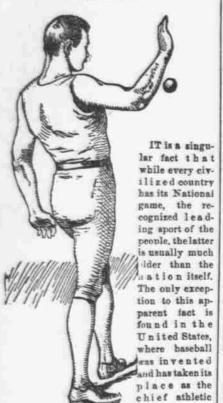
How Handball is Played and Who Are the Great Experts.

Ex-Alderman Philip Casey, of Brooklyn, the Patron in America.

POPULARITY IN THE UNITED STATES



place as the chief athletic amusement of the great majority of citizens. Handball is now considered a distinctively Irish sport, but historical accounts make it certain that handball contests took place in Rome four centuries before Christ. The same game is now the most popular

athletic diversion of the Emerald Isle. Though the game is simple—less than half a dozen rules being necessary to cover every disputed point that may arise -it has not, until quite recently, attracted the attention and excited the



interest of any considerable number of people outside Ireland, though it is a very small Irish town which does not boast at least

two courts.

Every village has its champion at handball, and the name of Buck Ewing cannot excite the enthusiasm of American admirers of our national game to a greater pitch than that which is inspired in sport-loving Irish hearts by the name of Tommy Jones, of Tralee, Kerry county, the greatest living player of handball in all Ireland. Tournaments are continually under way

in the larger cities of that country, and a meeting between well-known players will always draw a crowd of spectators as large in proportion to the size of the city as a baseball game between two clubs struggling for the pennant in America. THE REQUISITES.

The first thing requisite for a contest is a court of special construction. The room must be 35 teet in height, 25 feet in breadth and the distance between the front and rear walls 65 feet. A straight I ne marked across the floor divides the court into equal parts. The side and front walls are of hard cement, smoothed to as perfect a level as possible. The roof, through which all the light is admitted, is covered over with a strong wire

The only requisite for the game be the court is the ball to be used, and this the rules specify shall be about 2 inches in



Toying for the Ball in a Corner diameter and 1% ounces in weight. It is made of the same material as the League baseball, though a trifle more lively and not

or four players. When two play, one man is called the server and the other the player. The server stands at the line drawn seros hall 33 feet from the front wall. Holding the ball in one hand, he faces the side wall. Upon the signal to play from the referee he bounds the ball upon the floor. As it re turns to a level with his thigh the server strikes it with one hand, his intention being have the ball hit the front wall and rebound before coming in contact with the floor. As the ball rebounds the player, who has taken his position anywhere inside the 23 foot line, must strike the ball with his | best. 82 Fourth avenue.

hand against the front wall. His object is so to place the ball that it will rebound to THE GAME OF ERIN. some point in the court where the server cannot reach it. But should the server be able to get to the ball he must again hit it with one hand, and he again attempts to make such a play that it will rebound beyond his opponent's control. If it does not the latter makes his strike with the same purpose as before. This alternate play is continued till one contestant fails to force the ball against the front wall. If this be the player the first "hand" or round is concluded and a score of one point, or ace, is predicted to the screen. But if itself to the screen. AN AMERICAN IS THE CHAMPION. credited to the server. But if it shall be the server who misses the ball, no score is made

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GAME. In the next hand his opportunity to make the "ace" is given, for the relative position of the men is changed, the player becoming the server and the server the player. In this way no count may be made by the player, though the object of each man is always the same—to put his opponent out. This play is continued, the position of the men being exchanged every time a fluke is made until one man has scored 21 aces, when the game is declared his.

When four men play the game is hardly more complicated. The server and player then each have a partner, and they occupy the same positions relatively to the dividing line. If, when it becomes the player's turn to make the strike, the ball rebounds to a while every civilized country
has its National
game, the remakes the play, and upon the server's
turn to play the ball his partner assists him
under the same circumstances. Less quickness of movement and violent exercise is therefore necessary in the double game, but the elements of considering the plays of two opponents instead of one and of relying upon the judgment of a partner are intro-

at ion itself.

The game may appear rather simple to the uninitiated onlooker and seem to require in the player little more than a toughened hand, a strong arm and a moderate amount of judgment; yet between two expert players an immense amount of scientific thinking and planning, beside the finest muscular exercise is necessary to throw the 21 aces to one man.

TRICKS THAT ARE VALUABLE.

to be done by the server in so placing the ball that the player cannot obtain control of it on the rebound. The most obvious method of accomplishing this is, therefore,

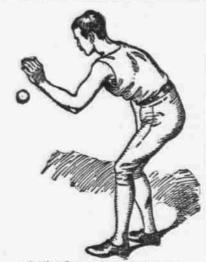
to lead the player to suppose that the ball is to go in one direction and then to send it in another. By assuming an attitude and holding the arm that the player will take his position in the vicinity where he calculates the ball will fall, the striker may suddenly change his front and knock the ball to a part of the court not anticipated by the player and so make his point. To become an expert player one must be a quick reader of the character and peculiarities of his opto introduce plays that have never been wit-

ressed before.

