Psychologists, Scientists, Theosophists and Magicians

ON THE FACTS OF SPIRITUALISM.

fhat the World Loves to be Humbugged Explains a Great Deal.

WORK OF THE SEYBERT COMMISSION

[WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. ] The questions upon which this article is

based run as follows: 1. Are Spiritualists humbugs, or are there mediums who believe fully in their own inspired or supernatural powers? Do any of these "genuine" mediums perform feats which aporary magicians cannot duplicate? 2. Who are the best "mediums" of to-day? What do you believe of the Davenport brothers? What is the best feat you have ever seen a "medium" perform?

3. Will you give your explanation of the way some spiritualistic or mediumistic marvel, a good one of its kind, is performed? The most exhaustive reply is that

Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, as follows: I think there is always an impression made upon the buman mind by anything which is marvelous and apparently inexplicable; there is a sense of power greater than nature-a sense of a mystery of existence to the world and to the order of nature that always creates awe. There is also, coming from the strong instinct for the preservation of life, an inextinguishable desire for the continuation of existence beyoud death, and people are ready to catch upon the slightest evidences of a hereafter. lieve in them, and incorporate them into their lives, act upon them, and they are by no means particular as to scientific proofs. A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

In the beginning of 1869 I projected the plan of the series of philosophical works. I visited every medium that I could hear of, including the most eminent that have appeared before the public, like Foster and for example; I must have visited 15 or 20 clairvoyants in New York, Brooklyn and Boston. I took the Banner of Light, the recognized organ of clairvovance and spiritualism, and ollowed up the adver-tisements with a mind absolutely open to the receipt of any truthful impressions which might come; and, so far as I can judge, without the slightest prejudice against anybody or anything, the results factory, and were about of a character exhibited in the report of the Sevbert Com-mission to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, published in 1887.

The late Henry Sevbert left to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania a sum of money for the appointment of a commission "to investigate all systems of miraculous religion and philosophy which assumed to represent the truth, and particularly modern spiritualism." A commission was accordingly appointed, composed of distinenished citizens of Philadelphia, among them Dr. William Pepper Provost, Dr. Jo seph Leidy, Prof. Ellis Thompson, Dr. Horace Howard Furness and others. The results of this investigation were in the main negative, but in many instances the commission was satisfied of the grossest and the most vulgar kind of fraud, and was unable to discover anything whatever in the preentions of modern spiritualism entitled to the least scientific consideration. My own experience coincides, except that I was unable to see the trand in the exhibitions of Henry Stade, which they claimed to have

SLADE'S WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE. I had a seance with Slade in company with the late Wilmot L. Warren, editor of the Springfield Republican, in Springfield, Mass. Slade was visiting that place, and our meeting with him was in the asternoon of a sunny day, in a chamber which was tully illuminated by the sun's rays. All sorts of strange things happened; the tables sped, a dinner bell rang on the top of the d before my eyes, and, when I attempted to hold it, it was forcibly removed from my

A large bedstead jumped about the room, and rappings, the source of which I could not explain, were heard frequently. only persons present were Mr. Warren, Mr. Slade and myself. Slate writing, of which every one knows, took place, and I do not ical life. Some of these become sensible see how it was possible for the slates to have and their clients perceive and communicate been changed. I held one slate down on the table myself, heard the scratching, and when I was able to take it up, the resistance giving way. I found a written sentence on the slate which was not there be

hand by an agency I could not see, and con-

tinued ringing.

The sentence bore no relevancy to anything, but it was an intelligent and legible sentence. I also held the slate under the table myself with a similar result. Slade sat some distance away, and if there was any fraudulent manipulation I am wholly ur able to see how it occurred. Nor do I think I was hypnotized.

It is fair to say, however, we should have been unable to explain the tricks of Houdin, or Hermann or of Heller. Slade, however, is the only one of his ilk that ever made any impression upon me, except that of fraud. I visited Foster, who, at one time, enjoyed probably the highest celebrity of any medium in the country, and I was satisfied of fraudulent character of everything he did, including his reading of slips of paper which contained questions which he pro-fessed to be able to answer. I caught him in two or three tricks, and might have caught him in more.

OTHER UNSATISFACTORY EXPERIENCES. I visited Mrs. Murphy, who was very inesting, and a well-known clairvoyant, who has since died, who entertained me with a great many suggestive facts upon the subject of Spiritualism, but who was unable to give me any evidence. I also visited a lady, whose name I cannot recollect, who had just returned from Paris, where she had been acting during the winter as the medium of communication between Victor Hugo and his deceased daughter. I told her my purpose, and asked her if she would manifest her powers to me. She said that she would be glad to do so, but she was ill, and any attempt to invoke supernatural nowers, or to enter into a communication with the deceased was so fatiguing to her that she would like to postpone the session. I wrote her once or twice afterward, and called on her once, but was never able to attend a sennce. This was after I had frankly announced to her the purpose of my investigation with a view of publication

I attended half a dozen materializing seances, all of which were grossly and disgustingly fraudulent. Had there been a companion with me I should undoubtedly have been able to expose the fraudulency of of them. As a result of a few years of investigation carried on in the spirit that I have described the net result is what I have expressed in my psychology, claiming:

I have personally endeavored many times and with a creat amount of persistence to get at the facts, but have in every instance been affiled either through the failure of any extraordinary events to occur in my presence or through the unwillingness of mediums to allow any thorough investigation into what did happen. I am, therefore, comprelled to say that I cannot add anything to what has been written dd anything to what has been written by an investigator of acknowledged scientific character upon these subjects.

