, acimpanied by his niece, Miss May Marsden Young, is visiting Mr. Beal and family. Mr. Gray was formerly a journalist Hound trip lickets to St. Louis and Chi dy. Mr. Gray was formerly a journalist rago are now on sale at the Missouri Pa- but is at present in connection with Genrific ticket office. Reduced rates to all cral Dudley and others building a railroad in the ceal regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Miss May, his nicer, is a juvenile connected with Daly's theater and is and worked in this new science as offisaid to be a prodigy mentally and very beautiful. She is now studying the part of Puck in a "Mid-Summer Night's Dream" which role she expects to take in great play as a star performer the coming senson. Mr. Gray says he is delighted with Wichita and being on a trip of pleasare and recreation, will remain here seyeral days.

> Will Eber of Oklahoma City was a visitor in Wichita yesterday while returning ter in Wichita yesterday while returning you not a few who can lay better from Washington, where he had been on a claim than myself to any feature of political mission. Mr. Ebey says there is merit which this work may contain. considerable uncertainty abo ut the identito of the next governor of Oklahoma. As regards the marshalship he says there are ome forty candidates for the place, none

The sheriff of Lincoln, Neb., arrived in the city yesterday and took back to the scene of his crime the alleged Charles E.

suffering for a month.

The EastE has the most complete man of the Cherekee skyp. Okishema and the Indian reservations combined, that has ever been published. On sale at Sets.

Worl was received yesternar evening by Mr. M. R. Daylethat Beglamia F. Witsever been published. On sale at Sets. Word was received pesternar everplag hims Rall, Pa., formerly with Stanley & Hume of this cury, ded Wednesday

The body of J. McDanald who died at the Carry Saturday, has been identified. lils brother, Siles McHenald of Window McPherson county, telegraphed restenday.

> Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NIKOLA TESLA.

Called the Most Remarkable Electrician of the Century.

Discoveries.-He Thinks the Earth's Electricity Can Be Trans. mitted Through the Air.

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Nikola Tesla has been called by scientific men, who do not award praise freely or indiscriminately, "the greatest living electrician." At the recent convention of electricians held in St. Louis a well-known electric journal issued daily bulletins or "extras" giving a list of the delegates and distinguished tendants as they arrived at the convention, a programme of the day's pro-ceedings and a special article of immediate interest having reference to the

current discussions of the convention. One evening during the session of Payton as Zebulon Fogg was one of the best characters be has ever appeared the before a Wichita andience and won mony new admirars last night. This course the nal containing this biographical sketch were sold upon the streets of St. Louis tils is one of the strongest repertoire com-panies that has appeared at the Crawford tory of electrical journalism—and in the evening his lecture, in the Grand Music Entertainment hall, was listened to by a larger audience than had ever been gathered together before in the United States on an occasion of this kind. Many were glad to purchase the complimentary tickets at four or five

It is singular that this remerkable man should have come to us from one of the smallest and least known nations of Europe, Montenegro; that he is a young man (only thirty-six years of age), and that the scientific minds believe he has only begun to give the

world the result of valuable researches. In a recent symposium on the subject of electricity the contributors mentioned his name with a sort of reverence, as one who has an almost magic power over the most hidden secrets of nature. Men in the foremost ranks of science, not only in the United States but in Europe, believe that at no distant dar he will an-



NIKOLA TESLA.

nounce discoveries which will be as far in advance of our present knowledge of electricity as the telegraph was over the mail coach. He has delivered only three or four lectures-one in Philadelphia, one in St. Louis, another in Paris and another in London-but each lecture has been listened to and applauded by the very creme de la creme of the scientific world.

Another remarkable characteristic about Mr. Tesla—especially when we consider the self-assertive age in which we live-is his modesty. This serves to make him more highly esteemed by his associates and only adds to his renown. His friends might truly exclaim with the old dramatist: "Thy modes-

ty's a flambeau to thy merit.' It is only affirming the truth when it is stated that many of the high compliments he receives annoy him. He honestly does not believe he is entitled to the praise that is continually showered upon him. He is an enthusiastic worker in his profession, but believes that he is only one of the standard bearers in the great march of human progress and that he is as much indebted to other minds who have studied ers think they are indebted to him. In his famous London lecture, after expressing how deeply he felt the honor of addressing the foremost thinkers of the day, his next sentence showed the character of the man. He

"The results which I have the honor to present before such a gathering I cannot call my own. There are am need not mention many names which

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are world-known-names of those leaders in this enchanting science, but one, at least, I must mention-a name and which, I am glad to say, have associated with the most beautiful invention ever made. It is Crookes." Crookes is a writer famous for his descriptions of experiments on radiant

Mr. Tesla is such a hard worker that he has little time for social pleasures, if, indeed, he has any taste in that direction. He is a bachelor, tall, very spare of build, has dark, deep set eyes, jet black hair and an expression that suggests at once the deep thinker. Though polite and even friendly to newspaper men, he has no desire to exploit himself in print. He has been the talk of the scientific world for five years, but the following interview I had with him a few days ago is the first that has ever appeared in any journal.

My interview with Mr. Tesla com-

menced with a request that he give me a brief account of his life. He re-

"I was born in a little place called Smiljan, on the border country of Austria-Hungary, this special section of territory being known as Like. I am now thirty-six years of age. I have gone through the educational training that a young man usually receives in Europe, and nearly eighteen years my life have been spent in schools. completed my preparatory in Gospieh and Carlstatt, and the polytechnic school in Gratz, Austria. My first employment was in engineering; then I was connected with the Hungarian Government Telegraph company; afterward I engaged in telephonic work.

After this I was interested in the electrie light industry, and finally in the transmission of power.

"In 1884 I came to this country, my principal object being to develop cer-tain ideas of inventions which I had vainly tried to develop in Europe. For awnile I worked with Edison. beginning of 1885 a company was formed in my name. I developed for this company certain inventions, brought out a system of lighting and peculiar appliances belonging to that system. In the following year another company was formed - some time in 1886-the object of which was to introduce a motor of my invention. This motor is based on what is now the well-known discovery of the rotating magnetic field as it is technically

"My father," he continued, "was a prominent elergyman attached to the Greek Oriental church, an orator and writer of note. He was a man highly educated, who spoke fluently a great many languages and also ranked high as a mathematician. He was an omnivorous reader and possessed a large library from which it was my privilege to gather a great deal of information during the years of my life spent at home. My uncle, his brother, was another skilled mathematician and proessor of a military academy in Austria. He wrote a number of standard works on mathematics.

"My mother died about two years One of her brothers-the youngest-is one of the leading dignitaries in the Greek Oriental church, having the rank of a cardinal. He is comparatively a young man and a famous orator.

"The section of country in which I was born was an exceedingly wild region-a mountainous and rocky region with, however, many stretches of beautiful scenery, but poor from the agricultural point of view. In fact, they had a homely though somewhat sacrilegious saying in our land, that when God distributed the rocks over the earth He carried them in a suck, and that when He was above our land

the sack broke. "I was interested in electricity almost from the beginning of my educational career. I read all that I could find on the subject. All the phenomena I witnessed in this line only excited my interest. When I was a mere boy began to experiment with batterie and induction coils; also with frictional and statle machines. When I attended the polytechnic school at Gratz I began rote more and more of my time to electrical studies, and after I left the school I may say that, practically, all my time was taken up with the study

of electricity, "Originally I closely followed up the course of mathematics and physics with the view of graduating as a professor of those sciences. It was, I think, in 1875 or 1876 that we experimented in the polytechnic school with one of the first practical dynamo machines which was brought out by M. Gramme, a Frenchman. It occurred to me that a machine might be constructed without the complication of what is technically called ommutator and brushes. A commutator is used on electric current generat ors and motors and on induction coils and elsewhere for changing the direc tion of currents. The brushes are pieces of copper or other material that ear against the cylindrical surface of

the commutator. "I remember that my professor at that time tried to demonstrate that such a machine was out of the question-in fact an impossibility. I must confess to a feeling that I, in common with many better men, have had from early youth. As a youth when I was told that a certain thing was imposslble, it only served to arouse within me a spirit of contradiction. In this particular instance I began to think about and to work on a machine made according to the idea that had occurred to me. Day and night, year after year,

"After working several years I am happy to say that I was able to produce a motor which is now gradually introduced in the United States. It is a machine of ideal simplicity, requiring no attention whatever. It should be remembered that in recent years there has been a wonderful advance along almost all electrical lines. What were at one time supposed to be novel or impossible schemes of doubtful accomplishment have proved to be fear ble. Encouraged by this condition of affairs I afterwards denoted my energies to the production of a more practical illuminant than we have at present, and am still pursuing my labors in

"The most wonderful phenomenon in nature is light, and the must remarkable feature connected man's physical life is the eye, which is the only organ capable of being affacted directly by the vibrations of the other. We could see for an immente distance if it were not for games and particles that fill up the interven-

are world-known—names of those "In pursuing this line of work I among you who are recognized as the have had the good fortune to discover some facts, which are certainly novel which could not be omitted in a dem-onstration of this kind. It is a name associated with the most beautiful in-sult of these investigations will be the production of a more efficient source of light, thus supplanting the wasteful processes of light production.

"My experiments have been almost entirely confined to alternating cur-rents of high potential. An alternat-ing current is a current changed periodically in direction, and the word potential expresses the force and energy with which these currents are made to pass. In this particular case the force is very great. The fact that a current vibrates back and forth rapidly in this THE HUMBUG OF HYPNOTISM. way tends to set up or create waves in the ether, which is a hypothetical thing that was invented to explain the phenomena of light.

"These currents permeate all space -not only the atmosphere, but solids as well-and the waves extend out in concentric spheres indefinitely into space. I utilize these waves in some of my experiments to produce certain phenomena. It is not an electric current in the sense in which we are popularly accustomed to use that term

"These experiments may be further illustrated in this way: Suppose you throw a stone in the center of a pool of water. While there would be no transmission of water from the point where the stone landed to the shore yet the waves would reach the shore and exert force on the shore. In a similar way I utilize the force which I obtain in the manner described.

"One result of my investigations, the possibility of which has been proved by experiment, is the transmission of energy through the air. I advanced that idea some time ago, and I am happy to say it is now receiving some atten-

tion from scientific men. "The plan I have suggested is to disturb by powerful machinery the elec-tricity of the earth, thus setting it in vibration. Proper appliances will be constructed to take up the energy transmitted by these vibrations, transforming them into a suitable form of power to be made available for the practical wants of life. Primarily the agent that I propose to use consists of an old-fashioned electrical spark, such as they light from a Leyden jar. This is rapidly discharged back and forth an enormous number of times. Every time that the spark seems to pass it is in reality passing hundreds of thou-sands of times, and each time it passes it sets up these waves in the ether

which extend out into space.
"I am hopeful that in no distant time this method will be deemed worthy of a practical trial. It may be proper to say that among other things I have already demonstrated that we do not need to have two wires to convey an electric current, one wire being sufficient, and, in fact, in some cases, better than two wires."

"In the experiments of transmitting ower by means of wires the phenomenon of resonance is to be observed. If one tuning fork, for instance, is set into vibration another one of the same pitch, anywhere within reasona-ble distance, will respond. That is a familiar phenomenon of sound termed resonance. Now, if I set up these etheric vibrations that I speak of to a certain pitch, and my wire is within reach of these vibrations (not necessarily metallically connected) it will respond provided its pitch corresponds to be the original inventor. I asked with that of the etheric vibration.

another conductor without any metallic knew them all personally, and would connection whatever. Where a single answer for them. He ridiculed the conductor is connected with the source mere suggestion that there could be of vibratory energy these waves surge anything genuine in hypnotism, whethback and forth in that conductor very much as water would in a tube when you reverse it back and forth.

er in Paris, London or anywhere else; but here he may have spoken beyond his knowledge.—London Truth. "One of my most interesting experi-

ments is with the incandescent lamp with a single wire to it. I place in the center of this a piece of very refractory substance of any kind and connect that with the source of vibratory energy and, with this as a center, these etheric waves are sent out in concentric spheres and are reflected back from the inner surface of the glass globe upon this small piece of refractory substance. The impact of the molecules of rarified air in this globe creates such intense heat in this refractory substance (which is the focus) as to bring it to a high state of incandescence. It is difficult to find a substance that will stand that heat, but I have found some substances that stand it fairly well.

"The transmission through the earth can be effected at any distance; in fact, it matters little whether the distance is small or great.

"Such a result, if achieved, would of course be of incalculable value to the world and greatly advance the progress of the human race. In this great country of which I am proud to be a citizen) we have water powers which, in aggregate amount, are suffieient to supply all the needs-in fact, far more than the needs-of the whole human race. Take, for instance, Niagara. This famous waterfall is estimated variously all the way from five to six millions horse power. Now, four millions horse power, economically directed, would light every lamp, drive every railroad, propel every ship, heat every store and produce every article manufactured by machinery in

the United States.
"It will not be long before we can transmit that power under quite practical conditions, by means of wires with the alternating system, over distances as great as a thousand miles. Engineers now object to the use of very high pressures which would be necessary in such transmissions of power. But I believe the time will come when we shall transmit that energy without any wire.

Since I have experimentally proved that we can get buck electric impulses over one single wire without any return, we may avail ourselves of the earth as the medium of transmission as one difficult obstacle to overcome. In fact, the only serious objection to this scheme is to find a means to concen trate the energy of vibrations spread over a great area on one spot.

"If this power is to be transmitted across the ocean It will, of course, involve the expenditure of an enormous quantity of energy. It has been sug rested that I can produce a set of norwmade of asphaltum or gutta percha or any other good so-called nonconductor of electricity, and can concentrate these rays, or water, to a focus where their effect would be pow-

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"The subject who came to me had been a shining light in the profession, and I have reason to know that he was exceptionally gifted. He had performed to crowded houses under several great artists, at the Aquarium and elsewhere in London and the provinces He had figured at select seances of scientific hypnotists. He had been privately operated on by medical men anxiously seeking after truth. And, by his own statement, he had humbugged them all. What proof-had I, then, that he was not humbagging me? Ample proof. He offered in the first place to do under my direction everything which he had done in public and private scances when under supposed hypnotic control. I contemplated, in the first instance, accepting this offer and giving a demonstration to a select circle, and it was solely owing to my-

self that this was not done.

"As a preliminary I asked him to exhibit a few of his powers for my private edification. He complied without hesitation. He first of all passed himself into the "cataleptic" state and lay on the floor rigid. Two members of my staff took him in this condition and laid him across the backs of two chairs. the back of his head resting on one and his heels on the other. On a pass being made over him with the hand his body arched upward and downward. Two fairly robust individuals next sat on his body and the "cataleptic" supported them without signs of inconvenience. He then himself thrust a needle into his arm and through the lobe of the ear, to prove that he was insensible to pain in the cataleptic state. Next he showed how one side of his face could be drawn down by toothache (suggested by the operator), while the other side was distended in a broad grin. Again, at the suggestion of the operator, the grin and toothache changed sides, and so on. He offered to swallow an ounce of cayenne pepper

in a glass of water, but unfortunately I had no cayenne pepper at hand. I asked him whether he could take a wineglassful of ipecacuanha and he professed a readiness to do it at once. The cayenne pepper I could partly un-derstand; it would be a more question of standing a certain amount of pain. But I asked him how he managed to control the effect of the ipecacuanha. 'We only do it for a time,' he said. 'You can learn to do it with practice, like the rest of the tricks. But we al ways bring the stuff up after the per-formance.' He also expressed his readiness to drink oil. Among novel tricks which he offered to perform was that of 'showing' the pulse while under hypnotic influence. Of this he claimed him whether all the 'subjects' were "In that way I obtain energy in equal impersonators. All, he said. He

What Prof. Garner Heard. First Monkey (as dude with a monocycle in one eye approaches cage)— Duffy, what do you call it?

Second Monkey-Blest if I know, Cully. How did it get in? "Didn't see it come in. Say, that isn't one of those things what descended

"Naw; de old orang-outang in dat other cage is some relation o' him." -Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph,

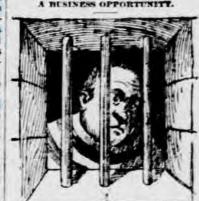
from us monkeys, is it?"

The True State of Affairs. "Good morning, Tommy. Is your

father in?" "No. He's gone to the dentist's." "To the dentist's?"

"Yes-to have ma's teeth seen to." "Oh, indeed!" "Yes; but ma is in herself, if you'd

like to see her."-Drake's Magazine. A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.



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NIKOLA TESLA.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE WONDER-WORLD OF ELECTRICAL RESEARCH.

Franklin, a hundred years before, had "drawn down fire from heaven." Ohm had finished his work; Joule was in the midst of his; Wheatstone and Morse had, twenty years before invented a "magnetic telegraph," which was gradually coming into use, and Cyrus Field-a visionary crank men called him then-was even trying to extend it across the Atlantic Ocean. A ten-year old lad named Thomas Edison was about to leave school to be a train-boy on a Western railroad. And be cause of these, and others like them, mankind was just reaching the threshold of a world of scientific, artistic and industrial wonders. At such a time, in artistic and industrial wonders. At such a case an obscure village of Croatia, Austria's poorest province, close by the River Like with its ominous disappearance underground, was born a child to whom was given the name of Nikola Tesia. He came of the Servian race, and this crushel acid ignorant people was not profile of greatness. The child might grow to be a worthy village prices, like his father and grandfather. He might dayled improvements in household implements, looms and churns and what-not, as did his mother. His father destined him to the priesthood, and sent the oy to school at Gopsich, then at Caristatt. At the latter place Nikola saw for the first time a loca-motive engine, and in the moment of that revelation technology drave theology forever from his brain. He began to study engines, machines of every sort he could find. His father at first ob-jected, then yielded to the mevitable and sent him on to Gratz, where there was a fine polytechnic

school, in which the boy might grow up to be a professor of mathematics and physics; almost as worthy a calling as the priesthool. There was also at Grätz a Gramme dynamo, used as a motor, which interested the boy mightly. His inter descanted on its wonders, the very perfection of eleccanted on its wonders, the very perfection of sicc-tro-mechanical art. But this commutator and these brushes, complicated wasteful, often getting out of order, why not dispense with them? "Impossible," replied the tutor, "you may as well dispense with the law of gravitation." "Nevertheless." responded the boy, "It can and shall be done"; responding thus with an assurance that only subsequent success redeemed from gross importinence. If that was the best a teacher could do, he would be none. He would be a practical engineer, a creator of things uch men as this might study. So he finished at Gratz and went to Prague, thence to Buda-Posth, and thence to Paris, working on telephones and electric lights, but thinking chiefly of the dynamo and how to fulfil his audacious boast. Finally, a dozen years ago in Paris, he formulated the long-pondered principle, and forthwith came to America. to develop it and to give it to the world in practical Before us lies the record ("The Inventions, Re-

Before and Writings of Nikola Tesla." By Thomas Commerford Martin, "The Electrical Engineer."), largely in his own words, of Mr. Tesla's achievements down to the present day. It is less than a score of years since his Gratz professor said "You can't," and he replied, "I will." There are nearly 500 pages in the volume, crowded with facts, principles, details, all expressed with scientific terseness—a glimpse into the wender-world of the electric arts, hewildering to the novice, inspiring to the adept. We cannot here, of course, rehearse the story of his discoveries, nor even recapitulate them all. Neither is discussion called for, if ground for it there be, of his title to them, to all of them. There may be others claiming to have made the same discoveries, and both claims may be just. Many men have discovered the same thing at the same time, in entire independence of each other, as witness Leverrier and Adams, with the planet Neptune, and Morse and Vail and Wheat. stone and Cooke, with the telegraph, and Wheatstone and Variey and Werrer Siemens, with the self-exciting dynamo. We can only glance at the general scope and import of Mr. Tesla's work, leaving the details to his fellow-laborers in this most fascinating of all the useful arts.

Tesla's researches and discoveries, as revealed in the present volume, may be divided into two major parts. The first has to do with the working out of his early idea of a dynamo without a commutator. What a dynamo is, of course, even Macaulay's schoolboy would know. An apparatus for transforming mechanical energy into electrical energy, or the reverse; in the first case being a generator, in the second a motor. Since Faraday in-vented it it has undergone many important changes of detail at the hands of Gramme. Siemens and others, but the fundamental principle remains the same. Mechanical energy is expended in causing a conductor, called an armature, to revolve in the field or space between the poles of a horashoe magnet. The poles of the armature thus cut the lines of force which flow across the field from pole to pole of the magnet. And thus, the mechanical energy expended in rotating the arr returned through that conductor in electrical form to go out upon the circuit and be utilized elsewhere. Perhaps it goes to a series of arc or glow lamps, Perhaps it goes to a series of arc or glow lamps, and illuminates them, or perhaps it goes to another dynamo used as a motor. In this latter case, which is what we have here to consider, the second dynamo reverses the process of the first. Its armature is rotated by electrical energy, which is returned forthwith in mechanical form. Now the poles of the armature, revolving in a constant magnetic and are continually changing their position. seite field, are continually changing their positio relatively to the direction and intensity of its lines of force. Eaca pole, indeed, in each half-revolu-tion, exactly reverses its position, and thus its current alternates from one direction to the other in each revolution. So it comes to pass that the gener-ator dynamo produces what are called alternating currents, which it was deemed necessary to direct into a continuous current by means of the troublesome commutator. The current going out upon the some electric-lighting systems-but continuous. The continuous current could not, however, be utilized in the motor dynamo, but must there be reconverted. by means of a second commutator, into alternating currents. What Mr. Tesla proposed to do, and did, was to dispense with the commutators altogether, and use the alternating currents through-out, unchanged. The problem was, how to make the alternating currents rotate the armature of the motor dynamo. This he solved by constructing, in circular form, a dynamo containing two or more groups of magnetic poles and corresponding groups of poles or coils in the armature. Two or more energizing currents were thus produced in the cir-cuit, which, differing from each other in phase, effected the necessary shifting of the poles and consequent rotation of the movable element of the dynamo. Thus came into being the "polyphase alternating current rotating field motor.

This is a portentous name, but not therefore unfit for an invention that marks a new era in what we may call the greatest of the material sciences. Upon the primary type of this dynamo Mr. Tesla has already made numerous improvements, an ac count of which fills many pages of the book under consideration. He has, for example, made a dyname with the various groups of poles of different magnetic susceptibility, so that they are acted upon differently by the same energizing current, a multi-polar instead of polyphase current machine. He has devised a method of avoiding the very high speeds otherwise required for large generators, by rotating the magnetic poles of one element at a different rate from the other; a "single-circuit, self-starting synchronizing motor," of which he con-fidently claims to have been the originator; a change double current to single current motor; motor "current lag" artificially secured; "magnetic lag" motor; single phase motor; motor with equal magnetic energies in field and armature; induction motor, with permanently closed circuit; posphase transformers, and a score more, all more or less based on his original principle of a rotating field. The mere titles of them are full of rich suggestion to the professional electrician, while a whole chapter on each would, to the layman, only darken counsel with many words. One point, however, is distinctly to be appreciated even by the veriest tyrothat this young discoverer from the East has in a few years traversed a field so vast that attention falls and even imagination wearies in measuring its scope and keeping pace with him,

Electric lighting has occupied much of Mr. Tesla's practical attention. In the use of alternating curnts for arc-circuits he has found much room for study and experiment in the direction of his magnum opus above described. Here, indeed, he opens up before us illuminative possibilities that to-day's lamps wane pale as farthing rushlights. But this is mere detail, applied science. Pure science comes first. The keynote of his discourse is elemental, dealing not with flashing area and glowing films, but with molecules, ultimate atoms, primal forces, the secrets of the universe. He begins with ether and etheric force, the recognition of which and of its functions as the ernal recipient and universal transmitter of Naite energy is, as he says, one of the most important results of modern scientific research. What ether is he does not presume to tell, scarce

of the term, to be one. Nothing, however, stands in the way of calling electricity either in a certain state, as, for example, steam is water in a certain state. The "static charge" of the molecule. then, is other associated in some way with the in de-cule, and thus varying from other in general. Thus all molecular activities are electrical phenomena. Light is preciaimed to be purely an electric obsnot only electric light, but gas the are agricultures; undue that electric currents the velop chlorophyll in growing planes, as well as smilight does. Here is a photographer, without light or lens with an electric current impressing upon a servitive plate exactly such an imore as the surrays would no. A lost of other even more cogent examples give force to the conclusion which Mr. Tesla shares with the majority of cob atife men, that the various forms or manifestations of energy which were generally designated as electric or electro-magnetic are of the same nature as those of radiant heat and light. So we are led on to the notion tent all chemical action, also, is electric, as witness the effect of the electric current on the photographic plate, electric decomposition of water, the generation of exone, pitrous acid, etc., by electrical action, and other convincing facts. Thus finally we come to Lord Kelvin's impressive faith that the process of life Itself is electrical; wherefore, what is electricity but an all-pervading emanation from the elemal and universal Source of Life? The practical side of these discourses and their

accompanying illustrative experiments are scarcely iess impressive than the theoretical, How litt advance has been made in electric lighting is indi-cated by Mr. Tesla's suggestion of a system in which the entire room would be an electrostatic field, and a vacuum tube of any size, not connected with any other object, would glow brill-lantly wherever placed within that field. We have heard much discussion in late years about the voltage of electric current required to destroy man life, 2,000 volts being commonly reckoned fatul. Yet Mr Tesia has passed through his body a cur-rent of not less than 20,000 volts, alternating 1,000,000 times a second, without the slightest harm, though streams of light burst from his body. even proposed to endure a potential of 3.000,000 volts, which would envelop him in a sheet of electric flame, but would not injure him in the least. In such experiments it is necessary to have the frequency and the patential of the cutrents very high, for if a bundredth part of such a cur-rent were applied with law frequency, it would be instantly fatal. The most painful, Mr. Teela thinks, is an alternating current of low frequency, while the most injurious and destructive to life is a con-

innous current.
In much of his work in this department of the science Mr. Tesla traverses the same ground that Thomson, citese, Lecher, Crookes and others have explored, and especially does he repeat the oscillatory experiments of Hertz. But he brings to the task a seemingly exhaustless fund of patience and ingenuity, and the indomitable energy of a young and vigorous and more than ordinarity clear and logical mind. He has provided for himself, moreover, an array of mechanical devices remarkable in variety and efficiency. From such labor as his, then, even on old ground, much is to be expected; walle in pressing beyond the borders to new ground. in formulating new theories, and in converting what was mere theory into tangible and beneficient practice. Mr. Tesla has rendered a notable service

DESIGN FOR A STAINED GLASS WINDOW,

A REPRESENTATION OF "THE PURITAN" FOR

THE FIRST PRESERVERIAN CHURCH. Something out of the common in the treatment of stained-glass wandows for ecclesiastical purposes is about to be introduced into the scheme of re-decoration of the First Presbyterian Church, in Fifth-ave., of which the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield. is paster. The new idea was suggested by Dr. Duffield himself. Within about a year the long, plain windows on the north side of the church, ooking out on West Twelfth-st., have been replaced with handsome lights of opalescent glass, each one containing the figure of a prophet, or apostle, or some other Biblical subject. On the south side of the building the windows still remain as they have existed for years, and these are the



MI I I I I THE PURITAN.

ones it is proposed to replace with a set wherein the figures shall embody the historical as well as the religious sentiment of Presslyterianism.

Within a few weeks the first of these historical pictures in glass will be erected, and others bearing out the same general conception will follow as soon as practicable, antil each of the oil withlews has been replaced.

The subject of the first of the set of new windows is that of "The Puvitan," the founder of the Evancelical Church in America, the substited design behalf of the window, which is of Goline design, in conformity with the architecture of the church, will consist of three lights separated by mullions, the central one of which presents the figure of the Puvitan. The early Christian father is represented as popular tradition has patents that is represented as popular tradition has patents that is represented as popular tradition has patents fail to his breast, a broad-brimmed leat on his lead, and a wide collar of spatians white which fails is worken his shoulder. A short, rough cost of homespon envelops the upper part of his form, while on one side are seen the folds of a cleak which he has thrown backward. He wears long, stout boots reaching well above his knees, loanging behind him from a best the hilt and sheathed point of a sword are visible, which he appears ready to use when his life or his faith houst be defended.

On one side of the stant Poritan is a representation of the Mayflower gailing away on a sea of blue. In the other panel is a pair of scales, emplements of Justice.

TABLET FOR A REVOLUTIONARY HERO. Descendents of General Alexander McDongall Hythe memory of that Revolutionary soldier and patriot. The memorial haldet is of marble and occurrence. The memorial haldet is of marble and occurrence.

The memorial haldet is of marble and occurrence. The memorial haldet is of marble and occurrence. The memorial haldet is of marble and occurrence. ing in the United States have just erected in the mer a conspicaces position on the wall at the left of the entrance to the church, under the gallery. It

of the entrance to the church, under the gallery. It bears the following inscription:

In Memory of Alexander McDougail; Horn in Kichilton Parish, Islay, North Britain, 172; Came with his Father, Ronaid, to the Colony of New York, 1728. In the War of 17% with the French, Commanded the Armel Vessels Tiger and Rarrington out of New York, a Successful Merchant of that City, He Espoused the Cause of the Colonies, One of the Most Prominent of the Sons of Liberty, He Preside in 1774 at the Great Meeting in the Fields, Colonel of the First New York Regiment, 1775; Brigadier-General, 1776, Mydor-General, 1777, Commanded all the Posts in the Highlands, 1778, and West Point at Intervals, 1778 and Itsel, Member of Congress, 1780; Elected Minister of Marline, 1781; First President of the New-York State Sonate, First President of the Bank of New York, deed in New York City, 1788.

"A Brave Soldier and a Disinterested Patriot"—Washington.

Erected by his American Descandants Hon, William G, Thompson, Detvolt; Charles H, Thompson, Erected by his American Descandants Hon, William G, Thompson, Detvolt; Charles H, Thompson, M, D., Mrs, Elizabeth Thompson, Cannon, R, Forbes Hawkes, M, D., New York E, McDougall Hawkes, LL, D.

This mural decoration was seen for the first time

This mural decoration was seen for the first time resterday by the members of the congregation. A duplicate of the memorial tablet will be put in even to discuss; nor yet what electricity is. Neither the parish church in Isiay, North Britain, the birth-

New Unblications.

THE HUMAN HARR: Why it Falls off; Turns Green and the Remedy, hy Prof. HARLEY FARKER A M. LONG & CO. 1018 Arch St. Pilla. Pa. "Every one should read this little book." Athenaeum.

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FROM PIERREPONT STORES, BROOKLA'N,
R. S. CRACAS, S. Saurday, Feb 3, 1 p. m.
S. S. PENEZIELA, Tiesday, Feb 13, 1 p. m.
S. S. PHILADELPHIA, Falurday, Feb 24, 1 p. m.
These American steamers, built expressly for the trade,
have very superior accommodations for passengers,
FOR MARKACAIRO, FREIGHT ONLY.
S. S. MARKACAIRO, FREIGHT ONLY.
General Managers, 135 Front-st.

SAVANNAH LINE FOUR STEAMERS
WEDGELY from New Pier 35, N. R., foot of Spring 81,
8 S. TALLAHASSEE Menday, Jun. 29, d. p. m.
2 S. CITY OF ACRUSTA Wednesday 143, 31, 5 p. m.
8 S. CITY OF ACRUSTA Wednesday 143, 31, 5 p. m.
8 S. CITY OF ACRUSTA FOR Pier 2, 3 p. m.
9 S. KANSAS CITY SAMPLEY February 154, 3 p. m.
Connecting with Control of the Control of th S. S. KANNAS CITY Saturday, Pets, 3, 3, p. m. Connecting with Centred Rational of Georgia and Savannah, Phedia, and Western Ruilway for all points in GEORGIA, FLORIDA, SOUTH PAROLINA, ALARAMA and LOFISIANA, Discurpassed accommodations, First-class table d'hote. For freight and passage apply to J. D. HANHACEN, W. H. RHOLTT Gen. Agt. East, Art. S. P. & W. W.; Savannah Past Line, 201 Breadway.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Straments Co., G. M. SOURELL, Manager New Pier 35, North River.

A RE YOU GOING ABROAD THIS YEAR? A intending travelers abroad will find thek's E-curements a most valuable guide in asking their accura-ments Satings of all Alliants atomics, estand ma-and a fund of general information etcon. Comes by me 10 cents. There is no contraction of the cents. 2011 Handwer, New York.

tinilroads.

"AMERICA'S CREATEST DATAILROD." & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 424 Street

8630 A. M. Except Sunday, Empire State Express.
Fastest train in the world.
D430 A. M. Unity Pass Mail. For Buffato, Niagara Si30 A. M. Except Sunday. Empire State Express.

Di30 A. M. Unite Pass Man. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls.

Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M. Except Fundar Day Express.

10:30 P. M. Except Fundar Day Express.

Clocimant, St. Lodis.

3:30 P. M. Except Fundar Day Express.

Clocimant, St. Lodis.

3:30 P. M. Except Fundar Day Express.

Clocimant, St. Lodis.

3:30 P. M. Except Fundar Day Express.

Clocimant, St. Lodis.

3:30 P. M. Except Fundar Day Express.

Clocimant, St. Lodis.

3:30 P. M. Dady. Scenario Limited for Chicago.

Clocimant, St. Lodis.

3:30 P. M. Dady. For Albany and Chicago Limited Chicago.

Chicago 5:30 P. M.

Chicago 6:30 P. M.

Chicago 7:30 P. M.

Chicago 6:30 P. M.

Chicago 6:30 P. M.

Chicago 7:30 P. M.

Chicago 6:30 P. M.

Chicago 7:30 P. M.

Chicago 7:30 P.

Chicago

Bailroads.

Dennsylvania RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Deshrosses and Cortiarit Streets In Effect January 10th, 1894.

10:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Factor Car to Physhurg.
10:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Factor Car to Physhurg.
10:00 A. M. FENNATHANTA LIMITED.—Fullmag
Energing and State Room. Steeples—Diving, Smoking,
and Observation Cars. Arrives Thiesgo II A. M. Clevelami 5:25 A. M. Chreinaut 7:15 A. M. and Indianapolis 9 A. M. Tolledo 9:15 A. M. week-days.

2:09 P. M. CHILAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—
Pullman Steeping and Diving Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Chreimati 10:50 A. M. St.
Louis 7:30 P. M. Chicago S P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Steeping
and Diving Cars to Chelco and Cleveland. Arrives
Cleveland FL-15 A. M. Chicago S P. M. next day.

7:45 F. M. SOFTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman
Shoping and Diving Cars to Chelchnatt and St. Louis,
Arrives of Incinnati 6 P. M. Indianapolis 10:15 P. M.

8:61 Louis 7:A. M. accord meening.

8:60 P. M. FACEFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet SleepBut Car to Pirisburg. Connecte for Chicago and Toledo
dayly, and Creschund, except Saturday. In Effect January 10th, 1894. BALTIMORE. WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

10 M. 12-15 o-ther.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily,
Sheppers to Augusta, Tarpin, and New-Orleans; 12:16
might, daily, Sheppers to Atlanta and Jacksonville,
5:90 P. M.—Ually for Chempenike & Ohio Hallway,
Through Shepping and bining Carie.
For OLD POINT COMPORT and NORFOLK via Cape
Charles Route, S. A. M. week-days, and, with Through
Shepper, S.P. M. daily.
12:00 P. M. week-days, ATLANTIC COAST LINE EX12:10 P. M.—Ually Cape P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Pain Beach Clake Worth, \$39 P. M. daily except Priday. For ATLANTIC CUTY, I P. M. week-days, with Through Inflet Parlos Car. Huffet Parlor Car.
For CAPE MAY, I. M. week-days,
For CAPE MAY, I. M. week-days,
For Long Iraneh Ashury Park, Owen Grove, and Point
Pleasant, 9.10 A. M. 12:90 noon, 3:40, 5:10 and 11:45
P. M. week-days, Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
De hot step at Ashury Park and Owen Grove on

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Fig. 1. Time Table in Effect live 21, 193.

The Fortier Fig. 2. The Fortier Fig. 3. The Fi

400 P. M. FOR LAKEWOOD.

420, 845 A. M. 140, 240, 420 P. M. For Purningdels. Tens Hiver. Barnegat Park and Bertnemi 430, 845 A. M. 143, 420 P. M. For Atlantic Pire. Vineland, and Bridgeton, 430 A. M., 145 P. M. Per Mummuth Boach, Scalinglet, and Highland Beach, 430, 845, 1130 A. M., 140, 145, 440, 420 P. M. Sundaya, 0300 A. M., 1400 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORIC AND WASHINGTON.

