Bow It is Produced - Lightning, the Whitting of the Wind and Other Mat-



ness is possessed of more odd fea-ures likely to interest the reader than any other calling under the sun. The stage is a realm of

faacy, romance and unreality.
Hardly any of its manifold complications are understood by ordinary mortals. Even its so-called "realism" is achieved means quite as puzzling to the public as a the Greek root to the proverbial cobbler. was the Greek root to the proverbial cobbler.

Life and death are counterfeited, tragedy
and comedy presented on it—but how?

The ingenuity of the stage carpenter and
his anistants is probably brought more into
use in the presentation of "spectacular"
places than anything else. Every one of the
"affects," which look so wonderful when

plewed from the pit, has its hard, practical ide, and it is safe to say that no work is less known about. Take, for instance, the thun-der that belps make the entrance of the red fannel-clad demons effective and which always induces the pretty girls in the audience ways induces the pretty girls in the audience to start and timidly grasp the arms of their excerts. It is produced in a most matter of fact way. A favorite device is to have shot dropped in handfuls from the flies to a piece of reverberant tin. Another way is to use a large sheet of thin iron, a man at one end hading it with might and main when the case for a pretended discharge of nature's ar-Motwithstanding the invention of numer

was "thunder machines," which are less cum



told of a manager, who, in stage slang, was somewhat "pernickity" in regard to the con-duct of affairs at his theatre. One night a piece was "on" in which thunder was re-quired. For some reason or other the noise was not produced in a manner satisfactory to the manager. In high dudgeon he called a rehearm next day for the particular purpose of improving the quality of the thun-der. The members of the company ploided through a furious storm to the theatre. The rehearsal began, the "thunder gods" standng in fear and trembling lest an unsatisfac tory effort should result in their discharge. The time for the first clap came and the shot and tin roared sullenly, and with what the s of the company thought was Gect. But the manager was not pleased.
"Very bad," he ejaculated.
Another effort met with the same com-

in the meantime black clouds had been gup in the sky, and when the customs for the third peal of thunder, the feeble artificial roar was drowned by a crashing



IN THE WINGS.

peal of the real thing. This the manager did not note, and when the echoes died away his voice rose in loud protest against the poor quality of the thunder—nature's own. "Confound it!" he exclaimed, "why can't

you fellows put some life in it? That sounded about as much like thunder as it did like a

The matter was explained to him amidst be titlers of the actors and autresses, and be

Another thing which is frequently copied on the stage is running water. Sometimes, though not often, real water is used. When this is not the case things are fixed up like this: On the stage, in view of the audience, a strip of canvas is arranged to serve for the cascade, painted as nearly as possible in the samblance of a water fall. To add to the realam the canvas is made in an endless band, which is kept in steady motion by means of a crank, the side toward the audience moving downwarl. This arrangement alone would be but a poor counterfeit of a cascade, so there is behind the scenes a machine which throws upon the canvas waterfall irregular lights and shadows to produce the effect of the dint of falling water in the sunlight.

The machine consists of a tin cylinder, conclured with irregularly shaped holes, and aclosing two or three gas jets. When the sylinder is turned, the light from the gas jets rylinder is turned, the higher than the head and inside is, of course, thrown in flaches and

Wave are generally imitated by laying a real green cloth over the stage, under which a number of men or boys jump up and down a rhythmic motion. The rocking of the rafts, etc. used in shipwreck scenes is brought about by machines built for that curpose, and holding up the apparently frail support of the make believe unfortunates. Oftentimes the whole scenery of an cinbo-rate piece is controlled by machinery. A favorite scheme is to have things arranged so that when a scene is finished the scenery will turn on a pivot, bringing the other side, which comsists of the stage setting for the next scene, into view. Sometimes a change of scenery is brought about with rather startling effect by suddenly extinguishing the lights and having trained men shift the



THE BACK FALL.

canvas quietly in the darkness. When the lights are again turned on, the appearance of

The puffing of locomotives, which is sometimes imitated on the stage, is produced by the regular rubbing together of two stiff wire brushes, and the perspective-diminished trains which dash wildly across the back of the scene are built of painted canvas and guided by the brawny arms of a scene shifter.