The interest in handball has increased of late years in the United States. The bestknown court this side of the Atlantic is situated in Brooklyn, and is owned by ex-Alderman Philip Casey. Hardly a day goes by in which a game between experts may not be witnessed in his place.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION. Mr. Casey holds the championship of the world for handball playing, and it is large-ly through his efforts that the sport has gained its prominence in this country. Mr. Casey became the champion several years ago upon the occasion of his deteating John Lawlor, who was at that time the finest player in Ireland, the home of the game. His best challenge came from John A. Keenan, Sydney, N. S. W., but Mr. Casey's reply that he would play a series of games for \$10,000 a side elicited no response from the Austra-lian, and since that time his right to the title has never been disputed. Arrangements are now under way, however, which prom-

Dunn, two players of more than local repu-tation, also live in Brooklyn. Besides these gentlemen, Joseph Wager and John Mal-colm, William Welch and James McAvoy, who play a rattling game, are often seen at Casey's court. Visiting players make this club their headquarters, so



Cutting Low to Put a Hand Out. that it has really become the center of all

the interests of the game.

James Burke, John Long and Edward F. Lynch are considered as good player as may be found in Philadelphia. Chicago pos-sesses an excellent court, and much interest in the sport is exhibited in St. Louis.

MAY GROW IN IMPORTANCE. It will not be surprising if handball should gain much in popularity during the next few years. It is a gentlemanly amusement, and productive of the most beneficial physical effects. It may be played in a racquet court, and a simple form of the game, but very enjoyable and vigorous, may be played against the bare side of a

Following are the rules: In a four-handed game the party winning the toss gets only one hand. Three short plays in succession shall be a hand out. The server's partner shall stand inside the ace line with his back to the other side wall until the ball strikes the front wall. All balls striking your opponent shall be "hinders," except when the ball goes by, when it shall be playable the same as if met with no obstruction. Any ball striking your opportunity. with no obstruction. Any ball striking your-self or partner before return shall be foul. All balls striking any part of the person except the hand or foot shall be foul and not playable. hand or foot shall be foul and not playable.

If the server strikes either side wall, roof or floor before the front wall, it is a hand out. If in the opinion of the referee any person stops the ball intentienally, it shall count against him except when the ball bounds short of the server or his partner plays the ball before it bounds after being served, when it shall be a hand out. When a ball served is short the player has the privilege of using his liand or foot. If the hand is used it counts the same as if over. If the foot, the striker or his partner has the privilege of stopping the ball before it strikes the front wall. If the ball, after being struck with the foot, reaches the front wall, the striker or his partner shall have the privilege of stopping it.

All halls played with the two hands. of stopping it.
All halfs played with the two harads together

shall be foul and all balls going on the gallery shall be foul and played over. The server shall at all times give his opponent time to take his position in the outer court before, serving. FREDERICK R. BURTON.

Fortunate Western Penn aylvanians, Higdon & Higdon, American and foreign patents, 95 Fifth ave., Pattsburg, and St. Cloud building, Washington, D. C., report the following patents granted this week: Pittsburg-J. T. Duff, trimming edges of hollowware; G. J. H. Goehler, safe and vault; H. E. Hunt, protecting plate for grip cars; John McDor, ald, steam boiler indicator. Oil City-J. M. Harding, insuffiator. McKeespor i-H. B. Lynch, machine for continuous matter. chine for coating metal. Beaver Falls-Wm. A. McCool, chuck.

Cold Spell Goral for Six Weeks Anderson gas-saving burner; cheapest and A QUARTER CENTURY.

Pittsburg as it Was Then Compared With What it is Now.

Distance From the City. POSSIBILITIES IN RAPID TRANSIT

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) To a man who begins to suspect himself of growing old it is delightful to be called to account for his extreme youth. Since the publication of these touch-and-go and somewhat excursive reminiscences began I have received several letters from Pittsburgers older than I. Some of the writers are still esidents of the old town, and some of them

are living far away from it; but all of them have something to say of Pittsburg in the days before I had ever seen the city. They tell me of many interesting things I never saw, and scold me very pleasantly for not remembering them. Every one of the letters is interesting ands uggestive, and I hope to receive more of them. But, after all, it is not my fault that I am not older. And when you come to think of it, the phrase "old times" is only a relative one; and the old times I have undertaken to deal with are simply the times which are old to the young people of to-day.

One of my correspondents discourses most pleasantly about the palmy days of Pittsurg's river traffic. In the time he speaks of railroads had not made the surface of the earth a gridiron, and the rivermen were the lords of the business situation. That time had passed when I first came to Pittsburg, but it was recent enough to form the theme for much eloquent reminiscence. I listened As accoring is only possible when the player is unable to return the ball to the front wall after the server has struck, it is apparent that the most skillful playing is line of fast steamers ran between Pittsburg and Cincinnati and the river cities of the

South, and had for a sharp rival the line from Wheeling.

The outgoing boats took for distribution Pittsburg's manufactured products, iron and glass, and the arriving boats brought Southern products in return. And these boats were the vehicles for passenger transit also. Elegantly some of them were fitted up, and much leisurely pleasure their pas-sengers enjoyed during the trip to Cincin-nati, or Memphis or New Orleans. Not always so leisurely, either, for the fierce excitement of a steamboat race was apt to break the monotony of the journey.