PROP. ELIOT COUES. In answer to the question Prof. Eliot

Coues writes: Certainly spiritualists are no more humbugs than other people. There is pleuty of fraud, folly and delusion in the ranks of the spiritualists and many dishonest mediums. But, on the whole, I think there is less rand, less tolly, less delusion—in a word, less humbug—among spiritualists than among orthodox Christians, whether in

the pulpit or in the pews.

MEDIUMS OR FRAUDS? rest of their ecclesiastical machinery works BRAINS BY THE INCH. The spiritualists at least pro ess or claim to know something about the ghostly side of nature and can give you an intelli-gent account of the basis of their faith, which is more than can be said of your orthodox doctrinaires. They have, like the theosophists, a sort of psychic science which they offer to prove by appeal to verifiable facts of human nature. The churches have nothing of the sort to support their dogmas. All honest mediums believe in their own

peculiar powers, and with good reason. These faculties are in a sense inspired be cause they come not by the exercise of the natural mental and sensuous abilities, but have a spiritual origin. Some of the exhi-bitions of these powers which I have wit-nessed might be called "supernatural," but I never use that word seriously. The spiritual world is as natural to me as the physical world. I am perfectly sure that many spiritualistic mediums, as well as theosophical adepts, per orm feats which no "cotemporary magician"—to quote your own phrase, by which I suppose you mean professional conjuror—can duplicate, though nost such teats are easily imitated or counterfeited.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED. The lucidity of the trance state cannot be attained by any jugglery; clairvoyance, clairaudience and like unusual psychic facalties can be exercised at will by few persons. Telepathy, mind-reading or thought-trans-ference are actually accomplished by few, while materializations—I mean genuine ones—are still rarer exhibitions of psychic power. It is hard to select a "best feat" rom among the numberless phenomena I have witnessed in the presence of mediumistic persons. Perhaps the accurate and com-plete description of an event before it happened and of the circumstances of which the medium knew nothing is as remarkable as

anv. But a genuine materialization is a good illustration of one of the strangest things known to the occulist. These shadowy phantom forms have an actual objectiv ence for a few moments, during which they may be seen, heard and sometimes felt. They appear in the magnetic field which envelops the living bodies of the persons pres-ent, and take shape from the magnetic currents which are playing, much as iron filings dispose themselves in geometrical figures about the poles of a horseshoe magnet, or grains of sand dance on a plate of glass to the sound of certain musical notes. Such ap paritions wear the aspect of human beings, and are often recognized by their friends. Spiritualists commonly believe them to be the souls or spirits of the deceased, and I should not like to say they are never such. My own view is somewhat different, how ever, for a materialization may be an actual fact, yet the apparition be not a human soul. ALEXANDER WILDER'S OPINION.

The answers furnished by Alexander Wilder follow: Spiritualists are probably very much like others; some as true as angels, and others superlatively dishonest. I am disposed to think that there is a large intermediary class, honest when circumstances permit, and playing the charlatan or impostor and playing the charlatan or impostor when finding occasion. If I judged them by some of my personal experiences, I would

denounce them as scamps and bypocrites; yet some of these very hybrids exhibit manly disposition and humane temper.

I have seen a table vibrate when questions were put to it, and give intelligent answers, ters beyond common knowledge. This oc-curred when a lady, a cousin of mine, sat at the head of the table. It would move under the skull is flattened on the skull is flattene her slightest touch. I also put questions to the late Charles H. Foster. They were peared. This might be called the middle written on torn pieces of paper in a dis-guised style, which a third person would not understand. A day having intervened before presenting them, I had actually forgotten many of them. Mr. Foster replied to every one of them while folded, using the same diction which I had employed. He also uttered names of several persons de-ceased whom I had known, the names being unusual ones and positively not known to him. One he wrote, or else some unseen personality, back-handed, requiring a look-ing glass to recognize it. Yet his predic-

tions to me were at fault, Beyond this world of sense there is a superior world in which the past, present and luture are as onc. Persons who are en rapport with that world may thus become cognizant of what has been or will be. The story of the Secress of Prevorst explains this very well; so also does Stilling's Theory of Pneumatology and Hudson Tuttle's Psychic Science, I think that many persons die while yet in close connection and application to external and earthly matters.

Such have a strong passion to attach themselves to living individuals, and through them taste the delights of phys-Some of these become sensible, with them.

A strong inspiration of the "sensitive" may sometimes "magnetize" the spirit, suspending individual consciousness, and making it suppose itself the person whom the "sensitive" supposes. I would not say that all manifestations come in this way. It is a notion which I derived from Emanuel Swedenborg.

DR. ALLAN M'LANE HAMILTON It would be unjust for me to denominate all Spiritualists as humbugs, writes Dr. Hamilton, the scientist, but my experience has taught me that mediums, as a rule, are disingenuous if not actually fraudulent in practice. So far as my experience goes, and it is a large one, I have never seen or known of a mediumistic wonder that could not be duplicated by the cotemporary magiciau. As a rule, the clever medium is not only an able sleight-ei-hand performer, but he is possessed of a cool head, and has made a study of the weaknesses of his

He is able to impress his subject in such a way that their sensory functions are per-verted; in other words, he is able to juggle the sensation so that the subject's perception and space association is for the time dis-torted, and the testimony of the individual arises from an honest though false concep-tion or co-ordination of distorted impressions. The surroundings are lavorable at the seance, the lights are turned down, the "searcher for the truth" is surrounded by others equally eager for revelations, delusions of the senses are produced, and per-

MARUISE DI LANZA.