DEL., LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RR. Stations in New-York foot of Barcier and

Stations in New-York foot of Barcley and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBILED | RAINS | FILLMAN COACHES Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFISHO MONTCLAIR, THE ORLANGES, Summin, Bernardsville, Basking Rioge, Madisson, Morristown, Flassaic, Faterson, Boonton, Dover, Smalloge, BillDes Lakke, Lake Hoperation, Proceedings, Maristown, Flassaic, Faterson, Boonton, Parkertshawn, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington | FHILLIF'S ITES, EASTON, WALEAE HOPERATION, WALES AND STROME STROM

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Stations four of Corribands and Desbrosses Streets.
VESTIBULE TRAIN, PULLMAN COACHES.
0.30 A. M. for BUFFALO and Suspension Bridge and
Enter D. M. for BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge and
TICKETS AND FULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 235,
201, 1941 and 1.323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 156 East 125th
St. Now-York; 800 Philon St. 4 Court St. and 98 Broadsuy, Broadsyn. New-York Transfer Company will call
for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to
destination. Gen'l Eastern Office, 235 Brendway.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

 Bill A. M. Daily for Allama, Utica, Pyrasanae, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
 Sila P. M. Jank for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Euchoseter, Isufanto, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago.
 Bill P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffano, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Carrott, Cleveland and Chicago. For difficulty time-tables, parter and steeping-car accommodately time-tables, parter and steeping-car accommodately time-tables at principal hotels. For other information address. General Passenger Agent, C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbusase, New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Amough trains for Chicago and the West reave New York, foot of Chambelesst, delly, as follows, and the histories carlier from West 25th st.;

9:15 A.M. -Vestibiliet Express for Waverly, Binglandon, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford and Salebasses. Perfor our to Infraido Duning Car.

3:00 P. M. -Vesticale Limited. Solid train for Chicago the Vestical and Chicago Via Ningara Palla.

8:30 P. M. -Vestical train to Chicago Via Ningara Palla.

8:20 P. M. -Vestical train to Chicago Via Ningara Palla.

STATUE OF GEN. STARK.

(N. II.) dispatch to the Boston Herald. The plaster cast will be shortly made

and shipped to Carrara, Italy, where

the statue is to be cut in marble from

Like that of Webster, the statue is

the work of Carl Conrads, the New

York sculptor, and furnished to the

state under contract by the New Eng-

land Granite company. The model is six feet four inches in height, and in

the statue will be increased to seven

feet. It represents the revolutionary

hero in the full major general's uni

form of the continental army, leaning

in an attitude of partial repose against a tree trunk. The figure is strikingly

lifelike, and the pose remarkably

graceful, easy and natural. The dress is absolute correct in all details, being

taken from a uniform in the archives

of the most conspicuous figures of the revolutionary period. From an artistic and technical standpoint the work is

above criticism, and the statue will

GEORGIA'S NEW SENATOR.

Senator Patrick Walsh, by appoint-

ment of Gov. Northen, will represent

Georgia in the United States senate to

serve out the unexpired term of the

late Senator Affred H. Colquitt. Mr.

Walsh was a member of the convention

of 1884 which nominated Grover Cleve-

SENATOR PATRICK WALSE.

land and was one of the Cleveland

leaders from the south. He disagreed

with President Cleveland's extreme

views on the tariff and opposed him in 1888. In the canvass of 1893 he took

the field for the nomination of David

Patrick Walsh is the owner and

editor of the Augusta Chronicle, the

leading daily newspaper of Augusta. He is a native of Ireland and about

fifty-five years old. He has never be-

fore held a political office of impor-

tance, but has for many years been

active and prominent in politics and

public affairs in Georgia. He was for

several years the Georgia member of the democratic national committee.

He came to America when a boy and

learned the printer's trade in Charles-

ton, S. C. He worked at the case on

various newspapers there for a number

of years. Waish was the southern

manager of the old New York Asso-

ciated Press until that organization

Useless Learning.

Papa-Why not? Little Dick-It took me mos' two

Benson's

porous Plasters

passed out of existence.

after all -Good News.

B. Hill.

Editor Walsh Accepts the Position De-

make a fitting companion to Webster in the national gallery.

the quarries of that province.

NOW FAMOUS

the Judge Who Stands for the Rights of Labor.

Man of Sterling Character and Much ning-Although Born in Virginia, Me is a Westerner in All His

Judge Henry C. Caldwell, of the Eighth United States judicial district, who has just rendered a decision of national interest and importance in the Union Pacific railroad case, is a thorough western man, although he is by birth a Virginian. The Kansas City Star, which publishes a sketch of Judge Caldwell, states that he has lived on the other side of the Mississippi river since 1836—a long time, and period that has witnessed a growth of a wilderness inhabited almost solely by Indians to a populous and prosper us empire that no longer knows the red man. He came of hardy Scotch-Irish stock and was born over three score years ago in that part of Virvinia now included in West Virginia. When a lad of four years his parents moved across the wilderness to the westward and located in the southern part of the territory of Wisconsin, now a part of the state of lows. The red man was then supreme ruler of this great western domain, and the lad became theroughly familiar with the characteristics, language, customs and traditions of the Indians. After the subjugation of the noted Sac, Black Hawk, the chief pitched his tepes near the cabin of Caldwell, parent.

The boyhood of the present judge was chiefly given over to toil. What books he was able to secure he devoured eagerly. At the age of seven-teen he began the study of law in an office at Keosauqua, Ia., and three years later was admitted to practice. At the age of twenty-four he was prosecuting attorney of his district, and at twenty six was sent to the legislature. He served as chairman of the bouse judiciary committee during two ses-The civil war breaking out, threw aside everything to



RENRY CLAY CALDWELL

the service and was enrolled as major of the Third Iowa cavalry. Subsequently he became colonel of the regiment, succeeding Gen. Bussey, stant secretary of the interior during Mr. Harrison's administration. As an officer he was intrepid, energetic nd efficient, and would probably have ttained high rank had not President inceln taken him from the ranks to erve as the First district judge of Areas. The appointment was made in 1884, and Judge Caldwell retained the office until March, 1890, when he seeded David J. Brewer, of Kansas. as circuit judge. As presiding officer the federal court in Arkansas he made his name as a jurist. His court was the first to pass upon the many questions arising out of the civil war. nd the justice and evenness of his decisions are shown in the fact that not one of his opinions carried to the United States supreme court was over-

Since his elevation to the position of United States circuit judge his duties have been enormous. His district. which in extent is about one-fourth of the area of the United States, excepting Alaska, includes Missouri, Kansas Iowa, Nebraska, Minneseta, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado and Arkansas, ten states in all. When the varied interests and pursuits of the people living in this vast area are considered it will be seen how broad should be the mind and knowledge of its federal indicial officer.

Oldest Coat Mine in America

When we consider the fact that the whole eastern range of mountains, those natural barriers that were first encountered by the European explorers in America, are regularly stratified with several seams of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, we cannot help expressing surprise when the his torian informs us that the first American coal mine was discovered in what is now the state of Illinois. In Hennepin's account of his explorations in the west in the years 1073-54, he tells of an outcrop of coal on the Illinois river, not far from Ottawa, "the shelly fragments of which burned much heat." Hernedon says that this is the first historical mention of coal being found in what is now the United States.

Servival of Wedding Tell. A carious but rather inconvenient custom of exacting toll from newly married couples appears to survive at Wilsden, Eng., in the Bradford distriet. The other day a marriage took place in the Congregational chapel. and on the happy pair emerging from the building they found the way to their waiting cab barred by a number of women who had tied their aprens together and stretched them across the gateway. When these were satisfied with a douceur and the cab was gained, progress was again hindered by a couple of carters who had drawn their teams across the road and who also exacted toll. Sometimes, it appears, sev-

No fear of pimples, if you use Woodbury's Facial Soap.

When Baby was nick, we gave her Caste When she was a Child, she cried for Casterla When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Casteria

eral cords are drawn across the road at intervals along the route, and the inroads on the bridegroom's purse are thus considerable.

WHAT HE HAD CAUGHT.

This Story May Be Taken with a Grain or More of Sait.

The New York Sun prints an amus-ing tale, which the reader may receive with as many ounces of allowance as he thinks necessary. It is connected with the wreck of a circus train in a rather wild southern country. Many of the cages of the menagerie were broken, it appears, and their occupants had full opportunity to escape to the woods and fields. While all hands were waiting the arrival of a wrecking train, an old colored man, with a business look about him, approached the circus manager. "Boss," he said, "do I git anythin' if

I cotch the giraffee what got away last

"No giraffe got away," was the re-'Wal, I cotched somethin' ober on



my place dat must ha' got away from somebody. My ole woman done say it's a giraffee, but mebbe it's a ele-

"Our elephants are all here, but one of the camels is gone."
"Mebbe it's a camel. I nebber seed no camel. He ain't got no wings nor puffin'.

"Does it look like a horse or a cow?" "No, sah. My boy Henry says it's a osceros, but I'se a little suspicious dut it hain't."

"We have no rhinoceros, but it may e our sacred bull from India." "Does yo' sacred bull growl like dawg an' show his teef?"

Does he walk roun' a nigger's cab-In, an' take a dawg by de neck an shake de life outen him, an' roar an

"No. It must be one of our lions! You don't mean to say you have captured a lion?" "Can't say, boss. It's somethin' dat

growls an' roars an' switches his tail. Him didn't wanter come along, but I jest tied a rope roun' his neek an' made him. He's tied up to dat tree ober dere, an' I reckon yo' oughter gimme bout two bits for my trouble."

The circus hands went up the road with the old man, and about a quarter of a mile away, tied to a persimmon tree and looking much disgusted, was the biggest lion of the menagerie.

"Dunno if it's an elephant or a 'nosman, as he went up and began loosening the rope, "but yere he am, an' bein' as he killed my dawg, an' bein' as I had ter drag him all de way ober, mebbe you'll make it fo' bits."

"Man alive!" gasped the manager, as he handed the negro a silver dollar. "Didn't you know this was a lion?"

"No. Nebber done knowed what he was. Just got a rope an' made him come along; an' when he growled an' roared I hammered him wid dis stick Much obleeged, sah."

AN INNOCENT TRICK. How You May Set Fire to a Conical Pile

of Snow. When you go out in winter while there is snow on the ground, says La Science en Famille to its boy readers,



phor in your pocket. They will prove useful to you for playing an innocent a bright light, and gave forth little trick that will surprise your companions, whem you have previously told that you are going to set a pile of snow on fire.

> After gathering a small quantity of snow and arranging it in a conical pile, place in the summit of it the few pieces of camphor in question, the color of which will sufficiently conceal them. and which will pass unperceived unless a very close-by observation is made. Now apply a lighted match to the campher and the latter will immediately take fire and burn with a beautiful flame, to the great surprise of spec-

tators who are not in the secret. Paste Hade in Factories.

New York uses about one hundred barnels of paste daily The manufacture was established in that city about thirty years ago; before that time the bookbinders, paper hangers, bill posters, sheemakers, paper bex manufacturers and others using paste madetheir owa; there are now about six paste factories in the city. Flour and water form the basis of paste; other ingredients are used, but what they are, and the process of manufacture, are trade secrets. The trade in paste is local. New York paste, for instance, is sold in that city and suburbs: there are now paste manufactories in the various larger cities which supply the local demand. Paste sells at about

r.c. ious to 1910 nalls were made by hand. It cost \$1,000,000 to perfect a machine that came into use that year. | sunny-hearted.

OF SENATOR JONES

He Was the First United States Senater from Iowa

The Great Part He Played in the Bevel the Seconds in the Famous

On April 5 Gen. George W. Jones was the guest of the state of Iowa, and a reception was tendered him by the legislature in the capitol at Des Moines. The occasion was his ninetieth birthday, but as he stepped from his house at Dubuque to begin his journey to Des Moines there was none among the group of citizens delegated to attend him as a guard of honor whose step was more light or whose stature more erect than that of this venerable warrior.

Time has dealt most leniently with this aged man, who was a power in the United States senate at a day when most men now alive were still unborn. He was the coatemporary of Clay and Webster and Benton, and the friend and associate of all of them. He was the first Caucasian to found a permanent home in what is now the city of Dubuque; more than that, he was the first white settler of the state of Iowa, and he was the first man chosen to represent the state in the halls of the national senate. His early life was distinctly that of the pioneer, and to no small extent was he responsible for the early development of the great northwest. Gen. Jones first went to congress in

1834 as a delegate from Michigan territory, then including all of what is now embraced in the states of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska. He was at this time living in Dubuque, its solitary white inhabitant, and the first actual resident of what subsequently became the state of lowa. He was reelected delegate twice, and resigned in 1839 to accept the position of surveyor general of Iowa territory, tendered him by President Van Buren. While in congress he was ever active in the interest of the embryo empire which he represented. He secared the division of Michigan terri-



tory and the formation of Iowa and

Gen. Jones was second to Jonathan Cilley in the famous fatal duel fought by him with Graves, of Kentucky, in 1539, and which provoked such a storm of disaproval that stringent anti-dueling laws were at once adopted and the code received its death blow in Amer-Although not a stranger to the field of honor-he had participated in six duels, once as principal-Gen. Jones protested strongly against acting for his colleague. This was not so much because of any antipathy on his part to the code but on political grounds.

If Gen. Jones had not used his persuasive powers on Stephen A. Douglas in behalf of Dubuque at one time the history of the city might have been different. In 1840 a bill was pending in the Illinois legislature for the construction of a railroad, the Illinois Central, "from Cairo to Galena, with a branch to Chicago." Stephen A. Douglas was the father of the bill. Jones saw the epportunity for Dubuque and he used all his influence with the "Little Giant" to effect a change in the wording so it would read "from Cairo, Ill., to Dubuque, Ia., via Galena."
Douglas was prevsiled on and from the day of the passage of the bill the commercial importance of Dubuque was assured, while, on the other hand Galens, which had been the commer cial center of the northwest, then began to less its supremacy.

The sturdy veteran is living out his

days with his two daughters at a pleashome in Dubaque. He has the looks and bearing of one much younger than he is, and bids fair to round out the century.

Senators Whose Terms Expire. The terms of thirty senators expire with the present session of congress. Fourteen democrate will vacate their seats and sixteen republicans. Among the more prominent members of the senate whose term of service is approaching expiration are Messrs. Chandler, Cullom. Bolph, Fryc. Harris, Hear, Manderson, McPherson, Mergan, Ransom, Washburn and Wolcott. The states in which vacancies occur are Arkanses, South Coroline, Louisiana, West Virginia, Wyoming, New Hampskire, Texas, Georgia, Illinois, Rhode Island, Oregon, Maine, Tennessee, Delaware, Massachusetta, Virginia, Kentucky, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, Alabama, South Dakota, Montana, North Carolina, Idaho, Mississippi, Minnesota, Iowa and Colc-

The limestone meanment bearing the title used as a headline is located in Decatur county, Ind. The center of population in the United States, as located by the census of 1850, is in the above-named county, 20 miles east of Columbus, one of the cities of Hoosier- going to school. dom. This is the second time in the history of our country that the center of population has been indicated by marking it with a menument. The first was the spot located by the census of 1810. The "monument," which may still be seen, is simply a flat stone in bedded in the soil 40 miles northwest of Washington, D. C., bearing these three words: "Center of Population."

The Weight of Bables.

At the New York woman's hospital they say that boys weigh from eight to twenty-one ounces more than the girls at birth. The weight of the average boy baby is seven pounds, while that of the wee sweet sister is only six and one-quarter pounds. Boys are more delicate, hunder to raise and "crosser" than the girl babies, who only want regular meals and prompt attention to grow strong, beautiful, lovable and

HERO OF BENNINGTON. Model of Statue of Gos. John Stark Bood

New Hampshire is to place statues of two of her most distinguished sons, Daniel Webster and Gen. John Stark A Hard Working Business Man the hero of Bennington, in the national Makes This Appeal. gallery at Washington. The clay model for the Webster statue was

ready some weeks ago and now that for the statue of Gen. Stark has just AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

> He Receives a Clear, a Truthful and Most Va nable Answer, Which is of Interest to AlL

"Is there any remedy for extreme emaciation? Is there any way by which a

These interesting questions were recently addressed to a leading medical his health had become greatly run down by reason of over application, long hours and other excesses which tend to reduce the weight. The consequence was he found himself a sufferer from indigestion, dys-

weight. The consequence was he found himself a sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia and faulty assimilation, followed later by catarrh of the bowels. The food he ate did not give a tenth part of the nourishment it ought to have given. His blood became toin, his fiesh wasted away, until he was reduced to a mere shadow of his former self. The fact was, he was dying from sheer starvation.

The editor of the medical journal became interested in this case and gare it earnest attention. The result was that he forwarded some sound advice to the sufferer. He told him semething which if he were generally known would save an immense amount of sickness, weakness and suffering. What the editor said was this:

"We advise you," he wrote. "to take a pre-dig-sted food; that is a food capable of being absorbed by the system directly it is swallowed, thus imparting nourishment to the body in spite of the stomach. This will give your stomach a rest and enable it to recuperate. It will also prevent the accumulation of unsigested food, which causes the constitution and other distressing symptoms of watch you complain. It will build up your system as nothing else can do. It will increase your weight, giveyou new strength and make a well man of you. Now, there is only one food of this kind. It is known as "Paskola, the fleshforming food." It is a great accentific preparation—something totally different from anything ever before introduced. Its effects are remarkable. Paskola is now recognized as a perfect substitute for cod liver oit and all other old fashioned remedies. It is easy and pleasant to take. It is grateful to the most delicate stomach. remedles. It is easy and pleasant to take. It is grateful to the most delicate stomach. From what we have seen of its effects we are confident that it will not only give you relief, but increase your weight in a very short time."

taken from a uniform in the archives of the State Historical society. The face and head of the distinguished subject are splendid evidences of the artist's creative genius.

There are no authentic portaits of Stark at the age represented by the statue, except an amateur effort from memory, and it was necessary for Mr. Conrads to produce a composite result; in fact, an ideal presentment. In this medy for distressing atomach troubles it is

in fact, an ideal presentment. In this Certain it is that as a flesh former and re-medy for distressing atomach troubles it is unsurpassed. Loss of flesh is a sign of disease. Hait the allments of the human race spring from disorders of the stomech. The way to relieve all symptoms tending to these conditions is to take a perfectly pre-disested food. Paskola is the only food known to medical science that thoroughly conform to this high standard.

A namelies givene full narticulars rehe succeeded admirably, after a careful study of the life and character of the man. The face is in complete harmony with the heroic figure, and in whole and detail is a perfect ideal of the hero of Bennington. Its strongly marked lines are suggestive of the courage and force of character of the masterful citizen-soldier which made him one

A pamphlet giving full particulars respecting Paskola will be sent on application to the Pre-Digested Facd Co, 30 Reade St., New York city.

JAMES D. YEOMANS. Career of the New Member of the Inter-

State Senator James D. Yeomans, of Sioux City, Ia., was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., forty-eight years ago. He had the advantages of a fair His first experience in the railroad business was as an office boy when he was eighteen years old. He rapidly advanced to the position of superintendent, serving as brakeman, con ductor, and in all intermediate grades. For several years he was superinten dent of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad company. During the war he served in important railway positions in military operations, his ability in operative work being highly valued. In 1870 he became a membe of the railroad contracting arm of Craige, Raffer & Yeomans, of Buffalo, N. Y., which built many lines of road in Michigan, the ore docks at Marquette and other important works in the porthwest.

He came to Sioux City in 1889 in order to look personally after his prop-



HON. JAMES D. YEOMANS.

erty interests in the west. Heis an ex tensive farmer and stock raiser. Two years ago he was elected to the state senate from that county, although hi residence had been short. He is a lifelong democrat and was prominent in New York politics, having been an intimate personal and political friend of President Cleveland and Postmaster General Bissell.

Very Trying to the Merves.

Little Dick-I don't see much use in "I saw an amusing experiment in Kansas City recently," said Henry Weller, of Omaha, toa St. Louis Globe Democrat reporter. "Some one stated that no man could stand a quart of weeks to learn to pronounce Hawaii, and now it isn't going to be annexed water dropped on to his hand, drop by drop, from a height of 2 or 3 feet. A bratander bet \$30 to \$1 that he could, and the wager was accepted. In less than a minute there was blister on the man's hand, and in less than three minutes his face gave evidence of intense suffering. Before a pint had been dropped he gave up exhausted, and described the sensation as the most terrible one he had ever experiexced. The man who pocketed the \$50 offered to give odds of \$10 to \$1 that no one could stand a pint of water dropped on his head drop by drop. When he could get no takers he valunteered the statement that no one could have gone through the ordeal and retained his reason, a statement nobody present seemed qualified or anxious to contra-

ALL HALLOWS ACADEMY.



This Academy, established in 1887, possesses every advantage that parents can desire for general improvement of their caldren.
The site is attractive, and, as experience has proved, most advantageous for the promotion good beatth. The grounds are near and spacious, affording means for the emprement of

The site is altractive, and are neat and specious, adorting means to.

of good health. The grounds are neat and specious, adorting means to.

The Sisters of Charity of the R. V. M., being especially devoted to the instruction of youth

pare no pains to win the heart to virtue, and they impart to their pupits a solid and reduced

cholarship. With a vigilant and unmounts superintendance, they provide for the want and

comforts of the children intrussed to their care.

Studies will be resumed the first bloiday in September.

Street Superinton,

For further parties lars apply to the

All Hallows Academy. Wichita hassus.

MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds."

For sale in Wichita, Kansas by G. Genring, Druggist, 400 E. Douglas Avenue.

NIKOLA TESLA.

Receiving an Electric Current of Two

Mr. Tesla has advanced the opinion and sustained it by brilliant experi-ments of startling beauty and grandeur, that light and heat are produced by electrostatic forces acting between charged molecules or atoms. Perfecting a generator that give him currents of several thousand alternations per second, and inventing his disruptive discharge coil, he has created electrostatic conditions that have already modified not a few of the accepted no-

tions about electricity.

It has been supposed that ordinary currents of one or two thousand volts potential would surely kill, but Mr. fesla has been seen receiving through his hands currents at a potential of more than two hundred thousand volts, vibrating a million times per second and manifesting themselves in duz-zling streams of light. This is not mere tour de force, but illustrates the principle 5that while currents of lower frequency destroy life, these are harmless. After such a striking test, which, by the way, no one has displayed a hurried inclination to repeat, Mr. Tesla's body and clothing have continued for some time to emit fine glimmers or halos of splintered light. In fact, an actual flame is produced by this agitation of electrostatically charged molecules, and puissant, white, ethereal flames, that do not consume anything, bursting from the ends of an induction coll as though it were the bush on boly

With such vibrations as can be main tained by a potential of three million volts Mr. Tesla expects some day to envelop himself in a complete sheet of lambent fire that will leave him quite uninjured. Such currents as he now uses would, he says, keep a naked man warm at the north pole, and their use in therapeutics is but one of the practical possibilities that has been taken up. -T. C. Martin, in Century.

A Severe Remedy. Brown-My barber used to ask a but now he hurries up the job in si-Jones-Indeed! How do you man

age it? Brown-I eat heartily of raw onlone just before going to his shop .- Judge. Good at Considering. Benevolent Party-Why don't you

consider the ways of the ant, and be Lazy Larry-That's jus' wot I'm do in', mister. Ain't done nothin' else fer years -N. Y. Weekly.

Mis Realth Assured. The sultan started. "Say those words again!" he com

anded, peremptorily.

The court physician bowed. "Married men," he repeated, "are shown by statistics to be less susceptible to the grip bacillus than single

His majesty referred to a large book. "Three hundred and sixty-nine in good and regular standing," he read.

Birrah-He was addressing the chamberlals in a loud, decisive tone.
"-I shall not, after all, put on those sand-paper flannels of mine, cold

wave or no cold wave."-Puck. Chapple-There's one thing about Sapple-What's that? Chappie-Her father .- N. Y. Re-

> The Familiar Serve He got a typewriter, It's doing quite well In the matter of speed But it won't learn to spell.
> -M. Y. Hecorder.

He-What if I steal a kins? She-I hope you will never be guilty of keeping stolen goods - Demorast's

Detained by Public Business Mrs. Upjohn-Henry, you have kept us waiting dinner a long time. What detained you?

Mr. Upjohn—Business. Couldn't get away any sooner. Looks like snow, doesn't it? "Yes. What was the nature of the business?"

"Public matters that wouldn't interest you. That coffee smells delicious. Is the steak all right?" "Yes, the steak is all right. What

were the public matters?" "Tremendous crowd in front of a tall office building. I got right in the thick of it and couldn't get away. You had a headache when I went downtown this morning. Is is better?"
"Yes, the headache is all gone. What-

"How about these folks next door? Have they decided to rent their upper flat to that family from Kenwood? "No. They are going to let it to L newly-married couple from the north side. What was the crow doing?"

"Why-why-why, it was-it was watching some men raise a safe to a sixth-story window. Seems to myou're mighty inquisitive."-Chica Tribune.

-"And now, brethren," said Rev. Mr. Wilgus as the contribution box started on its rounds, "remember, that to the throne of grace, they are much less apt to misearry if the postage has been liberally prepaid."-Indianapolis Journal.



HOTEL CAREY. \$2 TO \$3 PER DAY JNO. B. CAREY Prop. C. W. CAREY, Mgr

HOTEL METROPOLE



Rates \$2.00 Per Day Pamenger Elevator, Steam Beat, Electric Light, Baths. B at sample rooms in city WICHITA, KANSAS,

> Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SAPOLIO

LIKE A GOOD TEMPER SHEDS A BRICHTNESS EVERYWHERE.

low Tasla Looks at Work-Once a News paper Man, New the Greatest of E octrical Sears.



Tesla reverted to this matter several es in the course of two conversamand is evidently somitive about it,
refers the portions of this article
t come from him should be regarded
a special concention, particularly as
has never talked so freely before,
rus interviews with him have been

Bis prisonal appearance

Bis prisonal appearance

Bis prisonality.

One ravely invers a men more free from affectations and self-on-reasons than Nikola Tesla the does not like to tak of himself, and when that subject comes up he is mire to steer away from it as quickly as possible. He has hanced quarters at the tierlark on west Twenty-seventh street, but he can be found at Delmonton's hearly always at breakfast and dinner time.

With due applicates to Mr. Tesla for so much personality, it may be said that he has the same cast of countmance as ignore dan Enderewski long and than with fine, cloan—at fontures, low forehead and a cortain glessm of the eye that denoise what might be called spirituality. He is an idealist, and one who has created an ideal of him from the farme that he has won, will not be disappointed in him upon seeing him for the first time He is fully six feet tall, very slender, very dark of complexion, nervous and wiry. Impressionable maidens would full in love with him at significant with a midens. Day and night he is working away at deep problems that factoriate him, and anyone who talks with him for even a few unfutes ellig set the impression that science is his only mistress and that he cares more for her than for money of fame.

Anyone who has net Paderewski and has been able to speak German or French with sufficient fluency to enjoy a conversation with him, and who has also had the pleasure of a talk with feel instinctively that the Polyse problems have much in common and that he series the same of Pelmonico's tahles, will feel instinctively that the Polyse parents and the Servian electrician have much in common ground of interest in Siayle literature, with which both have a wide acquaintance.

Speaking of love for science, Mr. Tosta said the other day in one of the ray moments when he could be indoed to talk of himself, "Wherever I am, I cannot help working at problems that present themselves to me and seem so linguitant themselves to me and seem so linguitant themselves to me and seem so



EXPREMENTING.

EXPREMENTING.

With carnest face and eyes fairly ablaze, 'seriously, if they tried to do that I should shoot them. I would indeed. It makes no difference to a man's health how long he works so long as he loves his work for his affection is like the oil in the lamp which keeps the wick burning without consuming the wick itself. When the oil is sone, then it is that the wick goes fast. If at any moment I lost my eagerness and enthusiasm, then very likely I would co to pieces.





his first five years in this country was devoted to experiment with what is known as the rotating field for one with the alternating current. In 188, Professor Anthony proved that the seams contribute the produced an alternating current motor of an efficiency ential to that of direct current motors, yet dispensive with the broughest and commutators when had added materially to the cost and reconvenience of manufacturing described; STOD NOY TEMPORAL

Stop 8.7 rends.

He noshed on eagerly in the field he had opened, experiments with alternating appenrs of extraordinary high notes that and frequency. The results of his experiments were had before the public in a lecture delivered before the American institute of Engineers in May 189. Ho fore that the edivered before the American institute of Engineers in May 189. Ho fore that time he had been known only to electricians. By the bour the recurs of that lecture had found their was to the public be was fameds. The britain rathering of sheutists before when the lecture was delivered was taken by singn with his theories and the remarkable experiments in vertication of their Seon after, another lecture was delivered before the most notable hady of clerificians in Europe, the Institution of Enertical Engineers in Lendon, and his reception by them was as enthusiastic as it had been in America. A day inter, by special redest, he repeated his experiments before the Royal position, and soon afterward Jesponded to an urgent call from the two foremost societies of engineers in Prance. In 1883 he delivered lectures in Philadelphia and Europe which served to intensity public interest in him. One of his experiments on these two occasions was spectacular in the extreme. Facing an audience of some 5.00 persons, he passed through his body a current of 20,000 volts, causing streams of ight to pour from his linger-tips, whereas a current of a hundreth part of that energy that may be passed into the human body depends on the strength and frequency of the current, and that the higher these are the less harm they do the body. Mr. Tesla and at the time that the only inconvenience he felt from thus making an elevire light of himself was a slight pricking as of a needle and a burning sensation at the finger tips.

His LATSET ACHIVEMINT.

The most important work on which Mr.

HIS LATEST ACRIEVEMENT.

EXPERIMENTING.

AND THE INTERIMENTING.

The most important work on which Mr. Tesla is now engaged, and which bids fair to bring him more farme than anything he has done before this, is a machine by which a herefore unheard-of steam pressure can be applied to the generation of electricity, reducing the waste of the current and, what is of supreme importance, reducing the waste of the current and what is of supreme importance, reducing the cost of electricity.

It is easy to see that any device by which the cost of steam power, will bring a revolution in the process of annufacturing more independent of the cost of steam power, will bring a revolution in the process of annufacturing more independent from make reducing the cost of electricity.

That was what would have happened to me if I had continued to be a journalist. You never knew that I was once a member of your profession? Well, I was too leave the cost of the crowlation, and if Mr. Tesla's machine will bring a corresponding reduction in the cost of electricity to cities too far away to derive benefit from water power like that at Nisgara, then, indeed, the revolution will be complete. Electric motors will everywhere take the place of costly and wasteful shafting in mills and factories, and the day when private houses will be lighted, heated and to some extent run

inventor by Rabenck & Wilcox, and 50 far has responded to the amazing test to which it has been put. The macking to which this unprecedented pressure has been applied has to run almost without friction, that is the kernel of Mr. Tesla's discovery. He tells me that he would dare apply a steam pressure of time pounds to his machine, and would do so it he could get a boiler that could supply



the pressure. Engineers who read this statement will conclude, unless they know Mr. Tesia personally, that he is crasy.

One technical value of this new discovers for this read of this new discovers for this read of the pressure of the pr

One technical value of this new discovery for utilizing steam at hisp presence is in the saving that it makes in the cost of heat for producing the steam, because it is a queer freak of nature that requires proportionately much less heat to produce steam at high pressure toam to produce it at low pressure. For instance, it takes an increase of only 55 decrees Fahrenheit to raise steam pressure from 12 pounds up to 250 pounds.

There are other electricians who say of Mr. Tesla that he is not a particularly great man as a practical, working electrician, and that his machines are not always as valuable in practice as they are in theory, but most of them admit willingly that he has no peer as a theorist and investigator, a dreamer of the dreams that will come true. His task of the future is worth thinking about, rie is very consident that great things are coming soon through the utilization of the electrostatic or magnetic condition of the earth itself. "Sometime," he says, electricity will be taken from all about us and used for light, heat, and motive power. We will reach down to the earth and tap the current anywhere, getting all we want without expense. It is interesting to sit down somewhere away from all interruption and think out what that would mean. It seems hardly possible that these wonders can be far away, because the process by which they can be realized is so simple. Expressed roughly, all that would have to be done would be to set the earth's electricity to RESCRICITY'S PROPRET,



The is a schentist who is in advance of his time, a seen, a genoine peet of cierticity, a man whose eye is focuseed, to the great things of science, and whose man is fitted by nature to deal with them better than with the commontace things that the most of us are obliged to husy ourselves with He has been charged with being a visionary, but it seems to me that the charge is misleading, for though Tesla undoubtedly saw visions that other scientists had not seen, some of them were based on reasoning rather than on imagination united by facts, as was proved by the cumstance that the other scientists six the same visions after Tesla had pointed out the way to look for them. They were visions that opened rich new fields for scientific exploration and that will bring practical benefits to every household feels by young and strong and there is no reason to suppose that the most brilliant and neefal part of the life is not yet before him.

Mr. Tesla is noing to Europe very soon but not to stay not by ary manner of means—be is the most proxifers very huster him to the reasons in has for satisfaction with Hre he holds one of the greatest to be the decision that brought him to this country ten years are.

I said to him a week ago, on bidding good-bye. "You're sure you are thoroughly Americanteed nad lived had you and thorough in a cittizen of this United States." And this way the memorable saying with which he made an enthusiastic answer: "You bet."

CURTIS BROWN.

Horses, Shank's Mare, or Wheels.

The man who sings he some of the open road on herseback is not really "free" of the wantering borough. He has but a limited franchise is but haif a citizen. Unless he is forever wondering whether his borse is not too tred to 20 any forther, whether the near forties is not puffy whether the stable at Loar Wannington is not dirty and unwindenous, whether the hostler did not forget the corn or the water.

The cyclist, on the other hand, is never worried by thinking whether his horse had not done enough, or too much, aiready. If he is himself ready to go on, there is nothing to prevent him. As long as the road has a smooth part two feet wide that he enough. Bad roads are no worry to him if they have only this small strip of good in them, and that they usually have. It is true that the cyclist cannot leap a hedge but those who are chiefly bent on singing the sona of the open road do not want to jump hedges. What they want is to slide by the farms and the hedgerows. Past the village green, its pond, and white fallings, past the old manor house and its climps, the church and its clipped yew trees. Horses, Shank's Marr, or Wheels,

eims, the church and its clipped yew tress.

How superior is the position of the touring eyelist to that of the man on a walking tour! Each carries a knapsack—the same, but, oh, how different! The walker totters on, the straps continually working on his shoulders, longing, like Christians, to east down his burden. The cyclist's kit is strapped to the machine, and gives him neither thought nor trouble. The addition to the weight may make the same expenditure of energy produce nine instead of nine and a half rules an hour, but that is all—The Spectator.

Out of Sorts.

Out of Sorts.

Printer's Ink: Able Editor-You have not turned in your regular batch of jokes, Mr. Hawhaw.

Mr. Hawhaw (the professional humorist)
I'll try to do them to-morrow, sir. I haven't felt in the mood to-day.
Able Editor-What is the matter? Are you ill?

Mr. Hawhaw-No, sir; only out of humor.

A Novel in Verse.

Indianapolis Journal:
He deemed her tender and true.
She thought the same of him, too;
They wedded, they parted.
And now, broken-hearted.
It is said she is going to Sious.

WANT BETTER ROADS.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA PEOPLE INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT.

The Improvements Already Made Have Been of Great Benefit to the Country.

you the gate, dilates upon he have, height, its insuperability, arrived to make a little more, and all of a -013, you find yourself looking at the cale for the other side. You know you have get over it legitlenties, but how you and yourself on the other side you

fac's seem to others a more evaluated and subtle distortion full of incomparation. Nothing could be furious faculties sincere intention. The tion (emporary Review.

The Minister's Bad Pun.

The Minister's Bad Pus.
Indianapolis Journal: "Have you cut
off that villian's head yet?" asked his
majesty, referring to an abnoxicis person who cuts no particular layure.
"We have not," admitted the prime minister. "His attorney has shown us that
all his property is in his wife's name."
"What the dickens has that got to do
with tit?"
"Why, it makes him execution proof,
don't you see?"

Life: Friend-How is it yeh ain't got that position yet? Lost yer pull?

Mr. Warde Heeler-Oh, I've got the pull, plenty o' pull. My application is signed by all ther political leaders of th' party.

"Then wot's ther matter?"

"Cho' git any o' em to yo on me bond."

I Was Sick

Every day, suffering with stomach, liver and kidney trouble, also from after effects of the



grip, with pain in my back and limbs. Different of Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved my stomach. I

Have continued and I am now permanently Hood's parille Cures cured. All pain has left me, my appetite is good, my sleep serind and refreshing, and I am strong and well. I never enjoyed better health. B. F. HARRIS. White Bluff, Tennessee.

We Return Money Cheerfully

Bring back whatever you get here if, when you get it home and get a good look at it, you'd rather have the money. Most of the larger stores oblige their enstomers more or less by taking back goods, but most of them haggle about it and make it unpleasant.

Few of the little stores take anything back. They are smooth as oil in selling, but rough with dissatisfied buyers, especially with strangers.

If a merchant, big or little, puts obstacles in the way of your proper freedom in this respect, his goods are not so good as they look in the store, or he is too "close" to be safe.

The use of this thought is to keep you from parting with

money where you can't get it again if you want it.



THE BOSTON

One-Price Clothing House 1009 E. MAIN ST., OPPO. POSTOFFICE.

J. JACOBUS, Prop'r.



The ULLMAN & CO. Stock to

We have already explained how cheap we lought this entire stock, and also the cause of the sale. We hope now to interest you with the following figures to prove that we are the greatest BARGAIN GIVERS in our line.

:. Saturday, October 20th, :.





Boys' and Girls' Department. The Bucket of Boys' Lave and Hutten

bye buys the best in town for that price. See our Burgain Table. Boys' Lane, 11 to 2, \$1. Rays' Button, 11 to 2, \$1, Hoye' Lace, 2 to 5 1-2, \$1. Girls! Button, M to 2, \$1.

This H Show is the Economy Special. ind we guarantee it the best in the city

BLU-HURS, for Misses and Children, \$1. \$1.55, \$1.50.