A QUARTER CENTURY AGO. Twenty-five years ago the railroad had beme a prime factor in business, and the principal cargoes went and came on wheels. Still, even then, the river wharves were very interesting places. To see an immense coal fleet go out on a "June rise" was something exciting enough for anybody; and it is yet, I suppose. The oil traffic was in its early prime then, and the Allegheny river was the highway for a great portion of it. Bulkboats loaded with crude oil came down, and cargoes of the refined product—always in brightly, beautifully blue barrels—were sent out. The whole surface of the water was so thickly coated with oil that it seemed dangerous to drop a lighted match over the side of the Suspension bridge; it seemed

likely to "set the river afire." Then, as now, a moderate amount of general traffic was conducted by means of the boats. The "slack-water improvements" of the Monongahela were by no means relies of past usefulness, and probably never will be. But the railroads had come, and the principal activity had been diverted into another

go, and the Panhandle Railroad had recenty brought Cincinnati and St. Louis near to the upper end of the Ohio river. The city of coal and iron and glass seemed quite in touch with the whole outside world, and was correspondingly jubilant. It was an excellent beginning, but later experience has shown that it was little more than a beginning. It is not so much that more railroads have come since then as that the roads already established have developed powers and resources not more than dreamed of ther The service they render no w is far and away beyond the service they were capable of at that time. They have grown like the growth of a young giant.

NOTABLE TRAVELERS OF OLD.

More than that, the people have got familiar with them and know how to use them, which they did not in those earlier days. Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, New York—even Philadelphia—seemed a long way off then, and people who made ourneys to those dis tant points were persons some distinction, as notable travelers. Scarcely anybody, save now and then a lux-urious person of Paisure, thought of going to Washington just to see an interesting parade, or to hear an important debate. A favored few might go to witness an inauguration; but then there were some people who

even went to E nrope.

And now the man or woman who does not take a vacation trip somewhere east or west is one of the unfortunate "can't-get-aways." Men go, without flourish of trumpets, to the uttermost corners of the continent, and on returning remark incidentally that they "have had a pleasant little trip." A winter in Florida or Southern California, or a summer in Colorado or at the seashore is quite a matter of course. It used to be the

reverse of that. At the time spoken of the Connellsville Railroad, with W. O. Hughart for its President, connected Pittaburg with the Yough ogheny region; but beyond that was an un oridged space. The Baltimore and Ohio had not caught hold of the other end of the track and rolled into Pittsburg by means of it. It did that a little later; and the little iron link is now part of a very

strong chain. The Allegheny Valley road was still new and involved in the struggles of a youthful aspirant. The West Penn road had not yet any existence, except, perhaps, the right of way along the bed of the canal. I don't remember how many other roads that at that time had no thought of are now established

highways; but there are several of them.

NEIGHBORLY INTERCOURSE. Even the means of communication with its nearest neighbors Pittsburg had not then very largely developed. Consolidation had not then been effected, or even talked of to any great extent, and all the Southside bor-oughs were neighbors, not members of the same family. Communication with them was by means of the old Smithfield street bridge—which I am reminded replaced the older Smithfield street bridge, destroyed by the great fire of 1845—and by the Point ferry. The bridge was one of the two iron bridges Pittsburg then possessed, and was one of the first, if not the first, of the suspension bridges built by the great Roeb-ling. The other iron bridge was the Suspension bridge over the Allegheny, connect ing St. Clair street, as it then was, with Federal street, Allegheny City. Above that exceedingly beautiful structure were the ruins of the old squeduct, and the covered wooden bridges at Hand street and Me-chanic street. Below it was nothing but the ferry. The Union bridge at the Point was talked of now and then by visionary enthusiasts, but none of them expected to see their dream realized. Still less did they expect to see a handsome iron bridge replace the old wooden relic at Hand street. How many other surprises have befallen them in these later years of swift change, who shall tell? Lawrenceville was still an unannexed neighbor, and communication with it was chiefly by means of the horse cars of the

Allegheny Valley and the Pennsylvania

JOURNEYS TO EAST LIBERTY. Oakland and East Liberty were both out-side of Pittsburg. East Liberty passengers always went by the railroad, unless they were very unfortunate indeed. The other means of reaching that very desirable suburb was by means of the horse cars on the Oak-land and East Liberty Passenger Railway, To go to Oakland by that route was a penitential journey in those days; and to go to East Liberty was to deserve a martyr's crown. I have known those who made the journey—once. Does anybody know of one who willingly undertook the passage a

second time?

In this as in all other things, there has been a change, and the cable railways have wrought it. What used to be a dreaded experience is now a very easy and pleasant one. It was formerly the pleasant custom of jokers to suggest sleeping cars on the Oakland line. They don't do it now. And people going to the old-time suburb of East Liberty have the choice of two cable lines. second time? Liberty have the choice of two cable lines, beside the railroad. Verlly an old-timer would have thought himself dreaming if he had imagined such a thing.

Things are better than they were—far better. And yet they are not good enough, With the cable and electric roads established, people are apt to think that rapid transit has been secured and that the limit of progress has been reached. They will not always think so, however. Pittsburg is growing at a wonderful rate. What used to be distant suburbs are now thickly populated parts of the city proper. In every di-rection real estate is booming. Those who were shrewd enough years ago to buy prop-erty in East Liberty, Oakland and other districts lying about the old city, find them-selves more than justified by the present state of affairs. Their holdings are sought eagerly by those who wish to make homes for their families within easy reach of the business center of the city.