The labyrinth of trap doors and like appli-ances to be found in the average stage floor is too complicated for the uninitiated to keep track of, and sometimes even professionals, in an unlucky moment tumble unintentionally through an open trap or blindly trip over a close lying shifting rope. In fact, accidents of this kind are so common that some of the big companies hire a doctor to be on hand during performances to dress the wounds of unlucky thespians. Such occurrences are particularly common in the production of se pieces which involve "horse play" and tomfoolery, and many actors and actresses have been seriously hurt by falls which they were obliged to make while acting their parts. Some cases are even on record where falls-perhaps necessitated by pretended murder or sudden death-have proved fatal, real death stalking the stage instead of his coun-

Such being the case, it will be readily understood that no branch of the art of acting is more carefully studied than falling. Every aspiring young amateur studies "backward," "face" and "side" tumbles as carefully as the lines of his or her part, and a number of soft mattresses for the pupils to fall on form part of the outfit of every theatrical school.

Stage jumps, also, are not always barmless. Broken legs and arms, and bruises galore, oftentimes keep the memory of an actor or actress who has played a part involving a jump fresh in regard to the experience, and the explanation of the unanswered encores which sometimes follow such feats can gen-



erally be found in a splint bandage or black One of the things which generally most de light and mystify children who applaud the pantomimes is the light and alry way in which the "fairies" float around in the air. What a pretty sight it is, to be sure, to watch a group of smiling girls, dressed in spangled skirts, holding star tipped wands in their hands, and gracefully moving their tinwings, soanslowly up into the canvas sky! The spectacle from behind the scenes, how ever, is not so enchanting. Each "fairy" has a leather belt buckled about her slender waist. To a ring in the back of this belt a fine but strong wire (invisible from the front) is attached, which runs over a pulley located in the regions above the stage. This wire is in turn fastened to a windless, at the crank of which is stationed a perspiring mor When the word is given for the fairles to fly, down goes the back of the man, around goes the windines and up goes the fairy.

Another thing which always pleases the children is the entrance of the dragon. Very fierce indeed be looks, with his bescaled back. sharp claws, curling tail, and open mouth belching flames. But from the rear he does not appear at all terrific. He is only a canres dragon, mounted on a wooden frame with wheels. Two or three men push him along, and the fir hes are only a cunning ar-rangement of Ro an fire. Stage snow storks are produced by drop-ping bits of paper from the flies, and once in

while the carelessness of the property man results in the descent of a cloud of lavender or brown flakes, which look anything but

The stage of a theatre is a queer place, full of strange noises and sights quite as interest-ing when viewed from behind as when gazed at from the pit,

THE ARMOR OF SHIPS.

Large War Vessels Still a Necessity-The New Barbette Ships.

The brilliant success of the last vessels launched for the United States navy emphasizes the fact, on which experts are now unanimous, that for the present and many years to come very large vessels are a necessity. The battle ships of today must combine speed, endurance, sea going qualities, coal capacity and strength to do battle with the massive coast defenses of the age-all possible only in a large ship.

While Americans begin to feel a pride in their growing navy, the contrast with that of Great Britain is still amazing. The British bave under way or provided for by law seventy new vessels, at a total cost of \$104,629,750-all this to be completed within five years. Thus in 1894 England will have seventy-six armored vessels and the United States but eleven. And of the seventy new English ships eight are to be of the first class, with 14,000 tons displacement, though with a speed of but fifteen knots with natural draught and seventeen with forced draught. The highest rate of speed was sacrifierd to the necessities for an tannense armament.



THE TRAFALGAR

(Armored portion in black.) Of battle ships recently completed for the British navy the linest types are the Nile and the Trafalgar. Both were designed for a displacement of 12,000 tons, but it has been increased 500 tons by various modifications. Their length between perpendiculars is \$45 feet, greatest beam 78 feet, mean draught of water (when 900 tons of coal are on) 28; feet, but 300 tons may be added, in which case the draught will be 29 feet. They are built entirely of mild steel and the hulls are of extraordinary strength. In each vessel is a double bottom 3 feet 4 inches deep, with forty water tight compartments. Elsewhere in each ship are many more water tight compartments, so that, as a landsman might say, the whole outer hull must be bat-

tered off before the vessel would sink. The engines are of the vertical triple nsion type, driving twin screws on holiow compressed steel shafts. The diameters of the three cylinders are re-

spectively 43, 63 and 96 inches, and the length of the stroke 4 feet 3 inches, the estimated speed is but 16; knots at forced draught, with 12,000 horse power. The armor is singularly complex, consisting of three structures of compound armor for the upper and central lines of the ship and a water line belt, with extra protections for the boilers and bulk-heads. And finally, the cost of each ship, fully armed, will be \$5,000,000.