Judging from my personal experience, says the Marquise di Lanza, I should say unhesitatingly that the world takes a sort of morbid pleasure in being humbugged. The so-called spiritualistic mediums are, in my opinion, deserving of scant considera-tion. I do not think they take themselves seriously. In most cases their object seems to be a mercenary one. I have attended a good many of their seances, but never saw anything that did not strike me as ridiculous and almost puerile. I under-stand that a medium who gained a good deal of notoriety not long ago would take a blank drawing book, exhibit it, shut it up and hold it for awhile undisturbed. reopened the pages were found to be filed with drawings, said to be exact representa-tions of scenes from the planet Mars. This looked very wonderful indeed. But

it was no doubt simple in the extreme, the process resembling closely the methods em-ployed in producing the noted "spirit paintngs." The charlatanism of mediums en exposed time and again. I never saw or heard of one, who, when tested, proved to e anything but an outrageous imposter. Yet all mediums with whom I have spoken eclare that I myself am a medium, or could

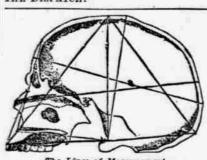
be it I so desired. Harry Kellar, the magician, says: I think the majority of Spiritualists are sincere in belief, and for that very reason are easily humbugged by a class of rogues call-ing themselves mediums, who pretend to give them messages from spirits of departed practicing a systematic fraud. I will under ake to duplicate the manifestations of any of the foremost mediums. I traveled for eight years with the Davenport brothers, and I know they were tricksters. The best

Expert Peterson Says He Can Measure Intellect With a Tape.

LOCATIONS OF THE FACULTIES. The Lawyer's Head Shows Up Very Differ-

ently Frem the Doctor's.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE, 1 NEW YORK, April 12 .- One's mental caliber is accurately denoted by the size and shape of his head. Heretofore this subject has been left to the peregrinating phrenologists who felt a person's "bumps" and reeled off the qualities of mind they indicated. Recently the scientists both in Europe and America have been giving a good deal of attention to the conformation and measurement of the human head or eraniometry, as they call it. Benedikt, of Vienna, and Broca, of Paris, have made elaborate investigations. The studies of Dr. Frederick Peterson, the insanity expert and specialist in nervous diseases of New York, have been equally extensive. Their conclusions have been reached by accurate measurements and not by feeling bumps. Dr. Peterson said to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH:



The Lines of Measurement, "In men noted for great attainments and intellectual capacity all the diameters and arcs of the skull are far above the normal averages. In other words, their heads are larger. In many criminals the diameters and arcs are below the normal average, and there is also great abnormality in shape, especially in hereditary criminals. One side of the head may be larger than the other, the forehead may retreat, or there may be some other lack of symmetry and proportion. Otten the teeth, jaws and ears are deformed.

LOCATION OF THE FACULTIES. "All the higher mental faculties are located in the frontal lobes of the brain, and these naturally have a direct proportion to the length and breadth of the forehead. Just back of this region are the muscular centers and the centers for cutaneous sensa-tion. The muscular abilities of a person, together with all of his intellect in which there is a muscular element, are directly the skull is flattened on the opposite side remembering that which is heard, and here are undoubtedly located some of the muscular faculties, for instance the wonderful memory of musical compositions such as was possessed by Blind Tom.

"The memory of everything seen is stored away in the posterior lobes of the brain; therefore, people of great perceptive power and who well remember all their perceptions will be found to have a large development on the back of the head. It has been noted ceptive power is located here in place of Gall's philoprogenitiveness and bump of amativeness. Gall located the perceptive power immediately over the eye behind which is a cavity in the bone containing no

brain. AVERAGE SKULL MEASUREMENTS. "The average circumference of an adult man's skull is 2014 inches and of an adult woman's 19% inches. The average length of the arc from the root of the nose over the top of the head to the most prominent point on the back of the head is in man 12% inches and in the woman 1214. The average length of the arc from one ear to the other, over the highest part of the head, is in a man 1254 inches and in a woman 1214. The average antero-posterior diameter, that is from the middle of the forehead in a straight line to the hindmost part of the head, is in a man 7 inches and in a woman 634. The average diameter through the widest part of a man's

head, from side to side in a straight line, is 5% inches and of a woman's head 5% inches. These are only a few of the more important measurements taken. I never made less than 17 measurements and three drawings of each head. But in the most careful studies sometimes from 30 to 130 separate arcs and diameters are measured. It will arcs and diameters are measured.
be seen that the head of a woman is on an average smaller than that of a man, just as her heain weights several ounces less. While it may be taken as a general rule that a head of large dimensions is associated with unusual capacity in some one or other direction, it is of course not always the case. One can easily imagine, or may even have met with persons with large heads who seemed to enjoy considerable emancipation from the bonds of intellect, and one can readily conceive of much of their brain substance being replaced by more ordinary tissues or substances required to prevent the

formation of a vacuum.

valuable structures were

PACKING OF THE BRAIN. "The skull bones may be twice as thick as usual; or there may be an unusual amount of fluid in the cavities of the brain haps with some guessing or chance coincident a hasty conclusion is formed, which is often magnified into a supposed real convictions. Again, a person with a rather small head may have more thinking centers to the cubic inch of brain than the other, less fat, less water, less packing of every kind, as in the case of Gambetta, whose brain was rather small. The word 'packing' is an excellent one to use in this connection, for it describes the condition perfectly. Just as delicate china or glass vessels are packed away in sawdust, hay, etc., for shipping, so the fragile cells containing memories and thoughts are packed away in an enormous quantity of substance, known as connective-tissue, which differs relatively little from hav and sawdust in structure as seen under the microscope, and which serves an equally efficient purpose. Hence an idiot is occasionally, though indeed rarely, seen with an unusually large head; but in the packing of his cranium,

> thoughtless workmen, and only the hav and sawdust stowed away.
>
> "There is great variation in the shape of heads even under normal conditions. Some persons are spoken of as long-headed and others as round-headed. This has reference to the shape of the head when looked at from above or when seen in the impression made by the conformateur of the hatter. In the round-head the transverse and antero posterior diameters are nearly equal, and what is lost in length is gained in breadth. It is the same with the long head. What is lost in breadth is made up in

length. A MISSHAPEN CRANIUM. "If the head is markedly abnormal in shape, the brain is probably defective in some way. A person with a misshapen head is likely to be a criminal, crank or at least a very eccentric personage; and at the considerable talent or genius in addition to his perverted morals and idiosyncracies. Thus the Emperor of Spain, Charles V., the pulpit or in the pews.

