

CITIZENS IN EMBRYO.

Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the Well-Known Authoress, Talks About THE CRIMINALITIES OF CHILDREN.

Little Ones Punished Really Because They Know No Evil.

WHY GIRLS AND BOYS LIE AND STEAL

SENTIMENTALITY IS ONE OF THE FALSE ALLEGES WHICH ALTER THE PERSPECTIVE OF OUR THOUGHTS; AND CHILDREN ARE THE OBJECTS OF A GREAT DEAL OF SENTIMENTALITY.

It is not every body who remembers that children are embryonic selves in all things, holding the germs of the passions and appetites, which necessitate laws if we are to have society, polity, or government.

As little is it remembered that the great difference between them and adults, and the real meaning of their idealized innocence, is in certain follow tracks of both the sciences and physical development, by which they are free from the doubt and suspicion born of experience, as well as from some of the most important social arrangements and trappings of the rights secured by law to the individual.

The whole point of the difference lies in the fact that this is the real for we too often forget that the distinction between children and ourselves, and treat them as if they were fully developed in consciousness and intelligence, as grown and well-taught men and women.

In moral consciousness children are on a par with savages. The embryonic stage of the mind, of morals, of the sense of equilibrium, follows the same law as the physical; and what we have been in far off ancestry is as clearly discernible in the moral characteristics of the unborn child as in the material conditions of the unborn.

Children have no social virtues and no personal shame. They do not know the difference between right and wrong, right and wrong are relative to their own ideas, they know nothing, though they are beginning to learn the rudiments in the nursery, and their consciences are undeveloped.

It must be educated before it can exert influence. If we inherit the potentiality, the plasticity given by long generations of education, we do not inherit the clear direction.

AN UNCERTAIN QUANTITY.

We can be taught without great difficulty the formulas of the sciences, and it is an uncertain quantity and shifts its form and plans like a drifting cloud. A man must be indeed short-sighted who does not see that the whole science of the sciences is determined by our own personal relations to society, as well as by geographical position, popular religion and historic time.

The honor in enduring the conditions of the world now exist; the cleverness of the deceiver, who gains kudos among his fellows, would be rewarded with a rope's end here. To come to one unvarying code of right and wrong, good for all ages and countries alike, would be to reach out to the absolute and touch the very feet of truth.

As things are, we are taught according to the changing aspect of our own individual conditions.

Hence the wrongdoing of children is variously judged according to the standpoint of their parents. Things severely punished by one are held as unimportant by another, or are laughed at as quaint traits by a third, or applied to as a matter of course according to the varying light of individual conditions.

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CHILDREN TELL LIES TOO FROM THE SIMPLE FORCE OF THE IMAGINATION. So do savages when they construct their myths and give a fanciful genesis for natural phenomena.

A child comes running to you from the garden and tells you that he has met a beautiful, and most beautiful blue fairy. She tells you all that she has seen and sticks to her point. With infinite pains and patience and sympathy—if you are of the right sort—you unravel the tangle and come to the straight.

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EVERY DAY SCIENCE.

Effect of the Destruction of Forests Upon Our Streams.

THE DANGERS OF DARK HOUSES.

How Habits of Life Affect the Health of Mankind.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH BY READERS OF THE DISPATCH WHO DESIRE INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS RELATING TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS IN MECHANICAL, CIVIL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND THE SCIENCES CAN HAVE THEIR QUERIES ANSWERED THROUGH THIS COLUMN.

At the recent American Forestry Congress at Philadelphia, the report of the Recording Secretary, J. B. Harrison, discussed at considerable length the effect of the destruction of forests upon streams and water supplies.

The water falling on the denuded slopes washes away the soil, and gradually washes away the soil, so that the streams will be destructive to one season and their beds dry, dusty wastes for the rest of the year.

Mr. Harrison thought that every State having forest lands should appoint an officer to look after the forests and the rivers, and to have supervision of the construction and maintenance of dams. He considered the destruction of the forest proper attention upon the water supplies should be a point for the attention of engineers appointed by the Government to survey the arid regions and lay out systems of storage reservoirs, and an examination of the water supply in Pennsylvania. May be an opportunity for observing the effects of very heavy rainfall, and of comparing the rate of descent of the water over the hillside with the rate of descent of the water over the brooks and rivers much more rapidly than where the forests were still standing, or where, if cut down, the forest floor was still intact, and after a heavy rain the debris and mud are washed down much more than where the forests were still standing.

Volcanization of Rubber.

Rubber is vulcanized either in vulcanizers or in steam presses. Vulcanizers are vessels provided with a steam-tight cover which can be securely clamped down. They are of all sizes and shapes, and placed either horizontally or vertically. In the former instance they are usually very large, the cover being hinged to one side of the opening, and have tracks running into them, on which are cars containing the goods to be vulcanized.

Sawdust as a Dressing for Wounds.

The use of fine, soft sawdust as a dressing for wounds, and as a vehicle for medicaments or antiseptics is suggested. It is said that the dust, freed from splinters and sharp bits of wood by sifting, when used alone and dry, makes a clean and grateful dressing; that it readily takes up and holds the disinfectant without packing or adhering; and that it is easily rendered antiseptic by any of the methods used in preparing antiseptic cotton or wool.