This table contains the choicest values in fine Hamit-Made Shoes.
One lot \$1 Cloub Tops at \$1.35.
Line lot Builtinore Made Shoes, in all shapes, \$1.05.
One lot French Kid \$1 Shoes, band made, extreme pointed toe, patent tip, a sizes and every witth A. B. P. D and in-now \$2.8. You can be fitted-narrow or wide. Let us my it.

Ladies' Department.

Sir. St.24 fable.

One lot Ladies' Grain Lace and Rutton also Longola Parent Tin Button.
Climate price, E.2s.
The \$124 Table contains fine Pengua Bulton-real Worth \$2 any size operapointed the parent leather tip. and square too and pinin common sense, also, aprior heat.

\$1.95 \$2.48 Table.

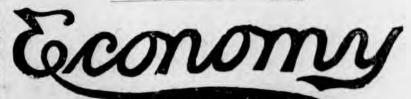


Our Size, Lace and Congress equals those purchased elsewhere at \$1.50, and so through our entire stock. We gua antee it and can prove the statement.

\$1.95---\$2.48---\$2.88 Table.

In this lot will be found such celebrated makes as Dou los' an Shoe-our sale price is \$ 3 Miles' at Haunan's \$5 hoes-our sale price is \$2.5 Haunan's \$5 hoes-our sale price, \$2.5 Countless number of pairs displayed on our Gent's Bargsin Table that will only cost you cent on the dol ar, or one-balf what you will be charged abswhere. Gentiemed, we can sell gold dollars for \$60. but when we but a stock of Shoes at a forced a ent prepares us to do, what we advertise.

BEAT BLACKING. 10 (OVERGATIERS- Permaining lot for Beat for Ladies and children 50



One-Price Shoe House, 311 E. Broad.

THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

NELSON W. PERRY.

NEW YORK, Mar. 15, 1895.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TESLA LABORATORY BY PIRE.

By a fire which almost completely gutted the six-story and basement building at 88 and 85 South Fifth avenue, this city, on March 18, Mr. Nikola Teela, the electrician, lost all of the apparatus with which he has been carrying on his professional experiments. He occupied the entire fourth floor. When the floor gave way his apparatus fell to the second story where it lay in unrecog-

nizable ruin. It was not insured.

Gillis & Geoghegan, manufacturers of steam fitters' supplies, occupied the rest of the building. The fire was discovered at 2:30 a.m. John Mahoney, the watchman employed by Gillis & Geoghegan, had, he says, left the office on the ground floor just before that hour to bank the fires in the subcellar, leaving a single gas jet burning. In about ten minutes he returned and found flames running along the floor and up the sides of the partition of the office. Mahoney yelled for a policeman. Policeman Haggerty ran to the watchman's assistance. Mahoney had closed the office door and was pouring buckets of water on the flames. Seeing that this did no good he told the policeman to turn in an alarm. A moment later he was driven into the street by great tongues of flames which shot up from the floor.

Before Chief Reilly with Engine 33 reached the fire the flames had spread to the first and second floors, and were shooting to the top of the building through the stairways, airshaft and elevator well. From top to bottom the building was saturated with machine oils, used in cutting steam pipe, and this ignited with great rapidity. The firemen fought the flames for fully three hours before they were under control. The Sixth avenue elevated road was blocked in the mean time, the firemen using its structure to work from. It was not until 8 o'clock that the recall for the engines was sounded. The walls and framework of the building were still standing, but the north side of the structure was so badly cracked that the tenants of the nearest houses were ordered

out again for fear that it would fall.

Mr. Teela was at first very much affected by the news of his loss, but sustained the blow stoically, and within 6 hours was busily engaged making and giving out designs for the reconstruction of his latest type of oscillator, which has now been running successfully for some time past, lighting the laboratory and supplying current for a number of new and novel experiments. It is needless to add that Mr. Teela has received innumerable expressions of sympathy and regret not only from friends and acquaintances but from total strangers.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES

Mayor Pratt visited his office yesterday morning long enough to sign a few unimportant R. F. Jones and bride, nee Miss Maud Ul mer, returned yesterday afternoon from Chi-cago, having taken a brief wedding tour. Yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the fu-noral of Mrs. Fanny Hickox, wife of S. A. Hickox, was held from Wesley M. E. church. Schedules in the assignment of Tuneten & floore show liabilities of \$48,298.18 and assets f \$43,034.04. Of the latter \$39,000 is in real

At the board of trade meeting to be held to

At the board of trade meeting to be near to-day the committee on assessment and taxa-tion will report on its plan for an effort to get a reduction of this year's valuation. Edward Holm reported to the police yes-terday afternoon that a sneak thief had en-tered his home, at 310 Morgan avenue, dur-ing the day and stolen a quantity of clothing. A permit was taken out yesterday afternoon by T. B. Walker for the construction of a three-story brick store building, to be lo-cated from No. 200 to 220 Sixth street north, and to cost \$80,000.

During the month of January, 162 residents of the city were carried away by death, of whom 80 were male. Infectious and contagious diseases caused 18 deaths. The births numbered 366, including 8 pairs of twins. Everybody is invited to go and hear ex-Mayor P. B. Winston discuss in his easy and elicitous manner the live, current topics of the day at Union hall; 305 Hennepin aveune, his evening at 8 p. m. There will be several other interesting addresses.

In the matter of the receivership of the Henpepin County Catholic Building and Loan as-sociation, the receiver has filed a petition for an order to pay sundry past due accounts for plumbing, printing stationery and rentals. The last one of the court house bells was The last one of the court house bells was put in place yesterday afternoon. The keyboard was at once attached to the bells and the straps and pulleys placed, and a testing under the direction of Mr. Meneely, the manufacturer. commenced. The chimes will be given an official test some time today.

T. B. Carson, one of the traveling agents of Uncle Sam's internal revenue department, who has just returned to his headquarters in this city from an extended trip through the Western states, brings back about \$3,000 as a result of his work. Most of the money came from "fines" levied on brewers and distillers.

a result of his work. Most of the money came from "fines" levied on brewers and distillers.

The jury in the case of the state against Warren O. May returned a verdict of guilty of grand larceny in the second degree yesterday afternoon, after being out but a short time. He was indicted for appropriating \$107 to his own use, which he had collected in taking subscriptions for the Tribune in the country districts.

The friends and scountrics.

In the country districts.

The friends and acquaintances of the late John C. Judge are informed by this notice that owing to his sudden death away from home and the absence of his relatives at distant points, his remains will be temporarily placed in the receiving vault until at a time to be hereafter fixed, when due notice of the funeral services will be given.

Great Cycle Show,

The local dealers are elated over the prospects in regard to the coming Expo cycle show, and there can no longer be any doubt as to it being a decided success. The manufacturers and dealers have been contracting for space at such a rate that the managers believe that it is going to vival the Chieses believe that it is going to rival the Chicago cycle show, held some time ago. It is now practically decided that all four floors will be

Pythians Take No Action.

The general Pythian committee held its are general rythian committee neid its liar monthly meeting last evening at the erooms in the Masonic temple. In retail to the encampment no action was taken, iling an answer from the supreme lodge, grand officers of the state met last Sattay and took neiton favorable to the enurday and took action favorable to the encampment, and have written to the supreme chancellor regarding it. As soon as an answer is received from him the grand lodge of the state will be called together

Populists Will Act.

This noon the Populist state central committee meets at the Brunswick hotel to take action in regard to the selecting of the fifty-three district representatives and two delegates-at-large to go to the national encampment that is to be held in St. Louis July 22. The Populist state, county and city nominating conventions will not be held until after that date, by which time there is expected to be a combine formed between the allver forces.

McDougall has been repining in the Nell McDougait has been repining in the county jail for the past intest days for the failure to pay alimony in a case against him. According to the "statutes made and provided," after he has been in jail for that length of time, and is unable to pay the amount imposed upon him by the court, he amount imposed upon him by th amount imposed upon him by the court, he can make a list of his assets and liabilities, and after having them passed upon by the court secure his release. The defendant in the present case has done this, and shows that he has his clothing, which he is wearing, and a watch which is in soak for \$5. He will probably be released.

Offered a Forged Check.

A young man called at the New England Furniture and Carpet company's warerooms yesterday afternoon and purchased a chair valued at \$6. He tendered in payment a check on the Scandia bank for \$30, bearing the signature of a St. Paul firm. It was found to be acceptable and payment a check to the customer. messenger was quietly sent for Patrolman Os-car Hicks. The latter was at Sixth street and Nicollet avenue, and as he entered the store from Sixth street the young man passed out the Fifth street entrance. worthless and passed back to the customer. A

Women's Relief Corps.

The department officers of the W. R. C. met yesterday afternoon at the Nicoliet to make final arrangements for the convention which opens this morning at the Unitarian church. These officers compose what is known as the council of the departments, and have the business of the convention in hand. The meeting this morning will be an open meeting, contrary to the usual custom, and will be presided over by Mrs. Lodusky J. Taylor, department president. The hour for opening the meeting is set at 10.

Mr. Heffelfinger Retires.

The numerous friends of C. A. Heffelfinger in this city and elsewhere will be pained to learn that his health is so seriously impaired that under the imperative advice and order of his physician, he has been that under the imperative advice and order of his physician, he has been compelled to entirely give up all business and seek restoration to health through absolute rest and relief from business cares for an indefinite period. To this end Mr. Heffelfinger leaves for Hot Springs this evening, having disposd of his entire business interests, including lease of store, stock, fixtures and good will, to W. W. and Frank L. Heffelfinger.

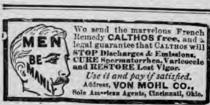
It Cost the Barber \$5.

The case against Irvin La Fonatine, a barber, charged with shaving on Sunday, was tried in the municipal court yesterday afternoon. Irvin was charged with having shaved Burt Belden Sunday, March 8. He was found guilty and fined \$5 or five days. J. M. Haff was the complaining witness. The cases against Jacob Kenmark and William Lewis, charged with the same offense, were dismissed, on the grounds of insufficiency of evidence against them.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pilis rot and 25¢ a box. Book free at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6.000.000 boxes.



Take Your Wife one of those handsome Pozzoni Pupp Boxes They are given free with each box of powder.

MINNEAPOLIS. VETERANS IN TOWN

WEARERS OF THE BLUE READY FOR THE ENCAMPMENT THIS MORNING, . .

ADVANCE GUARD ON HAND.

MICARDY AND MULLEN THE CANDIS DATES FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MAY MEET NEXT IN DULUTH.

Elaborate Preparations for the Campfire - General News of Minneapolis,

Fully 100 members of the Grand Army of the Republic, delegates to the department encampment to be held at Harmonia hall at 10 o'clock this morning, were guests at the several hotels and in the homes of friends in Minneapolis last night. A number of them were gathered about the hotel lobbles last evening discussing matters military and battles fought over thirty years ago.

Early yesterday the advance guard of the old soldiers were on the ground. Some indeed, had arrived the evening before, and the greetings of comrades, now rapidly nearing an end, were the feature of the day. Among the late arrivals were ex-Lieut. Gov. Barto, one of the best known ex-department commanders, and Gen. I. N. Walker, the present commander, Mrs. Walker, and his official staff. Nearly every portion of the state was represented, including E. B. Wood, Long Prairie; Robert Scarf, Pipestone; C. A. Clemens, Detroit City; C. Bullard and C. A. Allen, Verndale; W. S. Hale, Winona; H. A. Tripp, Barnesville; J. G. Graham, Mankato; J. J. Dow and J. R. Pershall, Faribault; Judge W. B. Torry, Mankato; C. F. Macdonald, St. Cloud; John F. Stone, Pine City. 'The last named is well known as the first man to send out the reports of the great fire which burned Hinckley and

state. The condition of the order was never better in the history of its organization in this state. There are at present nearly 8,000 veterans in good standing as members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Minnesota. The exact enrollment Jan. 1, 1896, was 7,877, embraced in 186 posts. The increase has been steady for a number of years notwithstanding the large decrease in the number of veterans in the state, caused by death. The order has never been so popular, not only among the veterans and their families, but with the general public. The convention to be held this morning will fill Harmonia hall with delegates. Its business is conducted behind closed doors, the same as the meetings of the posts. of all its doings.

other cities in that section of the

The principal matter discussed by the delegates is the contest over the choice of a department commander. The two candidates are J. H. Mullen, of Wabasha, and J. J. Mc Cardy, of St. Paul. Both have secured headquarters in the Nicollet house. The first named will be found this mirning at parlor and Mr. McCardy will be ready to see his friends in parior F. Mr. McCardy is now senior vice commander, and in the usual course of events would have the best chance for elevation to the command. But the friends of Mr. Mullen are numerous and act-

come before the encampment is the proposition to hold the next encampment at Duluth. This is intended to afford the Minne sota veterans a chance to meet the veterans of Wisconsin, who have planned to meet in Superior at the same time, probably May or Jnue, 1897.

GREAT CAMPFIRE.

The Committee Actively Preparing for the Event.

Commander Hugh Longstaff, chairman of camp-fire committee, announces that the speakers at the camp-fire which will be held at the exposition Thursday evening will be Commander-in-Chief Ivan Walker, Gen. E. C. Mason, of St. Paul; President Northrop, of the state university; the new department com-mander and several post department com-manders. The Third United States infantry, mander and several post department commanders. The Third United States infantry, by the courtesy of Col. Page, commander of the troops at Fort Snelling, will furnish the instrumental music. The Bryant Flexible quartette, which has several new songs, will furnish the vocal part of the programme. The opening song will be rendered by the boys of '61 and '96, entitled "The Flag Without a Stain." Commander Torrance will be the presiding officer. The committee having charge of the arrangements is composed of five, namely, Hugh Longstaff, J. F. Perry, Bryant post; D. W. Getchell, Chase post; S. H. Wright, Morgan post, and L. H. Bisbee, Butler post. This committee is doing all in its power to make this closing act of the department encampment a fitting tribute to its honored guests, the commander-in-chief and his staff. Seats will be reserved for the out-of-town delegates and their friends. There will be fifty ushers in attendance, and everything will be done to give every one a seat. There will be no tickets.

Col Benton. Capt. Roberts and Comrade H. G. Carr, the last-named being a resident of Davenport, but all members of Reynolds post, of Fargo, N. D., are in the city attending the department encampment as visit-ors.

IDA SETTLED.

But Not Until She Had Been Brought Into Court.

Pouting and very much put out over the in-dignity of the situation, Mrs. Ida Gluck, a bride of three days, appeared before Judge Kerr yesterday morning to answer to a charge of larceny. larceny.

The story is somewhat amusing. Ten days

and lds ordered a dress from Mrs. Lizzie The story is somewhat amusing. Ten days ago Ida ordered a dress from Mrs. Lizzie Gardner, a seamstress. It was Ida's wedding gown, and she watched with eagerness each stage in the progress of its construction. Mrs. Gardner promised to finish the robe Saturday, March 7, it is said, but did not do so and had to work on Sunday. Ida had set her heart up to being wedded on Sunday, so over to Mrs. Gardner's she hastened toward dark and found the dress ready at last. She picked the treasure up and started out.

"Here, I want pay for that dress," called Mrs. Gardner.

"I never pay my bills on Sunday," retorted the bride-to-be as she closed the door.

"I'i, have you arrested," cried the seamstress. And she did.

When Judge Kerr heard the story he discharged Ida from custody and advised her to settle for the dress, which she did promptly.

LIZZIE AFTER HELEN.

Mrs. Wadleigh Wants Miss Hayes to Pay Her \$12,575.

Lizzie B. Wadleigh has begun an action in he district court against Helen M. Hayes, her the district court against Helen M. Hayes, her husband's typewriter, to secure possession of a pair of diamond ear drops, a solitaire diamond ring, one otter coat, one typewriting machine, desk and chair, one pair of opera glasses, one plain gold band ring marked "Ira," one gold watch, studded with diamonds, one gold neck chain, one guard ring, one ladies' bicycle, one couch and chair. An affidavit accompanies the complaint, showing that Miss Hayes refused to part with the coat and that further action must be taken to secure it. coat and that further action flust be taken to secure it.

A complaint has also been filed in an action for damages for the alienating of the affections of Ira S. Wadleigh, in which the plaint-iff asks for \$2,575 actual damages, and \$10,000 special damages. She complains that Miss Hayes used overt acts and arts for the purpose of leading her husband from the paths of sectifude.

Catholic Loan Association. Judge Elliott signed an order last evening to show cause, returnable Saturday, March 1,

in which all the stockholders of the Hennepin county Catholic Building and Loan associa-tion, all of whom are named in the order, are to appear in person, and make their objections, if they have any, to several propositions, which will be the plan of settlement which has been decided upon by the court and receiver, unless there are good and sufficient objections

HENRY A VAGRANT,

In Spite of Having Money in His Pocket.

Judge Kerr handed down his official definition of the word "vagrant" yesterday afternoon, in the case against Henry Nyberg, charged with having no particular vocation. Nyberg, who admitted on the stand that he was a dissipated young man, lives with his mother, at Tenth avenue south and Third street. At the time of Nyberg's arrest he was in possession of a bolt of cloth and several pairs of gloves, which he had obtained under alleged suspicious circumstances. In the absence of sufficient evidence to charge theft, he was designated a "vag," and as such appeared before the court, Judge Kerr was convinced that Nyberg led a worthless and dissolute life. So he found him guilty and imposed a fine of \$25 or thirty days.

"But, your honor," said the prisoner's attorney, "this boy has money in his pocket and lives with his mother. Her circumstances are such that he can work or not, as he sees fit. He doesn't have to work; his mother is well to do."

"It makes no difference," said the judge.
"A man may be as rich as Croesus and still be a vagrant."

"But he lives at home."

"He might have six or seven homes and still be a vagrant if he has no business, and Judge Kerr handed down his official defini-

"He might have six or seven homes and still be a vagrant if he has no business, and nothing to do but disturb the peace."

MR. PILLSBURY BETTER. Still, However, in a Critical Condition.

"Too early to forecast as to the outcome," is the opinion of the physicians attending George A. Pillsbury. There has been a decided change for the better in Mr. Pillsbury's condition during the past three days. He was able to sit up for three or four minutes yesterday, and took a deal of food. Mr. Pillsbury has been failing for the past five or six months, and has had severe bronchial troubles this winter, but has had no symptoms of this kind during the present illness. At present he is more rational than he has been, and is able to recognize those around him. The pain in his head, which has been so severe, has entirely left him, and he seems much brighter in consequence. Although very anxious, the attending doctors still hope for the best.

Child Poisoned.

A sad case of accidental poisoning was reported to the coroner yesterday morning. The one-year-old child of Edward and Clara Dalrymple, 220 Washington avenue north, in some manner last night secured possession of three morphine pills, which its mother was taking for neuralgia. It lingered an hour and a half and died.

Mr. Sidle Is Better.

H. G. Sidle, who has been seriously ill for the last few days, had experienced a notable improvement in his condition yesterday. Dr. Dunsmoore, who has been attending him, re-ported last evening that Mr. Sidle would soon be up and around, unless his illness takes an unlooked-for turn.

Good Government Club.

The Good Government club held a largely The Good Government club held a largely attended meeting last evening at the First Baptist church. The important questions of the day, which affect the general welfare of the city, state and nation, were discussed in a manner thoroughly conducive to good citizenship, and a corresponding state of government. Purity in politics, as a fundamental principle in good government, was given particular attention. Among the speakers were Judge Hicks, J. T. Wyman and Rev. J. A. McAllister.

Penny Press Bids.

The bids for the purchase of the Penny Press outfit will be opened at 10 o'clock Friday morning at the office of the Northern Trust company, the receiver of the paper. Inquiry at the office of the trust company yesterday elicited the information that a number of bids had already been received, how many could not be learned.

Comique License Revoked.

Mayor Pratt revoked the license of W. M. Brown, proprietor of the Theater Comique, yesterday afternoon. His action is the result of prolonged and careful inquiry, and after the proprietor had been allowed the privilege of explaining certain facts, of which his honor had comprizence.

When to Go to Alaska

(Hotel Ryan).

Gotham Police Board Affirmed in Its

Right to Remove Officials. NEW YORK, March 10.-The right of the NEW YORK, March 10.—The right of the board of police commissioners of this city to remove police officers for cause was affirmed today by the court of appeals, sitting at Albany. The case at issue was that of Police Captain Doherty and Wardmen Meehan and Hock, who were dismissed from the force upon evidence of corruption brought out before the Lexow investigating committee. The officers applied to the general term for reinstatement, but that court denied their motion. The case was then taken to the court of appeals, with the result stated above.

Information Concerning Alaska Can be had at Soo Line Ticket Office, 398 Robert Street (Hotel Ryan).

ITALY'S NEW CABINET,

Rudini as Premier and Ricotti Minister of War.

ROME, March 10.—The new cabinet, as finally decided upon, is as follows: Premler and Minister of the Interior-The Minister for War-Gen. Ricotti. Minister of Marine-Admiral Brin. Minister for Foreign Affairs-The Duke of

ermonetta.

Minister of Justice—Senator Cocta.

Minister of Finance—Sgr. Banco.

Minister of the Treasury—Sgr. Colombo.

Minister of Public Works—Sgr. Perazzi.

Minister of Education—Senator Gianturco Minister of Agriculture—Sgr. Guicciardini Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Sgr. Car

The new ministers will take the oath of office today, and the chambers will be sum moned to meet on Monday next.

Struck While Work Was Brisk. CLEVELAND, O., March 10.—The boiler-makers employed at the Cleveland & Globe shipyards, numbering about 250 men, went on strike today for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. It is stated that unless the boiler-makers' strike is settled by tonight, all other workmen employed at the yards will quit. This would increase the number of strikers to nearly 1,500 men. The yards are crowded with work.

Waller to Return to Iowa. CEDAR RAPIDS, Io., March 10.—In a letter received here written by ex-Consul Waller, to his sister. Mrs. H. J. Martin, the ex-consul announces his intention of salling for America in about a month. He will come direct to Cedar Rapids, and may make his future home in this vicinity.

Chicago Beach Show Opened. CHICAGO, March 10.—The seventh annual bench show of the Mascoutah Kennel club was formally opened today at Battery D armory, with over 900 entries from the principal kennels of the country.

Emma Eames

THE IDEAL TONIC: "I find 'Vin Mariani' the most delightful and efficacious tonic, of inestimable value to singers."

Mailed Free. Descriptive Book with Testimony and **Portraits** OF NOTED CELEBRITIES.

Beneficial and Agreeable. Every Test Proves Reputation d Substitutions. Ask for 'Vin Mariani.'
At Druggists and Fancy Grocers. MARIANI & CO., Paris: 41 Bd. Hausmann. 52 W. 15th St., New York.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED AFTER EX-PERIMENTS BY. NIKOLA TESLA.

IE TAKES ADVANCED GROUND

BELIEVES THAT THE RAYS CON SIST OF A STREAM OF MA-TERIAL PARTICLES

THAT PENETRATE THE SKULI

fay Be Thus Made Possible to Pro-

ject Chemicals Into Any Part

of the Body,

NEW YORK, March 10 .- The Electrical Review will publish tomorrow a communication from Nikola Tesla, describing for the first time his very interesting experiments in radiography. The scientific world has been awaiting an expression of opinion from Mr. Tesla, who is know nto have begun his experiments within an hour after the news of Prof. Roentgen's discovery was cabled to this country. In connection with Mr. Tesla's communication the Electrical Review prints two remarkable radiographs. One of these shows the right shoulder of a man taken through his clothing, a plate of glass three-sixteenths of an inch thick and two inches of wood. The radiograph was made at a distance of four feet from the source of the X rays, shows the ribs, shoulder bones and bones of the upper arm. The other radiograph shows a copper wire bent to form the word "Roentgen," and was made at a distance of eleven feet from the wooden slide covering the sensitized plate. Mr. Tesla also states that the rare faction of Crookes tubes used in these experiments may be increased by electrical means to any degree desirable, far beyond that obtained by mechanical appliances. This method he describes. In regard to the nature of

X rays he says: "I am getting more and more convinced that we have to deal with a stream of material particles, which strike the sensitive plate with great velocity. Taking as a basis the estimate of Lord Kelvin on the speed of projected particles in a Crookes bulb, we arrive easily by the employment of very high potentials to speeds of as much as 100 kilometres a second. Now, again, the old question arises: Are the particles from the electrode or from the charged surface generally, including the case of an external electrode, projected through the glass or aluminum walls, or do they merely hit the inner surface and cause particles from the outside of the wall to fly off, acting in a purely mechanical way, as when a row of ivory balls is struck? So far, of the phenomena indicate that they are projected through the wall of the bulb, of whatever material it may be, and I am seeking for still more conclusive evi-

dence in this direction. EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS.

"It is now demonstrated beyond any loubt that small metallic objects or bony or chalky deposits can be infal-libly detected in any part of the body." Tesla has also secured radiographs showing the bony structure of birds This question can be answered at Soo Line Ticket Office, 398 Robert Street bones. He has secured a radiograph of a rabbit after an hour's exposure of a rabbit after an hour's exposure in which not only every detail of the skeleton is visible, but also a clear out-line of the abdominal cavity, location of the lungs and the fur are shown. Radiographs of large birds show the feathers distinctly. In another instance an exposure of forty minutes gave a radiograph of the human sky.il, showing clearly not only the outline, but the cavity of the eye, chin, check nasal bones, lower jaw and connections to the upper one, the vetebral column and connections to the skull, the flesh and even the hair."

Mr. Tesla concludes his communica in the following interesting "By exposing the head to a power-ful radiation strange effects have been noted. For instance, I find that there is a tendency to sleep, and the time seems to pass away quickly. There is a general soothing effect, and I have felt a sensation of warmth in the upper part of the head. An assistant independently confirmed the tendency to sleep and a quick lapse of time. Should these remarkable effects be verified by men of keener sense of observation, I shall still more firmly believe in the existence of material streams penetrating the skull. Thus it may be possible by these strange appliances to project a suitable chemical into any part of the body."

WAS A GRAND SUCCESS.

Big Attendance at the Richland

County Immigration Convention. special to the Globe. WAHPETON, N. D., March 10.—The Rich WAHPETON, N. D., March 16,—The Richland County Immigration association was organized here tcday. It was a mass convention of unusual enthusiasm and interest, and fully 400 delegates from all parts of the county were present. The officers of the association are: E. H. Carter, president; C. M. Johnson, vice president; Don R. Davidson, treasurer; J. W. Woodhull, secretary. Gov. Allin and other prominnet men of the state were present, and the chief executive addressed the convention on the needs of the great Northwest. One of the rules of the organization excludes all political matters from discussion at meetings of the association. The convention voted \$600 to be used in judiciously advertising Richland county's advantages. The board of directors consists of one person from each voting precinct in the county. The interest manifested was decidedly beyond the most sanguine anticipations.

The Merchants' hotel was formally opened

tions.

The Merchants' hotel was formally opened this evening, and the occasion is one of the most fashionable in the history of the city.

Gov. Allin and staff are among the guests.

WILL REPENT AT WAUPUN. Ex-City Treasurer Green, of Eau Claire, Sentenced.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 10.—Ex-City Treasurer Charles H. Greene received three years and nine months at hard labor in state's prison from Judge Fish, of Racine, this afternoon. The defendant pleaded guilty to embezzlement of \$10,000 during his term of office. This was but one charge, others bringing the amount up to nearly \$50,000 shortage. The case was to have been called tomorrow, but Greene signified his intention to plead, and the matter; was quietly arranged today much to the surprise of all. He had several attorneys who, asked leniency. Greene, it will be remembered, was a partner in crime with Harry B. McMaster, assistant cashier of the Eau Glaire National bank, and who went short some \$25,000, and is now in Waupun. Both young men were looked upon as the city's best. They speculated in grain in Chicago and Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL MEN INTERESTED

In a New Street Railway Company Organized at Winona.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., March 10.—The Winona Railway and Light company has been formed here, and its period of continuance is twenty years. Frank B. Kellogg, Cordenio A. Severance and Frank A. Seymour, of St. Paul, and M. B. Webber and Edward Lee, of Winona, are stockholders. They constitute the managing board until the first election of officers. Other stockholders cannot be learned, but the corporation is organized under the laws of the state of Virginia.

The first meeting of the stockholders will be held April 13 for electing directors. This

is the same date as the sale of the plant of the Winona General Electric company, and it is probably the purpose of the new com-pany to operate the Winona street railway and lighting plants, now in a receiver's hands. Winona stockholders refuse to be

NO FAIR THIS YEAR. F Funds Lacking for an Exhibit in

North Dakota. Special to the Globe.
GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 10.—The North Dakota board of agriculture met here today and elected J. J. Dow president; C. A. Sanford, vice president; A. J. Cole, treasurer; J. G. Hamilton, secretary. Owing to no appropriation, the fair this year will be abandoned. The board will commence work at once to arrange for one next year of huge proportions.

CADAVERS FOR MEDICS

New Law on the Subject Proposed in Iowa.

DES MOINES, to, March 10.—The excitement growing out of the grave robberies in and near Des Moines has resulted in some legislation having for its purpose the supplying of bodies by lawful means to the medical colleges for purposes of dissection and demonstration. A bill which passed the senate this morning requires the superintendents of hospitals, poor houses, jalls and asylums to deliver unclaimed bodies of those who die in such institutions to the nearest medical school. It is hoped that the "cadavers" thus furnished will be sufficient for all legitimate needs, and obviate all necessity for desecrating graves of the dead.

Belonged to Johnson.

ARMOUR, S. D., March 10.—At the Republican county convention, Homer W. Johnson, who is a candidate for delegate to the St. Louis convention, was authorized to select his own delegates to the Huron convention and chose Hon. W. E. Tipton, Senator E. S. Johnson, Hon. F. Le Cocq Jr., J. T. Mathews, W. H. Conover, Charles Raben, C. A. Spurling, J. T. Newill, Will Fifer. The delegates to the Aberdeen convention of July 8, to nominate state officers, are Homer W. Johnson and eight friends. The Huron delegation was conceded to Mr. Johnson and the only confest was for control of the delegates to Aberdeen, which was an easy walk-away for him. The delegates to Aberdeen were instructed to vote as a unit on all questions.

Convicted of Manslaughter. GREAT FALLS, Mont., March 10.—The jury last night brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Steve Leyton. Dec. 2 Victor lig, a miner, and Leyton, a farm hand, had a fight in a beer hall at the Belt coal camp, twenty-five miles south of Great Falls, wherin Leyton, who was the smaller and weaker man, shot lig fatally. Sentence is left to the discretion of the court.

From St. Paul, Perhaps.

ANOKA, Minn., March 10.—The man found dead Friday died of heart failure. He is thought to have a married sister in St. Paul, but her address is unknown. The dead man was well dressed, had no money, weighed about 180 pounds, was five feet eight inches tall. He wore a new duck coat, red-lined, old overcoat, new gray underclothes, checked blue shirt and heavy shoes. He had black, short hair and brown eyes. The body is held at Thurston Bros.' undertaking rooms awaiting identification.

Change of Police at Duluth. DULUTH, Minn., March 10.—Detectives Benson, Hayden and Miller were all discharged today by the new mayor, and two new men appointed in their places. These are Joseph Ryan, the liveryman, and James Donavon, who has been in the police department for seven years.

Lumberman Estes Killed.

PRINCETON, Minn., March 10 .- J. H. Estes of the Estes Lumber company, was killed at his mill at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Near the mill is an embankment about six feet high. An oak log, two feet through, fell down this height and struck Mr. Estes across the body, crushing him to instant death. He leaves a wife and daughter and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his sudden demise.

Two Deaths at St. Cloud. Special to the Globe, ST. CLOUD, Minn., March 10.—Mrs. John Kessler, of Richmond, this county, died Sun-day from injuries she received at a fire. She

was but twenty-three years old, and leaves a husband and infant child. Mrs. William Besenlus, of this city, well known among the early settlers of the county, died last night, aged fifty-three. She leaves besides her husband, a large family of grown-up children. Change of Mute Instructors.

FARIBAULT, March 10.—Dr. J. L. Noyes, superintendent of the state school for the deaf and dumb for the past thirty years, has resigned, the resignation to take effect at the close of the present school year. He is succeeded by James N. Tate, of Fulton, Mo., who has been appointed by the board. Prof. Tate comes highly recommended.

ALMA, March 10.—The funeral of the seven members of the Oldhouse family, who were burned to death Friday, took place at Herold. Hundreds of people came from miles around to attend the funeral, which was the largest ever held there. All the bodies were laid in one grave.

AllLaid in One Grave.

Duluth Flour Output.

DULUTH, Minn., March 10.—Local mills produced 33,105 barrels of flour last week and shipped 25,210, of which 11,375 was for export. Mill stocks at the close of the week were 31,455 barrels. Receipts by rail were 13,-140 barrels, and railroad stocks 53,540 To Sell Neenah's Water Power.

NEENAH, Wis., March 10.—Engineer Mann, of the United States engineering department, a soliciting a proposition for the sale of the Neenah water power to the government, it the government buys the property the lam will be raised to the height of the one the Menasha. Bayfield for McKinley. BAYFIELD, Wis., March 10.-The larges

Republican caucus ever known here was held last night to elect delegates to the county convention. Delegates were unanimously instructed for McKinley. A Republican club was organized with a membership of fifty. Going to Eastern Wisconsin. Marshfield, Wausau, Antigo, Oconto, Marinette, New London, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Sheboygan and Port Washington take "The North-Western Line"—C. St. P., M. & O. Ry. Trains

8:10 a. m. HE RAPS MIKINLEY.

Cullom Takes a Few Shots at the

Ohio Man. New York World. Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, in a letter to a friend, frankly declares that "McKinley's money and organiza-tion" have captured Illinois, whose del-egation is the third in importance in the national convention. Senator Cul-

lom's letter says:

The McKinley forces are organized all over my state. They have their agents tramping round, organizing McKinley clubs and doing anything in their power to make the state solld for McKinley. They have renewed their efforts since my name was presented at my own home as a candidate for president.

There has been a large amount of money spent in Illinois by McKinley workers, and it is not easy to break up the schemes which have been set up for him. They have been at work for more than two years, and have been very actively at work for the last two months. lom's letter says:

months.

In my opinion McKinley is less qualified for the office than any other conspicuous candidate. He has less courage, less knowledge of national and international affairs than either of the others.

Somehow people have got the notion that he alone is responsible for the so-called McKinley tariff; that he made it himself; and that he alone brought about reciprocity. The truth is that McKinley fought reciprocity with all the force he had until forced to surrender.

—Shelby M. Cullom.

In another letter to a newspaper correspondent Senator Cullom writes:

In another letter to a newspaper correspondent Senator Cullom writes:
I appreciate the kind words spoken of me by my friends, whether I win or lose.
I am very poor, having no money to spend in the campaign for nomination or election, and I would not solicit financial aid if by doing so I could secure the office.
I should feel that I should be placing myself to an extent in the hands of those who furnished it if I should resort to such a course to secure the nomination. I mention this because it is stated that much money is being spent in attempting to secure delegations; but I do not know whether the statement, which is frequently made, is true or not.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd. cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Cartoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD,

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful ts down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the

merits of Castoria has won us to look with

favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,

Boston, Mass Conway, Ark. | ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

in seriously injuring five persons, and nearly one hundred others had narrow escapes. The collapsed building was an old frame structure was extended to the 31st inst. About 90 per was extended to the 31st inst. About 90 per collect occurred fully 150 people, mostly Poles and Bohemians, were around it picking up kindling-wood. The rear portion of the structure fell upon the crowd, but all escaped serious injury save those whose names are given. They were caught by the falling timbers. Besides these, many others were slightly injured by flying boards.

Of railroad coal operators here today, the time limit for signing the uniformity agreement was extended to the 31st inst. About 90 per cent of the tonnage of the district has already, signed.

W. P. A. IN SESSION.

Twenty-four Roads Represented at St. Louis.

St. Louis.

SOLD BOGUS CHARTERS.

Charges of Fraud Involving Lloyd

Insurance Companies. NEW YORK, March 10 .- Graham Mc-Adam, a lawyer, was arrested today on a bench warrant, charging him with grand larceny in the second degree in connection with the Lloyds' Fire In-surance companies. He was committed to the city prison by Judge Newburg-er. He will be arraigned tomorrow, when bail will be fixed. At the district attorney's office, where he was first taken, McAdam became greatly excited. He said: "This is a terrible shock to

me. I thought the whole thing had blown over." There are two indictments against McAdam charging him with selling bogus charters. Two specific names are mentioned in the indictments. Assistant District Attorney Battle, speaking of the case of Mr. McAdam, said: "The premiums in these fraudulent companies exceed \$5,000,000 a year. Mc-Adam has been connected with fifteen or twenty of these companies, and there have been 120 of them organized since 1892."

In 1892 the insurance laws were amended, making it compulsory on the part of new companies to deposit \$50,-000 with the insurance department of the \$300,000 capital stock. It is claimed that the Lloyds' companies had forged charters, which were dated before 1892, though issued since that time, and in so doing evaded depositing the sum. The district attorney's office will now commence quo warranto proceedings to compel the companies doing business under bogus charters to cease.

The attention of the grand jury will

be called to those that have been working illegally. It is alleged that only about 15 per cent of so-called Lloyds' legal charters. Maple Leaf Route Much the Quickest

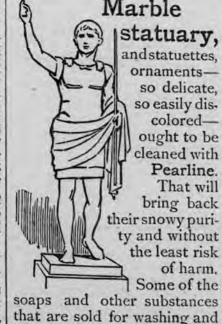
The Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) makes by far the quickest time to and from Kansas City and points between. Elegantly equipped evening train leaves at 7:30 daily. You going?