The latter have an inconceivable God, whom they alternately bully and wheedle; they have an incomprehensible creed, sounded on an incredible fable; and all the

He was often unscrupulous in his conduct.

over 30 years. two. Distinguished anthropologists of the present century have been trying to discover racial distinction in skulls, but the fact is, there are not so many characteristics MISSHAPEN CRANIUMS AND CRIME many thousands of years that cranial dissimilarities are the rule among them, even in tribes, and to some extent in There are eight or ten species of artificial deformity which have been practiced from time immemorial among the lower races of mankind and are still in vogue among certain Polynesian and American tribes. . The disfiguration is accomplished by means of boards, bandages or masses of clay fastened to the infantile skull to produce the desired shape.

NO CONSOLATION FOR BALD HEADS. "In New York, which is made up of so many nationalities, a study of the heads in a large audience is curiously instructive, especially the bald heads which can be so much more easily seen than the others. Although the shapes of the bald heads may vary in a marked degree, this fact seems to have no relation to the amount of delight manifested by their possessors. A bald head is not a sign of an overgrowth of brain which is ousting its way up through the skull, and should never be considered as in any manner correlated with unusual intel-lectual abilities, but on the contrary, as an evidence of the weak-mindedness of a man who will continue to wear a hard hat in spite of the falling out of his hair through the pressure of the rim on the nerves and

blood vessels of the scalp.
"Up to the age of 25 the development of a man's skull depends on his education, and, in fact, his entire environment. Subsequently the mind may develop a great deal, but the skull will not. From the age of 25 the skull retains the same proportion and the same dimensions, and it is on this account that certain measurements of the head me useful as a means of identification of adults. They may change their appearance in many respects, but cannot voluntarily alter the shapes of their heads. M. Bertillon has incorporated, therefore, certain skull diameters in his system of identification of criminals, now much employed in France, but as yet little in this country. As regards shape and size of heads much depends on hereditary factors. Taking various classes of men, lawyers, as a rule, have much better minds than doctors. Comparing an aggregation of lawyers with an aggregation of doctors one is struck with the different appearance which their differ-ent training has created in their craniums as well as in their physiognomy.

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.

A lawyer is compelled by his professional duties to exercise his intellectual abilities n the highest degree. He must be a keen, logical reasoner, possess sound judgment and good memory; be strong and aggressive in his mental tournaments with opponents, and have all his faculties at ready command. The principal requirement in a doctor is an ability to conform at all times and under all circumstances his own emotional states to ose of his patients, but rarely to exercise the vigorous faculties with which he may have been at first endowed. His actions are guided by policy. He must sympathize with the sufferer when necessary, or be hearty and cheerful when he sees that that course would have a been remedial effect upon the patient

"I have the head measurements of 200 insane persons, 50 criminals and 30 eminent men (including lawyers, authors, editors, great financiers and others who have attained success through purely mental powers). When I have 100 more criminals and eminent men, I shall make a comparative study. I have no politicians in my list of eminent men; I hardly thought it worth while to include them in a comparative study of this kind between the heads of intradistinction to quack phrenology the per- class and the criminal standard would be

OPINIONS OF MEDIUMS.

President Thompson Says the Genuine Ones do Perform Fents.

The "genuine mediums" do perform feats. writes J. H. Thompson, which magicians and the best and most scientific material representatives have failed to accomplish if restoration to health and self-possession to the insane can be called a feat. There are as many phases of mediumship as there are degrees of mental acquirement in the mortal world. Those who represent and manipulate the physical power are as distinct from the mentally educated "me-dium" as the pugilist is from the best es-

sayist on any scientific subject.
Who are not "mediums?" Are not all created things subject to external influences? That being an indisputable law the conditions and status of mediumship are determined by the character of the power exerted on and through the creature acted upon. There are two conditions of mediumship: The one is that in which the medium is the mesmerized or psychologized instrument of a dtsembodied power, or the condition is often the result of one mortal's influence upon another. This clearly un-derstood by the judiciary, the medical and the religious theorists, would advance the condition or humanity to a better state of

The true state of mediumship is acquired by the education of the spiritual faculties, which exist in all physical beings. In other words, the brain is capable of a higher development than material or theological philosophies have taught.

A Postmaster's Knowledge. E. W. Potter, the postmaster at Elm Creek, Neb., says he has personal knowledge of several cases of rheumatism, in that vicinity, that have been permanently cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, after other remedies were used without benefit. He has sold it at his drug store there for five years and save he never knew it to fail, that "any customer who once uses Chamberlain's Pain Balm will have nothing else instead.' For sale by E. G. Stucky, 1701 and 2401
Penn ave.; E. G. Stucky & Co., cor. Wylie
ave. and Fulton st.; Markell Bros., cor.
Penn and Faulkston aves.; Theo. E. Ihrig,
3310 Fitth ave. Carl Hartwig 4016 Butle. 3610 Fith ave.; Carl Hartwig, 4016 Butler st.; John C. Smith, cor. Penn ave. and Main st.; Jas. L. McConnel & Co., 455 Fifth ave., 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 Smith-

The Eight-Hour Movement. In regard to the eight-hour movement agitated at present, we think it is a good

move, as it gives a man eight hours to work, eight hours to sleep and eight hours to se-

lect from the best line of wall paper in the

Thsu

city at J. J. Fuchs',1710 Carson street, S. S. Important to Persons Visiting Washington D. C. All parties visiting the National Capital wishing first-class accommodations at a mod-erate price, should not fail to stop at the Belvedere Hotel, as it is, without doubt, the best house or the price charged in Wash-

ington. Special rates to excursion parties and commercial travelers. MURANO awnings at Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg, Ps.