POSSIBILITIES OF RAPID TRANSIT. Shortly these will begin to think that even the present improved methods of transit are not fast enough for them. Then some means of genuine rapid transit will be devised and established. That is a predic-tion; and like all predictions that achieve fulfillment it shall be left vague and unde-fined. I will not undertake to say whether the swifter progress will be by means of an elevated railroad or not. If it does come in that form there may be much comfort for those interested in the present methods, in the recollection that the surface roads in New York and other cities have prospered more since the elevated roads were estab-lished than they ever did before.

Not only are there more people in Pitts-burg than there used to be, but they are of a different sort. As they have learned how to travel they have brought home more and more of the methods and of the spirit of the aggressively progressive outside world. Like the bright and capable but inexperienced country boy who comes to the city and straightway puts on city clothes and city mancers, so Pittsburg, having rubbed shoulders samiliarly with other cities, has aid aside its provincialism like a home-

made garment. It cannot be denied that 25 years ago Pittsburg was provincial. It seemed so, at all events, to the stranger just come from New York or Chicago. There was bustle enough, and hurry enough, and energy enough about the Iron City. But the business which occupied it had not the comprehensive sweep of an independent city. hensive sweep of an independent city.

A GREAT WORKSHOP. It was a big manutacturing town, and little else. Its business was tributary to its mills and its glasshouses, and its business methods seemed stiffened by the amount of iron in them. The streets were througed with the vehicles of traffic. Penn avenue seemed one of the busiest streets I had ever seen in my life. The cars had hardly an opportunity to go faster than a walking pace ecause of the multitude of laden wagons; but they were all iron wagons.

That was it. Of the varied and multi-

plied businesses that go to the making up of ise to result in a double game between Mr. Casey and his partner and two crack players from Omaha.

Brooklyn is the home of some of the most expert handball players in the United States. Mr. John Lawlor, the ex-champion, resides there. William Courtney and James Dunn, two players of more than local repugestion of the old provincial suit of home-spun, or of the homely provincial awkwardness which it covered. The strong village boy of old has become the self-confident city nerchant; and he wears a bright and natty ousiness suit of the latest cut; and he is in a nurry to get from his business place to his ome and back again; and very soon he will demand the most rapid of rapid transits, and JAMES C. PURDY. will get it.

A School Mam's Advice.

During the fall of 1882, while my daughter was teaching in the country near here, she contracted a severe cold and cough. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the effect was so satisfactory that on her recommendation the entire neighborhood began its use, and with the most satisfactory results, which has continued with increasing confidence ever since, J. H. REINHART, Druggist, Alton, Kan.

50 cent bottles for sale by E. G. Stuckey, Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth sts, Penn ave. and cor. Wylie ave, and Fulton st.; Markell Bros., cor. Penn and Frankstown aves.; Theo. E. Ihrig, 3610 Fifth ave.; Carl Hartwig, Forty-third and Butler sts., Pittsburg, and in Allegheny by E. E. Heck, 72 and 194 Federal st.; Thos. R. Morris, cor. Hanover and Preble aves.; F. H. Eggers, 172 Ohio st., and F. H. Eggers & Son, 199 Ohio st, and 11 Smithfield st.

FOUND AT LAST.

New Make of Carpet Which for Durability Surpasses Any Yet Found. There is but one place now in Pittsburg

where the new carpet called "Agra" can be That place is at Groetzinger's, 627 and 629 Penn avenue.

The Agra is similar to a 3-ply ingrain in

appearance, but will outwear three of the The ladies are especially invited to call and inspect this new carpet.

Introduced for the first time this season and its sales are enormous wherever sold.

The sale of the Agra in Pittsburg is con

fined solely to the house of Edward Groet zinger, 627 and 629 Penn avenue.

She Thought She Would Drop Dend, but Sh Didn't. Mrs. Carroll, of 89 Irwin ave., Alleghenv the lady who received the elegant Everett piano, on certificate No. 72 in the Everett Club, this week, was so pleased and sur-prised that she remarked that she thought e would die, but she won't. We are not ALEX. Ross, Manager, 137 Federal st., Allegheny.

Balance of annual holiday display. Large selection. Goods delivered. No. 10 Sixth street, near Suspension bridge.

WM. HASLAGE & SON.

REMEMBER that Z. Wainwright & Co.'s ale and beer are the proper drinks for this season. Telephone 5525. wsu

A Handsome Crayon, Elegantly Framed. And 12 fine cabinet photos, all for \$5, at Aufrecht's "Elite" Gallery, 516 Market st., Pittsburg. Come early.

REMEMBER that Z. Wainwright & Co.'s ale and beer are the proper drinks for this season. Telephone 5525. CABINET]photos \$1 per dozen, prompt de ivery. Crayons, etc., at low prices.

LIES' GALLEDY

10 and 12 Sixth st. You will be well pleased if you make use chiefly by means of the horse cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway on Penn avenue; although one could go by means of the ing brews. All dealers keep them. EVERY DAY SCIENCE.

Activity of the Brain Hemispheres in Somnambulism.

INDUSTRY OF HORSE BLEACHING. Remarkable Results in the Rolling of Copper

Pennies. BICYCLE TIRE TO STOP JOLTING

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH. 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.