BALLINGTON IS STUBBORN.

Will Not Respond to His Father's Overtures. LONDON, March 10.—A representative of the press asked Gen. Booth today for an expression of his opinion on the trouble in the Salvation Army in the United States. The general replied: "Ballington's action is inexplicable and is a heart-breaking blow to me. I still hope that the differences may be smoothed over, and I cabled to Ballington last evening the assurance that it was still not too late for forgiveness and begging him to come to England that I might pray with him. He has, however, not answered." Gen. Booth was asked what effect he thought Ballington Booth's new movement would have on the leave Minneapolis 7:30 a. m.; St. Paul, Booth's new movement would have on the Salvation Army. He replied: "I do not think the movement will affect the army, which

> Operators Nearly Agreed. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10 .- At a meeting

hope will unitedly pursue its work on th



cleaning would ruin them. So with mantels, slabs, tables, basins, etc. Clean them with Pearline. Then you won't see them getting yellow or dingy. With everything you can wash, there's some point that makes Pearline's washing better, as well as easier. at

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—A special meeting of the Western Passenger association was held at the Southern hotel today, and will be in session three days. Chairman Caldwell and representatives of twenty-four roads were present. An association form of certificates to be used in issuing tickets on the certificate plan, was adopted. The recommendation made by the general baggage agents at their recent meeting in Chicago, as to what baggage should and should not be carried, were adopted. It was agreed to extend the return limit to Sept. 1 of tickets to the convention of the National Educational association, to be held in Buffalo. Homescekers' excursions were extended, Louisiana and the district reached by the St. Paul & Duluth road being taken in The question of the demoralization of business because of the payment of street commission was discussed, but no definite action was taken. It will come up again tomorrow, ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10 .- A special meet-

Comet Has Quit Us for Good. PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—Prof. C. A. Young, chief of the astronomical department of Princeton university, said today that Perrine's comet was rapidly receding from the earth, having passed the plane of the earth's orbit Feb. 25. The comet describes a parabola and will never be visible to the inhabitants of the earth again.



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MINNEAPOLIS

The oldest and only reliable medical office of the kind in the city, as with be proved by consulting old files of the daily gress. Regularly graduated and loo ally qualified on gengaged in Chronic, Norvas and Shin Diseases. A friendly to gengaged in Chronic, Norvas and Shin Diseases. A friendly to coats nothing. If hocorvaint to visit the city for realment, medicies sent by mail or sayress, free from observation. Curable ceases guaranteed. If doubt exists we are so. Ourable ceases guaranteed. If doubt exists we are so. Ourable ceases guaranteed. If doubt exists we are so. Ourable ceases guaranteed. If doubt exists we are so. Ourable ceases guaranteed. If doubt exists we are so. Ourable ceases guaranteed. If doubt exists we are so. Ourable ceases guaranteed. If doubt exists we are so. Ourable ceases guaranteed. If doubt exists we are so are so. Ourable ceases guaranteed. If doubt exists we are so are MINNEAPOLIS - MINNESOTA.

Blood, Skin and Venereal Diseases, affecting Biood, SKIN and Venered Diseases, affecting Body, Nove, Throat, Skin and Bones, Biothes, Emptions, Aone, Greens, Oil Sores, Ulcere, Patoria Swellings, from whatever mane, positively and forever driven from the system by means of Safe, Time Teated Remedies. Stif and swollen bints and Rheumatium, the result of Breed Polyon, surely, Cured. KIDNEY and URINARY Couplaints, Painful, Difficult, too Frequent or Electy Urine, Generators and Stricture premptly cured.

Rupture, cured by a new method. No paint No outting! No detention from business.

Diseases of the Rectum, Piles, Ulcers, Pisseures, Flatules and Strictures of the Rectum.

UISCASS OF INC. Hellin, Piles, Tilcers, Fissures, Fistures of the Rectum, Phere rectal troubles are often the unsuspected cause of may forms of Nervous Prostration, Irritability and Muscular Washess and should never be neglected.

Catarrh Throat, None, Lung ! Ascases, Asthma, Throat, None, Lung ! Ascases, Asthma, other throat, Throat, None, Lung ! Ascases at the point of the property of the prop

NOTICE — TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Please take notice that a certain agreement made on the 10th day of August, 1895, between the undersigned and the so-called Triple Cylinder Engine Company, in which it was agreed that license should be given it to manufacture and sell in all states of the Union a certain machine of which I am the inventor and owner of patent, has been, and herewith is, by reason of the failure of compliance of said company with the agreement, by me revoked and declared null and vold, and that I will in all matters pertaining to said patent protect my rights as sole owner thereof.

J. W. POWERS.

DR. BRINLEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1896.

pairs

alike

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RICHARD OLNEY AT WORK AND AT PLAY

A Hard and Expeditions Worker-How He Looks, Acts and Talks-Famous Ancestry of Mrs. Olney.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Our troubles with Spain will make Richard B. Olney more and more prominent in the minds of the American people. He has been secretary of state for only a few months, but his work has made that department the most important branch of the government. He stirred up our patriotism in his letter to Lord Salisbury as to Venezuela. By his action he brought the English to time, and he may be called the father of the fighting opirit which is now abroad in the land. Within the space of three months he has shown himself to be the strongest element. in Cleveland's administration, and today upon him, to a large extent, rests the quostion as to whether America shall have peace or war. Within less than three months he has jumped from comparative obscurity to international prominence, and the situation at present is such that he may be a strong presidential quantity at the democratic national convention.

And still, with all this, neither the politiclans nor the people know much about Richard B. Olnsy. He was not personally known to the people of Massachusetts before he was made attorney general, and today the majority of the statesmen of the democratic party have no close personal re-lations with him. He has never been a politician, and does not know what it is to pointcian, and does not know what it is to play the tondy and lick boots to get office. He was one of the biggest lawyers of Massachusetts at the time of his appointment. He had a practice largely connected with railroads, which I am told was worth at least \$50,000 a year, and, like most rail-read lawyers, he was to a great extent an autocrat in his own office. He saw whom he pleased and did as he pleased. He has carried the same principle into his work bere at Washington, and congressmen and senators have at times had to cool their beels in his ante room before they could get

WHO OLNEY IS. But before I go farther as to Mr. Olney, the secretary of state, let me tell you some-thing as to Mr. Olney, the man. He is one of the most striking figures in Washington. His face is that of an Irishman, though his blood is of Puritan blue. The pictures which have been published do not do justice to aim. It is Irish in every feature, and though it is said that his ancestors emi-grated to this country from England, they must have originally come from the vicinity of Cork. The first Olney settled at Salem Mass. He was a preacher, and his name was Thomas. He is said to have been the founder of the Baptist courch in America. One of his sons was a colonel in the revolu-tionary war, and another was a captain who received a number of bullet and bayonet wounds during the struggle. Another Olney -- who, I think, belonged to this same family —was the author of the Olney geographies.

These were used in the public schools of America for more than thirty years. They had, it is said, a larger sale than any other book outside of Webster's spelling book. They ran through ninety-eight different editions and millions of copies of them were tions, and millions of copies of them were

Secretary Olney's father was the cashier of a bank in Oxford, Mass. Richard Olney, the secretary of state, was his oldest child. He was born in 1835, and he is now just 61 years of age. He was educated at Brown university and the Harvard law school, and he began his study of the law under Judge Benjamin Franklin Thomas, one of the most famous lawyers of Massa-churetts. He soon showed his fitness for fortune out of his legal ability.

AN ATHLETIC SECRETARY OF STATE. chinery than any other man in the cabinet He keeps himself in perfect condition by exercise. His joints are well oiled. His exercise. His joints are well oiled. His blood is full of iron, his eyes shine with life and he has the springiest step of all those who tramp Pennsylvania avenue. There is no public man who goes to more dinners. There is no man who has a better digestion and a greater physical activity. He is the champion walker of the administration. He takes from a three to a five-mile walk every day. He surpasses, in this respect, old John Quincy Adams, who, when he was president, used to take a trot now and then out to the capitol and back. Secretary Ol ney leaves the State department at o'clock every day, and he usually walks ou capitol, takes a turn around the goes to his home, not far from the Blaine mansion, via Massachusetts avenue. walk, all told, is about three miles length, and the secretary makes it in

than an hour.

Some people think that the secretary of snobbish. I don't believe it. is full of plain, practical common sense, but not having been brought up in the school of politics he does not think it necessary to lick his lips and say eweet things whenever a politician comes in sight. He is, indeed, decidedly independent. This is to be seen in bis dress as well as his actions. The dress of the average secretary of state has been a long Prince Albert cont, dark pantaloons and a high silk hat. Secretary Olney's favorite suit is of a business cut. He wears a sack coat, and I have seen him going down Pennsylvania avenue when the thermometer was not far from zero without an overcoat wears an overcoat only in the coldest a stormlest weather. He has, like as not, hands in his pockets as he walks, and his hat is of a soft feit. He puts on a Prince Albert coat or the double-breasted frock only on diplomatic days when he receives his caliers. On other days he is dressed like the most ordinary business man, and he could take a bicycle ride without changing

FOND OF TENNIS.

The secretary believes in working while he works and in playing while he plays. He slise evidently believes that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Hence his walks; hence also his tennis games during the summer. At half-past 4 o'clock every afternoon from April to October Secretary Olney has a game of tennis. He leaves the department, goes to his home and puts on a tennis suit of white flannel. He then takes his racquet and walks to a tennia ground o Massachusetts avenue estuated on a little vacant lot right next to where Mrs. Grant lives, and there plays tennis until dark. Several other statesmen play with him and the hop about between the nets with as much agility as a lot of school boys. After the secretary has finished his tennis in the summer and his walk in the winter, he goes home, has his bath and dresses for dinner. He puts on a swallow-tail coat at such times and appears at the table in full evening dress

nearly every night, and his position as sec-retary of state keeps him busy in giving and returning such invitations.

And here, by the way, is one feature of our social festivities which many of the good And here, by the way, is one feature of sur social festivities which many of the good church people at Washington do not like. It is the Sunday evening dinner, which is non-mon among many of the diplomats, and which, I regret to say, is not unknown to fecretary Oiney. He frequently gives dinners of a Sunday evening, and at such times has many of his friends at his table. Washington with all its sin has a strong religious element. One of the leading pastors preached against these dinners not long ago, and it will not be strange if an anti-Sunday dining society should be formed. HOW OLNEY WORKS.

HOW OLNEY WORKS. HOW OLNEY WORKS.

Secretary Olney is, I am told, the first man at the State department in the morning. He is one of the hardest workers of the present cabinet. He rises at 6 o'clock and reads the papers before breakfast. He has his breakfast at 7:30, and by 8:30 he is ready to start to the office. He reaches the department at 8:45, and very often Olney himself and his private secretary. Mr. Blandford, are the only men there at that time. The average secretary of state does time. The average excretary of state does not appear before 10, and he usually takes

at least two hours for lunch, James G. NOTED Bisine seddom spent more than a couple of hours a day at the department. He had a inhephonic connection with his house, and his butler could never tell you whether Bisine was at the house or the State departmest until he had gone in to Mr. Blaine and arked him where he was. If Blains didn't want to see you be was glways at the State

Omey begins his work at a quarter to 9. He does not sit at the large deak in the middle of the office. He has a little roller-top deak away off in one corner of the room. It is situated just in front of the wlodow, and Olney is so shut off that you can approach him only from one side. There is one chair near this desk, and the There is one chair near this desk, and the others who wish to see him must either take a seat at the other side of the room, or, what is more probable, wait in the anterior until he is ready to receive them. THE SECRETARY'S BIG MAIL

first thing the secretary does upon socretary of state every day would fill a number of bushel baskets. The mail, however, is afted again and again before it is letters are left. Mr. Olney has learned from his work as a lawyer to leave details to others and to save himself where he can. He first takes up his personal mail and goes through it. He then applies himself to the letters of the department. He takes up a letter, rapidly glances through it, and then dictates his reply. He dictates quickly, seldom stopping for g word, and seldom changing a sentence after it has been dic-tated. This work goes on until about 10 o'clock. At this time he begins to receive his callers. On his busy days he sees only those who have something of importance to discuss with him. He takes one man at a time, and finishes up with him before he goes to the next. He appreciates the value of his time, and he gets to the point quickly. If a man does not say what his business is he asks him. He decides most matters offhand, and as a rule knows his own mind. After having finished with his callers his mail is brought in to him to sign. He is

wary careful as to this part of his work. He dictates the letters very rapidly, but he signs them very slowly. He reads over signs them very slowly. He reads over overy letter, word for word, before he signs it, and in case there is a doubt as to policy or meaning he lays the letter aside or changes it. At 12:30 his Beston mail comes changes it. At 12:30 his Boston mail comes in. He looks over this, and by 1 o'clock is home in the department carriage, and is gone about three-quarters of an hour. He eats moderately, drinks but little, and does not chew or smoke. After he is through with his lunch he goes back to the depart-ment and works steadily until 4, when he eaves for his walk or his tennis.

PREPARED THE BAYARD LETTER. I have said that the secretary dictates answers to all of his letters. It is interesting to know how he prepares his state papers. When he has anything very im-portant to write he does not use a stenographer. He first takes a pencil and pad and writes out carefully just what he wants to say, and then hands the manuscript over to his typewriter to be copied. He revises carefully, and when the paper is completed it represents his exact thoughts. All of the important State department papers which have been sent out during his administra-tion have been written by him. He wrote all of the Bayard instructions except the last paragraph. This was written by President Cleveland.

I called upon Secretary Olney some time ago at the State department. He talked with me for some time, but would not permit me to quote him in the newspapers. I could see, however, that he has a number of new ideas as to our diplomatic service, and that he is a big enough man not to be twisted around the fingers of Julian Pauncefote, the British min-ister, or of the other wily diplomats of Washington. He is, I judge, a man with a strong backbone. He has opinions of his own, and s not afraid to act upon them. He come out in striking contrast with Secretary Bay-ard, who had no backbone at all, and who was, I believe, the weakest man who ever held the portfolio of state. Bayard was always an English trimmer. When he was secretary of state he knuckled down to the English, and he was only happy when he was giving a luncheon to some of the Englishmen who now and then come to the capital. OLNEY AND CLEVELAND.

Secretary Olicy has a summer home not far from Gray Gables, where Cleveland has been spending his summer vacations, and it was probably through the acquaintance there formed that the president chose him as at
mathematical mind can enjoy studying har
likely to compose I know a single man composer who is in any other business or profession than music.

Woman is first of all a woman. She must mathematical mind can enjoy studying har
home, be she ever so gifted; so that unless mathematical mind can enjoy studying har
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home, be she ever so gifted; so that unless mathematical mind can enjoy studying har
home, be she ever so gifted; so that unless mathematical mind can enjoy studying harorney general. I am told that Olney took the place thinking that his work would be, to and is interesting only as a a large extent, judicial in its nature. He end, as an aid to composition." found it was much more political than any custed with it, and that he was glad to leave it for the secretaryship of state. While he was attorney general, Cleveland advised with him as to state matters, and the two are very close to one another upon all matters elating to the administration. Olney is made minister that Cleveland has had. During his ast administration the different secretaries were only clerks to the president, and this is to a large extent, the case today, with the exception of Secretary Oiney. Olney has an pholon of his own on every subject. He al ways has a reason for his opinion, and Cleveand obstinate as he is on most matters i always amenable to reason. As to whether Cleveland really wants a third term or not l am not able to say. As to whether he wants Olney to be president, I do not know, but it is very certain that Olney would make a bet-ter presidential candidate than any other man

in the cabinet A WORD ABOUT MRS. OLNEY. Secretary Olney lives here at Washington in a house on the corner of Seventeenth and Rhode Island avenue. His house is within two blocks of the British legation, within a stone's throw of the statue of General Scott and about six blocks from the white house. It is a cream-colored brick of three stories and contains in the neighborhood of twenty rooms. His wife presides over the estab-lishment, and one of his daughters, Mrs Minot, is with him. second daughter, who is married to a phy-sician and who lives in Germany. Mrs Olney comes of an ancestry quite as noted as that of the secretary. She is a daughter as that of the secretary. She is a daughter of the Judge Thomas with whom Mr. Olney Thomas as well, and the result of his court-

studied law. While the future secretary Thomas as well, and the result of his court-ship was marriage. The Thomases came over to this country from England at a very early date. Mrs. Olney's great-great-grandfather was Isalah Thomas, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Spy. This paper began its publication in 1770. It was a tri-weekly and was very strongly anti-British. The tories tried to break it up, and Mrs. Olney's great-great-grandfather had to fee a number of times with his type and machinery in order to save it. This man Thomas was with Paul Revere on that famous ride, when he carried the news of the crossing of the Charles river by the British troops to the inhabitants of the in terior towns.

by Longfellow in that poem which begins an follows: follows:
Listen, my children, and you shall hear
of the midnight ride of Paul Revere.
On the eighteenth of April, in seventy-five,
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that day and year.
He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town tonight,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
of the North Church Tower as a signal
light—

light—
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

Well, Mrs. Olney's great-great-grandfather was with Paul Revere when he took the ride, and it was in his "Massachusetts Spy" on the 3d of the next month that he printed

Now, 120 years later, the great-great-grand-laughter of this man is wife of the secretary of state who is causing England more troubl han any secretary we have had for the pas two generations. It is queer, is it not, how to a certain extent, history repeats itself?

Frank G. Carpenter

In these days of telephone, telegraph, elecricity and steam people cannot afford to wait days or as many hours for relief. This is our reason for offering you One Minute Cough Curse. Notiter days nor hours, nor oven minutes, clapse before relief is afforded.

Two Bostonese Distinguished in the Realms of Song and Symphony.

THEIR METHOD OF WORK OUTLINED

Interviews with Miss Lang and Mrs

reaching the department is to go through much at the plane, depending upon im-

brought to the secretary. Every letter as much as those of other artists. I can which can be attended to without his advice is weeded out, and only the important the songs and smaller compositions gen-letters are left. Mr. Olney has learned enally take definite and permanent shape in my mind before I touck my pencil. In

"I think very few composers work at the sary of my mother's wedding day. He immediately turned to me and said: 'Let us play them a triumphal march at dinner, and, seating himself at the desk, he wrote out in about ten minutes a march that had fire, color, balance and poise of a of art. We played it at dinner to

the great delight of the family."
"Do compositions suggest themselves as simple melodles for you to fill in the barmenies according to your knowledge of counterpoint and the rules of harmony, and do they make their appearance a phrase at

SONG WRITING.

"Emphatically no. A melody, a simple une never comes without its accompany-ng harmonies, and always in more coming harmonies, and always in more complete form than by single phrases. You know I was really very old, compared with many, when I began to compose. I must have been 11 or 12. I had never given much attention to music except to playing the violin. I began to fiddle with some other girls, and the idea came to me to compose some concerted music for our special use. I had never studied harmony at all, so I turned my composition over to my fatter, who walked over the incorrect scoring with his blue pencil, and it was de-

WOMEN COMPOSERS | times over until I was entirely familiar with it. Yes, my blica gome to me pretty clearly defined, or at least they are fermulated before I touch my pendil, and I rarely change them. I may make a slight alteration in some chord, but eften the only copy I make is the one I seed to the publisher. The only exception to this is in the case of certain songs where the verses are what I call cranky; that is to may, they contain faulty maters and are badly constructed, and yet the poem as a whole pleases me so much that I cannot give it up. In that cake I often write the song over four of five times. In writing a Beach—Shaping Their Compositions with a Pencil Rather tions with a Pencil Rather Than a Piano.

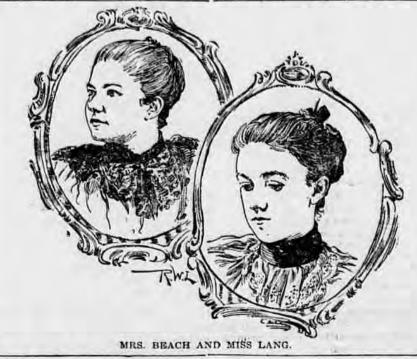
BOSTON, March 12.—"Miss Lang, I want you to tell me something of how composers work. Do they, generally speaking, work much at the plane, depending upon imcalled for. I have many such plans wait. called for. I have many such plans wait-"I suppose the methods of composers vary as much as those of other artists. I can wrote the last notes of my new symphony." WONDERFUL PRECOCITY.

Aside from her musical achievements. Mrs. uniting the fascination of a highly culti my mind before I touch my pencil. In greater works I often find it necessary to deviate somewhat from my original idea prodigies that literally distinguished herself when I come to the actual scoring.

"I think very few composers work at the piano, and often the idea is as spontaneous as a smile or a sigh. I remember once extend back to the time when she did not when McDowell was staying with us, he both compose and play. After listening to suddenly learned that it was the annivermother, who was in the room, and asked:
"Did not this precocity of genius seem uncanny to you?"

"Not in the least," was the reply; "she was always so simple and natural about it. When only 4 years old she went upon a visit to her grandfather's, where there was no piano. After she returned she one day said to me: 'Oh, mamma, I composed a waltz while I was away.'
"'Oh, that is impossible, my child.' said

I; 'you had no piano.'
"But I have it here,' pointing to her little head. Scarcely believing her, I lifted her up on the plane stool, and she played a simple waltz of three or four movements as perfectly as though she been practicing it for days. You, perhaps, know that she played with the Symphony orchestra when only 14 years old."
"As to sex in art, I cannot recognize any



mony for its own sake. It is very difficult, and is interesting only as a means to an "In writing songs, is your aim to find words for some melody you have in mind,

or do you compose the music to voice some favorite poem?"
"Always the latter. Nevin told me some

years ago-I do not know whether his methods may have changed—that it was his custom to commit a poem to memory and carry it about in his mind for days That it went with him every where, upon the streets and into the shop until it was literally in his blood, then the music came."

EFFECTS OF THE BLUE PENCIL. "Do you find it necessary to modify or alter your works after hearing an orchestra

play them for the first time?"
"I sometimes find that certain effects
overbalance the particular effect for which have striven; but I have an absurd preju tice against working a composition which I have once considered finished. I vastly prefer writing something quite new, trying to avoid the faults into which I may have previously failen. After the Boston orchestra rehearsed my symphony for the first time, the conductor requested me to make a considerable cut in one of the movements. Very much against my wishes I did so, and after the concert first violins came to me and said: 'Oh Miss Lang, why did you make that cut If you had a child with one leg longer than the other, you would not try to remedy the defect by cutting off the foot. The part cut may have been inadequate, your balance may not have been good, but it was the best you had, and by the cut you simply deprived the movement of any sense of balance whatever. It was exactly like taking off the child's foot to make the legs equal was, and if I had been a little stronger and perhaps a little older, I should have re-fused to submit to the cutting process, even if it meant the withdrawing of the sym

A BRILLIANT BOSTONIAN. A few hours later found me at the beau-tiful home of Mrs. H. A. Beach of Com-

monwealth avenue. "I am sure that composers, as a rule, work quite independently of the plano," said Mrs. Beach. "Of course, in writing music strictly for the plano, one may try the effect of what one has produced as he goes along. But in composing for orches-tra I never touch the instrument, as the result would be only misleading, giving ting your composition to paper you hear it as clearly and definitely with the mind's ear, as the artist sees his picture before

"Absolutely, every note of it. One must have a skilled memory for the values of the different instruments. You know Wag-ner wrote the whole of 'Lohengrin' without ever hearing a note of it with his outer ear. It was during his exile to a little Swiss village; and you can imagine the heart hunger of that great soul upon receiving Lizst's enthusiastic letters of its production in Welmar. Every effort was made to persuade the government to allow Wagner to go to Welmar for a single night, that he might hear his work just once, and then return to exile—but all in vain. and then return to extle—but all in vain.

I get almost as much pleasure from reading
the orchestral score of a great work as from
bearing it played. You doubtless would
prefer seeing Boath's 'Hamlet' to reading
the play, but would vastly prefer reading
the play to seeing it badly put on the stage.

It is exactly so with me in music. I would
get the same comparative pleasure from
reading an orchestral score as you would reading an orchestral score as you would get from reading 'Hamlet.'"

METHODS OF COMPOSITION. "When you hear one of your works played for the first time, does it offer you any

"Very few. Some details may be a little less or a little more brilliant than I had imagined. But it is practically as I have heard it in my mind. When the Boston Symphony played my mass two years after very peculiarly situated, she is likely to always lack the leisure to accomplish in art the amount of work that men can do

A POSTER ROMANCE.

Chicago Record. She posed within a poster gown Beneath a poster tree; A poster background wiggled down Into a poster sea.

I mustered up a poster smile, And said: "Oh, queerest lans, If you decide it worth your while Our troth shall come to pass."

She viewed me with a poster frown And cried: "It cannot be-You have no weird, grotesque renown-Too plain you are for me."

I wild'y dashed upon wheel; I scorched it here and there, Collided, spilled, and with a squeal I heard my garments tear. All mud and blood and rags I ride

To her who did me fling; ne dropped upon my neck and sighed: "Ah, now you're just the thing,"

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Dr. Pelley, a Presbyterian minister o New England, has been converted to Catho licism, and has entered the retreat of the

Extensive preparations are being made in Washington to entertain the Christian Endeavor convention next July. A resolution has been introduced into the senate to grant the use of the white lot and the manument In New York City not one-half of the

churches exist today, in proportion to population, that existed fifty years ago. The annual gain in membership is but a little over cent, and of this not one-quarter are

The total number of capital letters in th whole bible is 106,990; of small capitals, 6,897 and of lower case, 3,452,593; grand total of lotters, including one AE, 3,566,481. If you don't believe this, count 'em.

Bishop Julius of New Zealand is much troubled by the number of spurious coins found in the church offertories of the diocose. In a recent sermon he said: "I n saw so much bad coin in all my life. offer to the church—the cause of God-money that the baker or the butcher would not accept shocks me. The man that would do that wants the grace of God badly-or three months."

Rev. Dr. Logan of Scranton, Pa., has been elected a member of the Victoria institute of Great Britain. This is a philosophical society that comprises in its membership some of the brightest minds in the United Kingdom. Its purpose is to reconcile the revela-tion of science with the statements of the

The Boers know the bible if they know nothing else of what is called literature. They are probably the only homogeneous people remaining on the globe whose read-ing and whose intellectual aliment are purely scriptural. They are essentially a puritan nation and they maintain a strictly theo-cratic community, such as the good men who founded Plymouth and Boston fondly hoped to preserve on Massachuserts bay. It is said that the Boers bave twice moved northward tions and risks of savage wilds mainly for the purpose of preserving their young people from demoralizing contact with the lax and irreligious "uitlander."

One hundred and fifty possiless negroes are the victims of a religious craze at Mont-gomery, Ala. For agreeal months leaders among the more ignorant negroes hav presched that such as would profess and be among lieve in their doctrine would be transported to heaven March 5. Accordingly, many dis-posed of their effects, property they had worked many years to accumulate, and 150 of them assembled at a little railroad yard church at daybreak on the morning of the Symphony played my mass two years after it had been completed, it simply seemed and praying. The expected ascension did like some work that I had heard many

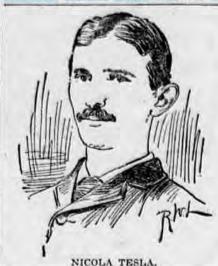
Nicola Tesla Felieves Them to Be Audible

HE HAS HEARD THEM They May Be Produced Withou Crooke's Tubes-Experiments with

n Special Lamp and a Naked Wire-Locating Minerals.

opyright, 1000, by S. S. McClure, Limited.) in this period of wide and perhaps exaggerated interest in the experiments of Prof. Roentgen in photographing shadow effects through solids, it is interesting to know just what these much talked of cathode rays are, and what role is played in these new manifestations by the Crooken tubes, which have been used thus far by nearly all experimenters.

Nikela Tesia, who discovered the existence of these rays and had made repeated experiments with them long before the present excitement began, takes issue with those scientiats who regard them as a form of wave propagation through the other and declares that they are neither more nor less



than sound waves of electrified air. And this statement he made as far back as 1894. Sound waves of electrified air; what do this mean? Let us go back to fundamental principles: Every one knows that when a bell is struck the sound is carried to the ear by wave vibrations traveling through the air. The higher the pitch of the bell the greater becomes the number of sound vibra-tions per second, and the higher on the scale is the resulting tone. And it is a well es-tablished fact that sound vibrations may occur with such rapidity as to pass beyond the ordinary range of hearing and become inaudible. Most people, for instance, are unable to hear sounds produced by vibrations of more than twenty thousand to the second, aithough a few persons with exceptional hearing-Mr. Telea himself is such a pernearing—Mr. Telea nimeet is such a per-son—can detect sound of thirty thousand vi-brations or even more. And naturalists bring evidence to prove that certain animals or insects are gifted with the capacity of detecting sounds far beyond these; indeed there is no known limit to the range of theoretical sound, the limitations being all theoretical sound, the limitations being al

It is on this theory that Mr. Tesla regards these cathode rays with their incredibly swift vibrations as being really sound waves producing audible tones to any ear capable of hearing them.

TESLA HEARD CATHODE RAYS. Of course the tremendous elevation of hese sounds, due to vibrations of, say 100, 000 in a second, makes it impossible for any ooo in a second, makes it impossible for any human being fully to hear them, and yet, owing perhaps to the years which he has passed in solitude in the laboratory, under the most intense nervous tension, Mr. Tesla has on various occasions heard some of these strange sound waves. Doubtless they were the lower ones, but their tones came distant to his ear with amazing fineness, but clear as a distant bell. It is likely that no other

as a distant bell. It is likely that no other man ever heard sounds of such high vibration, and Mr. Tesla noted with surplee that the mere hearing of these sounds produced a strange effect upon him and tended to induce sleep. Repeatedly he strained his ears to listen and each time success was followed by the same peaceful lulling sensa-tion, and, strange to say, each time as he was at the very point of sinking into unconsciousness the sound grew louder in his brain, as if to show that the cerebral center of hearing becomes more acutely sensitive at the moment of passing from waking into

what makes it probable that the cathods rays are rapidly vibrating sound waves transmitted through the air, and not other waves as others have affirmed, is the well estab-lished fact that light which moves through the other will not penetrate certain solids but that sound, which moves through the air, will penetrate most of these solids. Furthermore, it has long been known that the sensitized photographic plate is chemically affected by certain sounds, even thou audible to the ear, and experiments now being carried on by Mr. Tesh and others are likely to demonstrate conclusively that neither electricity, nor unseen light waveor chemical rays, but sound waves, are the cause of the phenomena pointed out by Prof.

Roentgen.
From this it becomes plain that electricity has no necessary relation to these shadow photographs. Neither have the Crookes tubes. They are useful at present, indeed easential, as they form the most convenient means of throwing the air into a state of such rapid vibration as will produce effects. upon the sensitized plate. But a tuning fork would do this just as well, so Mr. Tesis thinks, if one could be made that would produce a sound of 100,000 vibrations in a second, or a bell of corresponding pitch would answer equally, or any other mechanical device which would set the air vibrating

at such enormous rapidity.
PRODUCED WITHOUT CROOKES TUBES There is no doubt, Mr. Tesla says, the Crookes tubes might be entirely pened with in taking these shadow pho pening with the cathode rays produced in various other ways. In his own experiments in shadow photography Mr. periments in shadow photography Mr.
Tesla uses a special lamp of his own design, which gives much better results
than the Crookes tubes. And he has temonstrated again and again that the hode rays are sent out in streams from ; bare copper wire through which is passing a current of enormously high potential, say 200,000 or 200,000 volts. Think what that means! During every second the current is projected first one way and then the other, say a quarter of a million times, heat-ing upon the surrounding air 259,000 times

in the drawing of a breath. That it is really this back and forward movement of the alternating current that causes such beating upon the air and hence the cathode rays is shown by the fact that no such rays ar duced by a continuous current, that is one which flows round and round the circuit always in the same direction. Each blow of these amazing little trip

hammers that work incessantly against the air wherever an alternating current is sent, causes the layer of air about the wire to dash itself against the surrounding layer and so they go, these sound waves of electri-fied air, back and forth, a hundred thousand, two hundred thousand times in a second, rippling into space. While they are invisible to the eye, and insudible to the ear, their impact may be felt upon the body, if one stands near where a current of such high potential is pareing. In some of his experiments Mr. Terla has felt these wave. experiments Mr. Tevia has felt these waves like slaps in the face at a distance of several feet from the wire, and it is only a question of giving great enough intensity to such a current to produce shadow photographs with-out the intervention of a Crookes tube or any other form of lamp. The lighting does this in nature, for more than once it has happened in a giorm that the electric flash has had photographic effect upon surrounding objects, and it is altogether likely that this power of lightning to make photographs is due to the violent projection of cathode rays through

the surrounding air.
What the Crookes tube does in experiments in shadow photography, as they have been Heavy Hangings and **Dainty Drapes**



One

day

to

sell

Odd pieces at Odd prices

Monday to clear out left over curtains and drapes we make a special sale on our second floor that needs your house cleaning attention:

tries, single pairs and odd curtains, choice \$2.50 One of the lot at Silk Chenille, Chela and French Tapestry Hangings—16th century designs, plain and two dade styles, many \$15.00—now. \$2.50

Remnants of 25c to \$1.00 Embroidered Muslins roc yd.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co., 1416 Douglas Street.

thus far conducted, is to facilitate velocity in the little triphammers. The difficulty in sending forth cathode rays from an uncevered wire lies in the fact that the surrounding air strata press so closely upon the particles of air that receive the first Waller Says He Will Prove Mr. Gossard impact as to prevent them from moving freely and giving a strong impulse to the surrounding particles. For comparison, take a bottle filled with shot and if it is packed full you may shake it as much as you please without causing any disturbance among the separate shot, but if you pour out three-quarters of the shot and then shake it with equal force the shot remaining inside will fly about in all directions and make a great

fly about in all directions and make a great commotion. The Crookes tube does exactly that for the particles of air, preventing them from crowding upon the wire by pour-ing out most of them, that is, by creating what is called a vacuum, but what is really only a glass tube filled with rarefiel air. The wire of the circuit being introduced into this thin air buffets its particles about under the blows, of its swift alternations with far greater effectiveness than would be possible were it left to strike against the possible were it left to strike against the heavier layers of ordinary air. The differ-ence is as great in the case of a prize nghter trying to strike a blow under water or again in the air. NO CATHODE RAYS IN A VACUUM.

It may be demonstrated, however, that the efficiency of the Crookes tube in producing the cathode rays is due to the vibrations of the particles of rarefled air within, and that w thout such rarefled air particles there could be no production of the rays. Mr. Tesla has shown this in an ingenious apparatus devised by himself, by turning an alternating current into a Crookes tube in which has been produced an absolutely per-fect vacuum, something regarded as unat-tainable, by most scientists, but possible to him. From such a Crookes tube no cathode rays, whatever, are found to emerge, for the simple reason that the alternating shocks from the wire having no medium to act upon, recoluse no effect upon the currounding class produce no effect upon the surrounding glass ube, and hence none upon the outside air.
I suggested to Mr. Tesia that it might be

possible to demonstrate his theory that the cathode rays are really sound waves of eleccathode rays are really sound waves of clear trified air, by introducing a perfect vacuum tube in the ordinary apparatus for photographing shadow pictures and causing the rays to pass through this vacuum before aimpinging on the photographic film. It is known of course that ether waves will traknown of course that ether waves will not. known of course that einer waves will not verse a vacuum while sound waves will not and it would seem that this new theory would thus be put to the test, since if the plate was affected by the rays in spite of the vacuum, it would show that they were not sound waves, while if the vacuum prenature of the control of the course, while if the vacuum prenature of the course of the c vented it from being sensitized then Mr

resia's view would be sustained.
"Such an experiment would be interest ne" he said. "but it would not be condusive, since the cathode rays once started nove with such incredible velocity that they would jump through any ordinary vacuum. I estimate that the air particles in a Crookes tube set in vibration by a high potential cur-rent are hurled back and forth at the rate f from three to five kilometers a second. n order to overcome this great mo t would be necessary to produce a vacuum occupying a considerable space, and that is not easy to do. Still, I am sure that before scientific world will recognize tha hese cathode rays are the identical sound waves of electrified air which I announced

RAYS AS DIVINING RODS.

Mr. Tesla thinks that as soon as more certain knowledge is obtained in this new field of investigation, and as soon as the ap-paratus for producing shadow photographs acquires greater intensity, the cathode rays will be found of great service in mining operations, and in prospecting for mineral veins and deposits. It is known that sound waves will penetrate many feet through the earth, several hundred, possibly 1,000 test, and with improved appliances there is no reason why photographs should not be taken through considerable thicknesses of earth, may, between shafts 100 feet or more apart, which would show exactly what was con tained in the section of ground between the sensitive plate placed in one shaft and the apparatus for sending out the cathode rays placed in the other. Experiments stready the earth gives its particular shadow pleture, just as the various elements are recognized by different lines and color in spectrum analysis. So it would be possible on looking at a photograph through a depth of earth to recognize the presence of iron, coal, eliver, gold, copper, clay, oil and other products of the earth, this result being a great saving in

And we have here too a new and simple method for analyzing orea which will consist simply in holding the fragment to be tested cially prepared so as to give out a phos-phorescent glow wherever the rays strike it, but to give a varying shadow effect wherever obstacles come between. In an instant the mineralogist will, with trained eye, recognize on the screen the character-istic shadow of this or that metal, and be at no further trouble in the matter. CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

TRIBUTE TO A MOTHER.