FOR cloth capes and beaded capes, go to

SEE the Lochinvar awnings; they are exceedingly beautiful and novel, at Mamaux & Son's, 537 and 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg.

EVERY DAY SCIENCE.

Impossibility.

"Nations vary greatly as to the shape of the head. Most of the people east of a line drawn from Lapland to Stam are round-headed; negroes, Australians, English, Irish and Scandinavians are long-headed; while Hollanders are neither round nor long-headed but a compromise between the target the long-headed but a compromise between the target products of the starget products of the long-headed but a compromise between the languages. A LARGE PETROLEUM STEAMER. Making Ice in Private Residences is Not an

> IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. Dr. Forster, of Berlin, has recently urged the importance of endeavoring to supply a small quantity of ozone to the air of towns and other thickly populated districts, and has pointed out that many epidemics-e. g., influenza-appear to take place at those seasons of the year when the atmospheric ozone is at a minimum, and it is thus argued that an artificial supply of this gaseous oxidizing agent would possibly prevent, and at any rate, considerably modify such outbreaks of disease. This idea has been much discussed in the medical and scientific circles of Germany, and has led to the formation in Berlin of a company for supplying the necessary plant for the conversion of oxygen into ozone on a larger scale than has hitherto been attempted, and to develop the use of ozone for many sanitary purposes. Steps are being taken for extending the operations of the company to New York and London as the company has secured the patentrights for certain improvements in the electrical production of ozone from atmospheric oxygen

in most countries. The Berlin doctors have repeatedly employed ozone, with very satisfactory results in individual cases, and recently the company above alluded to has placed on the market a so-called ozonized water which is stated to be a solution of ozone in that liquid. The commercial name for this new antiseptic is "anti-backterikon," and it possesses remarkable oxidizing properties When added to water containing any appresiable quantity of living organic matter in the dark, it at once causes a phosphorescent appearance, and the organisms are com-pletely destroyed in a short time. Such zonized water is stated to have a faint metaliic taste, and is used for producing terilized water, or sterilized fluids, for bacteriological research. It is proposed that ozone should be produced by the new process in large manufactories, and thus contribute to their sanitary improvement.

Preservatives for Iron Surfaces. Many methods have been tried from time to time for the preservation of iron surfaces from the effects of moisture and atmospheric influences. Galvanizing presents only a partial solution of the problem, while the Barff process labors under a similar disadvantage. Paint preservatives are, however, capable of very extended application, and it carefully applied give satisfactory results. Compounds prepared with linseed oil are open to objection, on account of the presence of lead. When boiled oil dries, it does so by absorbing oxygen from the air, and becomes converted into a kind of resin, the seid properties of which have also a bad effect upon iron. Protectives of the class of tar, and its derivatives, such as pitch and black varnish, and also asphait and mineral waxes are among the best. At the present time the red oxide of iron is regarded as a favorite substance, but care should be taken to ex-clude from it free sulphuric acid and soluble sulphates, which are common impurities and extremely injurious.

Novelties in Photography.

Many novelties and ingenious modifications of existing processes in photography have been shown at the yearly Exhibition of Photography at the Crystal Palace, Synham, England. Several makers are try ing the experiment of substituting aluminum for brass in the construction of tourist cameras, with the object of decreasing the weight of the apparatus. One firm shows some new time and instantaneous shutters, which, when in action, do not cause the camera to vibrate or swing. One maker has adopted a double eccentric motion for the purpose of bringing the lens to any part of the front board, thus doing away with the skewing of the bellows. There is a tendency on the part of amateurs toward the plainotype process, but the results are not on the whole satisfactory, from the fact that most amateurs use cheap and thinly coated

Large Petroleum Tank Stenmer. A large petroleum tank steamer has just been launched in England. It was built for Persian firm for the transport of petroleum between Baku and Astrakan. The steamer. which is built into two halves so that it can be taken to pieces for the sake of pass ing through locks, is 253 feet long 28 feet broad, and 11 feet deep. She carries large steam numps for the filling and emptying of the vessel. There is als accommodation for passengers both on deck and in a saloon, and electric lights are used entirely. The steamer will be delivered at St. Petersburg, from whence the transport to Baku takes about three months. She will be taken to pieces on the way in order to pass a number of canals and locks before reaching he Tjockua River, afterward being put to ether again and continuing her

own the Volga and the Caspian Sea to her

destination.

Sugar-Cane From Seed. A new field of investigation in regard to sugar-cane cultivation has just been opened up. At a meeting of the Linnean Society. England, Mr. D. Morris referred to the question of the production of seed in some varieties of the sugar-cane. It was pointed out that although well known as a cultivated plant, the sugar-cane had nowhere been found wild, nor had the seed been fignred or described, it being the generally received opinion that having been propa-gated entirely by slips or cuttings, it had lost the power of producing seed. Spike-lets, however, received at Kew had been carefully examined and the seed found. Mr Morris anticipated that by cross-fertiliztion and selection of seedlings the sugar-cane might be greatly improved, and much importance was attached to the subject, as very material issues are connected with it.