Some pychologists suppose that in the

somnambulic state the hemispheres of the

brain are completely asleep. Yet this is apparently inconsistent with the generally accepted theory that somnambulism is an intelligent automatism-unless we give up all our present notions about the operations of the hemispheres as the organ of intelligence. It is true that some physiologists consider the hemispheres as the seat of consciousness, and thus it seems that if consciousness is asleep the hemispheres should remain inactive. But the experiments of somnambulism, no less than other and kindred facts of unconscious soul-life, prove that acts of automatic intelligence are possible, and thus point to another solution. The piano virtuoso has the complex motions of his fingers not in his hand alone, but in his brain, in the storehouse of his memories. It he executes these movements un-consciously the hemispheres of his brain do not remain inactive. Yet the activity of the hemispheric structures is not always connected with the consciousness of the cen-tral soul. After a long process of conscious exercise they have become sufficiently fixed as to work automatically. Automatic means "self-moving," "self-acting," or "in-dependent." Acts of automatic intelli-gence are such as are performed indepen-dently of the centralization of consciousness. Unconscious cerebration can no longer be considered as extraordinary. On the contrary, it is a distinctively normal feature of soul-life.

Boxing the Ears and Its Results.

The Lancet has just made another vigorous onslaught on the injurious practice of boxing the ears, once common in schools, but now fast and surely becoming obsolete. It is shown that serious injury may result from a slight but sudden blow. Given early and skilled attention the wound may heal very kindly, but if the beginning of mischief be overlooked, as it often has been, further signs of inflammation soon follow, and a deaf and suppurating tympanum is the usual result. There is practical wisdom in the statement that this consequence most readily follows in the case of poorly developed and underfed children. In them an earsche might not receive years that earache might not receive very strict at-tention, and disease might for a time work havoc unimpeded. Where chronic suppuration exists already, and it is only too common, a random knock on the ear may, and has resulted, in fatal brain complications. The close connection

between ear and brain should never be for-gotten. The practice of striking the heads of school children is also most reprehensi-ble. The writer has in mind the case of a schoolmate who was struck on the head with a ruler by a bad-tempered tutor. The tem-porary effects seemed to pass away; but years after brain trouble developed, and the subject of the injury died in a lunatic

which is kept a secret, is reported to have to the same conditions of life, but the innow employed either in blasting or military cartridges, while its chemical stability is said to be assured. It is proved to be insensitive to any friction or percussion yet applied, having been exposed to the blows of a steam hammer and those of a blacksmith striking with a sledge upon an anvil. Unlike many explosive mixtures, it is described to be a true chemical compound of definite composition and well-defined proper-ties. Its main field is to be in military uses, and the discoverer asserts that the contents of a common shell would be sufficient to rupture the heaviest armorelad affoat. Though more powerful than the explosive which produced such tremendous effects at Annapolis, it is much safer. Further advantages claimed are that it is smokeless and as nearly noiseless as explosives can be. Its manufacture is said to be simple and to require no elaborate appa-

A New Industry.

A new industry has for a long time been successfully developed in Arkansas by a gang of horse thieves. The remarkable thing about this gang was that not only was it particularly active and daring, but the horses stolen by it were never afterward recovered. A doctor who was called in to atsaw enough to arouse his suspicions. These he reported to the Sheriff, who, with a posse, managed to surround the den of the orse thieves and capture some of the gang. When the posse entered they found a horse enveloped in a jacket made of rubber coats being treated to sulphur vapor baths. The appliances were most ingenious and worked very well. A black or bay horse would be stolen and run into the bleachery. After its color was changed and its tail and mane trimmed the disguise became so pronounced that, without any great risk, the animal could be taken in daylight through the very district from which it had been stolen. animals were forthwith ridden out of the country.

Remarkable Copper Rolling. Some interesting trials of skill have

recently taken place among the workmen employed in the rolling mills of Birmingkilling the people, only giving them a chance to get the finest piano now manufactured at the lowest wholesale price, on payments of \$1 per week. If you want a fine piano, come and see us or send for circular.

ALEX. Ross, Manager,

Strip to include August and the record was broken by an Ausonia roller, who, commencing with a modern alloy cent, finished with a strip of metal 38 inches long and 1.500 inch in thickness. Afterward, with an 1888 cent, the same man obtained a ribbon of bronze 50 inches long, 34 inch wide and 1.2000 inch thick. Trying again with a cent of this year's coinage, the Ansonia man succeeded in producing a strip 59 inches ong and less than 2.1000 inch thick-so thin that there was no instrument delicate enough to measure it, while it had to be glued to a strip of ribbon to prevent its breaking. Considering that the rolls used were those employed for forming great bars of copper, it will be seen what extraordinary skill and deliescy of touch were required.

A Pneumatic Tire for Bloycles. A pneumatic tire for bicycles which and is composed of an outer covering of rubber, graduated in thickness from about a

pumped in with a football blower, and a patent air valve prevents its return. Vibrapatent air valve prevents its return. Vibra-tion is practically annihilated. It is intercepted between the rim and the ground and consequently the frame receives no jar, except when an unusually large hole is encountered. A frame so protected is said to wear out two frames with solid tired wheels, and the riders are able to use very much lighter frames without any danger of their

The Perils of Damp and Cold Beds. If trustworthy statistics could be had o

the number of persons who die every year. or become permanently diseased, from sleeping in damp or cold beds, they would be astonishing and appalling. It is a peril that constantly besets traveling men, and if they are wise they will invariably insist on having their beds aired and dried, even at he risk of causing much trouble to their landlords. But the peril resides in the home, and the cold "spareroom" has slain its thousands of hapless guests, and will go on with its slaughter till people learn wisdom. Not only the guests but the family often suffer the penalty of sleeping in cold rooms, and chilling their bodies at a time when they need all their bodily heat, by getting between cold sheets. Even in warm summer weather a cold, damp bed will get in its deadly work. It is a needless peril, and the neglect to provide dry beds and rooms basin it the elements of murder and suicide.