THE NEW BARBETTE SHIPS.

[Armored portion in black.] Each vessel will have a citadel and conning towers, turrets and lookouts and military masts, with two tops to each for machine guns. All available places about the vessels are armed with guns of the latest improved pattern, from the beavy 13-inch, breech loading rifled cannon, 34 feet long and weighing 67 tons each, down to the light and rapid firing Hotchkiss. The Trafalgar has passed all tests successfully and the Nile is nearly ready for trial. England now has affoat of the first class-with displacement of 9,000 to 14,000 tons each—the following fully armed war vessels: The Ajax Agamemnon, Benbow, Camperdown, Collingwood, Colossus, Edinburgh, Howe, Inflexible, Nile, Neptune, Rodney, Devastation, Dreadnought, Sanspareil, Thunderer, Trafalgar and Victoria. And ten more, averaging still larger, are soon

The cuts here given are from The New York Herald

HANDSOME STAINED GLASS. Windows for the New Catholic University

at Washington. The new Reman Catholic university at Washington, D. C., which will be dedicated on the 13th of November by Archbishop Gibbons and other distinguished

prelates, will contain a chapel for which



ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

some very beautiful stained glass win dows have been executed by F. X. Zettler, of the Bavarian Art institute in Munich. The chapel is in the central portion of the university building. There are to be windows giving five groups illustrative of the Sermon on the Mount, Resurrection, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, the Ascension, and Christ Giving the Keys of Heaven to St. Peter.



THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY GROST. Other windows will give single figures. viz.: Our Lady of Lourdes, St. Peter, St. John the Baptist, St. Leo Magnus, St Thomas Aquinas, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph, St. Paul, St. John the Evangelist, St. Francis de Sales and St. Vincent

The windows representing the descent of the Holy Ghost and St. John the Evangelist have been on exhibition at New

Named in Boston.

William Eustis Russell, the Democratic nominee for governor of Massachusetts, was born in Cambridge, Jan. 6, 1857, and is the son of Hon. Charles Theodore Russell. He prepared



the first bachelor school over made. WILLIAM E. BUSSELL. He was admitted to the bar the same year and became a member of the firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell. In 1881 he was a member of the Cambridge common council, and in 1883 and 1884 was an alderman. He was elected mayor in 1885 and was twice reelected. In 1986 he declined the nomi-

nation for congress. sames Lester, a veteran of the war of 1812, is thought to be the oldest pensioner in Connecticut. He lives at Lyme and is it his ninety-ninth year.

Sport in the Alleghanies, Where Game Is Thick.

WILD SWANS IN A VILLAGE,

How They Hunt the Wild Turkey, and the Best Time for Doing So-Deer and Bear Roam in the Woods, and Furnish a Good Mark.



Swans certain:"

NE EVENING in November, a few years ago, I was in a smail village that lies high among the Alleghany mountains, at a spot near Juniata valley has its beginning While cating sup

old tavern the

and penetrated to the dining room. There were several other guests at the table at the "Hallof" exclaimed one of these. "That's

With that they all rushed out of the tavern into the street. Curious to know something more definite about the village imbout, I followed them As I stepped out of the door I beard the report of a gun near by, and the next instant an immense bird came tumbling to the ground almost at my feet, benting the air with its great wings as it fell. It had no somer struck the ground than it was pounced upon by haif a dozen bystanders. It was soon dead, and I saw that it was a wild swan. Men and boys were rushing past the tavern. Some were carrying guns. Others had long, heavy poles Mingling with their shouts were loud, harsh cries, coming from many throats. I re-ognized in them the discordant cries of the will swan. The noise made by the villagers and the swans came first from