In the new volume of the heretofore unpublished poems of Christina Rossetti is this charming poem, written in her mother's old

age:
My blessed mother dozing in her chair
On Christmas day seemed an embodied
Love,
A comfortable Love with soft brown hair
Softened and silvered to a tint of dove;
A better sort of Venus with an air
Angeleai from thoughts that dwell above;
A wiser Fallas in whose body fair
Enshried a blessed soul locks out thereof.
Winter brought holly then; now spring
has brought
Paler and frailer snowdrops shivering;
And I have brought a simple, humble
thought—

A Household Treasure.

thought—
I her devoted, duteous Valentine—
A life-long thought which thrills this song A life-long love to this dear saint of mine.

D. W. Fuller of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery to the house and his family has al-ways found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if pro-curable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never fatied to do all that is cinimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Triel bottle free at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store. Regular size, 50c

Waller Says He Will Prove Mr. Gossard Mistaken.

THE LOCAL OPPOSITION TO SOCIALISM

Trades Unionists Have Little Liking. for the New Theory and Want It Kept Out of Labor Connells.

The committee appointed at the last meetng of the Central Labor union to investigate the charges made against Mr. Waller and consider the resignation of Mr. Gossard as vice president will take up its task, it is understood, early this week.

Mr. Waller, the organizer for the American Rallway union in this section, says that he will have no difficulty in proving to the committee that there are two lodges of the union in the city and that therefore he and his colleagues hold their seats in Central Labor union of right. He will be able, he says, to present some certificates from the general offices at Terre Haute and also the charters of the two Omaha lodges. In addition to that he will have some of the members of those lodges present to testify that they are members and that the lodges have an actual and active existence. He agrees that Mr. Gossard was right when he announced that he himself was no longer a member of the American Railway union and made this a reason for his resignation, but on this very account Waller insists that he has ceased to be qualified to speak with any authority concerning the affairs of the

union or respecting even the existence of lodges in Omaha. The question raised with regard to socialseconded by Waller and the scheme has been often advocated both at Labor Temple

meetings and at the sessions of the Centra

Labor union.

This has aroused a strong spirit of opposition among the trade unionists, who declare that the scheme of the socialists, while perbaps well enough in the abstract, is thoroughly impracticable, that all agitation in this direction diverts attention from the real and attainable objects of the trader unions and that in proportion as organization proceeds under the socialistic order rowth of the trades unions is checked and heir usefulness impaired. The old unions urge that labor organization should be along the established and tried lines of union principles, instead of in a visionary and political direction. The leading members of these unions have therefore firmly determined that there shall be less of such talk in the more general bodies with which they are connected, and the sentiment of the rganized labor of Omaha will soon be made cnown, for the unions meeting in Labor Temple are now voting on the question whether to allow the holding of political meetings of any character in the temple hall. the proposition having been proposed for the express purpose of putting a stop to the ad-

vocacy of socialism on the occasion of labor gatherings at the hall.
For his part, Waller, while declaring himself to be a socialist, denies that he has sought at the temple or in the meetings of sought at the temple or in the meetings of the Central Labor union to give prominence to the new idea to the neglect of the interests that Central Labor union was organized to promote. He says that he has at all times been willing to help the trades unione in every possible way, and that now any one of them in a controversy would receive the support of himself and others, though he believes that the unions are not closely believes that the unions are not closely enough knit together, that they are on too narrow a foundation, and that their a'ms are not comprehensive enough. In short he believes that, without losing a single advanbelieves that, without losing a single advan-tage that their existence secures, they chould as fast as possible lose themselves in the wider labor scheme which would make all labor stronger and through which alone the longed for "emancipation" of the working classes can be accomplished, and which con-templates political union of all who toll, in-dustrial co-operation and mutual support. He invists that his school is not seeking to tear down trades unions, but to modify the methods of their energies, with perhaps an attendant modification of their form.

It is etated that the socialistic party in

It is ctated that the socialistic party in Omaha now has a membership of 800, and the new paper that this been talked about for weeks, it is announced, will appear next Friday. It is to be christened The White Slave. Mr. Waller is to be editor, Mr. Kelly, manager, and Willis Hudepeth, general foreman. The Sirpless printing plant has been leased as the mechanical end to the institution. Local Labor Notes.

The Electrical Workers' union organized five new locals during February. There will be a special meeting of the local branch of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators Thursday, March 19, at 7:30 pm. at Labor Temple.

Since the machinists have been connected with the American Federation of Labor they have organized twenty-five new unions and reorganized thirty old ones.

Working women of the city and the wives of laboring men will give a literary and musical entertainment at Labor Temple hall Tuesday evening with a lunch basket auction The South Omaha cigarmakers have elected

the following officers: President, Jacab Holub; vice president, John Almster; financial secretary, T. W. Hullett; recording sec-retary, E. L. Stur; treasurer, C. Christiansen.

Prompiness is a commendable virtue.
That's why we offer you One Minute Cough
Cure. It is prompt in relief and prompt
in curing. That is what it is made for. Rev. C. A. Carter of St. Mary's church,

Liverpool, England, has baptized 14.014 in-fants during the last seventeen years, as average of sixteen a week.

AND TESLA RIVALS

EACH : HAS INVENTED A VACUUM ELECTRIC LIGHT WONDERFUL SOFTNESS AND ILLUMINAT-ING POWER,

racuum tube disturbs the Femaining particles of air-for no tube can be made a new light. The inventor has as yet made no announcement of his new light to the those atoms creates the light. The effect can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be had by touching the electric wire at can be made a discovery in small to make noise enough for him to hear.

"What is your personal opinion. Mr. Me changes in the physical organization was dropped in his presence it was too small to make noise enough for him to hear.

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"What is your personal opinion. Mr. Me changes in the physical organization was dropped in his presence it was too small to make noise enough for him to hear. any point with a vacuum rube, and as the tubes are easily made, it is claimed by Tesia's friends that the system will be a When seen last night. Teslas guards, is how to make the tubes.

Teslas make it is childred by the commercial success. The secret, which great light chained to have been made by the first guards, is how to make the tubes.

Teslas mr. Edison said:

Torm are of peculiar interest.

When seen last night in regard to the ship to Moses P. Handy and that Editor Kohlsaat, of Chicago, will have to put up their hands are perceptibly growing larger with the army hard-tack contract—which under its influence.

is claimed, is that whereas now only three per cent of illuminating power is obtained from the amount of energy expended, by Tesla's invention there will be ten per cent of illuminating power. In ordinary incandescent lights much of the energy is lost in heat. Tesla's tubes when in brilliancy are nearly cold. The light is white and is as pleasant to the eye as the moon's reflections.

correct. I have never seen it and consequence of the large form to say that he has or has not say that he has or has not five been experimenting with vacuum tubes and have a lamp that gives from twelve to fifteen per cent of illuminating power. In ordinary in the result of the correct. I have never seen it and consequence is on the tariff proposition, and that Editor Kohlsat owns the finest cracker bakery in the United States. What is your personal opinion on this point, Mr. McKinley?"

"This is the first I've heard of it."

"When shall you go to Ohlo again—for pleasure, Mr. McKinley?"

"Hardly again, this season. You see, I am simply a plain, hard-working lawyer, with little time for pleasure. Come to my office—837 Broadway—some day, and you

inght said:

"I don't know what Tesla has discovered, but I have faith in his ability, and I know he has been working hard to produce a successful vacuum tube light. The tubes are lite the Crooke's tube, except that the air is not exhausted to the same degree. The molecules remaining are, of course, far apart and the electricity causes them to vibrate violently. All light is caused by vibration, so there is the secret of the whole thing. If the tube was not a vacuum, the air particles would be close together and there would not be the same together and there would not be the same together and there would not be the same to about sixthen to about sixthat photographs. The candle power will take photographs. The though he imagined that I had need of further proof that he was, indeed, a lawyer.

North of Forty-second street.

"Madam, have you rooms to let, with board?"

"Certainly, sir, walk right in. Now that it business men and their wives are getting a ready to go abroad, I can give you your choice of rooms at very reasonable rates."

South of Forty-second street.

"Madam, have you rooms to let, with board?"

"Certainly, sir, walk right in. Now that it business men and their wives are getting a ready to go abroad, I can give you your choice of rooms at very reasonable rates."

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South of Forty-second street.

"Madam, have you rooms, etc., etc., etc.," in "You are just too late, sir. Now that the hadron and there would not be the same there was, indeed as innocent as though he imagined that I had need of further proof that he was, indeed as inhough the innocent as though he imagined that I had need of further proof that he was, indeed as inhough the shough he imagined that I had need of further proof that he was, indeed as inhough the mough of the show in the was in the wo together and there would not be the same you talked about a thing it wasn't remem-effect. If the air was exhausted as in the bered, but if you produced it was remem-crooke's tube, there would not be enough bered." of the molecules vibrating to cause the "Is the new light one that can be put on white light."

the market at a reasonable figure?" Mr.

sidered the possibilities to be about twenty 16-candle power lights to one horse-power. So it can be readily seen that any present to say about the lamp at present is that form of illumination would be placed at green to say about the lamp at present is that it gives a brilliant white light, that is 12 to the say about the lamp at present is black felt sombrero, make their head-quarters at the St. Cloud. Mr. Mason is a system which could double or triple the

RODE TO DEATH AWHEEL.

Despondent Young Man Took Chloral,

Doctor's Case, 1 5 14

Admiral Bunce's Fleet Dectained, Orders came for Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, through the Brooklyn Nayy Yard yesterday, directing him not to leave port with the ships of his command before Monday. Freparations had been made to go to sea yestorday, but the ships will now remain at anchor. The battleship Maine is expected to reach ints port in a few days. The Terror will fold the fleet within a week and the battleship Indiana will firop down the key from the Navy Yard on Season 1.

said:

"In gas lighting less than 1 per cent of energy consumed produces light. In incandescent electric lighting about 3 per cent is available. We are able now to run about officen 16-candle power lights with one holdered the possibilities to be about twenty 16-candle power lights to one horse-power.

Edison was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "I think it is at the point right now. I believe it can be manufactured cheaply and quickly. Three are being made and I will show them; not to the public, but to the people interested in electric lighting. The booth will be draped in white and you can take all the photographs you want. The only thing I case

LAMBS ATTHEIR GAMBOLS. Laughable Travesties on Popular Plays Presented at the Broadway

Theatre.

Cleveland, O., May 21.-An incorrigible FAIR CYCLIST A ROMANGER.

Cleveland, O., May 21.—An incorrigible boy named Charles Daupthien nearly lost his life to-day as the result of a theft. He removed a surgical case from the bicycle of Dr. George G. Farnsworth, which was standing in front of the latter's office, at No. 1065 Pearl street, and took it to the Brooklyn car barus, where he opened it with a knife.

In doing so he cut the cork from a bottle of chloroform and was rapidly being overcome by the fumes when an assistant of Dr. Farnsworth found him in a semi-conscious condition in a vacant portion of the barn. He was aroused with difficulty, but when taken into the air revived quickly.

Patrolman McTigue, who had been watching the boy for some time, arrested him on the charge of petty larceny. He was assessed So and costs in the Police Court this afternoon.

Admiral Bunce's Fleet Dectained, Orders came for Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, through the Brooklyn Nayy Yard yesterday, directing him not to leave port with

Town Tales and Tattle.

Abner McKinley is not interested in pollties. It must be so, for he said it bimself no longer ago than yesterday, as he was renewing his autograph on the Windsor

vacuum tube lighting in a paper written Kinley, regarding the rumor that Mark for an electrical journal.

Hanna has offered the Postmaster-General-Tesla guards, is how to make the tubes, and the strength of the current that must "The claim that Tesla has invented a wont be such a bad thing, after all, con-One of the advantages in the system, it is claimed, is that whereas now only three per cont of limits and the system of l

Dr. Pack Benjamin, a well known electrical show last incandescent lamp raised to about six.

One many will all the time for pleasure. Come to my office—837 Broadway—some day, and you trickly expert, at the electrical show last incandescent lamp raised to about six.

And Mr. McKinley looked as innocent as incandescent lamp raised to about six.

"You are just too late, sir. Now that the theatrical season has closed and the travelling companies are back in town we are full to the garret."

After one of those sensons that try man-

be by Harvard College men and that its

name will not be "The Sphinx." Schiller Theatre, Chicago, and the custodian Mounted His Bicycle and Rode

Until He Fell.

The annual gambol for ladles was given by the Lambs at the Broadway Theater to Roy Woodcock, a young San Francisco. The programme roughless was given by the Lambs at the Broadway Theater to Roy Woodcock, a young San Francisco. The programme roughless was given by the Lambs at the Broadway Theater to Roy Woodcock, a young San Francisco wheelman, to evolve a fearsome bicycling and the large audience shricked with laughter during the three hours of presentation.

The annual gambol for ladles was given by the Lambs at the Broadway Theater cause in with the rainy spell. He is looking be able to return to earth. It will be capable to a return to earth. It will be capable to a return to earth. It will be capable to return to earth. It will be able to return to earth. It will be capable to return to earth. It will be capable to return to earth. It will be able to r



Good Heavens! I'm Deaf!

Sir Anthony. formed his inerticulate organs into a per-

feetly intelligible pantomimic reply: "Vat?" said Herrmann, beginning to get Sonable novelties.

Good Things in

Fortunate people of America hear how Ingenuity, enterprise, vast expenditure and ling and James Coulard, of Chatham, ar-literary skill have been combined to place fived here (the former lucog) yesterday on forty-four pages!

"Ahem, yes, a short trip, merely for pleasure."

Nikola Tesla has devised a light as steady as the experis attending the as the sun and more brilliant than any electrical show will be given a view of a when you are looking for pleasure you have thrilling poisoning cases ever known is Rudyard was sensick, but they enjoyed ardinelal light now in use. He is guarding the secret of its production jealously, but it is known that the light is created within a vacuum tube light, the invention of a vacuum tube light is created within a vacuum tube light is created within a vacuum tube light is created within a vacuum tube light is operated within a smaller room for the use of the most wacuum tube light is created within a vacuum tube light is created within a smaller room for the use of the most stirring character. Julian Hawthorne in the most wacuum tube light, the invention of to go from New York to Ohio to get it?"

Mr. McKinley smiled, and his smile was could be expected in a roomance of the list full of yarms. Although not desiring that could be expected in a roomance of the list full of yarms. Although not desiring that could be recognized. Mr. Kipling has been filted about to be investigated in a New Tork. Mr. McKinley smiled, and his smile was clark to the one that masks the countrium storing that could be expected in a roomance of the most stirring character. Julian Hawthorne ducing the X ray.

Yesterday arrangements were made to the currency question.

Yesterday arrangements were made to the countrium starting poisoning cases ever known to be investigated in a New Tork.

Mr. McKinley smiled, and his smile was countrium to be investigated in a New Tork.

Mr. McKinley smiled, and his smile was countrium to be investigated in a New Tork.

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Mr. McKinley smiled, and his smile was countrium to be investigated in a New Tork.

Mr. McKinley smiled, and his smile was countrium to be investigated in a New Tork.

Mr. McKinley smiled, and his smile are countrium t a vacuum tube by an electric current passing through a wire that touches the tube, but does not enter it. As friends of Tesfa, who have learned something of the system, who have learned something of the system, a current of electricity passing close to the vacuum tube disturbs the remaining particles of air—for no tube can be made a large that found the apparatus protection will be given the first view to the persons of the function brother in a founder of this librations brother in the most stirring character, Julian Hawthorne ingent of the one that masses the count of the great that count does not the most stirring character, Julian Hawthorne ingent of the most stirring character, Julian Hawthorne ingent of the most stirring character, Julian Hawthorne ing through a wire that touches the tube.

"Ten't it barely possible, Mr. McKinley, that while you were in Ohlo you may have that while you were in Ohlo you may have the remaining particles of air—for no tube can be made a study of the case of Mrs. Fleming the most stirring character, Julian Hawthorne ing the most stirring character, Julian Hawthorne ing the Nr may be stirred as made a study of the case of Mrs. Fleming presence of the librations brother in the most stirring character, Julian Hawthorne ing the Nr may be stirred as made a study of the case of Mrs. Fleming presence of the currency question.

"Ten't it barely possible, Mr. McKinley, that while you were in Ohlo you may have that the most stirring character, Julian Hawthorne ing the most stirring character, Ju of an able newspaper man. It would be better to miss your breakfast than his

The blevele continues to work grea changes in the physical organization of the human race. Its effects on the female form are of peculiar interest. One of them

The oldest hat in the world has been discovered for the benefit of readers of the Sunday Journal. It is of solid gold, beau-tifully carved and in perfect preservation. Many women will regret that they cannot buy it to wear at the theatre, but the French Government is holding on to it.

The Four Hundred have been startled to find that they concealed twelve poets in their midst. These poets are young women belonging to one of the most famous fam illes in New York, and their work contains many admirable and startling qualities, as the examples printed in the Sunday Journal will prove. No one who cares for literature or for society can afford to miss them.

Lady Sholto Donglas, who has undertaken the almost superhuman task of ele-vating the British aristocracy, is coming o New York to exhibit her talents as a variety dancer and to carry on the education of her noble husband. The Sunday business men and their wives are getting Journal will contain an appreciative criticism of her talents. As an industrious American citizen and a daughter-in-law of the Marquis of Queensberry, one of the few members of the British nobility was have done anything useful, she must com-mand both our interest and our respect.

A new method of providing employment

and a living for the destitute of New York is in operation and promises to be successful. The Sunday Journal will contain an instructive and entertaining account of its working. The persons who have been relieved by it are happily and healthily at work on Long Island. To read about them almost makes one wish to be a pauper, for the Summer at least.

A church on wheels has been built for the bicyclists. It will follow them up in their favorite haunts. This is certainly a case in which the church may be said to be moving with the times.

The most efficient balloon that was ever made is about to start for the North Pole. Hitherto much secrecy has been unintained with regard to its construction, but the The new Western Napoleon of theatricals. Sunday Journal is now able to give full developt ira J. La Motte, the manager of the tails concerning it. The makers of the baloon affirm that it cannot by any possibility

be granted, because no death certificate to \$3 or \$4 as soon as broken in

City Court on Monday, May 25, for examination in supplementary proceedings. The order was issued by Judge O'Dwyer on the application of William B. Gortlieb, of No. 220 Brondway, who holds a judgment of \$170 against the actress.

Mavertisement.

Silver violet baskets, asparsaid the magician, taking a seat opposite agus dishes, punch cups, Mr. Crane leaned across the table and toast racks, sweet - bread dishes, and many other sea- Cass Realty Corporation,

> THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Ave., Madison Square.

KIPLING LOOKING FOR PLOT. Next Sunday's Journal. Sails Incog with Gloucester Fishermen and Gets Seasick.

Gloucester, Mass., May 21.-Rudyard Kipregister after an absence of two weeks.

"But you have just returned from a trip through Ohlo and Pennsylvania, Mr. Mewhich costs only three cents and contains of the stoop in Boston, Mr. Kipling taking this method of acquainting himself with

Special Potices.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Prepare to exclude the flies; large-st stock in the world of screens, screen-wire, screen doors and fixtures. Roebuck's, 472 Ful-on st. New York-14th st. and Hamilton are., trooklyn. Custom screens made to order in any

Deaths.

WALSH, -On Thursday, May 21, Patrick J. Walsh, son of Honora Butler and the late Ned Walsh, the Irish patriot, native of County Tipperary, at his residence, No. 48 Prosper place, East Forty-second street.

Business Porices.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for hildren teething, softens the gums, reduces in-lammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c.

Advertisements.

Friday & Saturday, Flint's Fine Furniture. May 22nd & 23rd.

Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, (fine quality colored madras-laundered

Men's Colored Madras Shirts.

\$1.00

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.



We won't lower our standard. But we do mark down many lots SIZES.

It gives you an opportunity to test what we mean by absolutely all wool, fast color, and best make. All sizes from 4 to 16.

ROGERS PEET & Co

"The Situation Fraught with Danger and Anxiety."

So says the President of the Savings Bank Association at its annual meeting on Wednesday last.

It was further said:
"We all know the effect that a de-"rangement of currency produced on "Savings Banks before the war.
"ONCE A DEPOSITOR UNDER-"STANDS THAT HE IS TO RE-"CIVE HIS DEPOSIT IN DEPRE-"CIATED CURRENCY, HE WILL "DRAW HIS MONEY OUT IMME-"DIATELY."

Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. CASS BUILDING, Greeted and owned by it. 209, 211 & 213 East 23d St., near 3d Ave.,

We have nothing to add to this.

Call and talk it over.

COWPERT HWAIT'S Reliable tions cannot be found, Carpets. LONG CREDIT. WANTED-Summer boarders: fine location for families, Address Box 188, Bedford, Pa. LONG CREDIT.

NEW YORK CITY.

Advertisements.



When Your Boy Wants Clothes,

Why not bring him to the One place where there is never any question as to his being fitted or suited—where the goods are made right, and sold on a guarantee? And where as the outfitting of Children is the exclusive business, special inducements also are offered in the way of price. For instance:

fered in the way of price. F
Our \$5.00 and \$6.00 Suits
-sizes 5 to 15 years, made of
nent and pretty gray and
brown nixed chertors and
cassimeres, also of point blue
serge, strictly all wool, absolutely fast colors—are as style
ish and serviceable as many
sold at much bigher prices.
A sumber of suits left from
lines that were sold at from
\$5.00 to \$8.50, beluding almost every size from 4 to 15
years, \$3.85.
Boys' First Pants Suits

Boys' First Pants Suits with short jackets, to be worn over a loose blouse-dizes 3 to 6 years, \$3.75.

Sailor Suits made of fine many blue cheviot finished embroidered emblems—all wood ess color—sizes 3 to 12 years,

60-62 West 23d St. 1

Daintiest Things of the Season at Factory Prices.

Summer Resorts.

Summer in the Country. BOARD AT \$5 PER WEEK st., 88 Broadway. Engle' office, 240 Manhab tan ave., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions

LONG BRANCH. WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES. COTTAGES open Thursday, June 11th. HOTEL opens Thursday, June 25th. Now and improved toller and bath arrangements on every floor of the botel. Phase can be seen and engagements made at the NEW YORK OFFICE, 52 B.W.Y. (Bosm 33). D. M. & W. E. Hildreth, Proprietors.

Manhattan Beach. MANHATTAN HOTEL NOW OPEN.

BEE TIME TABLE, EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address T. P. Silleck, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

THOUSAND ISLANDS. Among America's most charming resorts NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL at 1,000 Island N. Y. and the HOTEL WESTMINSTER. POUGHKEEPSIE SANITARIUM

THOMPSON'S HOTEL, Boating, fishing, river and surr barhing: fine drives; shady groves; manufala and ocean views, J. 1. THOMPSON,

EDGEMERE INN. 4th are, half block from the beach. Special rates May and June. T. W. HEALD, ASBURY PARK, N. J. FLM COTTAGE.

PREEPORT, L. L.-Good sycling, gun ning, fishing and boating; terms, \$6 to \$10 pe week. WM. HORSPIELD. METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Asbury Park, N. J.
Papual in every department to any hotel on the coast. Open June to October.
THEO. OVES, Propeletor.

TO LET-Pumished house for the Summer, one of the Enest locations in the Beckelder-Hills, For parienters address F., P. G. Max. 116, Roston, Mess.

Richer color combina-tions cannot be found, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The Victoria, now open; family style; bull rates till July 1; send for descriptive circular.

Amusements. SCHULTHEIS' FORT GEORGE CASINO AND HOTEL,

GRAND SACRED CONCERTS!

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

BULL FIGHT LASTING TWENTY MINUTES,
YILE HIDOLOSCOPE
exhibits this and other pictures from 2 until #
and 7:20 until 11:20.
REGOLDWAY AND 20TH ST.
Admission 25 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN. St. Bet. Bet. CONRIED-FERENCZY Counts DER PROBEKUSS KOSTER | LAST WEEKS CHEVALIER. & BIAL'S
MUSIC HALL.
TO NIGHT.
SAT. MAT.
Admission to nil, 50c. HARLEM OPERA ROUSE. Er. 815. Mar Sat.
LILLIAN RUSSELL THE LITTLE OPERA CO. DUKE.

WEEK, THE BOSTONIANS, "ROSIN HOOD," ABBEY'S THEATRE, Sarah Bernhardt, America of MAR SARAM BERNHARDT. Triple Mil-Fron-Fron (Asis II, and III.) Here and (Act V.), and Camille (Acts IV, and V.)

AMERICAN THEATRE, Memor Sameday, Beserved Seals, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.

ENGLISH OPERA, BOHESHAN GIRL, NEXT WEEK-THE MIKADO. COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS

THEATRE,

BAT. MATS. 2 P. M.

PUPULAR PRICE WED. MAT 25 & 50c.

"ON ERILY'S SHORES."

Next Week—Wm. Maris in Michael Strogon. HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA, B'way FREGOLI, Mat. Sat. Adm. for.
Marblesone, Weber & Pfelds,
Marblesone, Herr Trenew. PARRICK THEATRE, Et. 8:30, Mat. Sat. THOROUGHBRED. Broadway Theatre. Eves., 8:16. Mat. Sat.
The greatest of all comic opers successed.
DE WOLF SOUSA AND KLEIN'S HOPPER EL CAPITAN DALY'S. NEXT WEEK. KELLAR. MYSTERY OF THE BLUE ROOM, STANDARD THEATHER RYEN, SCID. Mag. Sut., 2:15, Consent by electricity. FAUST, with JOSEPH MEPHISTO.

PASTOR'S Confinuous Show 12 do to 11 P.M. Sents 20 and 30 Cents, ROGERS BROTHERS. RAYMON MOORE. ROBERS EROTHERS. RAYMON MOORE.

ROBERS EROTHERS. RAYMON MOORE.

THE TROCADERO, 23d at. A 6th are

bearing houses advertised in "Summar Homes."

can be purchased of any ticket agent; price 25c.

J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, be

Beever st., New York.

On May 20 and 30 excursion tickets for one

fare will be sold at 571 Broadway and ferry

offices, giving an opportunity of personnity se
lecting a Summer home, and also sujoying a

far's fishing in this delightful region; tickets

good returning June 1. NEXT WEEK-CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, 14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th eve. Prices, 25c to \$1.00 Mats. Wed & Sal. THE SUNSHINE OF PARADISE ALLEY.

Base ball-Pelo Grounds, 4 p. m. To-day, Met-

CENTS O MANHATTAN BEACH,

CANARSIE come

Excursions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH,
SHEEPSHEAD BAY, W. BRIGHTON,
BATH BEACH, ULMER PARK,
FORT HAMILTON, 39TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY, it the foot of Whitehall et, Torminus of ALC Clevated Hoads, Broadway and Helt Line Care. THE NASSAU ELECTRIC RAILROAD

DECORATION DAY NIAGARA. special trip by Erle Hallway Friday night id

CANCERS, ETC. \$14.50.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., 5:50, 6:30, 7:40, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 1:10, 2:10, 8:30, 8:10, 8:10, 8:10 9:10 p. m. LONG BRANCH AND ASBURY PARK

ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.

One of the LARGEST and FINEST in the World. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72d and 71st Sts., N. Y.

Containing 600 rooms. Orchestral musts every vening and dering the Summer on Hour Garden, secret strictly for guests. Ideal hotel for tourists and gen-

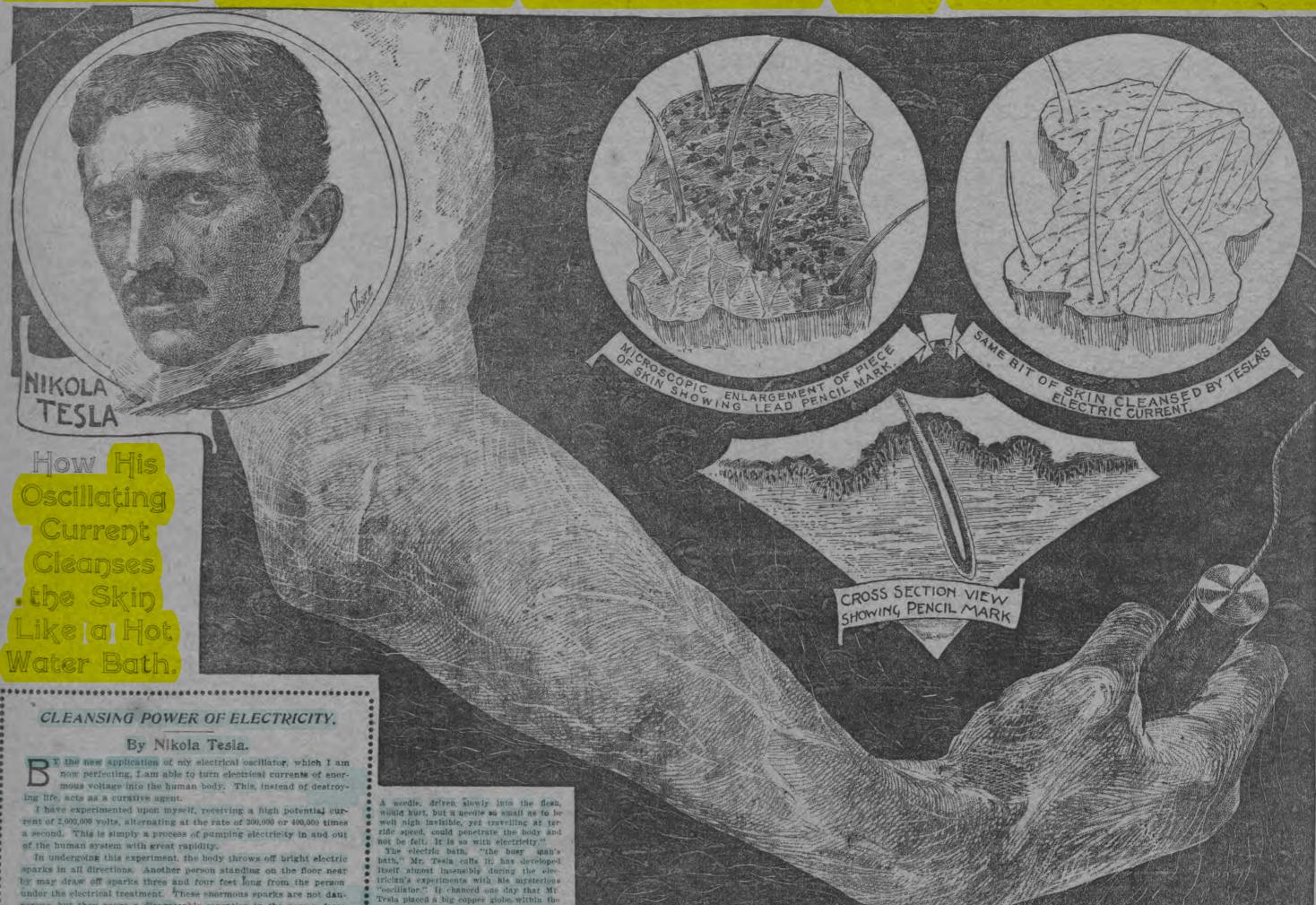
tlemen whose families are out of town during the Summer. Cuisine of superior excellence,

PAUL W. ORVIS, General Tanager-



Wall State

TESLA'S ELECTRICAL SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BATH-TUB.



gerous, but they cause a disagreeable sensation in the person from whom they are drawn. The mechanism used in this treatment is very simple. There is

an insulated metal platform on which the person stands and holds an electrode which is connected by wire with an oscillator. It is this instrument which transforms an ordinary current into enormous potentiality and makes it alternating.

I have conducted my experiments on this subject for purely scientific purposes, and I laid the results before the Electro-Therapeutical Society at Buffalo last month. Not being a physician I am not prepared to say exactly what diseases such a powerful electrical treatment is designed to cure. That remains for members of the medical profession to demonstrate.

ment is designed to curve. That versalits for members of the mentical procession to demonstrate.

It paid was freed from the copyer globs from the copyer

Tesla placed a big copper globe within the electrical field of the oscillator. The globe month before, had been heavily coated

With no particular idea of what would

tollow. Mr. Tesla turned on the current one of my muchines. I said that it would also given, showing the grains of pencil probably be the busy man's bath in the dust. These microscopic enlargements days to came and that for purposes of were made for the Sanday Journal by Dr. shining, and as free from paint as on the days to came and that for purposes of were made for the Sanday Journal by Dr. cleanliness it would supersede water. In cleanliness it would supersede water. In this was practically the origin of the "busy man's bath," for Mr. Tesla began to experiment, and soon perfected an apparatus which will remove dirt from the human body as quickly and thoroughly as the palat was freed from the copper globe. Mr. Tesla-himself has tried the effects of the busy man's bath in the dust. These microscopic enlargements days to came and that for purposes of were made for the Sanday Journal by Dr. cleanliness it would supersede water. In Clifton Sparks, the bacteriologist. Himself he writings of Pasteur and Koch as to the number of microbes which settle on the human body.

"I didn't say they produced wrinkles: from thirty minutes to thirty hours to produced by my invention would banks all microbes from the skin. I am an electric Tesla's current can instantly destroy baction, not a bacteriologist. It is for scudents for it will supersede bichloride of mercary of bacteria to determine whether I have in the operating theatre as completely as

A NEW AID TO THE DOCTOR.

By Dr. Robert Newman,

Ex-President of the American Electro-Thera= peutic Association.

WITH A CANNIBAL

KING ON CANNIBALISM, which I had developed from greatly angulated bit of ham as with a carried of the winds of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where with the should as where the winds of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where with a carried bit of the winds of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where with the hands. "Did you can think the winds of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where with the hands." "Did you can think the winds of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where winds and bursted the hands." "Did you can think the winds of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where winds and some the path, we first the path as afternating our market possible and the winds and bursted the warded, and where winds the first of the hands." "What winds and bursted the hands." "Did you can think the warded, and the path was afternating the winds of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where with a long and dared to lone and are in the winds of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where with a carried the hands." "Did you can think the words of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where with a carried the hands." "Did you can think the words of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where with the should we do with the free down, and my brother-dulaw "The next day we grave off the spirit Whet whe to the little store which the winds of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where with the other warded, and where the late of the winds of Sumatra. Jacobin fred—where with the winds

THE SPONGE IS AN ANIMAL AND NOT A PLANT of the work of moving his expedition into horny cushions waste. Then he has special in the work of moving his expedition into horny cushions which branst and the heart of the Soudan. The came's were limbs, provided on purpose to take his bulk manued, as a rule, by native Egyptians, softly when he lies down to be loaded. Another wonderful court value given him twing of came and came companies.

GEN. KITCHENER'S ARMY

THE camel corps in General Kitchen- toennils, which ratch the ground, and a lance the "camelry," was a most a natural sand shoe, to hold his weight up serviceable adjunct of the Sirdar's forces on the shifting waste. Then he has special

er's army, eatled in military pur padded clastic cushion, which spreads into

The most fact that were Yea Benium as a rank of adult. The like bottom, in sections his placewes with a cambdel that was the beatter, where is had been and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called and they were often cupployed for the carrying of gars and cannel, very spity called the connection with their phase in the sponges has aftern the connection with their phase in the connection with their

fORPEDO BOATS TO OPERATE WITHOUT CREWS.

Propelled by Electric Impulses Sent Through the Atmosphere From a Station Miles Away.

Special Disparch to The Call.

other signal the screw stopped and rerevenents of any type of vessel, balloon or land vehicle at any distance
that may be desired. From a station
on shore or from the deck of a vessel
under way, a torpedo boat equipped with
Mr. Tesla's controlling device may be
propelled either on or below the surface, maneuvered at will in any direction, and finally brought into contact and exploded against the side of a hostile vessel at any point within the tange of the vision of the operator. More than this, assuming that it were possible to accurately locate the position of the vessel which it is desired to lestroy, the torready host sould be all the light flashed and was extinguished.

Now we will assume that the boat has arrived within striking distance of the vessel to be destroyed and the bulb in the bow will serve to show that the explosion has taken place.

As he spoke he touched the lever again and the light flashed and was extinguished.

Now we will assume that the boat has arrived within striking distance of the vessel to be destroyed and the bulb in the bow will serve to show that the explosion has taken place.

As he spoke he touched the lever again and the light flashed and was extinguished. tion, and finally brought into contact and exploded against the side of a hostile vessel at any point within the range of the vision of the operator. tion of the vessel which it is desired to destroy, the torpedo boat could be directed to it, even if the ship lay in the harbor of Southampton and the operawas stationed at Sandy Hook.

Mr. Tesia says that some months have elapsed since he fully developed his device, for which he has applied for patent. When it was learned that Admiral Cervera was bottled up at Santiwas his intention to apply his chanism to several launches and similar craft loaded with high exploives and to annihilate the fleet at an-chor. Admiral Cervera, however, came out and met his fate under the guns of the American fleet before the hecessary parangements could be made. Then Mr. Tesla planned a raid on the Spanish vessels in Havana harbor, only to be thwarted by the proclamation of the suspension of hostilities, Says Mr.

no intermediate wires, cables or other "Another way to carry out my in-form of electrical or mechanical connec-tions with the object save the natural charges of a high frequency machine or charges of a high frequency machine or charges of a high frequency machine or condenses, similar results and in a much more practical manner by producing waves, impulses or radiations which are received through the earth, water or atmosphere by suitable apparatus on the moving body and which cause the desired actions, so long as the body renains within the active region or effective range of such currents, waves, impulses or radiations.