Sterilized Milk. A share company, with a considerable working capital, has been floated in England to work a patent for what is called the 'sterilization" of milk, that is, the destruction or the bacteria, through which certain diseases, notably typhoid fever, are spread. The milk in bottles is subjected to a heat by means of a jet or current of steam at a ten perature of 2150 Fahrenheit. Heat so applied has, it is said, no effect in changing the color or taste of the milk. The stoppers are put into the bottles before the latter are ved from the steam. Care is take to fill the bottles quite full to prevent a churging action during transport. The municipal authorities of Berlin, where arrangements have already been made, will specially layor the trade in sterilized milk with a view to promote its use among the general public.

New Diving Dress A diver's equipment consists of three parts; the helmet, which is of metal, the breastplate, also of metal, and the dress proper of waterproof fabric. The man gets into his dress through the neck opening, as if it were a sack, and when it has been pulled up into position, a water-tight joint is made between the dress and the breastplate, which is dropped over the man's head and rests on his chest and shoulders like a tippet. The helmet is then screwed into the neck-opening of the breastplate and the toilet is complete. A new diving dress has been devised which presents many points of advantage over the old one. In the latter there are 2 water-tight joints, 4 cover plater and 12 nuts; in the former there is only one joint, and no loose pieces whatever. Its superiority in convenience and facility of adjustment is self-evident.

Home-Made Ice. Prof. E. L. Nichols foreshadows a very agreeable picture. He says that in all probability the day is not far distant when brine, cooled below the freezing point of water, will be carried under the streets in pipes, as steam is now, supplying from cen-tral stations a very convenient substitute for ice in the domestic household. By freezing in our own houses water which has NEW DISEASE FOLLOWING THE GRIP been previously boiled, it will then be possi-ble for us to avoid contagion from disease germs contained in the ice gathered from impure sources. The maintenance of the temperature of dwellings at 700 Fabrenheit throughout the summer will then be as much a matter of course as the warming of a modern house now is in winter.

Red Ginas. A new red glass is being made in Germany. It is utilized for bottles, goblets and vases of various kinds and in photographic. chemical and other laboratories. By melting together fine sand, red oxide of lead, carbonate of potash, lime, phosphate of lime, cream of tartar, borax, red oxide of copper and bioxide of time a transparent red glass of very fine quality is obtained, of which ects can be manufactured directly, various ob without the necessity of submitting the glass to a second heating with a view of intensifying the color.

Glazing a Blast Furnace Lining. successful experiment was recently

tried at Lake Champlain, N. Y., on the ocof a large furnace there. After the firebricks were in place a cheap kind of graphite or plumbago was reduced to a paste with water, and with this the interior of the turnace was washed. It gave a slippery glaze to the firebrick lining which effectually prevented the coating with slag, and the charge passed down in a less time t usual, and left the lining free and clear.

Australian Rabbit Pest. A good deal of interest is being taken in the unprecedented efforts of the Victorian Government for the suppression of rabbits in that colony. In upward of 100 districts in the northern and western parts of the colony simultaneous action is to be taken for the destruction of the rabbits, in accordance with the babbit suppression act, recently adopted by the Legislature. Poisoned grain is to be largely used, and it is estimated that fully 75 per cent of the rabbits will be killed.

Short Boller Tubes for Lecomotives. Some experiments recently made in France on the comparative merits of short and long boiler tubes, have resulted in standard lengths of 13 feet to 14% feet being adopted by the Paris, Lyons end Mediterranean Railway for its locomotives. Boilers with tubes of this length were found to give a total evaporation in a given time 5 per cent greater than boilers having tubes 1634 feet long, though the rate of evaporation per pound was slightly greater with the long tubes.

A New Disease.

The latest new disease is "sleepiness." It seems that those who have had a severe attack of Russian influenza are liable to an attack of "la nona," as it is called by the country folk of Italy and South Germany. That conditions of the human subject known as "trance" are peculiar and not infrequently is a matter of common experience; but the new trance or lethargy seems to be something entirely out of the common, and is more psychological than pathological

New Sound-Recording Apparatus. lar sound recorders, use is usually made of cylinders covered with tinfoil or wax for receiving, as the cylinders revolve, the impression made by the scribers. A new sound recording-apparatus operates on an entirely different principle. The cylinder is replaced by a flat surface, which is made to oscillate and move downward at regular intervals by special mechanism.

Labor of Women and Children. A conference held in Berlin has decided that in Germany children shall not be emploved under 12 years of age, and then only for six hours a day up to 14. Women and children are not to be employed in mines, and working on Sunday is to be prohibited for women and children. It is probable that the continental work people of both sexes will be greatly benefited as a result of

the conference. Dwellings for Operatives

A step in a laudable direction has been taken by M. Krupp, of Essen, the wellknown gun-maker, who has given a sum of 500,000 marks as a fund out of which advances may be made to workmen who are desirous of buying dwelling houses. He has also established a school of housekeeping for the benefit of the daughters of his

Elemental Strife.

During one of the snow storms of the past winter in the Rocky Mountains, 19 engines were required for one train, which was made up as follows: First, a snow plough with nine engines behind it, then a train of nine cars with another five engines, and behind this five engines with a gang of men to dig the train out should it get stuck.

Extraordinary Telephoning. An extraordinary feat in telephoning was recently accomplished between St. Petersburg and Bologne, a distance of 2,465 miles. Conversation was kept up notwithstanding a rather high induction. The Russian enover a distance of 4.665 miles.

Indicating the Presence of Firedamp A small instrument has been devised for use in mines to indicate the presence of firedamp, or in gas mains to indicate the escape of gas. The invention is based upon the property certain metals have of evolving heat in the presence of hydrogen gas.