one quarter and then from another, indicat-

ing that the birds were flying aimlessly and in a dazed condition about the village, attracted undoubtedly by the lights. Such was the case A large flock of wild swans - which birds, to my great surprise, I learned were numerous in the fall along the Juniata river and its branches and the streams and lakes of the Alleguanies generally—had lost their bear-ings in some belated flight, and had swooped down among the lights of the village, an occurrence not uncommon to that region. For half an hour or more flying over the house tops and through the streets, the poor birds were chased from place to place by the small

army of excited villagers. Guns cracked at short intervals, and when the novel bunt was over-the flock, or what was left of it, hav-ing at last found its way out of the villagethirty swans, weighing from twenty to fifty pounds each, had been secured by the hunters. I had known skillful hunters to under go no little toll and to take much hardship atiently, from daylight to dark, in efforts to get a single shot at a wild swan among their swamp haunts in the great northwest and consequently this easy and wholesale tagging of the ponderous but wary game in the heart of civilization naturally amazed



STEALTHILY TRAILING HIM BY HIS TELLTALE

I know of no regions in the east other than those of the Alleghanies where the wild swan may be found by the aportament. The isolates waters-both stream and lake-of the Alle ghany wildernesses, from northwestern Penn sylvania to the most southern portion of the range and its many divisions, offer rare rest ing and feeding places for not only wild swan, but for myriads of wild ducks and geese, on their annual autumn flight from the north to their southern winter retreats Hunters in the Alleghanies enjoy the bagging of canvasbacks and redheads days before they tempt the sportsmen on the Chesapenke waters. One of the favorite resting and feed ing places of south bound wild fowl was Consmanth lake whose burst of earny waters swept Johnstown out of existence last summer. I mided, two years ago, in bagging twenty-eight ducks, eighteen wild geese and three wild swan during a two days' visit to Conomangh. The Pennsylvania hunters use the rifle in bunting the wild swan. This great fowl's armor of feathers is aimost impenetrable to even the largest duck shot. The expert swan bunter catches the bird as it rises from the water and drives his bullet into its side beneath its widespread wing.

The sportsman who goes black bass fishing in September and October on Juniata river, especially where it flows through Perry and two or three counties west from Perry county, or even on the boundaries of Daughin



THE BAY OF THE DEER HOUND IS A FAMILIAB

SOUND.
fully equipped if he fails to take with him his rifle or his shotgun loaded with buckshot. The wild turkey is still abundant in test division of the Alleghany mountain system In September and October this prince of game birds, now almost extinct elsewhere in the northern states east of the Mississippi river -although grown fat on the georgs, chestouts and mast with which the Allegbany woods are filled in the autumn, is constantly hunt-ing up new feeding places. In his search for these he frequently finds it necessary to cross the rivers to and fro. The Juniata and the Susquehanna are wide, and the wild turke not capable of long flight, especially in his

well fed early autumn condition.

A taile is as much as the strongest wine wild turkey can cover at a single flight Young turkeys do well if they cover threequarters of a mile. Early in the morning the black bass fisherman is apt to see a flock of turkeys emaying a passage of this kind across the river If he is too far away to get a shot at it on the wing, he is sure to see two or three, or perhaps half a dozes of the flock gradually falling behind. Some of these are certain to come fown in the water, some times long distances from shore. turkey can swim, but if the man in the boat is agile he will get within easy gunshot be fore the big birds can reach the shore, and he is no kind of a sportsman if he falls t several of the unital tankeys. I have seen as many as eight fat turkeys become exhausted on a three-quarter mile flight across the Juniata river, and fall an ency prey to hunters as they watch for such attentions It is not an ourcommon thing for exhaustetorkeys to abgut on cars in trains on the ratiroads that run close to the edge of the Juniata and Susquehamma rivers. Radiroad men frequently fetch to market fine specior have explained as they plumped down on emission cars.