"Having explained to you some of the POSTUM CEREAL.

charges of a high frequency machine or condenser through a circuit, one terminal of which is connected directly or inductively with the ground and the other with a body, preferably of large surface and at an elevation. In this case, if the circuit on the moving body be similarly arranged or connected, differences of potential on the terminals of the circuit either by conduction or electro-static induction are produced and the same objects attained.

"Still another way is to pass the currents simply through the ground by connecting both the terminals of the source of high frequency currents to

FORMER COLLEGE GIRL

Tells "Tales Out of School." When I first went to the College, at

erly made, it proved to be a delicious drink and one that I have used ever I find that many people make their common coffee in very slipshod



MRS. H. M. FLOYD, Colby, Kansas.

polis I wo police, although are efficer call out the management of manner and even more. I believe, serve

possibilities of the device, I will now give you a practical example of the workings of the model before going into

a detailed description of how 1 am able to produce these results." Elevated on sticks on a table in the REVOLUTIONIZE

IN AVAL WARFARE

The variety of the laboratory stood a model of a screw-propelled craft, about four feet long and somewhat disproportionately wide and deep. Mr. Tesla explained that it was merely a working model which he had made in order to exhibit it to President McKinley, and that no attempt had been made to follow the usual sharp lines of a torpedobat. The deck was slightly arched and surmounted by three slender standards, the center one being considerably higher than the other two, which carried small incandescent bulbs, a third builb being fixed at the bow.

The keel consisted of a massive copper plate, the propeller and rudder being in the usual positions. Mr. Tesla explained that the boat contained the propelling machinery, consisting of an electric motor actuated by a storage

explained that the boat contained the propelling machinery, consisting of an electric motor actuated by a storage battery in the hold, another motor to actuate the rudder and the delicate mechanism which performs the function of receiving through the central standard the electric impulses sent through the atmosphere from the distant operating station which set in motion the propelling and steering motors, and through them light or extinguish the electric builts and fire the exploding charge in a chamber in the bow in response to signals sent by the operator.

'Now watch," said the inventor, and going to a table on the other side of the room, on which lay a little switch-board, about five inches square, he gave

again and the light hashed and was extinguished.

"Imagine, if you can," said Mr. Tesla, as he went back to his desk, "what an irresistible instrument of destruction we have in a torpedo boat thus controlled, which we can operate day or night, on the surface or below it and from any distance that may be desired. A ship thus assailed would have no possible show of escape.

"I can apply this system of control to any type of vessel and any one of any size. It is not even necessary to make a close approach to be destroyed. At the distance of 100 feet the explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite will exert a shattering effect on a battleship, but there is no reason who we should not load a vessel with 200 or 300 tons or

load a vessel with 200 or 300 tons or even more of dynamite, which, explod-ed even a mile or so way would raise a wave that would overwhelm the bigest ship ever built." Continuing his description, Mr. Tesia

the suspension of hostilities. Says Mr. Tesla:

"Hitherto the only means of controllong the movements of a vessel from a distance have been supplied through the medium for the first of the conductor of the medium for the first of the conductor of the medium for the first of the conductor of the medium for the first of the conductor of the medium for the first of the conductor of the medium for the first of the conductor of the medium for the first of the conductor of the medium for the first of the conductor of the medium for the first of the conductor of the first of the firs apparatis governing its inovaniests, tained, and the elective range of the influence thus extended over a vast must necessarily impose.

"In a broad sense, then, my invention differs from all of those systems which provide for the control of the mechanism carried by a moving object and governing its motion in that I require the control of the mechanism carried by a moving object and governing its motion in that I require the control of the mechanism carried by a moving object and governing its motion in that I require the control of the mechanism carried by a moving object and governing its motion in that I require the control of the mechanism carried by a moving object and governing its motion in that I require the control of the mechanism carried by a moving object and governing its motion in that I require the control of the mechanism carried by a moving object and governing its motion in that I require thus extended over a vast area, and by carefully adjusting the circuit on the moving body so as to be influence thus extended over a vast area.

"Another way to carry out my in-

source of high frequency currents to earth at different and remote points and to utilize the currents spreading through the ground for affecting the receiving circuit properly placed and ad-

'Finally, I may avail myself, in car-Lincoln. Neh., the maid gave me a cup of coffee, the taste of which disgusted me and I sent it back with the request to get some better made. The girl told gate in straight lines through space of rays waves, pulses or disturbances of Food Coffee, so when I got that properly made it proved to be a delicious tion from a distance and at the will of the operator by their effect upon suita-ble controlling devices." ble controlling devices."

> LITTLE TROUBLE IN GREATER NEW YORK

New Election Law Works Satisfactorily-Gangs of Toughs Awed by Deputies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8-Superintendent, McCullagh, after the polls had closed,

McWillagh, after the polls had closed, made the following statement in regard to the operation of the new election law:
"My deputies have bad no trouble in any of the territory of Greater New York, I had 700 deputies, 500 of whom were on duty at the polls, 100 in reserve, and 100 specials acting as measengers. The only territory in which I had any trouble was in the Sixth and Elighth election districts of the Second Assembly District, My deputies arrested four men for defective naturalization papers, who were held for the United States Judge.

"If expected to have trouble with gangs of rooters from Newark, N. J. Jersey City, Bristol, Conn., and the famous 'Eat Shea gang' from Troy, but as far as I have heard there have been no difficulties with these men. In case my men had heen overwhelmed at the polic, although I could as a State officer call out the militia to quell my disturbances."

REGULATION RATIONS FOR SICK SOLDIERS

Patients Lie on the Ground.

HOW MEDICINE WAS HANDLED

PILLS AND TABLETS SHOVELED TOGETHER.

No Trained Nurses in Some of the Hospitals-Many of Them Could Neither Read Nor Write.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Nikola Tesla, the electrical expert. In a newspaper interview describes an application of electricity whereby, without the intermediation, one man may control and direct, with absolute exactitude, the movements of any type of vessel, bal-

a large-sized room.

Dr. Smith said: When I assumed my duties, July 14, I found a shortage of tents and cots. The patients in the hospital were crowded on account of tent shortage. Some of the patients were lying on the ground on account of lack of cots. There was no provision made for feeding the sick other than the rations issued to the soldlers in the regular service, except for such food as was brought in by charitable organizations, the principal of which were the Red Cross Society and the National Relief.

"In the pharmacy there were at that time no intestinal antiseptics, although the commanding officer informed me when I made a requisition that he had made repeated efforts to get them. The pharmacy at that time—and, indeed, until it was ordered closed and I turned the stores over to the Govern-ment on the 5th of September—never had any proper equipment for doing pharmaceutical work. There were no scales to measure with. The hospital had any proper equipment for doing pharmaceutical work. There were no scales to measure with. The hospital stewards used a board for a time. There were no pill boxes or powder papers. The stewards dispensed tablets and pills in any paper they could secure, and they were carried to the wards in that shape, and owing to the prevalence of dampness at night they would become by morning a sticky mass not fit for use."

The witness then went on to say that the inedical supplies did improve after

in them. In fact, I might state that the floors were laid after orders had n received to pack goods prepara-

tory to leaving for Anniston.
"In regard to nursing in that hospital, we had no trained nurses. All the nursing was done by orderlies, and many of them were densely ignorant. and when I was in charge of the wards of the Second Brigade I had two men who could neither read nor write, and three men who did not know the meaning of 'Ma' or 'Pa,' when writ-

PROBLEM OF SUPPLYING SANTIAGO WITH WATER

Engineers-Renegade Cubans on the Warpath.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 8. - The nain question now before General Leonard Wood, Governor of the military dis-trict of Santiago, is not pollitical. It is the question of water, which is a serious problem. The rainy season is about over and usually, after a month or so of dry weather, water has to be brought from the mountains and sold in the streets.

weather, water has to be brought from the mountains and sold in the streets. General Wood is anxious to avoid a repetition of such conditions, and has engaged the services of three expert engineers to report as to the best method of supplying the city with water, whether with artesian wells or otherwise.

Matamore, a colonel in the insurgent army, and formerly a bandit, objecting to the hum-drum ways of peace, recently took to the hills with twenty men and is now carrying on his old vocation, robbing plantations and farms of cattle and horses, holding people up and setting in every way a bad example. General Wood is determined to suppress Matamore, and a part of the gendarmerie is now ready, uniformed and drilled, well mounted and armed, to do the work. To-day twenty men, under command of a lieutenant, left for the locality in which Matamore and his companions are staying, with orders to bring them all in dead or alive. The general opinion here is that if Matamore is not suppressed he will soon have between one and two hundred recruits, but now that the purpose of the authorities is known it is not expected that many will join him.

MERELY CLEANED UP SHIP. Captain Hanlon Accounts for the Re-

ported Wreck of the Panama. NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The United States transport Panama, from Santiago and Havana, has arrived in quarantine. There are on board about 400 persons, in-There are on board about 400 persons, including a number of sick men. Captain Hanlon was much surprised to learn that any uneasiness had been felt for the ship's safety. He said that shortly after leaving Santiago he ordered the vessel cleaned up between decks. Numerous boxos and other material thrown overboard drifted toward shore, and this, no doubt, gave rise to the report that the transport had been wrecked.

FIRE INSURANCE POOL.

Kentucky Grand Jury Indicts Fifty-

Three Companies.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The Grand Jury of Kenton County, Kentucky, sitting in Covington, Kentucky, to-day returned indictments against fifty-three of the leading fire insurance companies of the United States, Canada and England. The indictments charge that the companies have formed an unlawful pool to prevent of Portland since 1869.

SAVED FROM A WRECK AFTER A HARD STRUGGLE

wegian Bark Sigrid in

Midocean. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The German oil tank steamer Standard, which has arrived here, brings Andres Anderson, a sailor, who was rescued at sea October sailor, who was rescued at sea October 19 from the wrecked Norwegian bark Sigrid. The rescue by a boat's crew from the Standard was a thrilling and gallant one, and was accomplished after one boat had been dashed to pieces against the side of the steamer and a number oil daring attempts had been made to reach the wrecked bark. Finally Anderson was thrown a rope, which he fastened about him, and then jumped into the sea. He was dragged into the boat in an unconscious condition.

Anderson says the remainder of the crew had been taken off the bark by an unknown vessel. He had evidently been forgotten, for the crew falled to come back to rescue him. The derelict was left in latitude \$5.48 north, longitude 0.43 east, nearly submerged.

NICHOLAS IS SINCERE IN WISHING FOR PEACE

Editor Stead Convinced That the Czar Really Seeks a General Dis-

armament. LONDON, Nov. 8.—William T. Stead, writing to the Daily News from Sebas-topol, after an interview with the Czar at Livadia, reiterates his conviction of the earnestness and sincerity of the Czar's purpose in proposing disarmament. Mr. Stead says it is impossible to repeat the conversation, but he adds:
"But my opinion is summed up in a remark which I made to a Princess of the court, who, meeting me as I was leaving, asked me: 'Well, what is your opinion?'

opinion?"
"I replied simply: 'I thank God for him. If he is spared to Russia that young man will go far."
Mr. Stead adds that he found the Czar possessed of exceptional rapidity of perception, united with a remarkable memory and a very wide grasp of an immense range of facts.

ECCENTRIC HERMIT'S REMARKABLE WILL

Divides Yearly Interest on \$50,000 Among One Hundred Little Girl Waifs.

Girl Waifs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A remarkable will is to be presented to Judge Kohlsaat tomorrow for probate. The will, which was made by Orlando D. Hadsell, an eccentric old bachelor who died recently, divides among a hundred little girl waifs every year for ninety-nine years the interest on \$99,000. Hadsell is reputed to have made his money on chattel mortgages. Although he seemingly spent the last years of his life almost as a hermit, it is stated that a contest over his will may be made by two women, one of whom claims to have been Hadsell's bookkeeper for a number of years. William Hadsell of California, a brother of the deceased, is in Chicago awalting the probation of the will.

THORNS IN THE PATH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR

MISSION SAN JOSE, Nov. 8.-Linda Vista, the beautiful bome of C. C. Mc-Iver, was totally destroyed by fire at 8 \$50,000, covered by \$25,000 insurance. Heavy wind was blowing and nothing could be done to save the structure, although there was a good water supply. Efforts were made to save the costly furniture, but little could be rescued.

The fire started on the roof from sparks from the chimney. Mr. McIver is a wealthy winemaker of this vicinity, and his home was the finest in this end of the county. Linda Vista has been noted for its hospitality. \$50,000, covered by \$25,000 insurance, Heavy

BLAMED FOR THE DEATH OF HAROLD FREDERIC

General Wood Employs Three Expert | Coroner's Jury Charges Two Christian Scientists With Manslaughter.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the death on October 19 last of Harold Frederic, the correspondent of the New York Times, rendered a verdict to-day of man-slaughter against Kate Lyon, a member of the late Mr. Frederic's household, and Mrs. Mills, a Christian scientist.

DEATH IN A MINE.

One Man Killed and Five Others Injured by an Explosion.

jured by an Explosion.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 8.—A gas explosion in the Schookey mine, near West Pittston, to-day seriously burned four men—James Coulter, fire boss; John Metcaif, track layer, John McQuinian, miner, and James Mackin, driver. Fire following the explosion overcame Anthony Branke, miner, and John Valvens, his laborer. Branke was dead when rescuers found him, but Valvens was restored to consciousness. The explosion was caused by the igniting of a body of gas in a chamber which Coulter and Metcaif were exploring previous to locating a new breast. Coulter and Metcaif may not survive.

SAN JUAN'S DEATH ROLL. General Brooke's Last Report to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following cable message has been received at the war Department;

"SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Nov.
7.—Adjutant General, Washington;
Deaths, November 5: Privates Almond
Pelly, D. Sixth United States Volunteer
Infantry, meningitis; Louis Taylor, K,
Eleventh Infantry, typhoid fever. No
deaths November 6.

"BROOKE, Commanding."

MANIAC'S TERRIBLE WORK. Brains His Wife With an Ax and Kills Himself.

WICHITA, Kans., Nov. 8.—At Alva, O. T., George Lout, a farmer, went crazy to-day and killed his wife with an ax. He day and killed his wife with an ax. He then entered a room where his three children slept, but as he raised the ax one of them awoke and the insane man dropped the weapon, went to his room and cut his own throat.

free competition among all insurance companies and their agents doing business in Covington, and thus extort a greater premium than otherwise would have to be paid. OF BONDHOLDERS

Gallant Rescue of a Sailor on the Nor-It Embarrasses Peace Negotiations.

CLAIMS OF MANY MILLIONS

UNCLE SAM CALLED UPON TO LIQUIDATE.

French Embassy Submits a Formidable Array of Figures to the State Department at Washington.

PARIS, Nov. 8 .- The United States Peace Commissioners had formulated an answer to Spain's voluminous presentment of Friday last, but the work of typewriting this reply was too great to be finished before 2 p. m. to-day, the time fixed for the meeting of the joint commissions. This fact was com-municated at noon to-day to the Spaniards, with a request that the meeting occur at 4 o'clock to-day. This request, however, was declined by the Spaniards on the ground that they had some other engagements for 4 o'clock to-day. Consequently the meeting of the folder commission was deferred until the joint commission was deferred until 2 o'clock to-morrow. The Gaulois this morning, referring

to to-day's sitting of the Peace Com-mission, says it will in no way modify the Spanish-American situation, "as the American Commissioners have orders to await further instructions from Washington."

The Gaulois says these instructions

will depend upon the result of the elec-tions, which, the paper mentioned thinks, will be favorable to the Republicans.

The Gaulois continues: "The Government will eventually recognize that pecuniary compensation is due to Spain for the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and the negotiations will continue and be brought to a satisfactory conclusion in a friend-

washington, Nov. 8.—The advices that have come to hand so far from the commission at Paris are said to be rather encouraging than the reverse, and there is a disposition here to agree to the statement rather cautiously to the statement, rather cautiously made by the Spanish Cabinet yesterday, that there will be three or four more meetings of the joint commission. This is taken as an indication that the Spaniards themselves are not looking for a break in the negotiations, but they rather expect a penceful conclusion. they rather expect a peaceful conclusion in a short time.

The foreign bondholders have at last

The foreign bondholders have at last moved formaily to protect their interests in Cuba and Porto Rico. The initial steps have been taken through the agency of the French Embassy, which in this case acts no longer as the representative of the Spanish Government, but for French subjects. Through the Embassy a most formidable statement has been presented to the State Department, being an account of the various Spanish bonds owned by French citizens chargeable against the territories either seized or set free by the act of the United States Government. The sum total of these bonds runs up far

of the United States Government. The sum total of these bonds runs up far into the millions.

Just what it is expected shall be done with them is not clear. The United States Government, of course, will not pay them, but it may be that the French Government looks to it to cause the Independent government of Cuba to assume liability for the redemption of the bonds charged against that island when that government shall have been duly installed by the act of the United States Government. It is probable that other holders of like bonds, German and British, will take similar steps to have their claims brought through their diplomatic representatives to the attention of the United States Government, and it may be even that the holders of such bonds in Tokain, who well should be a solution of the States Government. The sum of the United States Government, will take similar steps to have their claims brought through their diplomatic representatives to the attention of the United States Government, and it may be even that the holders of such bonds in Tokain. that the holders of such bonds in Spain though Spanish citizens, will take a like course, which would present a novel claim upon the generosity of the United States Government.

ON EASTERN TRACKS.

Horses That Won All the Money on Election Day.

Election Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The meeting closed at Aqueduct to-day. Results:
First race, about seven furlongs, selling—Zanone won, Midlight second, General Maccothird. Time, 1:26 3-5.
Second race, five and a half furlongs—Lady Lindsay won, Ordeal second, Village Pride third. Time, 1:98 4-5.
Third race, mile and forty yards, selling—Headlight II won, Campania second, Blue Away third. Time, 1:44%.
Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth—Charentus won, Don de Oro second, Warrenton third. Time, 1:48%.
Fifth race, five furlongs, selling—Lady Sherwell won, Lady Dora second, St. Sobbia third. Time, 1:09%.

Sixth race, mile and forty yards, selling—Sixth race, mile and forty yards, selling—Field Lark won, Brighton second, Charlie Ross third, Time, 1:45.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Weather rainy; track fair at Lakeside. First race, five furlongs—Ordnung won, Fin-lan accond, Natroe third. Time, 1:034. Second race, selling, nulle and twenty yards— Bartaria won, Dunois second, Moncretth third. Time, 1:45%.

Third race, one and an eighth miles—Amos won, Macy second, Storm King third. Time,

won, Macy second, 1:55%.

Fifth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—
O'Connell won, Dave Waldo second, Sigo third.

Time, 1:05%.

It furlongs—Tenole won, Diggs First race, six furlongs—Tenole won, Diggs second, Locust Blossom third. Time, 1:174.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8.—Weather clear; track good at Cumberland to-day, Besuits:
First race, six furlongs, selling—Sauterns won. John Bone second. Everest third. Time, 1:164.
Second race, five furlongs—Do Blaise won. Triune second, Our Lida-third. Time, 1:0946.
Third race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Connie Lee won. Pinkey Potter second. Earl Ponso third. Time, 1:2296.
Fourth race, one and an eighth miles—Traveler won. Demosthenes second. Bagpipe third. Time, 1:56.

Fifth race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, sell-lng-Simon W won, Hob Turner second, Percita third, Time, 1:224. EIGHT MOHEGAN VICTIMS. Body of a California Woman Among

Those Brought to New York. Those Brought to New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The bodies of eight of the passengers on the lost Atlantic liner Mohogan, wrecked on October 14, on the southwest coast of England, arrived here Monday in hermetically sealed coffins on the steamship Menominee from London. The remains of Mrs. Sophie C. Crane of California were among them.

Postoffice Robbed.

RANKAKEE, Ill. Nov. 3.—Burglars robbed the postoffice at Danforth, twenty miles south of this city, of \$50 in money and stamps last night. They were unsuccessful, however, in forcing the safe of the Danforth Bank, which contained \$7000. The doors of the vault were blown open and the lock injured so badly that the bankers could not get in for several hours. Bloodhounds will be used to track the burglars. the burglars.

Fire Swept Forests and Prairies WICHITA, Kans., Nov. 8.—A special to the Beacon from Barlsboro, Okla., says forest and prairie fires are raging all over the Seminole Nation Territory, Emahaka Misslon and property valued at \$150,000 have been destroyed. Max Alvary, the Tenor, Dead.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Max Alvary, the popular German operatic tenor, who sang during many seasons in the United States, is dead. He expired at Tabarse.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1) Brient Co Market and Jones Streets Market and Jones Streets.

FRESH ARRIVALS

GOFFERINGS.

TO-DAY'S LATE FALL

OUTER GARMENT

We to-day place on sale an unrivaled assortment of the newest and most seasonable productions in JACK-ETS, CAPES AND SUITS for Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear. A few examples we quote below.

LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES.

At \$3.75. LADIES' COVERT CLOTH JACKETS, in light and dark shades of tan, fly fronts, faced with cloth, worth \$6, will be offered at \$3 75 each.

At \$7.50. LADIES' TAN KERSEY CLOTH JACKETS, fly fronts, faced with silk serge, good value for \$10, will be sold for \$7 50 each.

At \$5.00. LADIES' PLUSH CAPES, lined with fancy Italian cloth, handsomely braided and beaded, collar, fronts, and around bottom edged with black thibet fur, regular price \$7 50, will be placed on sale at \$5 each.

At \$7.50 LADIES' PLUSH CAPES, length 24 inches, lined with silk serge, collar and fronts edged with thibet or martin fur, worth \$10, will be of-fered at \$7.50 each.

LADIES' SUITS AND DRESS SKIRTS.

At \$5.00.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, in black, navy and brown cheviot cloth, fly front jackets, lines with printed Italian cloth, skirts well lines and bound, good value for \$8 50, will be sold for \$5 each. At \$7.50.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS of black and navy serge, fly front jackets, lined with silk serge, skirts double lined and bound with vel-vet, extra value for \$10, will be offered at \$7 50 each. At \$4.50.

LADIES' BLACK FIGURED DRESS SKIRTS, fan pleated backs, lined with percaline and bound with velvet, worth \$6.50, will be placed on sale at \$4.50 each.

At \$7.50

LADIES' PLAIN BLACK SILK DRESS SKIRTS, fan pleated backs, with three ruffles, double lined and bound with velvet, regular price \$10, will be sold for \$7 50 each.

BRITISH PUBLIC SENTIMENT AGGRESSIVE.

Germany Friendly, Russia Absorbed in Other Matters, and France Alone Remains in Opposition.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.-A special cable to the Commercial Advertiser from London says: The rumor that England London says: The rumor that England will soon declare a protectorate over Egypt is notably persistent here and on the continent. An influential part of the Cabinet favors the declaration. British newspapers are passing from hints of it to open advocacy, and public opinion is generally encouraging. The international situation is also favorable, with Germany friendly and Russia absorbed in other matters, leaving only France to oppose the plan. I ing only France to oppose the plan. I hear that the German Government is checking obstreperous comment on the Philippines. The German aim now is the acquisition of any of the remaind-ers, with the approval of England and

America, after the Paris negotiations are concluded. are concluded.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Chamber of
Deputies resumed its sittings to-day
with a crowded attendance in anticipation of a debate on the Fashoda
question. But those present were disappointed by M. Brunot announcing
that he withdrew his interpellation on the subject

ASSISTANCE REFUSED RELEASED INSURGENTS

Plight of Sixteen Cubans Freed From a Spanish Prison and Stranded in New York.

in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The sixteen Cuban insurgents who were recently released by the Spanish Government from the Government prison at Ceuta and who arrived in this country last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, were to-day released from the barge office and allowed to go, penniless and homeless, into the streets. They applied for bein at the Cuban Junta, but were turned away with the reply that no funds were available for them.

The situation of these men is peculiar. They were released from prison and as they had no money for transportation and could not secure help from the Spanish Government they were forwarded to this country by the United States Consul there at the expense of this Government. No arrangements were made for their reception on this side nor for their transportation from this port to the Island of Cuba.

HERMIT'S SISTER FOUND.

Claimant of the Christensen Estate Near Stockton. STOCKTON, Nov. 8.—The real heir to the estate left by the late Peter Christen-sen, the aged hermit who died intestate a few monthts ago near Stockton, has been found. She is Catharina Christensen,

sister of the deceased. She resides at Davenport, Iowa. Attorneys Delegh and Beardslee of this city have filed her power of attorney with the County Clerk.

At the time Christensen died a sister was mentioned as residing somewhere in the East, and several attorneys have been using their utmost endeavors to locate her. The attorneys who represent the sister decline to say what their proofs of the relationship are, but say that there is not the slightest doubt about the matter.

ADVERTISCMENTS.

DR. MEYERS & CO. 731 Market Street, San Francisco



Establish od 17 Years. MEYERS & CO. have gained their high standing and have built up the largest practice on the Pacific Coast by curing their patients, and by honorable business

dealings. DR. MEYERS & CO. have the largest and best-equipped medical Institute in the West, and have made a special study of all weakness and diseases of men for more

than seventeen years.

DR. MEYERS & CO. cure contagious blood poison and all other diseases of men, and restore to perfect health those who are weak, puny and debilitated from the effects of nervous debility, excesses,

dissipations, indiscretions, etc., etc. No Money Required Until You Are Cured.

Dr. Meyers & Co. have such faith in their methods and remedies that they do not ask for a dollar until the patient is cured or restored, as the case may be. Patients may deposit the price of a cure in any bank in San Francisco, to be paid only when they are cured, or may pay in small monthly installments.

Consultation and Advice Free. It is well-worth your time to see or write the doctors whether you want to take the treatment or not. A friendly talk or a con-fidential letter will result in great good in any event. Private book for men sent sealed to any address free.

DR. MEYERS & CO., 731 Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO. TAKE ELEVATOR. Hours, 8 to 12 daily. Evenings, 7 to 8. Sundays, 9 to 11.

Illustrating the Method by Which Electric Power Is Conducted From One Place to Another Without Wires. The Balloons Act as the Poles of the Dynamos and the Current Flashes Across Through the Rarefied Air.

ESLA'S latest electrical wonder is out. It is out because he bas just received patents on it in this and other countries.

What Tesla proposes to do now is to transmit almost any amount of power almost any distance without wires, and without loss. Although moving ships at sea may use the sys tem for propulsion it is mainly intended for use on land.

To illustrate the anticipated results in the most concrete form it is proposed, for instance, that water power shall generate a great quantity of electricity on the lower courses of streams coming from the Sierras; that this electricity shall be conducted to a balloon arrangement floating a mile or two above the earth; that there shall be in San Francisco a similar balloon high above the city and that all the electrical energy conducted to the first balloon shall pass without loss and without wires to the balloon over the city, from which it shall descend to turn wheels and light lamps, etc.

A secondary result would seem to be that ships minus bollers and minus coal shall plow their way from the Golden Gate to Puget Sound, their churning propellers being driven by motors which draw their energy through the air from stations arranged every hundred miles or so along the

shore.

This may seem a crazy idea to some people, but then it was a more crazy idea once that a man's voice should be heard 2000 miles away and that a waterfall should turn a mill a hundred miles away, and besides Nikola Tesia says so and he is acknowledged as one of the very best electric experts in the country.

says so and he is acknowledged as one of the very best electric experts in the country.

In one sense Tesla is a greater wizard than Edison. They are twin wizards in the wondrous field of electrical science, but they are wholly unlike. Edison is wholly practical and he cares for nothing that he cannot make a commercial success. His spur is not devotion to science as it was with Franklin, Faraday, Voita, Galvani and the rest. Tesla is rather Edison's reverse as a genius. He plunges into electrical mystery and seeks scientific facts, phenomena, laws and principles rather than patents though he looks out for the patents when they are in sight.

Young Tesla has startled the world about as much as has Edison, but you don't find his name on the patent plates of as many machines about town. He made electrical engineers marvel by smilingly passing a million voits of electricity through his body and he showed them how to light a room brilliantly with a simple empty glass tube which he held in his hand or laid on

liantly with a simple empty glass tube which he held in his hand or laid on the table without any connecting wires.

In various ways he has led entific world far toward the final mys-tery of this "form of radiation." This latest advance of his is both scientific and practical.
"Tesla's system of electric power

ransmission through natural media is the descriptive title of this latest invention of his.

This at once suggests the new tele-

This at once suggests the new tele-graphy without wires, which promises to be a commercial feature of everyday life to-morrow or next day, but the one system is wholly different from the

other.

In the wireless telegraphy an apparatus sends out in all directions through air, buildings, earth and water a series of "Hertzian waves" as a lighthouse lamp sends out light waves. The length and frequency are regulated, and the receiving apparatus, if adapted to these waves, responds as one tuning fork will to its like. In this case the electrical phenomena proceed in all directions like sound or ripples from where a stone strikes in the water.

Tesla, however, proposes to generate energy at one point and pass it all

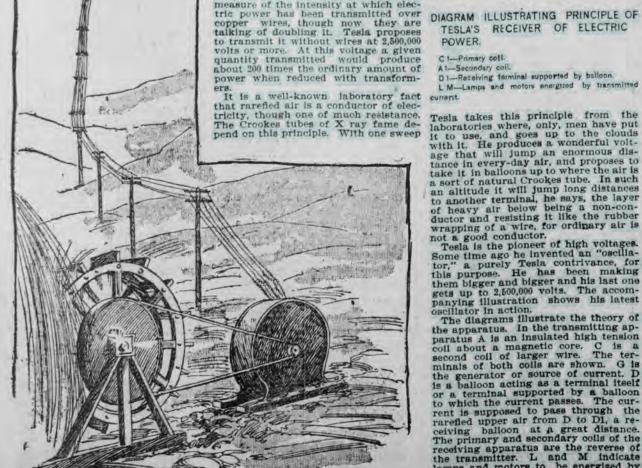
without loss through the air direct to

without loss through the air direct to a distant point, where it may be used for light or power. A comprehension of his invention depends upon an understanding of "voltage."

An electric current may be large in quantity and low in intensity or small in quantity and high in intensity as a stream of water be large in volume and slow of motion or may be small and rapid. A stream of water an inch in diameter will exert more power than a small river if the pressure is great enough:

tudes.

Up to date 15,000 volts has been the measure of the intensity at which electric power has been transmitted over copper wires, though now they are talking of doubling it. Tesla proposes to transmit it without wires at 2,500,000 volts or more. At this voltage a given quantity transmitted would produce about 200 times the ordinary amount of power when reduced with transform-



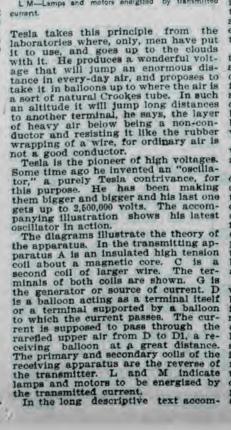
Generating Electric Energy by Water Power Out in the Mountains.

enough:

In handling electricity quantity is reduced to intensity and the reverse by means of "transformers." In long-distance transmission of power the energy is transformed to a high intensity or voltage and then sent over the wires, and where it is received it is again transformed to a lower voltage and greater quantity for use.

Here is another preparatory illustration. Most people have seen electric sparks jump from one brass ball to another in electrical apparatus. The distance these sparks will jump depends not on the amount of electricity generated but on its intensity or voltage.

Now, there are two things which mainly underlie Tesla's new scheme. One is the production of voltages before hardly dreamed of, and the other is the increased conductivity of the air when it is rarefied as it is at high altitudes.



TESLA'S RECEIVER OF ELECTRIC

A1—Secondary coil.

D1—Receiving terminal supported by balloon.

L M-Lamps and motors energized by transmitted

POWER.

C 1-Primary coll.

0000000000000000000 Tesla's model transformer o or "oscillator" in action when o o creating an effective elec- o O trical pressure of two and a O O half million volts. The ac- O tual width of space traversed 0 by the luminous streams from 0 the single terminal is over 0 sixteen feet.

000000000000000000

panying the inventor's application for a patent it is said that the invention comprises a novel method for the transmission of electrical energy without the employment of metallic line conductors, but the results arrived at are of such character and magnitude as compared with any heretofore secured as to render indispensable the employment of means and the utilization of effects essentially different in their chara eristics and actions from those before used or investigated.

The systems depend, he says, on "exclusively high pressures," but he has devised means to generate with safety and ease pressures measured by millions of volts. Then he states something that electrical engineers know mighty little about. He says:

"Fight, that with electrical pressures of the magnitude and character which I have made it possible to produce, the ordinary atmosphere becomes, in a measure, capable of serving as a true conductor; seand, that the conductivity of the air increases so materially with the increase of electrical pressure and degree of rarefaction that it becomes possible to transmit through even moderately rarefied

it becomes possible to transmit through even moderately rarefled strata of the atmosphere electrical en-ergy up to practically any amount and

through even moderately rarefled strata of the atmosphere electrical energy up to practically any amount and to any distance."

If Tesla can bring electrical energy through the air in "any amount and to any distance" he can get a big contract of any distance he can get a big contract of any distance he can get a big contract of any distance he can get a big contract of any distance he can get a big contract of any distance he can get a big contract of any distance he can get a big contract of any distance he can get a big contract of the serious distance he can get a big contract of the serious distance. But whatever it is it is one of the greatest wonders of the age and surely destined to revolutionize warfare.

In speaking of his ship moving and handling invention Tesla said:

"Hitherto the only means of control handling invention Tesla said:

"Hitherto the only means of control handling invention Tesla said:

"Hitherto the only means of control handling invention Tesla said:

"Hitherto the only means of control handling invention Tesla said:

"Hitherto the only means of control handling invention Tesla said:

"Hitherto the only means of control and bandling invention Tesla said:

"Hitherto the only means of control the medium of a flexible conductor, such as an electric cable, but this system is subject to obvious limitations, such as a re imposed by the length, weight and strength of the conductor, such as an electric cable, but this system is subject to obvious limitations, such as a re imposed by the length, weight and strength of the conductor, such as an electric cable, but this system is subject to obvious limitations, such as a re imposed by the length, weight and strength of the conductor, such as an electric cable, but this system is subject to obvious limitations, such as a re imposed by the length, weight and strength of the conductor, such as an electric cable, but this system is subject to obvious limitations, such as are imposed by the length, weight and strength of the conductor, such as a rel

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE PRINCIPLE OF TESLA'S TRANSMITTER OF ELEC-TRIC POWER.

A-Primary coil. C-Secondary coil.

G-Source of electrical energy. D-Terminal supported by balloon,

Island, and a third lying in the center, which was named August Scherl, after the promoter of the expedition. This is at variance with the account of Arnold Pike, who, it will be remembered, maintained that there is but one island in addition to Swedish foreland, which last is not usually included under the name of Kong Karis Land. In spite of much ice and unfavorable weather, a passage was forced by fne Heligoland round the eastern coast of the islands, and a latitude of 81 degrees 32 minutes reached, via the east coast of Northeast Land, the pack ice then preventing further advance. Successful dredging operations were carried out to the north and east in depths of over 600 fathoms. In August Scherl Island, the breeding grounds of the ivory gull, were met with.

Swedish Andree Search Expedition.

Swedish Andree Search Expedition.
Quoting from the Aftonbladet of Stockhoim, the Mouvement Geographique (August 21) announced the arrivat of M. Stadling, leader of the Andree search expedition, at the mouth of the Lena. The expedition had visited the New Siberian Islands, as also the neighborhood of the Anabara and Indigirka rivers, without finding a trace of the missing explorer. M. Stadling was about to proceed to the Taimyr Peninsula, en route for the Yenesei. The same paper also announced that the Norwegian navigator, M. Brackmoe, had undertaken a journey to the New Siberian Islands in order to find out whether the provisions left by Baron von Toll remain intact, but from a recent telegram it would seem that he has returned without accomplishing his object.

Lieutenant Peary's Expedition.

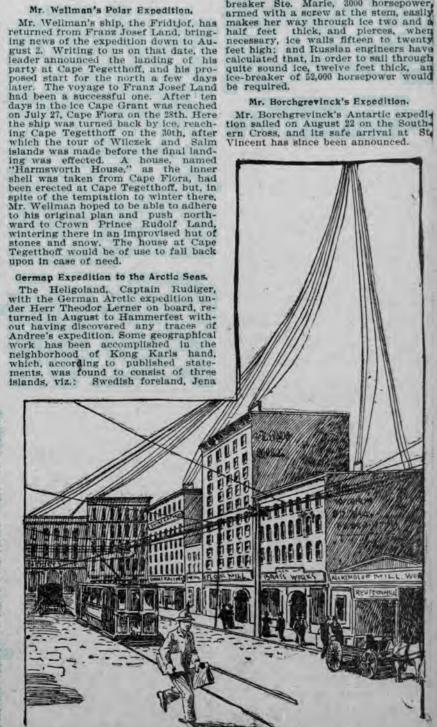
Lieutenant Peary's Expedition.

The steamer Hope, which took coal and other supplies northward for Lieutenant Peary's expedition, returned from Greenland at the end of August having parted from the Windward at Port Foulke, at the entrance to Smith Sound. Lieutenant Peary, writing to us from Etah, August 13, states that the season as far north as Cape Sabing is a late one; he was just starting for the attack on Kane Basin and the channel above. So far his plans had progressed favorably. He had on board ten picked Eskimo (five couples), about sixty dogs, and the carcasses of sixty walrus.

Polar Exploration With Ice Breakers.