A modification of Edison's phonograph is said to have been devised by a painter in Milan. It costs under \$20, and the wax cylinders are reproduced in zinc by the galvano-plastic process at a cost o. 5 cents each. selling price. A Card.

I desire to announce to my friends and the public generally that I sucing the services of Mr. Mauretz Anker, of New York City, an experienced and practical cutter, who will hereafter have sole charge of my merchant tailoring department, which, with recent additions, includes an assortment of imported and domestic goods second to none in the city, and embracing a full line of all the latest patterns of suitings, running from \$25 upward. Parties desiring spring and summer suits are cordially invited to call and examine stock and prices. JAMES DICKSON, Tailor, Second floor, cor. Wood st. 65 Fith ave.

LUCERNE awnings at Mamaux & Son's 539 Peun ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

CABINET photos \$1 per dozen, prompt de livery. Crayons, etc., at low prices. LIES' GALLEDY 10 and 12 Sixth st.

TUXEDO awnings at Mamaux & Son 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW U. S. JURYMEN.

Marshal Harrah Draws Out the Unlucky From His Little Box.

TWO EJECTMENT SUITS BROUGHT

Against the Occupants of Valuable Property in Allegheny.

THE OTHER NEWS PROM THE COURTS

United States Marshal Harrah yesterday

drew the grand and petit juries for the May term of the United States District Court, which opens in Pittsburg the first Monday in May. The following were drawn on the grand jury: Thomas Butler, farmer, Washingtonville; W.H. Theakeston, farmer, East Bethlehem; George Little, druggist, Greensburg; John M. Rose, attorney, Johnstown; Morris W. Mead, superintendent, Pittsburg; F. P. Woodward, editor, Lackawanna county; Charles E. Jennings, bookseller, Wellsboro; James S. Kline, laborer, Allegheny; Louis Elrium, attorney, Beaver; Frank W. Donaldson, farmer, Buffalo; T. F. Botzman, gentleman, Fayette county; Jacob Ockler, merchant, Johnstown; Jared M. Brush, ex-police magistrate, Pittsburg;
T. B. H. Bromsler, attorney, Washington;
R. S. Graham, lumberman, Etna; George
Weiss, gentleman, Punxsutawney; Louis
Johnston, clerk, Wilkesbarre; P. P. Ritman, merchant, Lock Haven; George R.
Acheson, clerk, Pittsburg, William M. Acheson, clerk, Pittsburg; William M. Hart, merchant, California; John D. Mc-Kabeb, justice of the peace, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Galy, gentleman, New Vernon;

Jesse E. Powell, farmer, Mercer. The residents of Allegheny county drawn on the petit jury are: P. W. Seibert, clerk, Pittsburg; Jacob D. Miller, clerk, Pittsburg; J. M. McGeary, clerk, Allegheny; Samuel B. Cluley, gentleman, Pittsburg; Enoch Davis, millman, Pittsburg; James B. Boreland, electric property of the prope land, clerk, Pittsburg; Charles F. Jahn, liveryman, Pittsburg; John Ward, gentle-man, Allegheny; Philip James, gentleman, Allegheny; W. G. Reed, minister, Spring-dale; A. J. Clarey, superintendent, Bellevue,

IN THE DIVORCE MILL. Progress in the Untying of Half a Dozer

Matrimonial Knots. Mrs. Lizzie Blanche Linn, yesterday sued for divorce from John Linn. She alleges that she was compelled to leave him in 1887, by reason of indignities he put upon her, beating, choking and threatening to shoot her.

Ferdinand Burkhardt sued for a divorce from Annie Burkhardt, He states that they were married in February, 1886, and only lived together a month. He charges her with infidelity.

Mrs. Josephine Weyland sued for a divorce from Charles Weyland, alleging de-

W. D. Evans was appointed commissioner in the divorce case of Caroline Lep-plaw against Fred Lepplaw, and W. M. Lindsay was appointed in the case of Lena Euler against W. B. Euler. In the divorce case of Charles Schnitzki against Annie Schnitzki, a rule was issued

THEY WANT TO KNOW

If a Steamboat is in Debr, and if it is, Just How Much.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday by Henry A. Davis, trustee, for Ione F. Mc-Donald against Harry McDonald. It was stated that the plaintiff held a mortgage for \$5,500 on a one-fourth interest in the steamboat Beaver, formerly owned by Joseph Mc-Donald. One provision was that at any time, if the boat got into debt to the extent of \$1,000, or enough to endanger the plaintiff's claim, the mortgaged interest could be

sold. Joseph McDonald's interest was after-ward bought by Harry McDonald. The plaintiff states that it is believed that the boat is in debt, and they want it ascer-tained what maritime liens are against it, and if their claim is endangered to have the mortgaged interest sold by the Sheriff.

SUING FOR SEVENTHS.

Ejectment Proceedings Brought Agnins Occupants of Valuable Property. Edward C. Palmer yesterday brought suit in ejectment against Mrs. Mary Ann and Charles A. Palmer and F. H. Worley, to obtain possession of one-seventh part of a lot at the corner of Sandusky and Pearl streets, Third ward, Allegheny, which he

claims belongs to him.

He also entered suit against Julia A. Rahm, Emma L. Gillespie, Amelia E. Stoner, Frederick Beer, Jane McKelvey, William Perry and Jessie Robertson, for one-seventh part of a lot on the corner of Erie and East Diamond streets, Third ward, Allegheny.

More Answers in a Bank Case.