The best wild turkey hunting in the Allo-ghanies is from the middle of October until heavy snow fails. The first light fell of snow, will send all the hunters out, as the turkeys can be tracked to their retreats, for this bird is the wariest and slyest of game birds, and the hunter, to succeed with him, is obliged to



M'QUAID SENT A RIPLE BALL THROUGH HIS HEART

take him at some unfair advantage. The game cannot be hunted with a dog, like the grouse, and few bunters can be still enough to still-hunt for him. So lying in wait for him calling him within gun shot by false notes of his mate or member of his flock, sur-prising him by night on his roost, stealthily trailing him by his tell-tale footprints in the snow, or luring him into pitfalls and trape are the only methods by which the hunter may hope to circumvent this wily bird. The deuse forests of the Alleghanies and its

sub-ranges, especially along the headwaters of the Alleghany river, and the vast pine re-gions of the Susquehanna and its branches are already echoing the sound of the deer bunter's rifle this fall, and will continue to echo it until the season closes with the comranges of the Allegbanies are exceeded only by those of the denser and more isolated wildernesses of Maine. They extend from the New York state line on the north and east diagonally seross Pennsylvania and on into the wilds of West Virginia. Although it is against the law to trail deer with dogs, the day during the season through all that vast domain, as he drives the frightened quarry to the runway, where the hunter and his rifle await its coming.

The native hunters of the Alleghanies also kill hundreds of deer every season by salting the ground in the vicinity of swamps and other retreats where the deer rest secure from hunter and bound. These artificial deer licks never fail to attract the unsuspecting animals. In a tree over the deer lick the hunter crects a platform, on which he lies at his ease and awaits the arrival of a deer, which he quickly shoots and removes. One hunter will some-times accure four or five deer in this way in the course of a few hours. The Alleghany deer ranges are the pot hunter's paradise, for nowhere are the game laws broken with greater impunity.

The number seeking fall and winter sport, with a spice of danger as well as excitement in it, may find it with the black bear of the upper Alleghany and Susquebanna regions. This big and ugly brute is nowhere so plenty away from the swamps and bayous of the south as he is in the Pennsylvania mountains. A year ago last fall Peter McQuaid, a guide of mine on Kettle creek, trapped a big bear.
It was trapped by one fore paw. The bear succeeded in breaking the chain that held the trap and escaped. We tracked the bear to a swamp, where it was discovered in an open-ing. The bear raised on its haunches, and with the trap raised above its head as a weapon, rushed flercely upon the guide, who had only time to jump aside as the bear ewept the trap downward through the air with a blow aimed at McQuaid. The trap struck a chestnut sapling and broke it off as if it had been a pipe-stem. Before the bear could recover and make another rush Mc-Quabl sent a rifle ball through his heart.

CHURCHMEN CONVENED.

THE CENTENNIAL MEETING OF A TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

Remarkable Difficulties Encountered by the Early Episcopallans in the United States and How They Were Overcome. Personnel and Subjects of the Convention.

The general triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of America, now in session in St. George's church, New York city, is probably the most im-portant session of that body since its ormal organization just one hundred years ago. This convention will necessarily discuss almost every issue which has agitated the church for a century, and will decide many of them. Among these are: A change of the title of the church, a revision of the creed, a complete modification of the bymnal and prayer book, and minor regulations as to the power of bishops over their clergy.

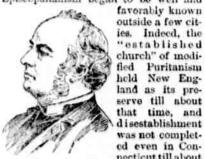
This convention is also of interest because it emphasizes the fact that the church has east aside every weight of its carly days, outlived and outgrown the old time American prejudice against its origin and title, and has cured the inpractically seits features once

BISHOP HARE.

most vehemently criticized. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that, save for the fact that there was no persecution by government, the Episcopal church began in the newly made United States under circumstances as adverse as those which primitive Christianity encountered in the Roman

During colonial times the ministers were necessarily of English birth, and too many of them were sent to government posts as mere military appointees. and on the principle that "anything was good enough for America." They very naturally adhered to the British cause during the revolution, and thus arose the popular error that the church was "Tory"-in the face of the glaring fact that George Washington, a majority of his most trusted coadjutors and almost a majority of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were communicants in or habitual attendants of the Episcopal church.