Polar Exploration With Ice Breakers
At a recent meeting of the Russian Geographical Society Admiral Makaroff submitted a proposal of reaching the pole by means of powerful ice-breakers. Steamers specially built for breaking the ice were first resorted to in Russia in 1864 by the engineer, Britneff, for breaking the ice at Kronstadt. Lately ice-breakers have been very much improved in the United States, where the happy idea of providing steamers of that sort with twin screws at the stern, and a third screw at the stern, has proved to considerably increase their breaking powers, More recently powerful ice-breakers have been constructed in the States and in England by Armful ice-breakers have been constructed in the States and in England by Armstrong for Russia, for transporting the trains of the Siberian railway across Lake Balkal, and for keeping the port of Vladivostok clear of ice. Experiments were made with such steamers and altogether the theory of leebreakers was worked out. It appears that on the American lakes the ice-breaker Ste. Marie, 3000 horsepower, armed with a screw at the stem, easily makes her way through ice two and a half feet thick, and pierces, when necessary, ice walls fifteen to twenty feet high; and Russian engineers have calculated that, in order to sail through quite sound ice, twelve feet thick, an ice-breaker of 52,000 horsepower would be required. and without such restrictions as these must necessarily impose."

Mr. Borchgrevinck's Expedition. Mr. Borchgrevinck's Antartic expedition sailed on August 22 on the South-ern Cross, and its safe arrival at St. Vincent has since been announced.



SIX POLAR

EXPEDITIONS.

Mr. Wellman's Polar Expedition,

The Same Force Made to Run Factories, Street Cars and Electric Lights in a City Miles Away.

FOR THE HOTEL GUEST.

Washington Boulfnees Provide All the Holiday Comforts. There are few cities in the country

ere the travellar man may spend the Christmus season with so much comfort | have been a friendly bout above the bar-Union and having a large number of o'clock yesterday afternoon. The princiguests here at this senson, the hosts of pals in the affair were the Italian Gatto orns vie with one another in making their | Gladman to the police of the S.xth preing a goodly store of Christmas cheer for by them to be a man by the name of Washington, he proposed to give himself their guests.

Therefore, the hate's are now decked | Gladman was cut in the right hand tletce and palms and cheerful mottoes, that the stranger in a strange land may scissors. A call was sent in for th. be comforted and say: "Verily, here are | Emergency Haspital ambulance by Mrs. all the comforts of home."

Manager Talty has spared neither time plants and palms, while wreaths hang in odd corners throughout the building. The cafe is a garden of green and red and the palm display is very fine.

The most interesting display, however, is the art gallery of the coef at the end of the cafe. Here are exhibited small panoramas and even caricatures in sugar. flour and jelly. One of these is labeled "A Yankee Pig-Nit!" and consists of a pig's head as a centerplece with little pigs made from lemons set around it. The pig's head is covered by a cap made from the American flag and he is satisfying his appetite with a huge apple. Be-fore the head, in a miniature ocean, are the results of this vocacious appetite in the form of little islands which ily the American flag. These islands are modeled

carefully and are labeled "Porto Rico,"
"Cubs," and "I'm Philippines,"
Another handsome pec is a med i of
an old-fushioned southern farm, with log cabin, stable, etc. An aged negro is busy

carefully and artistically decorated with flowers, plants, ivy, holly and green wreaths. The lobby is bung with

A few touches of green and red give a Christmus appearance to the labb, of Willard's, while the filling room is club-orately displayed in holly and wreaths.

The dining room at the Arlington is dic-

Nearly all of the hotels have orches-

This is a quiet Christmus scuson at the local hotels, but all are well supplied with

TO IMPROVE THE RACE.

Aegro Academy Opens Today. The first session of the second annual

meeting of the American Negro Acad my

its moving spirit. The membership is limited to fifty, it being the purpose of Church the founder to take counsel of the m st | not be learned. advanced thinkers of the colored race in his effort to solve the vexing problems

will be discussed by the leaders. In a't these discussions an effort will be made by the speakers to point out the necessity der, the Rev. Alexander Crum-W. P. Hayson and Paul Lawrence Dunbar, will be given.

at present professor of sociology at At-lania. Bishop Tanner, of Kansas City, Mo., will read a paper entitled "The Ne-

The program for tomorrow will be: is a. m.-Paper: "How the Black Le-gion of St. Domingo Saved the Patriot Army at the Slege of Eavannah in 177." the Rev. T. G. Steward, U. S. A. 2 p. m.—Paper: "Constitutional and Judicial Disfranchisement of the Negro," J. L. Love, of this city.

Essay-"Afro-American Literature."

Miss M. B. Lyons New York. 7:39 p. m.—Paper: "The Entrance of England and Japan Upon Their Progres sive Stage," C. C. Cook, of this city

Paper: 'Negro Scholarship, With Its Relation to the Future of the Race,' W. S. Scarborough, Wilberfore, O. These papers will be followed by dis-

The public is invited to all ses

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Launtive Bromo Quimine Tablets. All drug-glats refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

"CLEANLINESS." FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY IS WHAT YOU GET HERE.

We take especial rains and pride in giving the best kind of Laundry Service. Rough edges we from smooth—we give you also our popular "Anti-swear" but-tomboles. Soft and pliable, and don't charge extra for the service. Card or 'phone 1557 gets prompt response.

TOLMAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

STABBED WITH SCISSORS The Victim Refuses to Have His As-

sallant Arrested. A poculiar stabbing affray took place in what is alleged by the participants to the various caravanaeries, ions and tay- and a friend, who gave his name as John houses bright and inviting and in supply- cinet police station, but who was believed the streets, and as he was wanted at John Donaldson.

with holly and wrenths of green and mis- , near the thumb, and was stabled in the abdomen by Gatto, who used a pair of Gladman, the wife of the wounded man, The Raleigh is perhaps the most handsomely decorated hotel in the city and was an eye-witness to the affair, but when the Emergency physicians arrived when the Emergency physicians arrived on the scene Gadman refused to be was at college. This person recognized Manager Taily has spared herner time on the segme (comman related) and was left in his rooms. It corridors of the house are bright with the learned inst how acrous his doubt as to his identity, and when he rewounds may be, but they are not thought to be very bad.

Gladman and his wife live in the sicond-story back room of the house in which the Italian conducts his barbershop. The shop was closed yesterday, and Garto, who lives at No. 4.6 scame Avenue southwest, made a Christmas call

upon his rrights above.

During his call, it is asserted by the participants, Gatto secured a pair of acissors, and, his tonsorial procedulties prodominating, seemed eager to clip the ends of Gladman's moustache. Objections were interposed against such a procedure and during the scuttle following Gatto ran one of the blades of the selssors into the the call was sent in for the Emergency

ambulance, but when the van reached the barber shop it was closed, and, falling to gain entrance to the floors moore, the waron wheeled around and started back for the hospital. At the corner of Four-and-a-half Street and Pennsylvania Avecombrying his Christmas jug, walls a real spossing and a squirrel piley in a tree mear at hand, in the center of the farm is a little pend in which live gold has swim about.

Another feature is an enormous miner ple which contains Christmas quotaties a from Shakespeare, and is inbied. "You entering the house they were shown to the room where Chalman lay suffering and were informed that the affray was a president circles are also on exabitions, with a big cake representing the categories and relations at the Ebbit the cafe and ching room are hondownedy trimmed with Caristmas trees, hally and palm. A number of wreaths are hang around the cartifors and rotundes.

The decorations at the Riggs are continued to the choice of mistroes.

The decorations at the Riggs are continued to the diction room, which is built with flowers, parlands of palm and holy and bunches of mistroes. policeman left the man in his room.

ROBBED AN OLD SOLDIER.

The Police Are Hunting For a Man Who is Suspected.

An investigation is being made by the police of the Second precinct in the matter of the rebbery of Joshua Rathford, orated with holly and green trienths, an old soldier, on the evening of Detwined with red-slik ribbon. The National and the Metropolitan have also destated thirty days furiously hat Friday by the and was handed a check for \$90. He Alley northwest. During his stay there, altercation over a trivial matter. The robbed of \$47.

a report to the police of the Second pre- disappeared. to the identity of the alleged robbers.

Since that time the police have secured additional facts which lead them to be-

interesting to the colored race, has been prepared for the occasion.

The academy was organized a life over two years ago by the late Alexanuer Crummell, of this city, who was its first president, and who, Juring h's life, w.s. its moving spirit. The membership is a late hour Policemen Hendricks and Willingham made another search for Church. The result of their efforts could that Banks was hiding in South Wash-

A Sleeping Hackman Arrested.

Samuel Bohen, colored, became intoxi Extremists on any of the questions which are made a part of the one great problem, the elevation of the negro race, box of a livery back, which he was supare not invited into the council. This, however, as one of the members of the academy stated last evening, should not convey the idea that the organization is composed of apologists. The prime object of the academy is the transfer station, at the corner of Fif- East Washington, fell from his wheel higher education of the colored race, and, through this means, to bring about a condition of betterment which it is belleved can only be attained through such the evening. Many passengers were then northwest about 2 o'clock last evening being hauled by the Metropolitan, Colum-During the convention, questions which bin and Capital Traction Railway Comtend to elevate and stimulate the race to better things and inspire higher thoughts tion of the two streets, and the horse, will be discussed by the leaders to a t which was attached to the vehicle unguided, walked almiessly through the of education. The opening session win be devoted to considering routine bust-ress, while the afternoon meeting will be known as the Crummell memorial, at which cubgies on the He and work of lodged in a cell at the First precinct police. station and charged with reckless driving and intoxication. The owner of the horse and vehicle, which are valued at \$1.00, was notified and the team returned to the The convention will be presided over by the first vice president, W. E. B. Dubols, a graduate of Fisk-Harward College, and the employer and will be arraigned in the Police Court today.

A Quarrel Ends in Arrest.

A fight between Lizzie Perkins and Hilda Anderson, colored women living at No. But Tweifth Street northweat, about 5 o'clock last evening, resulted in the arrest of the former and the conveyance of the latter to the Emergency Hospital. The quarrel originated over some gin and ended in the Anderson woman being struck by her rival. The blow was a heavy one and was dealt with a beer bottle, lacer-and was dealt with a beer bottle, lacer-and was dealt with a beer bottle, lacer-and lace and ating the scalp of the victim. When arrested the Perkins woman had not yet guicted her temper, and Policeman G. V. Johnson experienced considerable difficulty in escorting her to the First precinct station house, which is not far from the place in which the row originated. The woman resisted with all her energy and fought the policeman like a tigress, but with little or no lajury to him. Mary Currell, who attempted to quell the disturbance between the two women when the quarrel was at its height, was at ested as a participant and charged eing a "vag" by Policeman Gover.

The Changes in Buoys

The following notice of changes in character of buoys, etc., in the Fifth lighthouse district has been issued by the Lighthouse Board; "Notice is hereby given that the six can buoy Notice is hereby given that the six can hoosy painted white, placed in April, 1897, to mark the trial course for torpedo boats in Chesapeake Bay, between James Point and Point No Point, Md., were discentifuned December 17. Notice is also given that the fron budys in Chesapeake Bay, between Baltimore and Hampton Roads, and in the Potomae River have been changed to spar lungs for the Winter."

There is nothing injurious in Dr. Henry's Cough Syrup, but it will positively cure a cough in one day. All druggists, 15c.

PEARSON IN BALTIMORE.

The Insane Man Surrendered Himself to the Police. It was learned late last night that Jo-

seph W. Pearson, the escaped inmate of St. Elizabeth's Asylum, who was sent to and pleasure as in Washington. Being ber shop of Joseph Gatto, an Italian, at | that institution as the result of his throwof the foremest botel cities in the No. 328 Pennsylvania Avenue, about 4 ing missiles through the windows and doors of the British embassy, and being declared insane, gave himself up to the police in Baltimore last evening.

He simply said he was tired of walking up. Pearson said that when he left the asylum he went directly to the depot and boarded a freight train. He arrived at Baltimore in the morning and wandered about until night. He will be returned here tonight. Pearson was seen at Camden Station, in

turned to Washington went to the Gov-ernment Hospital for the Insane, at Congress Heights, immediately and there dis-closed to a physician all that he knew of Pearson's whereabouts. He did this be-cause he was a friend of the asylum physician and also because he believed that Pearson should be in custody if a lunatic, as declared. The physician at the hospital went to police headquarters yesterday and gave the cue to the detectives concerning the appearance of Pearson in Baltimore it was then that the description of Pearson was telegraphed to the Baltimore detectives and the marshal of the police of that city.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION. Delegate McCormick to Submit an

The Central Labor Union held a short session last evening at Typographical Temple. The only business transacted was the reading of the minutes of the last

grees allow the skilled mechanics employed at the Washington navy yard thir-ty days' annual leave of absence, like all other employes in the service of the Gov-

SHOT IN THE HAND.

The Police in Search of a Vicious Young Negro.

What religit have been a serious shootthirty days' furlough hast Friday by the ing affray occurred in Brooks Court, beofficials of the National Soldiers' Home, tween First and Second and O and P tras in the dicing cooms and rotandas, and was handed a check for \$00. He streets northwest, about 5 o'clock yester and the traveler man may sit and 1 sect came to the city and had the check cash-day evening. John Banks and John Newto sweet music and enjoy life.

In the evening he visited the home ton, colored youths, each about twentyed. In the evening he visited the home of Miss Annie White, at No. III Goat three years old, became engaged in an guests, and the basis are doing every- Alley northwest. During his stay there, altercation over a trivial matter. The thing possible to make the Christmas a or to be more exact, while he was in the latter drew a revolver and fired several yard in the rear of the house, he was shots at his antagonist, hitting him once in the right hand. Newton was taken to When he discovered his loss he made his home in O Street alley and Banks

nct station, giving little information as The negroes were intoxicated when the since that time the police have stated and the morning his the auditional facts which lead them to be seen of the affiny shortly after the dissection of the Lincoln Memorial church, at the corner of Eleventia and R Streets northwest. An excellent program, which inchedes the discussion of many subjects interesting to the colored race, has been prepared for the occasion.

The academy was arguinzed a latternorm of the affine the police that the White woman or a man named William Vincent is mixed up in the affair. It is thought by the police that the money was removed from the pockets of the old soldier and afterward transferred to a man by the name of the law last made in South Washington to the colored race, has been prepared for the occasion.

The academy was arguinzed a latternorm of the surface of the affiny shortly after the dissection of the affiny shortly appearance of Banks, and it is stought that the money was removed from the pockets of the old soldier and afterward to a man by the police that the White woman or a man hand with the affect with the order of the affiny shortly appearance of Banks, and it is stought that the money was removed from the afferward to a man by the police that the White woman or a man hand with the order of Banks, and it is stought that the money was removed from the afferward to a man by the police that the money was removed from the afferward to a man by the police that the woman or a man hand the necessary with the affer the af

It is there that the police expected to find him at an early hour this morning Banks will be remembered as one of the party of negroes arrested some time ago when a gambling joint was raided by the police in Ridge Street alley.

A Bleyelist Budly Burt.

A bleyelist who gave his name as Hen ry Walcott, and who claimed to live in and was removed to the Emergency Hospital in the Sixth precinct patrol wager Walcott became unconscious shortly after his fall and it was impossible to learn much concerning the identity of the man, it was stated by an eyewit-ness that he is the son of the former proprieter of a hotel at Colonial Beach. No papers were found on his person that might give the police or the hospital staff any clew as to his residence or or-cupation. At the hospital it was disovered that Walcott had sustained a brain concussion and after treatment in the operating room he was transferred to a ward. Up to a late hour he had not regained consciousness.

Afro-American Delegates.

The following have been elected delega

Two Pointed Questions Answered. What is the use of making a better ar ticle than your competitor if you cannot get a better price for it?

Aux.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on'a single sale they will be much greate in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best? If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the Lat

This explains the large sale on Cham-berlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Court Bernady. For all, lain's Cough Remedy. For sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 538 F Street northwest, and Connecticut Avenue and S Street northwest, and 1428 Maryland Avenue and 1428 Maryland Avenue northeast.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican minister, who has been ill at the legation since Saturday, was reported last night as being much improved.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, Va. Dec. 26.-A cutting affray occurred in a grocery store, in affray occurred in a grocery store, in Gibbon Street between St. Asaph and Pitt Streets, today. The store is kept by Henry Whitten, William Jackson, colored, received several severe gashes about the head and body at the hands of Shack Wonzer, also colored. Wonzer entered the store very much under the influence of liquor and attempted to pick a quarrel with several of the persons standing around. Suddenly he whipped out a large knife and made a lunge at Jackson, inflicting the injuries mentioned. When remonstrated with Wonzer attempted to cut Whiting, but was prevented from so doing by the latter's friends. A warrant was subsequently issued for Wonzer's arrest and placed in Policeman Young's hands for service. Today has been observed as a general

holiday in this city. Several of the lead-

Michael Nash, who died Saturday morning, will be buried from St. Mary's Church tomorrow morning at 10 o'cleck.

James Sullivan, the man who was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglarizing the store of George Finch, in Royal Street, was today sent to the grand jury by the mayor.

Lieut. James Smith is confined to his bone by sickness.

age, and but a few weeks since was married to Miss Mamie Boyd, daughter of the Rev. J. If. Boyd, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Gor-

leave the Tennis in a few days.

Frank McGovern, the leader of the acquittal forces as the jury which disagreed, and the only bachelor on the jury, fulfilled the expectations of the fair defendunt, who was so pleased when the prose-cution accepted him that she smiled and excitedly whispered to her counsel: "Take him! Oh, do take him!"

The others who refused to find the girl guilty were Jurors Galleenstein, the traveling salesman; Finnegan, the manager of packing for a Bleecker Street cloak house. packing for a Bleecker Street cloak house.
A conviction might have been agreed upon, all the jurors say, if they could have been assured that the sentence would not have been more than a year in

AN UNEVENTFUL DAY.

Christmas Monday Finds Washing

ton Almost Sommunbulistic. Yesterday was the quietest day of th year in Washington. So quiet was It that a large rat, thinking everybody asleep, walked from a doorway in sylvania Avenue to the fountain in front of The Times office during the afternoon and after taking a leisurely drink walked back to his home without being disturbed, Even the annual Christmas murder was for some reason unobserved, and a fire could not have attracted a handful of pro-Arrests were few and the day of good will was observed faithfully as far as

ghts were concerned. Very few pedestrians appeared upon the streets and these were going to or from some place of amusement. Only about one-fourth of the saloons opened for busi-

hess monotonous.

The Christmas "jag" was, of course, everywhere, and his howis were doleful in the deserted streets. The city was indeed dead, and, as one disposted stranger put it, "was worse 'n Pittsburg on Sun-Everybody staid at home and enjoyed

Dorsey's Case Continued.

The case of David Dorsey, colored, harged in the Police Court yesterday morning with house-breaking, was co tinued until today by Assistant United States Attorney Alexander R. Mullowny, Dorsey was employed as a bellman at th Hotel Gordon and was arrested Saturday night after having jumped through a heavy plate glass skylight from one of the second story windows of the hotel. The beliman and been found in the room of the president of the Boston and Main of the president of the Boston and Maine Railroad, who is a guest at the hotel, and it appears that when the hotel guest en-tered his froom after supper Saturday evening he found Dorsey there. The ne-gro was frightened and made a hasty exit through an open window, falling twenty-five feet and passing through the plate glass skylight in his descent.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual ball of the Saturday Evening As thly will be given on the night of December Dancing will begin promptly at 8 o'clock conclude at midnight.

Marriage lieuses were issued in Baltimore structured to the following residents of Washing-on: John D. Creney and Sarah H. Marble; corge E. Matthney and Ida Spear,

George E. Matthiney and Ida Spear, William Harris and Louis Johnson, colored were arrested by Policeman McDonald and lodged at the Eighth Precinct police station, about 4 oclock yestersiny afternoon, for disorderly conduct and assaulting each other.

Fire at No. 1220 C Street northwest, shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, caused damage to the amount of 850. The building was secupied by Amy Carrier and is owned by the Mary Reynolds estate. The blaze was caused by hot ashes.

Oiled, delivered, \$1. Send postal 1006 F. The Typewriter Exchange. de9-1mo CASTORIA.

Start She

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ELECTRIC SENSATIONALISM.

Cesla's Promises and Performance -Scientific Disbellef.

"That the author of the mustiphase system of transmissions should at this late day be flooding the press with rhetorical bombast that recalls the wildest days of the Keely motor mania is inconsistent and inexplicable to the last degree." This atterance from the Scientific American exemplifies the strong language coming from scientific quarters about the latest amouncements of Mr. Nikola Tesla, and bids fair to mark the culmination of a long period of what may be called electric semsationalism. Another scientific journal, the Electrical Engineer, which for some years expounded Mr. Tesla's earlier work, has drawn back in alarm, and in a recent comment on one of Mr. Tesla's promises says it, "refuses point blank" to accept it in silence, and is "willing to face the consequences." The situation thus developed is of unusual interest. interest.

holiday in this city. Several of the leading club's kept "open house" and celebrated Christmas in the usual style. The day was a quiet one, however, and but few arrests were made. This evening Albert Brown and Charles Smith, both colored, were arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Dennis Carter, also colored was arrested for assaulting Henry Munson.

Michael Nash, who died Saturday morning, will be buried from St. Mary's Church tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

home by sickness.

In the Police Court this morning Thomas Downey was fined \$10 for selling liquor on Sunday.

Robert Arrington feil on the street on Saturday night and broke his right leg near the knee. He was taken to the infirmary for treatment.

Arthur C Gorham, a well-known young man, committed suicide (his morning months, Mr. Tesla forthwith started new that the machine would certainly be wide-ly in use in New York City within six months. Mr. Tesla forthwith started new man, committed suicide this morning about 9 o'clock at his home. [29] Duke Street, by swallowing three ounces of carbolle acid. He was thirty-two years of to ouite another apparatus, of utterly diff. to quite another apparatus, of utterly dif-ferent construction, having nothing to do

Rev. J. H. Bayd, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Gorliam had been drinking heavily since his marriage and last night exhibited a bortic containing the deadily drug and told several friends that he intended to commit suicide, but no seriousness was attached to his threats.

FAYNE MOORE TO BE RETRIED.

She is Still in the Tombs Hoping for Reduced Bail.

New York, Dec. 25.—William A. E. Moore, convicted of robbing Martin Malann with the aid of his wife, Fayne Strahan Moore, at the tioted Grenoble on Nowember it last, will be sentenced by Revember i last, will be sentenced by Requosited in the Strain of the New York Head operation anywhere.

To hold up the apparatus required in the higher regions of thought and labor." To hold up the apparatus required in the higher regions of the nir large balloons were suggested, and then, accurding to carry as 1892, at the New York Electric Club and other plates, he had predicted would when out the Edison incanderent by the Edison incanderent continues. It is not, however, on the mark, there has anyone approached by the reporter ever seen it in commercial operation anywhere.

As a development of his "oscillator" experiments, Mr. Tesla further expressed his belief that the current would by used the belief that the current would by used him as follows: "That it will to was the Marconi wireless syst meaning the deadily drug and told about the fecting vacuum-tube lighting, which as carry as 1892, at the New York Electric Club and other plates, he had predicted to the Edison incanderent continues and other plates, he had predicted to the Edison incanderent continues and other plates. It is not, however, on the mark, the roban plant of the world repress as Nagara will become surgested, and then, accurding to the Edison incanderent continues and other plates. It is not, however, on the mark, the roban plant of the world repress in general has piled mercies ridicale on the scheme and London Lighting speaks of its net plant of the world repress in general has pil

han Moore, at the Hotel Grenoble on November 4 last, will be sentenced by Recorder Goff tomorrow morning.

But the pretty young woman, whose
beauty failed utterly to impress seven men
on her jury, is not to be released from
prison yet.

Two indictments are hanging over her—

Two indictments are hanging over her—

Two indictments are hanging over her—

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the field of fluorescent and vacuum-tub-lighting, and claims of one kind and another fellowed thick and fast as to what the ray was, better methods of st-

is thought. A negro named Saul Williams circulated among friends of the full was announced this morning that Mrs. It was announced this morning that Mrs. Moore would have a new trial. The date which it was hoped to pay his fare to Baltimore on the midnight train. The depot was watched closely, but the negro urating the earth with it and spraying trial of any apparatus for this purpose | an agency of so delicate, so impalpable

wells as these to which the attention of the public has been called is impossible. In the New York World of Sunday December 18, 1887, was a page article, headed "Wirard Tesla makes the sun do man's will," and a picture showing a Tesla inboratory, with huge machinery, all operated by sunshine. The apparatus comprised reflecting mitrors, cylinders full of water, treated chemically by a secret proposes, "which Tesla has devised," and the inventor was quoted thus: "i will say that the results so far achieved are all I desire. I am certain that the new apparatus will come into speedy and general paratus will come into speedy and general use. The whole business will be so simply arranged that there will be no probability of its breaking down.

Inquiry in every quarter reveals, among lectricians, an absolute ignorance of any apparatus of this kind, and reference was nade at once by several of them to the amous failures of Ericsson many years ago along better comprehended lines of in-restigation, of which all the details were ong since made public. In the New York World of October 31,

erson, to defend the human body from nicrobes and preserve the beauty of wom-mly and manly youth throughout life. "I have made extensive study and experi-ment, to the end of finding some means of clearing the human skin of these deadly microbes, and I have succeeded in inventing a means by which it can be kept free ing a means by which it can be kept free from their ravages." Part of Mr. Tesla's plan was the use of "a battery I have my-self invented. With this battery I have charged human bodies so successfully that microbes have been thrown off in a per-fect shower, some of them being thrown as far away as four and has feet." The as far away as four and five fest," I same plan was described, with variatio in the New York Heraid, with the addit that paint could thus be cleaned from different objects, and that any skin disorder could be cured, although "just the form of apparatus I am using I must keep se-cret for a time yet."

The present year opened with a sugges-tion, in the Sunday newspapers, by Mr. Teala, of the way in which an "electrical subjugator" might be best devised with which to tame wild animals, but this he dismissed with brief notice.

The war with Spain broke out, all the

nventors were busy, and Mr. Tesla an-nounced a plan for throwing an electric mark into the interior of a distant Span-sh magazine and exploding it. Nothing, ish magaz'ne and exploding it. Nothing, i is believed, came of that, as Mr. Tesla did not go to the front, and none of the many plans for destroying life and prop-erty suggested by the electricians, from Mr. Edson down, was ever tr.ed. But Mr. Telsa was not idle, for he has just an-ounced two new inventions, with which the Herald, Sun, World, and Journal have been filled during the last three or four weeks. One of these denis with the have been filled during the last three or four weeks. One of there deals with the transmission of power electrically by natural media. The inventor stated that he could generate with ease and safety electrical pressures measured by millions of folts, carry this into the upper, rarefied regions of the air, and then send it to corresponding receiving appartus. The New York Heraid of November 13 had this about it from a reporter: "The a New York Heraid of November 13 had this about it from a reporter: "Tes's says his machinery works perfectly; that he has demonstrated the seeming mirac obeyond all possibility of failure. He said to me yesterday: 'I will supply the Faris Exposition with Nisgara's power. I will send it across the ocean without a wre. My invention is the crowning success of

A New Obstacle. The old obstacles that used to prevent

the marriage of loving couples are on date. The blood and thunder villian

date. The blood and thunder villian is a myth nowadays. The cruel father is only a tradition. Distance, absence and ship-wreck in these days of cheap, safe and swift transportation do not count. The new obstacle is a common sense one. It is ill-health on one side or the other, and sometimes on both.

Men nowadays hesitate to marry a woman, no matter how beautiful, no matter how attractive, or interesting, or witty, if she is a sufferer from ill-health. All men worth having desire happy, healthy children. Any woman who will, may fit herself for the duties of wifehood and the exalted function of motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription banishes all hindrance in the nature of local ill-health. It gives health, power and capacity to the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and meternite. It overests discheood and power and capacity to the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and maternity. It corrects all displacements, allays inflammation, heals ulceration, stops exhausting drains and soothes pain. It prepares for natural, healthy motherhood. It makes maternity easy and safe and almost painless. It insures a new-comer constitutionally strong and able to withstand the usual ills of babyhood. It is the greatest of nerve tonics and restoratives. Medicine dealers sell it and an honest dealer will not urge, a substitute upon you.

"After suffering untold tortures," writes Mrs. I. Ferguson, of Rox 29 Douglas Station, Schrirk Co., Manitoba." I hank God I found relief and cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The profit side of life is health. The balance is written in the rich, red, pure blood of

ance is written in the rich, red, pure blood of health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cire constitution and make the blood rich and pure. They never gripe. By druggists.

long years of thought and labor."

But the pretty young woman, whose beauty failed utterfly to impress seven men on her jury, is not to be released from prison yet.

Two indictments are hanging over her—the one Doon which she was tried all last week, charging the robberty of Mahon, and one for grand larceny, based upon finding silverware belonging to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in her trunk.

A motion will be made tomorrow by her attorney, Abraham Levy, to have her ball reduced, and if Recorder Goff should grant the motion Fayre Strahan Moore may leave the Tombs in a few days.

development of this it will be possible to signal the sturs by electrical disturbances "coherer" employed on a torged-boat, and thus close and operate the earth of this extraordinary phenomenon was allowed, charging the robberty of Mahon, and one for grand larceny, based upon finding silverware belonging to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in her trunk.

The discovery of the X-ray by Prof. Roeningen in 18%, led to great activity on the part of such men as Mr. Edison, Mr. Tesia, Mr. Moore, and cities in the field of fluorescent and vacuum-tube lighting, and claims of one kind and another followed thick and fast as to what the ray was, better methods of standard other adverse "coherers" in proposed on a torged-boat, and thus close and operate the evertral circults on it. Guns were fired in this extraordinary phenomenon was allowed, and its effect as a re'ay, a "coherer" employed on a torged-boat, and thus close and operate the evertral circults on it. Guns were fired in this extraordinary phenomenon was allowed, and its effect as a re'ay, a "coherer" employed on a torged-boat, and thus close and operate the entries circults on it. Guns were, the Mailson Equates of the star's belong to the Way, however, at the Mailson Equates of the same three circults on it. Guns were, the daily in the tanks there to illustrate what might be done, and the telectrical circles, but all whom the period of the same three circults on it. Guns were, fired in this circults on it. Guns were, the daily in th preventing other adverse "coherers

what the ray was, better methods of scuring it, new lamps, improved X-ray pictures, etc. But at the present moment, so far as can be discovered, not a single plece of Tesla special X-ray apparatus can be bought anywhere, and not a single theory advanced by him has received the approval of the scientific world.

Next we hear of bolder schemes. A few months later Carrett P. Serviss heralded in the New York Journal the fact that "Nikola Teslas latest contribution to resente opens up one of the most surgrising visions of man's future control over nature that the ninciecnin century has produced." This referred to an elaborate scheme for generating electric current at a trifling expense by Nigara power, saturating the earth with it and Spraying out weight or amount of explosive charge. We shall be able to submerge it at comand, to serve it in its flight, and call it out and send it out again, and captode it will be able to submerge it at command, to acresi it in its flight, and call it out and send it out again, and captode it will be able to submerge it at command, to acresi it in its flight, and call it out and send it out again, and captode it or the first public proof of the intrinsic calley of the idea.

To enumerate step by step all such markets as these to which the attention of the with. When interrogated about the me a

These latest declarations of Mr. Tes'n seem to have strained scientific confidenc-in him to the atmost, and it is hard to find today any electric authority who does not believe either that Mr. Tesla's imagination has run away with him or that close ap-plication to his laboratory has strained his good ludgment.

Colored Girl Shot by Her Sister. Sandy Spring, Md., Dec. 28,-Al Spen-

perville, Montgomery County, early this morning, Nannie Huff, colored, aged about thirteen, was shot in the thigh by a very animated conversation in bows.

her sister Allce, aged about eighteen.

Describing her meeting with the wife
The load entered the thigh of Nannie of the President of France, Mrs. Frye about thirteen, was shot in the thigh by 197, a scheme was set forth, with cuts and her sister Alice, aged about eighteen. just below the hip, almost severing the said: lust below the hip, almost severing the leg from the body. Dr. J. R. Batson, who resided nearby, was called, and arrived just in time to save the girl from bleed-spanish Commission, the entire porty was ing to death. The girl was taken to Garfield Hospital, Washington, this morning.

Gunner Shet.

Hancock, Md., Dec. 26.-Edgar Henry and John Easton, both boys of about through the fleshy portion of the leg,

Closing of "Camp Walworth." New York, Dec. 28 .- "Camp Walworth." the receiving home for soldiers, which Miss Helen Gould belped to establish at 315 East Fifteenth Street, will close tomorrow. Sixty soldiers, who are being morrow. Sixty southers, and the cared for there, must seek homes elsewhere, Among these is Emmett Glean, where, Among these is Emmett Glean, guirdian. Mr. Barnes, who has charge of the church in the Latin quarter, and who is doing so much for American youth.

Cottonseed OH Plant Burned. Denison, Tex., Dec. 28.-The National Cotton Seed Oil plant was partfally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Estimated loss \$75,000.

Bismarck's Memoirs Barres. St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.-Prince marck's memoirs have been prohib ted from Russia by the authorities.

The most healthful table beverage Heurich's Maerzen Beer. It enriches the blood and increases the strength and vitality. 'Phone 63t, Arilington Bottling

300 000 Drink and Drug instructes re-stored by the Keel. Cure. Au-thorised Institutes. North Cap-gl., Washington, D. C., and Greensbore, N. C., rite considentially.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Capital Traction Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Union Pas-senger Station, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1999.

The polls will be opened at 10 a. m. and closed at 1:30 p. m. G. T. DUNLOP,

C. M. KOONES, Secretary. delif-d&dm-exSu

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The partnership beretofore existing under the name of F. J. MILLER & CO. is this day dissilved by mutual consent. Money due the firm may be paid to either party. F. J. MILLER. A. B. TALCOTT. de25-31

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Please take notice that the undersigned have severed their connection as directors with the People's Business Union and Supply Company, trading at 1991 L Street north-west, Washington, D. C.: James H. Winslow, Joseph H. Stewart, A. T. Pride, Jerry B. Christian, C. L. Marshall, Charles H. Marshall

Washington, D. C., October 18, 1898. de23-6t

Typewriters Rented \$3.50 per month,

Delivered with table.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1006 F Street N. W. dell-Imo,en

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the National Metropolitan Fire In-surance Company of the District of Co-lumbia will be held on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1898, for the election of directors. Polls open at 12 m. and close at 1 o'clock p. m. SAM CROSS, Secy. no29-tt.em

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Members of the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY are notified that Samuel C. Wil-son, former secretary, and W. H. Cov-ington, who are reported as soli-liting proxies in our behalf, are not authorized to so act, and further are not in any way connected with the company

M. G. EMERY, Pres. W. A. H. CHURCH, GEORGE T. DEARING, J. HARRISON JOHNSON, T. W. MURPHY.

delitt Managers. EDUCATIONAL.

Congressional School of Shorthand,

STELLMAN SCHOOL Shorthand and Type-

writing, 911 G Street Northwest. Pay and Night Sessions. Terms Moderate.

DIED.

SAUNDERS Departed this life anddenly Friday, December 23, 1898, WM, H. SAUNDERS, in the Borty-fifth year of his age. Funeral at Second Baptist Church, at 2 p. m., Tuesday, December 27, 1898. He in the SIMPSON—On the morning of December 25, 1808, CONNELLA A. SIMPSON, believed wife of C. T. Spunson.

C. T. Sungern.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her
fineral, term residence 105 litts at set. Tuesday.
December 27, at 2 o'clock.
MckLROV-intered into the rest of Paradise
on Smider, December 25, 1828, at 11 a. m., at
the problemer, No. 022 Maryland Avenue. December 25, 1888, at 11 a. m., at size, No. 012 Maryland Avenue AGNES McELBOY, in the seventi-of her age, widow of the late Lie ear of her age, widow of the late Lee of Westminster, Md.

Tail from above residence, Wednesday, De-13, at 2 p. m. It, em

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER,

232 Pa. Ave. N. W. First-class Service. 'Phone, 1385, AUGUSTUS BURGDORF CO.,

Unitertake's and Embalmers. 2009 SEVENTH STREET N. W. First-class Service noll

WIVES OF ENVOYS IN PARIS. The Ladies Who Accompanied the

Commissioners. The wives of the Peace Commissioners are talking most interestingly of their visit to Paris. All of them profess happiness at being

in the United States ugain, but they frankly admit that they enjoyed every moment of the stay abroad.

They unite in praise of Gen. Rios, of the Spanish Commission, whom they declare to be the man of his party. The general made a great impression on them because of his delightful manners and

Mrs. Frye gives a pretty little account of Rios and of how he impressed her. "The only time we met nim socially," she said, "was at the banquet given to the Joint Commission by Gen. Horace Porter. Gen. Blos took me out to dinner, but as J did not speak French, and he did not speak English, our conversation was very limited. After the dinner Mr. Reid asked me if I was sorry I did not speak French. 'No: I am sorry Gen. Ries does not speak English.' Then I hastly added: It is knough to sit by his side.' When this was told him we held.

spanish commission, the inter party was invited to be present. We reached the Elysee very unfortunately too late to meet President Faure. A week or two later Gen. Potter informed the ladies that Mrs. Faure would be pleased to meet them the Saturday of that week, which was the first recention day.

first recepcion day. and John Easton, both boys of about fifteen years, were hunting Saturday, when Henry accidentally shot Easton through the firshy portion of the leg. making an ugly wound, which Dr. J.