New Use for the Phonograph. Dr. A. N. Blodgett proposes to use the phonograph for obtaining durable and trustworthy records from the lips of hospital patients, and also insuring the accurate delivery of the directions of the physician. Dr. Blodgett says: "An instrument of this kind might be made portable, and a visiting physician in a hospital might give his directions into the funnel, when they would be recorded on a small cylinder, which can be put upon another machine, and the physician's directions as to treatment can thus be accurately recorded. I know how difficult it is to get full directions in the wards from the visiting physician, and here we have the means of an absolute record. In medico-legal cases I think it would be of great service, because the utterances of the patient could be reproduced at an infinite period afterward, and I should suppose would be

A Novelty in Tramway Practice. The town of Ontario, San Bernardino county, Cal., has a railway which passes through Euclid avenue, a broad and beautiful street, bordered with orange and lemon trees. The avenue is some six and a half miles in length, with heavy grades as it approaches the hills. The car is drawn up hill and over the levels by a pair of mules, but in going down grades the mules ride and the car moves by gravity. This is effected by having a platform or truck, which runs under the car when not in use. On down grades the platform is drawn out from beneath the car, and its movable sides and guard rails are properly adjusted. The mules are then driven on the platform, the gates are closed, and all is ready for the descent. The mules quietly stand, well fenced in, while the car rapidly runs down the grade.

Determining Acoustic Qualities.

A recent writer, referring to the matter of determining acoustic qualities, says that "we have never discovered the principles applicable to the proportions of a great hall by which the voice is spread and conveyed by which the voice is spread and conveyed evenly and in the most perfect magner to all parts. After the building is completed it is, confessedly and notoriously, a matter of accident, and a question to be solved only by experiment, whether it is 'good for sound. Furthermore when the acoustic quality is not satisfactory, it is often not easy to explain why or to devise means to remedy it." Here is a field for discovery that should be worked out. It would appear that the properties of sound are still only imperiectly understood.

Resemblance in Married Couples. It has long been accepted as a fact tha given very remarkable results in the tests fluence of whose minds must necessarily rethus far made. The new explosive is act upon each other, assume a more or less claimed to possess greater violence than any strong facial resemblance to each other. Photographic Society, of Geneva, Switzerland, with a view to determining this question, have made photographs of 78 young couples. The result is that in 24 cases the resemblance in the personal ap-pearance of the husband and wife was greater than that of brother and sister; in 30 cases it was equally great, and in only 24 was there a total absence of resemblance.

Substitute for Gum Acacia.

The high price of gum acacia has caused a substitute to be sought for, and this is believed to have been found in the mucilage of flaxseed, which seems especially adapted for the emulsionizing of cod liver oil, for which gum acacia is largely used. The treatment of the flaxseed gum consists in boiling with dilute sulphuric acid and water, and subsequently adding strong alcohol. The gum is in the form of trans-lucent, gravish-brown, brittle fragments, easily pulverized, and without odor or taste, and thirty grains will emulsionize an ounce of cod liver oil.

Slipping of Belts

If there is anything annoying about an electric light plant, or around any machinery for that matter, it is the slipping of belts. An excellent remedy is to paint the tend one of the gang who had been shot in a quarrel, went by mistake into the wrong cabin. Before he could be hustled out he nicely it allowed to dry thoroughly. A thicker coat of white lead should then be applied and allowed to dry thoroughly before being used. These coatings will not scale off if properly applied, and will give as good results as any pulley covering.

A Lady and La Grippe.

From the Des Moines Mail and Express, 1 We know a refined and cultured woman whose modesty will not permit any newspa-per to mention her name, who was as miserable as one well could be last week. Her whole body was racked with pain. Her headache was spasmodic in character, but when it did ache the pain was uncommonly

Her spells of sneezing were frequent and protracted. The lining membrane of the nose was in a high state of inflammation. Her cough, especially early in the morning, was painful, while her expectoration was opious. She had an exaggerated case of hay fever. It destroyed her appetite and hay lever. It described her appetite and drove her at last to bed. At one time her family became seriously alarmed, as her symptoms had assumed, it was feared, a dangerous character. She refused to have a physician called, and said: "Chamberlain's physician called, and said: Chamberiain's Cough Remedy had belped her out of a very bad cold," and she would try it anyhow. There was a bottle of the remedy on the sideboard, but it was half gone, and as it had not been used for some time, it was suggested that its strength and virtue were gone. The fair patient per-sisted and at last she was permitted to have her way. She began taking it in the evening, and the next morning, though the mediwas much improved. The cough had ceased and the sneezing was infrequent, less in duration and violence. The next night she slept soundly and arose the following morning realizing that though she was weak "La Grippe" had retired from the

A pneumatic tire for bicycles which promises to make a new era in bicycling, is reported from Belfast, Ireland. The tire for a full roadster is about 2½ inches in diameter, a full roadster is about 2½ inches in diameter, avenue; Theodore E. Ihrig, 3610 Fifth avenue. For sale by E. G. Stuckey, Seventeenth nue; Carl Hartwig, Forty-third and Butler streets, Pittsburg, and in Allegheny by E. E. Heck, 72 and 194 Federal street; Thomas quarter of an inch where it touches the ground and protected by canvas, where it is attached to the rim, which is very broad and nearly flat. Inside this covering is an inner tube, which contains the air. The air is Smithfield street.