It is estimated by historians that this feeling outlasted that generation, and it was not till after the war of 1812-15 that Episcopalianism began to be well and favorably known



held New England as its preserve till about that time, and disestablishment was not completed even in Con-

outside a few cit-

ies. Indeed, the

necticut till about BISHOP TATLOCK. 1824-25. Many ersons still living can remember when the Episcopal church was habitually tigmatized as "English" in all New England and the states settled by her. About 1830 the church entered on its conquering career, and the results of controversy may be summed up in a brief sentence: All parties have conceded much. All denominations now celebrate Christmas and Easter with claborate display, and one by one many other religious holidays, once confined to Episopal or Catholic, are being adopted by all Christians. Even the Israelites show a tendency to adopt Christmas in a semisocial sami-religious way.

"wrch architecture has completely won to day. A sort of ritual is getting itself established in

many owner enurence. Chanting and the encient canticles and liturgical hymns, with elaborate instrumental music, are heard in places where they would have caused a secession forty
years ago. The continuity of historic
Christianity interests far more than it
did. On the other hand, the church has
discarded everything that could possibly
be called "English" of the old time. It
long ago ceased to be a quiet refuge for
the wealthy of the cities. It is eavening the rural districts. It is enthusiastic ing the rural districts. It is enthusiastic in missionary work. It has established the "midnight mission" for fallen women, and goes "slumming" with zeal not exceeded by the most ardent Methodists. And as a fitting finale this convention must discuss and decide upon all changes of style needed to conform to

the changes of fact.

The presiding bishop of the house of vishops is Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., of Connecticut, his location being at Middletown. The

secretary is Rev. William Tatlock, D. D., of Stamford, Conn. Rev. George Francis Nelson, of New W. F. Nicholls, of Hartford, Conn., are assist-REV. MORGAN DIX. The house of

bishops usually has secret sessions, as its work largely turns upon matters of administration-the executive session of the United States senate is an analogue. The house of deputies, consisting of four clergymen and four laymen from each diocese, is the great "popular branch," and there, as in the house of representa-tives at Washington, is the place for fervent popular oratory. It is presided ver by the eminent Rev. Morgan Dix, of Trinity, New York, perhaps the most widely known of any American prelate. Missionary bishons in the convention are just like the territorial delegates in congress-they can sit and speak, but cannot vote-and as politicians in the territories always desire to have these made states, so missionary bishops look forward to creating a permanent church in their mission fields. Conspicuous among the missionary bishops and active in the convention is the Rev. William Hobart Hare, S. T. D., missionary bish-

mendous changes in his field. Dakota, the territory, after gaining 600,000 in population in seven years, has

op of South Dakota, with location at Sioux Falls. His position is of peculiar

interest just now, because of the tre

been made into two states, and the Indians of South Dakota. standing material for mission work. have moved further back. By common consent. and because of his noble labors and practical suggestions, Bishop Whipple, of Min-

BISHOP WILLIAMS. nesota, is known as the great champion of the Indians.

In conclusion it need only be stated that the church thus represented in convention has 50 dioceses, 16 mission fields, 69 bishops and 1 awaiting consecration, about 3,780 clergymen, 3,000 parishes, 2,000 missions and nearly 500,000 communicants. Adding the baptized, youth and others, according to ancient form, the membership exceeds 1,000,000. The photographs from which the accompanying cuts are taken are by Rock-

wood, of New York čity.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Two Men Who Rode from New York to Two dusty, sunburned, weather beaten mer rode into the courtyard of the Palace hotel, San Francisco, on a recent September even ing. They were mounted on two small,



shaggy mustangs, chafed and tired looking and with their black coats turned almost gray with dust. They immediately became the cynosure of an admiring crowd, and not without reason, for the two men were none others than John Allen and E. H. Platt, just completing a trip across the continent on borseback. The two men were pictures of bealth and ruggedness, and in their frontiersman garb presented a striking appearance.

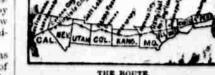
They left New York city on May 14 and

traveled about 3.562 miles at an average rate of over thirty miles a day. One hundred and thirty-one days in all were consumed in the journey, but after deducting thirteen days resting at various points the aggregate traveling time will be found to be 118 days. For twenty-four miles after leaving New York they rode on pavements. At Newark, N. J., they struck the first earth road, and followed the country roads from there to Hannibal, Mo. Then they followed the rathroad line of the Wabash to Kansas City The Kansas Pacific showed them the way to Denver Then they crossed the country to Salt Lake From Sait Lake they followed the line of the nion Pacific to Ogden, and on to San Fransco by the Central Pacific.