A. West pronounces serious. The borset in the bushes, in which the triever got in the bushes, in which the triever. got in the bushes, in which the trigger of Henry's gun caught, the weapon discharging while Easton was directly in front of it. Miss Faure stood at the door through which we left the room and bade all the callers good morning-a pretty bit of courtery. This was the only time that any of the party met Mrz. Paure."

Mrs. Frye studied the conditions exist-ing in the Latin quarter and makes the strongest possible appeal to American mothers to keep their girls and boys at

here, John Mrs. Frye in this Here is the way Mrs. Cu-hman K. David describes the girls of France: "They are plauant creatures who make you feel they never sleep, and who live

Mrs. Davis was the only one of the party who had reception days, and was the only one who met former Empress-Eugenie. Describing her visit to the int-

ter, she said:

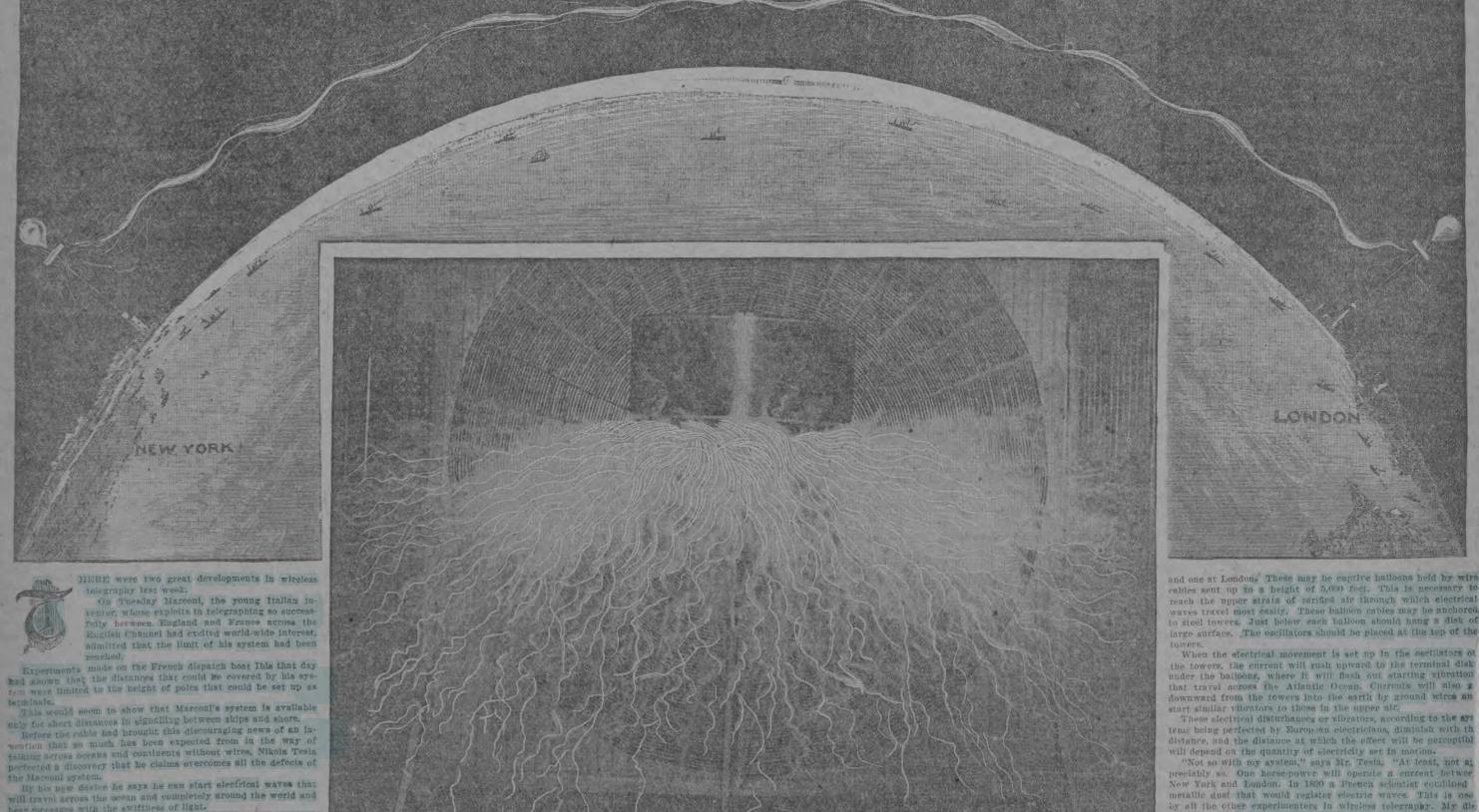
The former emprezs is still a very The former empress is still a very beautiful woman, of most graceful and dignified manners. She speaks English fluently and expressed great admiration for the American people. Her caste in dress has not deserted her, neither has her grief over the loss of her husband and son, pictures of whom, having before each exquisite cut-glass vases filled with violets, were near her couch."

Mrs. Davis also breakfasted with the Princess Eulaile, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Wireless telegraphy is a system of flashing signals by means of a light that is invisible, similar to the X-rays. Circles of this unseen, mysterious light may be spea instantly to any distance, even to Mars and Jupiler. If receiving terminals could be erected there the message could be intelligently and faithfully transmitted.

To flash 2,000 or 3,000 words per minute to any part of the earth by the highly sensitized terminals I have perfected will be a common thing. It is nothing. It is inevitable. Distance no longer intimidates the electrician. I have demonstrated this week that messages may be sent with equal facility through the earth as by induction through the air. Neither distance nor the density of intervening objects will affect the speed or accuracy of the transmission of messages.

"THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK CAN HAVE THEIR PRIVATE WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-ANCES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE GLOBE. IT WILL BE NO GREATER WONDER TO HAVE A CABLE TOWER ON YOUR ROOF THAN IT IS NOW TO HAVE A TELEPHONE IN YOUR HOUSE."--- Nicola Tesla, the Distinguished Electrician, to the Journal.



far points like Zanzibar and Cape Town, for little more than we

now may for letter postage."

The introduction of wireless telegraphy on the scale con templated by Mr. Tesla will be a great boon to the struggling country paper, but it will rob the big metropolitan papers of the glory of their fabulous cable bills. When it requires only the salary of two telegraph operators to secure news from central Siberia or northern Chinn or from the remotest frontiers of all the earth, and when these for sent messages flash into the office at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 words per minute, the day of displaying achievements by cable shall have passed.

covery is infinitely more sensitive and receptive. That is the secret I am not quite ready to exploit, as I shall first parent it. "In 1893, as I have already said, I declared it was certaini

practicable to impress an electric vibration, at least of a certal low period, upon the earth, by means of proper machinery. At wh distance such a vibration might be made perceptible I then coul-

only conjecture, but I said then that I believed It could not re quire a great amount of energy to produce a disturbance pe

eptible at a great distance, or even all over the surface of the

LONDON

One operator in a tower above the Journal office could, in a few minutes, call us the principal cities of the world and learn of the day's doilings of the race. To get news from Europe would be less of an undertaking than it is now to get a story by telephone from Bensonburst.

Mr. Tesia thinks that many newspapers will enlarge their business under this system by furnishing news tickers to be placed in the towers of private houses. A family could thus read the Journal's telegraphic news and cables in brief as fast as they ticked into the telegraph editor's room. What a convenience at

elections and times of wars in different parts of the world!

Already the common telegraph has done much to avert wars, making it possible for men to live in London, Paris, Berlin or New York and operate in every commercial capital. It has made many kinds of business international that were formerly confined to a single nation or city, "Every city, every empire, will be nothing more than the suburb of the city in which you live," said its luventer.

Mr. Tesin says he is now ready to put his wireless telegraphy system into operation between New York and London as soon as the practical details of the undertaking can be arranged.

Sold Enough Liquor in Thirty-six Years to Float a Battleship.

BROADWAY bartender of a mathematical turn of mind by a simple calculation finds that in his career of thirty-six years at the bar he has sold mait, vinous and spiritness figuors enough to float a large ship; yet he has made no appreciable progress toward assuaging the thirst of the Tenderioin.

Never having lost any time by sickness and having had but few

days of the estimates that he has worked an average of 340 days a year. This gives a total of 12,240 days worked. Taking one year with another, he has drawn a half harrel, or twenty gallons. of beer each day. This gives a total of 244,800 gallons of line sold. Of whiskey a conservative average is 300 drinks a day, it chidling mixed drinks. At sixty drighs to the gallon, which is, Her Gold Wrought Brocade Gown, Trimmed with Lace Val-wine he has averaged sales of 50 quarters a day, or 153,000 g long for the thirty-six years, sufficient to float a battle ship.

The Ball Gowns of the Services Telegraph Osculator, Which he Proposes to Install on Balcons at New York and London and Telegraph Across the Ocean Without Captes pass through the sixty, stone and water, as go to be value principle of whreles as through the sixty, stone and water, as easily and if receiving terminals could be exceted there, the message hierarchies in America, made this space. Mr. Nichal Tosh, who mest to Thomas Dilison is the foremost elevative in America, made this space. Mr. Nichal Tosh, who mest to Thomas Dilison is the foremost elevative in America, made this space. Mr. Nichal Tosh, who mest to Thomas Dilison is the foremost elevative in America, made this space. Mr. Nichal Tosh, who mest to Thomas Dilison is the foremost elevative in America, made this space. Mr. Nichal Tosh, who mest to Thomas Dilison is the foremost elevative in America, made this space. Mr. Nichal Tosh, who mest to Thomas Dilison is the foremost elevative in America, made this space. Mr. Nichal Tosh, who is to Thomas Dilison is the foremost elevative in America, made this space and the avoidance of delay recognition of the transmission of mest with for greater speed than at pass on the plant of the capture of the transmission of mestal transmitted. To make this of use of a course, of the transmission of mestal transmitted in America, made this space and the avoidance of delay recognition of the transmission of mestal transmitted of the course of the capture of the common transmitted of the course of the course of the course of the capture of the course of the capture of the course of the capture of the



Diamonds.

OMMODORE VANDERBILT'S rich O great granddaughter, Chauncey Depew's multi-millionaire ward-Miss

Edith Collins- is in town. She is now the Countess Czaykowski. This is her first visit to America since

her marriage. She has brought her prince with her, and incidentally a whole wardrobe of beautiful

She is being entertained right royally by all her old friends in New York. Two of her most gorgeous evening gowns

are here illustrated. One is an exquisite costume of yellow brocade, with the design worked in threads of real gold. Over the brocade is worn a toule of rare lace, which is trimmed with frills of even rarer lace. The fall of lace which outlines the decollete neck of this gown and trims the tunic at the bottom is actually valued at the fabulous price of \$300 a yard. It belonged to the ancestors of Count (or Prince) Czaykowski. He is both, as you please to call him

The gown fits as if moulded to the figure and is made with a conspicuously long train of gold wrought brocade.

The other ball gown he even more beau-tiful. It is an exquisite creation of pink corded allk strewn with cream lace ap-plique roses. The lace fi wers are hand work and are very expens ve. They are scattered over the bodice as well as the long trained skirt. But the resture of this beautiful costume is the cors, ge trimming, The low cut neck is outlined a lin a glisten-ing fringe of diamonds which is fastened at each shoulder with diamone plus. This glittering fringe of brilliants has done

Count's first visit to America.



ued at \$300 a Yard.

hear meranges with the awiftness of light. To do this he will use instruments so similar to the ordinary elegraphic senders and receivers that the average person could not tell the difference between them. The war he will make or start the electric waves to do this will be he means of his powerful oscillator, which the Journal has ieseribed several times in the past. This is a great, round instrument, into which an ordinary current of electricity is turned from any dynamo. The oscillator instantly transforms it by a series of colls into an electro-motiv force, vibrating at the rate of two to four million times a second. This starts electric waves through the air and earth, which vibrate

The construction of the wireless system is so simple and will

be an increensive that commercial firms and the great news-papers will have made own exclusive cable service.

"The people of New York," says Mr. Tesla, "can have their private extreless communication with friends and acquaintances. In various parts of the globe.

It will be no greater wonder to have a cable tower on your roof than it is now to have a telephone in your house.
"You will be able to send a 2,000-word dispatch from New York to London, Paris, Vienna, Constantinople, Rombay, Singa-Tokis or Munila in less time than it takes now to ring up

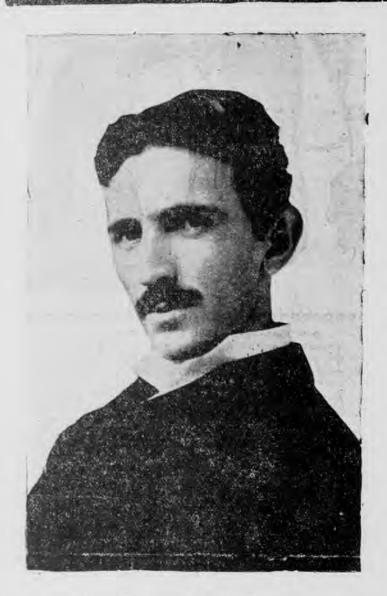
From a lower to Manila to a tower in New York City a mes-In comparison with present cable rates, and without the danger At his laborators in East Houston street, surrounded by

wir- and motors and generators, Nikola Tesla was found restorday by a representative of the Sunday Journal. The inventor was deep in the evolution of his great project, 'In 1863," anid the inventor, "I predicted that messages would sent throughout the world without wires. In an address debefore the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in February at year, I said a few words on this subject which even then unity filled my thoughts. It was not a new idea—this wire-numberation by signals. These demonstrations to-day in the Marcont and others, and these triumphs in my labora-

their critic genesia in the signal systems in vogue as telegraphy, to speak in unscientific terms, is a sysis signals, but by means of a light that is invisit I rays. Circles of this unseen, mysterious light

ey's Bursting Projectifes to Explode.

attaches to a report which has by Depatment by the intelligence business at Manila, J. M. Ellicott, aubington for some time, bas the Spanish ships at Manlin,



Nikola Jesla, the Famous Electrician,

THE SAN MAJEO HUNT.

(Continued from page 17.)

when they do it will be inaugurated with a hunt-ball, with all the glory of the scarlet coats to make it memorable. But just now their definite plans go no further than the erection of kennels for the pack and comfortable quarters for "Jerry" and his assistants.

At present the pack is kenneled at Mr. Hobsrt's "farm," as he calls it. They are quartered in a low shed some two hundred feet long, divided into three compartments, each with its separate yard. There "Jerry" tends them and keeps them in a condition that justifies his pride in them. Each one knows and answers to its name. As he enters the yard they come bounding about him, but at his "Bonch up there, bench up." they line up under the shed and stay there watching him attentively. One by one they come out and go back as he cells them by name. Napier, Chiefiam, Graceful, Romulus, Riyal, and so through the sattle and stay the entire war the Fifth was the Napier, Chiefiain, Graceful, Romulus,

Master Reynard seeks his hole, to go down after him and worry him out. Of course at San Mateo they do not chase a real fox, but only an aniseed bageor rather the trail of seent left by dragging a sponge saturated with a mixture of valerian and castor oil. But little Rags does not know that, and every Saturday he starts bravely out, may be your commander to-morrow."

sure that this time at last he will find Mr. Fox and hale him forth to his well-merited fate. "The Fortune of War."

A very plain, apt and excellent illustra-tion of the popular expression, "The for-time of war," is the singular fact that Ma-jor General Leonard Wood, the present military Governor of Santiago province,

During the entire war the Fifth was the Rival, and so through the sixty-odd does down to little Rags, the terrier. dors, down to little Rays, the terrier.

This Rays is an English wire-haired foxterrier, such as belongs in every pack of hounds. His office and pleasure it is to be in at the finish and, if Fifth was detailed to do goard duty at Sastiago under General Wood. Fifth was detailed to do guard duty at Santiago under General Wood.

Standing Armies of the World:

crease of armaments will probably die as ments of those countries take three years a mere plous intention. It was not without a subflavor of Irony, proceeding as it out a subflavor of frony, proceeding as it did from a monarch who not only has by far the largest army in the world, but Pa, is a well that has been drilling for

who was also busy increasing his mayy when he made his famous proposal.

That, though it is hard to believe that the millennium is to be brough about by n Czar or that the reign of universal peace will be founded by the master of the largest number of legions on earth, we are all scraping together a few more dollars to punch his "oil well" deeper into the bound to recognize the fact that the Euponean nations spend a terrible proportion an exaggeration to say that Europe is one somewhere in the hidden depths discoveryast camp, there are something like four ing a lake of the oleaginous fluid which millions of its male inhabitants constantly will make him suddenly and independentunder arms as soldiers or sailors even in time of peace, and when it is borne in mind that all these have to be maintained venture that of late years he has been

the leading na	TIONS:		
Country— Russia United States Germany Austria-Hungary	Population. 129,166,561 62,622,250 82,279,915	Army in Peace. 800,000 25,000 585,440 385,697	Army in Wa 3,503,0 149,6 3,000,0 1,827,1
Great Britain Italy	38,517,978 38,104,975 31,114,589	616,413 163,569 231,355	2,500,0 526,2 1,268,3
A still more	convincing	method	of est

mating the burden of military service in the various countries will be found in the

ollowing tan	101			
	No. 0 habita Each S	nte to	No. of Sol- diers to 1000 Inhabitants.	
	In	In	In	In
Country-	Pence.	War	Peace.	War
THE PER	63	1.5	16	65
armany	89	17	11	17
Lustria-Hunga	ry . 115	22	.9.	4.6
taly		25	7	41
Russin		27	7	27
ireat Britain.		72	4.	14
inited States		445	16.	2

These figures are appalling for the Continental nations, especially for France and Germany, both of which suffer terribly in consequence of the memories of once put the cost of this blood tax

"Out of the life of every German, every the is the time that Miller has since de-Franchman, every Italian, every Austrian voted to slumber

The Czar's proposal to check the in- and every Russian the respective govern-

who was also busy increasing his navy seventeen years. It is owned by an econtric individual by the name of Mik-

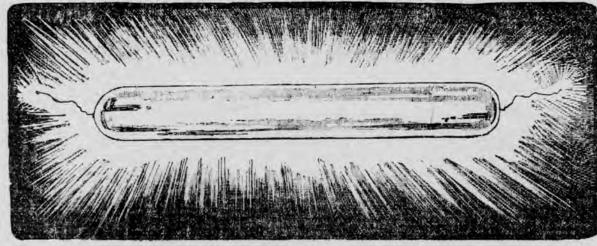
Miller is in reality a farmer, but a progress. of their energies and their resources in years he has spent all his earnings in preparations for war. Though it may be drilling this deep well with the idea of

in non-productive work and supplied with the most costly appliances, some idea may be formed of the gigantic waste. The following tables, compiled by St. Paul's, will the subject of more or less public ridicule, and the subject of Mr. Miller's well is not at all a pleasant one to Mrs. Miller has seen so enable one to compare the armaments of the leading nations: sight, as it were, that mention of the well

Is a sore subject.

The farmer's well is now down about 3400 feet, and drilling is still going on. Most of the work has been done by Miller himself, assisted by a hired man. Recently he disposed of a part of his farm for oil purposes and the money thus ac-quired explains the resumption of operations. The well is now in a black sand and has a showing of oil, which is of a very peculiar color, almost a purple. It is understood that Miller has decided drill a little further, and, after shooting the well, put it to pumping. If it proves a paying producer it has been suggested that the peculiar formation be alled the Miller sand.

What makes Miller more determined han ever to go on with his boring until he strikes oil is the fact that only recently Dr. E. A. Van Scoy has com-pleted a well that started off at the rate of twenty-five barrels a day. This encouraged the farmer that directly heard of the doctor's find he rushed off and obtained a mortgage on his farm Since that time pumping operations have been in progress day and night and litview of these new inventions and discoveries, must be the lot of the American farmer with millions of bushels of Indian



Tube Holding Jesla New Artificial Light

Special to The Sunday Call.

HE promise made by Nikola Tesla to the world some two years ago that he would soon give it a means of lighting its homes, its offices and its streets at night time by "artificial daylight" has been fulfilled. The invention has been entirely completed for several weeks. A day or two ago the authoritative announcement was made that contracts have already been signed with several New York business houses to equip their business places with the new light at once. promoters of the company which is pushing the new in-

their business places with the new light at once. The promoters of the company which is pushing the new invention are so certain of its great practical utility that they predict that it must soon supplant the arc lamp.

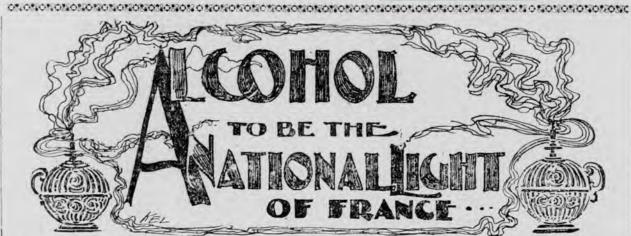
"Vacuum tube lighting by high frequency currents" is what Tesla himself calls it. The name, though clumsy, is sufficiently descriptive. The essential parts are a vacuum tube, and a special current of high frequency, produced by a special dynamo, of Tesla's invention. The tubes, "Mr. Tesla explains, "have had all the air pumped out, but, of course, are full of ether. The passage of this special current sets the ether in motion, corning light waves. The light differs from arc illumination in that it has no particular center. The whole tube glows and sheds a radiance like daylight all around."

The tubes, of course, are sealed tight at both ends. A wire is made fast to one end, but there is no wire inside. The tubes at present in use are about a foot long. For special purposes, such as studio illumination, street lighting and so on, they can be made any size up to a yard.

The glory and the beauty of then is that their light goes all over the place to be illumined—is as strong in the corners of a room as directly under the tube. Hence the truth of its name, artificial daylight. A lighted tube in a room has exactly the effect of daylight flooding the windows. Notwithstanding the tube litself is not trying to the eyes. You may look steadily at it, with no evil at the eyes. You may look steadily at it, with no evil at the eyes. You may look steadily at it, with no evil as the room has exactly the effect of daylight flooding the windows. Notwithstanding the tube litself is not trying at the eyes. You may look steadily at it, with no evil and the corners of a room as directly under the tube. Hence the windows which is a mandescent lighting 37 per cent of the electric current goes to malking the filament hot, leaving but 37 per cent of the electric current goes to malking the filament hot, leaving but 37

cent for illumination. And this brings us to a second long advantage of the vacuum tube. It never grows hot. You may touch the glass an hour after the light is turned on and find it as cool as when first lighted. An electric bulb in like case is hot enough to scorch, not to mention giving headaches to the luckless mortals who happen to sit directly underneath or beside it.

The tubes can be attached to the electric light fixtures in common use, but cannot be illumined by the ordinary current. Or rather they can be made to glow with it, but the process is too costly. That was one thing that made the wise men doubtful in the beginning. A few of them thought Tesla might probably perfect his light process, but were firm in the belief that it would remain too costly for commercial use.



not only to supersede petroleum, but it promises to take the place of coal itself.

Houses are to be heated by alcohol and ngines are to be driven by alcohol. As or alcohol lighting it is already an ac-omplished fact. The Emperor of Germany has had the palace at Potsdam and he Thiergarien at Berlin supplied with acandescent alcohol lamps, while the new French President, Louiset, is lighting up the courty and of the Elysee with these same extraordinary noveltles of the hour. Both the agricultural and industrial worlds are in excitement. Chambers of Commerce and Farmers' clubs are hearcal legislation been accomplished in both France and Germany in so short a time taking off the last tax and obstruction as that - almost accomplished - which is taking off the last tax and obstruction from the free manufacture and sale of industrial or denaturized alcohols. istiller is at last to work for the good of humanity. His friend, the farmer, is at last to get a share of the good things of

The significance of this new movement to the world at large is concealed, so to the speak, in the peculiar legislation which dus is everywhere applied to alcohol. All the discoveries and inventions imaginable must lie belpicss until the iron heel of the internal revenue tax is removed from this peculiar product. Alcohol is not dear in itself. M. G. Arachequesne, secretary general of the new Association pour l'Emploi Industriel de l'Alcool-the great eague of distillers which in France is engineering the affair-has just been telling me that a few years ago in Cuba he made alcohol out of refuse molasses at an expense of less than 9 francs the 100 liters. As a liter is considerably more than a quart, this would amount to 61/2 cents a gallon. It was only done as an iment, partly to find out what to do the waste molasses. The alcohol ould not be exported in sufficient quantitles to other countries because of the taxes. "It is the same in Louisiana," said M. Arachequesne, "where the refuse mo-lasses is dumped into the sea. And you can imagine something of the condition of France and Germany-two countries which have no petroleum of their own-by casting a glance at the dilemma of the beet sugar agriculturists of Cali-fornia, Nebraska and Utah, forced to burn their waste molasses, at an actual expense. There is no other way to get rid of a superfluity, which cannot be sim-ply thrown away for fear of creating a sance. In all those States," continued Arachequesne, "where they have Arachequesne, tried beet sugar raising, successfully or unsuccessfully, California, Kansas, Min-nesota, Nebraska, Utah, Colorado and Virginia, it is a hardship to the farmer that he is not allowed to distill industrial alcohol from this waste material. But if this is a hardship, how much greater, in

leum and importing coal enormously, sees due, has now bu nothing less than her agricultural salva- a "denaturizer." tion in the new use of alcohol. For years they have been seeking in vain for the the internal revenue laws. From beetwhich they think ought to be theirs. immense expense, where frauds and uncents and 14 cents the quart.

derstandings take the place of violent resistance of authority. The Franch of the cents and the cents are larger to the place of violent resistance of authority. sistance of authority. The French farmer petroleum lamps, with wicks and chim-knows all about alcohol. He wants to be neys. The carburated alcohol does not knows all about alcohol. He wants to be his own distiller. He wants to make a double profit on his products, to have danger of explosion. Were it not for the winter work for his sons, his daughters softness and brilliancy of the light you and his hired help. For long years the result has been a gradual letting down of barriers against alcoholic drinks in France, until to-day in Paris you can have a satisfying slug of absinthe for 2

Naturally the secretary general of the Association Pour l'Emploi In-dustriel de l'Alcool is proud of his mission. To at once satisfy the farmers and the distillers and give to the farmers and the distillers and give to France her long-sought national light and fuel-all in removing a great stumbling block of morality and hygiene-is a task to be proud of. "Let Frenchmen make alcohol as they never made it before." M. Arachequesne has cried to the breathless-ly interested Chamber of Deputies; "let France distill a hundred liters where she distills one to-day—but not to drink. The time has come. France will have alcohol

of alcohol-and there are many-will un-doubtedly turn out to be the carburant of M. Dusart. In saying this I am not quoting M. Arachequesne, who in his delicate official capacity is not likely to favor one invention over another. As everybody knows, alcohol when burning disengages

heat rather than light. It burns a dull blue. The carburant is nothing less than a substance which, when mixed with it, induces alcohol to give out a light of great intensity and beauty. At the same time it has the precious quality of obviating every dan-ger of explosion. It is this latter virtue that is to make carburated alcohol a safe, odorless, clean, economical and energetic fuel and motive power substance. What Dusart carburant is nobody knows. M. Dusart is at present keeping the secret. All that can be said at present is that when the carburant is added to the ordinary industrial or methylated alcohol ordinary industrial or methylated alcohol it changes its color, which in France is green, to a dark yellow. A light sediment is rapidly precipitated, leaving a limpid yellow mixture that is easily decanted. yellow mixture that is easily decanted. This sediment is imagined at present to be nothing more than a disengaging of the artificial coloring matter which the

ARIS. April 10.—Alcohol is about corn that he often finds impossible to French law decrees for all industrial alto superscde petroleum, not only in sell?" The conclusion of this expert is cohols. The carburant, unhappily, does france, but in all Europe. It is that sooner or later the United States not remove the disgusting oder which the not only to supersede petroleum, must fall in line with the new European present excise regulations also prescribe. This, however, is a minor matter, as France, a country utterly without petro-cum and importing coal enormously, sees due, has now but a short course to run as

> cears It is claimed for Dusart's carburant the that it is 35 per cent cheaper than alcohol "national light" and the "national fuel." itself. In this case carburated alcohol For years, on the other hand, the farm- will always be cheaper than other. While For years, on the other hand, the farm- will always be cheaper than other. While ers have been struggling sullenly against there is none of this compound substance as yet on the market, it is promised to be retailed within a month at 55 centimes the products they have sought to gain a profit liter, in Paris itself, a trifle less than the compared to a great (petrole de luxe), a rather inferior prod-

> > burn by generating gas and there is no danger of explosion. Were it not for the might imagine you were burning head-light oil. There is no sweating, no smoke light oil. There is no sweating, no smoke or odor either during or after combustion, and the lighting is instantaneous. The wicks never burn, so they need no trimming. I was present at some of M. Arachequesne's experiments with the photometre, when exact comparisons were made between petroleum and Dusart lamps of equal power. With a slender student lamp chimney the Dusart lamp gave a light of 1.03 carcel at an expense of 55 grammes of carburated alcohol per hour, and with a chimney bellied around the flame a light of 1.32 carcel at an expense of 51 grammes. The petroleum lamp, fed with the most expensive head-light oil, gave a light of 1.25 carcel at an expense of 56 grammes of petroleum lamp, fed with the most expensive head-light oil, gave a light of 1.25 carcel at an expense of 56 grammes of petroleum per hour. After making all corrections of density the results appear to be about equal.

equal.

The experiment was nevertheless held to be unsatisfactory, in spite of the su-The experiment was nevertneless held to be unsatisfactory, in spite of the superior softness and beauty of the alcohol lamp's light and its advantages of cleanliness. With 95 degrees alcohol, which gives the Denayrouze incandescent lamps an extra economy of 25 per cent, the brilliance of the Dusart light would have been that much augmented. Unfortunately the French excise regulations do not liance of the Dusart light would have been that much augmented. Unfortunate-level the that much augmented. Unfortunate-level the use of 35 degrees alcohol. A new "de-naturante" also, something else than methylene, or woodspirits, will also have to be permitted, both for the sake of economy and lighting power. The sake of economy and lighting power. The methylene now mixed with alcohol, in order to prevent it being "revitalized" and rectified for drinking, is a great hindrance to the Dusart lamps, as is also the water used to bring all French industrial alcohols down to 90 degrees. These are some of the last legislative and administrative barriers that are now being broken down in France. The Germans, it is said, are far in advance. They have their own carburant and lamps similar to those of the Dusart system. Burning alcohol is now retailed in Berlin at 7 cents per quart, and carburated alcohol at 90 degrees will soon be retailed at 5 cents per quart. Undoubtedly the domestic petroleum lamp is seeing its last days in Europe.

In Paris by far the greatest sensation has been made by the incandescent Denow lighting up the countyard of the Dissert system. Burning alcohol is now lighting up the countyard of the paysouze lamps, with which M. Loubet is now lighting up the countyard of the Dissert system. Burning alcohol is now lighting up the countyard of the paysouze lamps, with which M. Loubet is now lighting up the countyard of the Dissert system. Burning alcohol are properatively form 25.6 and 24.2 to 26.3 and 24.7. The rise in the number of the paysouze lamps with which M. Loubet is now lighting up the countyard of the paysouze lamps, with which M. Loubet is now lighting up the countyard of the payson and the reduced and the 1000 tone to be took all the 1000 tone the table.

There are fewer marriages in proportion to to population than formerly; families are smaller; they are less coherent; they are less coherent; they are less alsing. In England the marriage to 1851 to 15.2 per cent in 1851 to 15.2 per cent in 1

Tesla's Hand. This photograph was taken by himself with the new artificial daylight



READING OF THE HAND. By Neergaard.

ITH a hand so liberally endowed with all the essential qualities, Tesla could not be less than famous. His phenomenally strong fate line would give promise of an exceptional career—one where the inventor not only wins honors, but can make a financial success of his undertakings. His hand embodies all the salient points of the conic or artistic type, with the scientific or inventive, as indicated by the breadth at the base of the hand and the well-defined lines on the Mount of Mercury. His tapering fingers lend artistic beauty to his inventive genius. His long third finger gives him enough of a speculative spirit to enable him to "launch out into the deep" and grasp the slightest straw which might develop into something tangible. Yet his head line, keeping a normal course and following his life line so closely, would indicate his caution and his disposition to submit all things to reason.

would indicate his caution and his disposition to submit all things to reason. His head line, rising slightly under the Mount of the Sun, would point more clearly to great fame and, with the added triangle upon the line, to great distinction and public honors. His head line, not drooping to the Mount of the Moon, would preserve him from the defect of most inventive geniuses—he would not become visionary. Everything must be practical to appeal to him. This is also borne out in his continuous Girdle of Venus, which gives inspiration and enthuslasm. He is capable of rising to the greatest pitch of enthusiasm, yet the square palm and level head line would never allow him to become a dreamer. He has, to be sure, a high appreciation of the fine arts; but after all it is the natural he desires and will have. He has enough commercial ability to protect his own interests.

desires and will have. He has enough commercial ability to protect his own interests.

He is changeable in moods, quick to take offense, and has a tendency to lapse into periods of gloom, because of his tendency to plan far beyond his power to execute.

While he is developing or materializing one invention he is planning and arranging in his mind something entirely different from the work on hand. And yet he has the ability to keep all in order and never allows one plan to interfere with another. He has great powers of concentration and the long second phalanx of the thumb would cause him to submit all to a careful analysis and arrive at a logical conclusion before acting upon a matter of importance. He has a forceful, energetic temperament, possessing all of the desirable qualities of an artistic nature with scientific and commercial ability.

He has a Latin thumb, which endows him with intellect and refinement. In the attainment of a desire or the carrying out of a plan he would use the strength of intellectual will as opposed to that of brute force. Yet he is a man who would brook no opposition and would be inclined to be aggressive when an important matter was under consideration. It would not be easy to manage or control such a nature. He is generous and frank with those who win his confidence. He is adaptable to places and people and really prefers a bohemian existence, as shown by the position of the fourth finger. He has great diplomacy and tact in his management of people, using quiet but determined methods. He is one whose nature is so highly organized that he cannot endure discord of any kind. He would secrifice a good deal for peace and the lines show plainly that his life has not been one uninterrupted harmonious existence. In his early career he met with some opposition; the influence of relatives played quile a part in his early life. One influence especially (as indicated by the downward branch of the heart line) caused his sorrow.

One influence especially (as indicated by the downward branch of the heart line) caused his sorrow.

Tesla is a man of deep affection, loving more from the imagination than from the senses, and one who has been disappointed by his ided failing far short of his estimate. He has the highest type of affection, the pride and worship of the heart's ideal, and an equal ambition that the woman of his choice shall be great, noble and sincere.

He has great determination, perseverance, patience and keen perception. He will start upon a new line of work at 45 and invent something which will startie the entire world. It will be five years before it will be fully matured, owing to a period of illness, which for a time will interfere with his progress. The illness will be in the form of nervous exhaustion, as shown by the large downward branch from the line of life. He will recover, however, and win his choicest laurels after that, as shown by the fate line doubling itself. From that time on he will have great wealth and the highest honors conferred upon him.

He will end his life far from his native country.

Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo

world, was released from Portland Convict Prison in England last He was sentenced in 1893 to seven His method was simple. He represent-

Monte Carlo."

Wells' phenomenal winning began in 1891. In July of that year he is said to have won \$160,000, and in the following November \$140,000 more. On one night in November be broke the bank five times and won \$50,000. Casino frequenters gave him the name of "Bonne-Chance" Wells. "Good Luck" Wells that means. Wells claimed to have an infallible sys-

tem. To operate with it a capital of \$30. 000 was required. Its chief point was to catch "runs" or "series" and then bet the minimum stakes of 5000 francs, or the maximum stakes of 12,000 francs. With luck against him he bet the minimum

ONDON, April 7 .- Charles Hills | London Truth exposed him. When he Wells, "the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo." one of the total stealings were estimated at \$150,000. most accomplished swindlers in the This included \$90,000 from Miss Mary

rears' penal servitude for obtaining \$150,-60 on false pretenses.

Eight years ago the whole world was eight of the had taken out valuable patents and invited investors to assist him in developing them. On his trial it was shown Eight years ago the whole world was veloping them. On his toad it was shown talking and singing songs about the luck of "The Man Who Broke the Bank of Monte Carlo."

Wells' phenomenal winning began in sunshades, fog horns and hot air motors for obtaining power from the heat con-tained in waste steam were some of his alleged patents.

He was so plausible in his methods and promises that his victims were many. When his swindling was discovered he fled on his yacht, intending to land at Portugal. On his way he stopped at Havre to sell 300 tons of surplus coal. He

was arrested there, returned to England, convicted and sentenced to the term of imprisonment which he has just con-

There are fewer marriages in proportion to population than formerly; families are smaller; they are less coherent; they are less lasting. In England the marriage rate fell from 17.2 per cent in 1851 to 15.2 per cent in 1881, and from 1873 to 1888 the ages of men and women who married tops, respectively from 25.6

In Paris by far the greatest sensation has been made by the incandescent Denayrouze lamps, with which M. Loubet is now lighting up the courtyard of the Elysee. It is the incandescent system that is also used at Potsdam and in the Berlin Thiergarten.

STERLING HEILIG.

A more special cause has been the growth of large cities, which completely alter the environment of the organism. Men become less dependent on women for their home needs, and women have play he was engaged in gigantic swindling operations. Finally Labouchere of