CAREER OF FREDERICK LERENZ.

ning of the Century. THE QUAINT FURNITURE AND RELICS

Visit to a House He Built at the Begin-

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. There are few, if any, now living who were companions in boyhood and manhood of Frederick Lerenz, but there are, no doubt, quite a number of the older generation of this city, who, if they look back a little, can recall some good times spent in his old homestead situated in what is now Temperanceville,

Mr. Lerenz was born in Germany, and came to Pittsburg years ago when a very young and poor boy. His first work was at glass-blowing, and with that start he kept on until, by his honesty and industry, he founded the O'Hars glass factory, established the mill now owned by Painter & Sons, and was one of the first directors of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1854, he was engaged in constructing the mill at Gerty's Run, and had become one of the most wealthy and influential men of the

In 1800 Mr. Lerenz bought the plantation known as "Elliott's Delight" from Mr. W. Elliott, who was the original owner of Temperanceville. The tract consisted of about 500 acres, part of which was forest. The house, which is still standing, was situated about a mile from the cliff which overlooks Chartiers, and stood in the midst of a corn-field. When the corn was in bloom all that could be seen from the Steubenville pike was a thin line of smoke which seemed to come from the midst of the corn.

a one-roomed house.

A one-roomed house,

The house consisted of one large, low-celling room with a loft above and an out-shed need as a kitchen. When Mr. Lerenz bought the place he enlarged the house, or rather the room, building the additions more for convenience than looks, giving it a very disjointed appearance. Several years after this, or about 75 years ago, he again enlarged the house, or I should say built another house in front, for, excepting a veranda which stands between, the buildings have no connection whatever. This veranda is more like a large square room than anything else, for houses form the walls on either side, and the picture he is now showing at Mayer's is in his best style. The subject, a pair of rural lovers on their way from the harvest field, is not a new one, but there is some novelty for ural lovers on their way from the harvest field, is not a new one, but there is some novelty for ural lovers on their way from the harvest field, is not a new one, but there is some novelty for ural lovers on their way from the harvest field, is not a new one, but there is some novelty for ural lovers on their way from the harvest field, is not a new one, but there is some novelty for ural lovers on their way from the harvest field, is not a new one, but there is some novelty for ural lovers on their way from the harvest field, is not a new one, but there is some novelty for ural lovers on their way from the showing the figures of the voung couple in the answer from the barream and the file of the picture is a small upright one, showing the figures of the voung couple in the immediate foreground. The man is showing the figures of the voung couple in the immediate foreground. The man is showing the figures of the voung couple in the immediate foreground. The man is showing the figures of the voung couple in the immediate foreground. The man is showing the figures of the voung couple in the immediate foreground. The man is showing the figures of the voung couple in the immediate foreground. The man is and wide halls running the whole length of the building. When Mr. Lerenz built the last addition he proceeded to lay out the grounds in the most magnificent manner, cutting down the forest and planting all sorts of trees and fancy shrubs. From the house to the old "turnpike" extended a wide drive with trees on either side, which, is the years went by, grew and arched over-

A TOWN ON THE LAWN. Mrs. William Grace is the present owner of the place. Her first husband was Fred-rick Lerenz's oldest son, and since the death of her late husband, William Grace, she and her servant have lived here alone. Here the busy little town of Lerenzville has sprung up on what was once a lawn. The ward schoolhouse now stands where the old gateway once was. The property has been sold off acre by acre and lot by lot until there is now only about six acres left. The fence is almost gone, the wide walk or what is left of it, is now one wilderness of weeds. There still stands a few skeleton-like sticks of the grand old arbor, and shrubbery is running wild in every direction.

Seventy-five years have effected little change in the house, except to give it a weather-beaten appearance. A broad flight of steps leads to a small balcony-like porch. with a similar one above. The old-fashioned knocker does its work as well as ever, but the old storm-doors creak and groan, as if scolding for being molested in their old age. They refuse to open, usually, so visitors are directed around to a side entrance under a long, low, rambling porch almost hidden by

BEYOND THE CENTURY MARK.

The present dining room, or the one room of the original house, which has stood for 110 years, still clings to its old fire place with its dog irons and crane, and with spaces each side wide enough for seats. The old moon-faced clock, which first ticked one hundred years ago and more, stands quietly in one corner, while in the opposite corner is a cupboard filled with blus stone dishes, all cracked and seamed with age. In another part of the room stands the high board, or buffet, with its glittering old tea pot and sugar bowl.

Mrs. Grace conducted the writer through

the connecting passage into the lower hall, of the other part of the building. The walls of this hall are hung with firearms and powder pouches of all kinds and descrip-tions. Here are some old arms which can boast of being in the Revolutionary war, as well as the war of 1812, and in other hang old blunder busses and other horse pistols. Here is an old arm which Mrs. Grace says was carried by her grand/ather while cutting down trees to weather-board his house, which was the first one ever weather-

boarded in this part of the country.