The only accident of note occurred in Utah when one of the horses foundered six miles from water. With much trouble and loss of time they reached a spring with the jaded beast and passed the night there. The next day they made up the lost time by covering sixty miles, reaching Heber City in the even-

Whenever one of the horses would get sore or give out they bought a new one and led the sick one until it was fit to ride again. The original horses were mustangs from Montana and cost in New York \$100 each When they arrived in San Francisco, after having traveled three-quarters of the way, they were in as good condition as at the

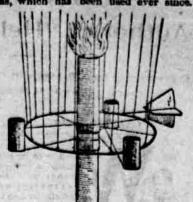


start. Mr. Allen's weight at his departure

pped the scale at 175. Professor Pintt re-scod his weight from 1673 to 155 pounds.

A New Flying Machine.

More than a century ago, when the first balloons were sent up, hot air was used, but it was abandoned for hydrogen gas, which has been used ever since.



PEST'S INVENTION. Now comes Charles P. Fest, of German-town, Pa., who has returned to hot air, and in one of his experimental balloons he has adapted manilla paper for his material. He has recently constructed a balloon to which there is a network of cords capable of collapsing the balloon

when the pressure is lowered.

The whole weight is suspended from the cords, which unite at the top of the bag. Around a horizontal equator are conical orifices, which may be opened or closed at will with a view to directing the balloon in any desired course. Within the cone is a spiral projection to cause the issuing hot air to take on a rotary direction. The air is heated by gasoline contained in cans outside the hoop, con-

nected by the pipe within by small pipes.

A ten foot balloon made by Mr. Fest of manilla paper will soon be sent up. His name and address are on it, so that the finder can communicate with him. He expects it to cross the ocean.

Poots and Phoes.

VISIT STACKHOUSE'S

> This Week FOR BIG BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES.

A Full Line of the Celebrated

WALKER BOOT! The Best Boot Made. Call and see them.

D P. STACKHOUSE,

Nos. 28 and 30 East King Street,

LANCASTER, PA. "No files on these":

New Fall Styles!

In Men's Shoes. Popular prices on them for those who want their feet clad fashionably, well, and at moderate

Something new here to-day-a shoe for stout, plump feet, Bals or Congress, either. A heap of tone in their appear-ance. Fit snugly and comfortably. No need for spring-bottomed trousers to hide a broad and long foot when in shoes like these. We can give it a shape to make the owner proud enough to show it, and not a pinch for the pains. No other makes in the town like them. \$2.25 for the finest, \$1.75 for next grade lower; the latter just as stylish as the

former ; finer leather makes the difference in prices. Puritan Calf Plain Toe Congress Shoes at \$2. For good honest service, the maker says, "there's no flies on these." Will outwear any ordinary calf, veal calf or buff shoe made. The uppers are soft and pliable and easily "broken in." Nearer waterproof than any leather used in medium priced footwear.

Cork Soled Shoes keep the feet free
from cold and moisture. Rubbers need

from cold and moisture. Rubbers need only be worn over them in roughest winter weather. Such is their ' mend." Plenty makes to pick from, ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$7. If your shoe thought is that way look at the cheapest. It's more than a good

one at the price. \$1.00 shoes, \$1.25 shoes and \$1.50 shoes —plenty of them. It is in these that a little money buys much good leather and good wear. None go amiss in giv-ing them trial. See them. Learn how

strongly we guarantee them. SHAUB & BURNS,

14 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCAS-

TER, PA. BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Departure from Our Old Ways

Is most always beneficial, not only to us, but to those upon whom we influence. It is so easy to get into a rut, but a hard matter to get out.

It has been my rule to Display the Ladies', Misses' Children's and Infants' Shoes in Large Window, and Men's, Boys' and Youths' in Small Window. Hereafter I will change the display every two or three weeks and will have the Men's Shoes first in one window and then

You will find the Large Window fall of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes in Fine and Medium Grades of all the Latest Fall and Winter Styles, from \$1.25 to \$6.00, and the Small Window full o Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infant's Shoes.

It will pay you to stop and take a look before purchasing elsewhere, as the Price is Marked on Every Shoe,

The One-Price Cash House.

Chas. H. Frey,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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