Answers were filed yesterday in the suit of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, assignee of the Lawrence Bank, against H E., S. J., J. Z., Clara and Mrs. Abbie Wainwright's estate, and also by John K. Davison, William Pennington and R. J. and J. A. Scott. The answers are all similar to those that have already been filed by the defendants in suits previously brough by the company.

Beat Their Father a Little. John Flynn and his sons John, Jr., and James, appeared for naturalization yesterday in the United States Court. The sons were aged 12 and 14 years each when they first came over, ten years ago, and were made citizens, but the father neglected to take his first papers and will have to wait two more years.

A Heavy Verdict Rendered.

In the suit of Alex McGilvray against

the Manchester Savings Bank, in which he was a depositor and formerly a stockholder, o recover his share as a depositor of money raised by the stockholders for depositors, a verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff for \$8,587 04. Commissioner in a Contest Case. John S. Robb, Jr., Esq., vesterday was

appointed commissioner to take testimony in the contest of Henry Pfeifer's election to Common Council from the Twenty-seventh ward. P. M. Carr is the contestant, Monday's Trial Lists. Common Pleas No. 1-Fulton et al vs Lyon

et al; Hoffstot vs City of Pittsburg; Augestein vs Jones et al; Lundmark vs Norwich Union Insurance Company: same vs Ben Franklin In Insurance Company; same vs Ben Franklin Insurance Company; same vs. People's Insurance Company; Fulmer vs Borough of McKeesport; Alshouse vs. Creelman et al: Jeittes & Co. vs. Kann & Co.; Wagner vs Standing et al; Stetson vs. Hatry: Quinn vs. Rafter.

Common Pleas No. 2—Southside Gas Company vs. Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company; Jolly Bros. vs. Free & Meredith; Humphreys vs. National Benefit Association; Anderson vs. Pittsburg and Lake Eris Railroad Company; Novelty Manufacturing Company vs. Lean and Blair.

No Chromos Given. The large and cultivated class of people

who call at the Hulf Century House for liquors for medicinal purposes do not care for labels or cards, which are no object to them in purchasing. They go there because of the well-established reputation of the house or dealing in strictly pure whiskies, wines, gins, rums and other liquors. Call and be convinced. 523 Liberty street, at the foot of Fifth avenue.

SEE the Lochinvar awnings; they are exceedingly beautiful and novel, at Mamaux & Son's, 587 and 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg.

THE Descalz: Brothers, since their reval to the Dunlevy packing house, 826 Liberts street are kept as busy as been supplying eager customers with tropical fruits and nuts. They have received two carloads of oranges from Florida tour cars of extra fine and large bananas, all of which are going off like hot cakes. The rush of trade to the new Italian warehouse of the Descalzis proves that there was pressing need for the removal from the contracted building, where they had vainly tried to meet the demand for their products this year or two past.

MURANO awnings at Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

## WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

Cures All Diseases.

All sickness is caused by disease germs, called microbes. If you are in poor health or suffer-ing from any acute or chronic disease, if your ing from any acute or chronic disease, if your blood is impure, you should read up on the germ theory. Our pamphlets explaining the above and giving history of the Microbe Killer are given away or mailed free to any address. Pittsburg Branch, 612 Liberty ave., Room 3, Second Floor.

The Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., 54 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

A WONDERFUL BOOK. DR. A. WILFORD HALL'S HEALTH

PAMPHLET Shows how disease is conquered and sickness avoided without medicine. The treatment is harmless, easily applied, and relief is speedy and permanent. For particulars and indorsements, address with 2 cent stamp, HYGIENIO TREATMENT CO., Authorized Agents, P. O., Box 325, Pittsburg, Pa. api0-51-TISSA

All Former Records Broken. STAPE WORMS IN 16 MONTHS. Dennis O'Donall. of No. 1 Wharton's

row, Southside, Pitts burg, suffered for six years with tape worm, being nearly killed in that time treatment for it. He came to me on March 25, and three hours after commencing relieved of a monlane worm measur-

ing 143 feet stretched. Also Max Koehler, of No. 44 Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, was relieved of a large tape worm on March 29. He will testify to the mildness of the treatment. Also two indies were successfully treated on Thursday, April 3, one from Allegheny, the other from the Southside, and on April 7, three persons were treated successfully; a lady from Leechburg, Pa., Charles Popland, of Latrobe, Pa., and a gentleman of Pittsburg making 80 in 16 months. and at this writing I am preparing two more for treatment. Thousands are afflicted who do not know it. Send stamp for circular and symptoms. Remember Dr. Burgoon does not only treat for worms, but treats all curable dis eases. Call at drug stores for his SYSTEM RENOVATOR and use it for all kidney, liver, on the husband to show cause why he should not pay his wife's counsel fees. stomach and all blood troubles. Also call for his Catarrh Remedy, the only sure core for catarrh. It your druggist does not have the remedies, have him send for them or send for them yourself to Dr. BURGOON, KNOW ME BY MY WORKS.

apl0-62-rhssu 47 Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa. If you have a

## COLD or COUCH. CONSUMPTION, dumund DUULL OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA IS SURE CURE FOR IT. This preparation contains the stimula-ting properties of the Hypophosphites and fine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Used by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as effica-cious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitts,

CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

COMPLEXION POWDER

is an absolute necessity of a refined toilet in this climate

MEDICATED

Combines every element of beauty and purity.



"It is strange that my husband, who prides him-self on his tidy appearance, can carry so much hidden dirt. And all this matiness could be avaided if he

Wolff's AGM EBlacking on his shoes, and yet he says it is the finest Dressi in the world for his harness.

Change a Pine Table to Walnut. A Poplar Kitchen Press to Antique Oak. 4 Cane Rocker to Mahogany. See what can be done with 25C, worth of POIK-RON