At one end of the hall stands a spinning wheel 15 feet in circumference. Off from the hall is the parlor with its quaint old straight-backed chairs arranged along the wall in a row. Here also is the little old piano more than a hundred years old, which stood among the grand pianos at the Exposition last fall.

OLD COINS AND RELICS. In an adjacent room is an old awkward looking cabinet filled with old coins and relics of all sorts. A piece of the Plymouth Rock and the signature of the Presidents from Taylor to Harrison are among its treasures. Near the fireplace stands another spinning-wheel with flax yellow with age on the reel. Upstairs are numerous curious chambers, with their high-posted beds, old chiffoniers and queer little looking glasses. "If these old walls could speak," said Mrs. Grace, "what tales of good old times they could tell. In a sort of memorandum belonging to old Mr. Lerenz, which I was looking through the other day, I saw the names of some who were visitors here. The Dennys, Schenleys, Shoenbergers, Henry, Wood and others are recorded in it. The old walls would have their tales of trouble and sorrow to tell, too, for many the coffin that has passed beneath the doors." It is an interesting old homestead and it is to be hoped it will withstand the ravages of the elements for years to come. J. C.

BEECHAM'S Pills cure billious and nervous ills PRASS' Soap secures a beautiful complexion

Artistic Calendars. One of the prettiest calendars for 1890 is issued by Messrs. C.I. Hood & Co., of Lowell, Mass. The calendar is ornamented with a picture of a lovely little girl, the work close-

HOME ART AND ARTISTS.

MR. J. H. LAUGHAUS exhibits a cleverly ex-NEGOTIATIONS are in progress which will probably result in a number of pictures from the Reichard collection remaining in this city. The exhibition will continue open at the Gil-

espie gallery until the middle of the week. J. REINHABT is the name signed to a small painting on view at Mayor's. The subject consists of the Egure of a soldier in the regulation uniform of the United States army wending his solitary way along a country road. The artist would have made this a rather noticeable picture had he only contrived to throw a little more expression into the attitude of the figure. This he could easily have done had he made a careful study from a living model.

A HUMAN skull half buried in a rank growth

A HUMAN skull half buried in a rank growth A HUMAN skull half buried in a rank growth of swamp grass forms the subject of a painting by Miss Schwartz, of Mount Washington. The idea meant to be conveyed by this representation of a fragment of mortality is not at once apparent, and the work presents a rather barren effect, as there is nothing to be seen but the skull and the grass. Upon the skull, however, there is shown some clever painting, and the chief fault of the herbage is a somewhat too literal greenness. literal greenness. MR. J. A. SAINT has another pair of com-

panion pictures on exhibition at Gillespie's. They are of a humorous character, and depict the dismal end of a little mouse-walking on the part of a predatory cat, while creeping stealthsiter and covers herself with flour. In the confusion the mice, who have been placidly nibbling, take the alarm and escape. These pictures are not to be criticised from an artistic standpoint, as they are slightly handled and make little pretentions to merit.

THE art loan exhibition at the Carnegie Art Galleries will, in all probability, open on February 4 and will without question be one of the richest displays of art treasures ever shown in this city. Although many of the works comprising the exhibition have already works comprising the exhibition have already been seen by those who take interest in such matters, the major portion of the pictures will be new to most visitors. In the past ten years, and notably during the one just ended, citisens of Pittsburg have invested large sums of money in rare works of art, both of home and foreign production, and they are all liberal in lending them for exhibition purposes. Those in charge of the exhibition bave spared no pains to make it a great success.

Mr. D. W. W. P. W. W. P. P. W. P. W. P. W. P. W. P. P

MR. D. B. WALKLEY has struck a very happy wein in the work he has been turning out of late, and the picture he is now showing at Mayer's is in his best style. The subject, a pair

## Coughing

IS Nature's effort to expel foreign sub-I stances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experi-ence, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Peo-toral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a ter-rible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the con-tinual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."-Horace Fairbrother,

## Rockingham, Vt.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

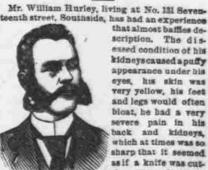


Growing Too Fast secome listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can for-tify them and build them up, by the

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND

HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda. They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PRE-VENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS. IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Avoid substitutions offered.

FOUR DOCTORS FAIL



nck and kidneys, which at times was so sharp that it seemed as if a knife was cut ting through them, DR. SHAFER. and he would ofter

Mass. The calendar is ornamented with a picture of a lovely little girl, the work close ly resembling a fine water color painting. Interleaved with the pages attached to the sheet is a humorous rhymed account of a stubborn young man who long suffered because he refused to use Hood's Sarsparilla.

Special Ribbon Bargain.

Pure silk Nos. 22, 30, 40, fancy ribbons, 25c, reduced from 50c, 62c, 75c, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

For a finely cut, nest-fitting suit leave your order with Walter Anderson, 700 Smithfield street, whose stock of English suitings and Scotch tweeds is the finest in the market; imported exclusively for his trade.

HIGHEST prices paid for ladies' or gents' cast-off clothing at De Haam's Big 6, Wylie ave. Call or send by mail. WSU