NOT THE RIGHT EXPLANATION.

An Utterance Concerning Women's Physical Degeneration.

The physical degeneracy of American women is explained by a medical journal, which says the household utensils are all too big for women to handle with comfort. But this is an explanation that doesn't explain, for the women who show the greatest evidence of physical degeneracy are the women who never under any circumstances handle these heavy household utensils, while, on the other hand, the women who handle them are, as a rule, well developed physically.

As Ignoble Weapon.

The graphophone as a help to medical art in diagnosis. Dr. B. W. Richardson lays great stress on its usefulness in the matter of securing good records. To be able to compare a cough of to-day with a cough of a month or a year ago is a considerable clinical advantage, and may be immediately available in the consulting room, that Dr. Richardson has decided to adopt it in his own practice.

Producing Artificial Currents.

A novel method of removing or preventing the formation of sandbars at the entrance of harbors, inlets or rivers, has just been patented, which promises to be of great utility in the future. It is designed to increase by artificial means the flow of the current at certain points, and thus to wash away the accumulation of matter and have it carried away by the currents that have helped to form the bar. These bars are usually formed by the meeting of two opposite currents. An incoming current from the ocean and an outgoing current from the river meet with about equal force at a certain point, and any matter which is carried by the currents will be deposited at that point, forming a bar. If the force of the outgoing current can be increased so as to be greater than the contracting current it can be prevented and the bar gradually worn away. This is proposed to be effected by driving at a high rate of speed the propellers of vessels anchored in close proximity to some point near the bar, when the swift current thus produced will, it is supposed, so increase the force of the natural current, thereby existing as to secure the desired end.

The Nature of Negative Hallucinations.

Many of the phenomena of hypnotism are now engaging the serious attention of scientists. M. J. Foutan has recently devised an interesting method of showing that in hypnotism the physiological processes remain, while their psychic interpretation is altered. If a subject be told that he sees nothing, everything of this color falls out of his mental horizon, and we have an ordinary instance of a negative hallucination. If, on the other hand, he is told that he sees a red light, and if we suggest to the subject that when a bell is sounded he will again be restored to normal vision, and if the bell is sounded, the light is not seen, the subject sees the light of the complimentary color, green, just as he would have done when normally viewing a red light. While the brain retains the impression of the sensation of red, the retina is impressed with it, and reacts to it, just as though the action were normal in every respect.

Duration of a Lightning Flash.

Late researches have shown that the duration of a lightning flash is not infinitesimal, as has been generally supposed, but that the flash lasts a measurable time. For instance, if a camera is set in rapid vibration and the plate in it is exposed so as to receive the impression of the flash, it is

A PHENOMENAL CITY.

Jeannette's Remarkable Boom and Its Rapid Development.

NO NEED TO GO WEST, YOUNG MAN, FOR FORTUNES ARE AWAITING YOU IN THE KEYSTONE STATE.

SOME FIGURES THAT TELL THE STORY

No more wonderful evidence exists in Pennsylvania or elsewhere of the results to be obtained from the intense energy of the American capitalist and manufacturer than in the growth of the little city of Jeannette that nestles in the beautiful valley of Westmoreland county.

Natural gas, in itself a wonder, is the means by which the manufacturing interests of Western Pennsylvania have been enabled to attain ideal results. All the new and immense expansion of industrial enterprises, in a measure, confined to the natural gas districts. The benefits arising from natural gas can be readily calculated when we know that free gas to a plant like the great Chambers & McKee Glass Co., means a free fuel to each tank worth \$10,000, aggregating for the firm when finished the large sum of \$280,000, or nearly 30 per cent interest annually on the enormous amount of \$10,000,000. Apply this to all the factories now at Jeannette, viz.: the great glass tanks, the flat factory of H. Sellers McKee, the brick yards, the planing mills, to the immense factory of Hussey, Binn & Co., the plans of which are not complete, and the various other industries for the place, and an immense golden total in profits that nature supplies for the small expenditure of a pipe line to carry the gas to the plant, and manufacturers who use coal as a fuel and pay for it even the lowest possible prices.

The general tendency of the great factories of the country is to seek locations where the first essential is close proximity to nature's great ideal fuel, natural gas. This fact accounts for this industrial center that gives employment to thousands of skilled workmen in the pure and healthy air of the western slopes of the Allegheny Mountains, close enough to Pittsburgh to have the benefit of a city air, and 1,100 feet above tide level and all the malaria and disease that low situations breed. It is the intention of the writer to reach new readers as well as the old who are familiar with Jeannette, this comparison gives an idea of how much larger the new plant will be. The continuous process requires no stop for filling

each factory will produce when in operation 6,200 50-foot boxes of glass each week, or over 1,000 boxes a day. Multiply this by four, the number of the furnaces, and the entire product of the plant will be 24,800 50-foot boxes a week. An ordinary ten-foot furnace will produce about 900 boxes single thick or 800 boxes, in the usual percentage of single and double thick, per week. But that alongside of nearly 2,000 boxes a week, or working 44 weeks a year, the product of the Chambers & McKee plant of 1,100,000 50-foot boxes annually. This comparison gives an idea of how much larger the new plant will be. The continuous process requires no stop for filling

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