King Solomon, Who Owned the Crack Mines, Had More Money Than Anybody Since His Time.

THREE BILLIONS A YEAR INCOME.

Alexander the Great Managed to Pocket Rearly All the Cash His Neighbors Could Scrape Up.

A WOMAN'S GIFT OF SIXTY MILLIONS.

Gmear Didn't Mind a Little Debt and Luculius Ate Ter Thousand-Dollar Meals.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR 1



Africa Company, an account of which appeared in THE DISPATCH of November 9. They have been located in Mashonaland by the wonderful ruins of prehistoric structures found deal. His baths cost more than \$10,000,000 there. Whether or slone. not these are the mines in question will be the prime theme of discussion for some time to

Solamon. some. Although frequently discoursed upon previously, the circulation some years ago of H. Rider Haggard's unique work of fic tion on the subject, gave an unprecedented impetus to the investigations, and now we may confidently look forward to a renewal

Whether or not these mines have ever had an existence in fact has not as yet been satisfactorily determined, but certain it is that Solomon, the wise but much married King. succeeded be ore his death, 975 B. C., in se-



Ptolemy Philadelphus, [From a Coin of His Time.]

curing, somehow or other, and storing away enough treasure to give him an unquestioned right to be considered the wealthiest man the world has ever known.

BICHEST OF ALL AGES.

As much as possible may be said-and exaggerated, too-about the riches of the Bothschilds, Vanderbills, Astors, Goulds, and the rest, but all sink into insignificance ben compared to Solomon's pile. King David die! he made his son the trus to be expended in the building of the tem-ple. There is no doubt that Solomon knew his business, and if there were any unpaid salaries when the temple was finished, Solomon's was not on the list, as we have evi-dence that his fortune at the outset aggregated nearly \$8,000,000,000, and he went right along adding to it.

Admitting that he had the wondrone mines of Ophir and Tarshish to draw upon, he had also the entire commerce of the Red Sea in his hands. He controlled the lumber interests of Lebanon, besides dealing in almost every kind of trade known to the The best authorities of ancient and modern times agree that for several years his annual income amounted to at least \$3,000,000,000.000. Oh, what a platform for the Socialists of that day to work upon! But, nevertheless Solomon was a good man. He managed to dispense considerable of his fortune in improving his kingdom, which is more than can be said of many of the great moneyed men of the present day.

LEFT CRESUS BEHIND. Whenever the subject of great riches is brought up, Crossus, King of Lydia, is the first individual thought of, generally, as most people have a mistaken idea that he was the richest man that ever lived Crossus was rich, but he was not "in it" with Solomon. Besides, he was a bad man and robbed everybody. The great authority, Rennel, puts his wealth down at \$2,000,000. 000, which is probably not too high an estimate considering that he made presents which Herodotus valued at \$15,000,000, to the Delphian Temple. Crossus was also a



great glutton and doted on beans, the regular bons fide article canonized in later days by the Bostonese

Another very rich man and robber was the Grecian, Alexander the Great. He brought back as his share of the spoils from one expedition about \$800,000,000. He had a little pocket money before that and with what he accumulated afterward by sandbagging his neighbors, he may be said to have considerable money. The sum of \$1,500 the world were the Hopes, of Amsterdam, a year is considered a fair income nowadays. The founder of which was a Scotchman, who Darrigo Hystasses a Persian king was bagging his neighbors, he may be said to Darcios Hystaspes, a Persian king, was compelled to add six additional cyphers to that figure to enable him to live in comfort onths. He flourished about 489, B. C. and the fame of his income is about the only thing of interest be has left to us.

BICH BUT HOMELY. Semiramis, of Babylon, was a woman and as homely as she well could be from all accounts, but she had money, and, as the human race as a rule does not ask those possessing that advantage to pose as models of either physical or mental superiority, we may put Semiramis down as being a really excellent person. What the exact extent of her fortune was is not known, but, as Diodorus tells us of some statues that she erected in the Temple of Belus, which n ern authorities have valued at \$60,000,000,

Semiramie must have had some money. Ptolemy Philadelphus was an Egyptian King who is said to have been healthy, wealthy and fat. He lived to a good age; weighed 450 pounds, and had a little matte of \$1,885,000,000 in his inside pooket. He would doubtless have had more if such thing were possible, as he was an out and out miser; in fact, he had such an inordinate love for money that he actually married his grandmother to keep the wealth in the

As the Bemans were nearly always at war

vantage, it might be conjectured that some of the citizens of the great empire succeeded in accumulating fortunes of extraordinary magnitude. Licinius Crassus was one of these. He had a

TREMENDOUS LOT OF MONEY.

fellow, and was in the habit of giving grand

suppers, to which the entire populace of Rome was invited. Several of the Roman Emperors succeeded in scraping consider-

able "boodle" together. Julius Casar had

an enormous fortune before he ascended the

throne, and, it is said, was in debt to the ex-

tent of \$15,000,000 when he started on his

famous Spanish campaign. Julius must

have had either plenty of money or great credit if he was permitted to get that deep. Probably the richest of all the Roman

monarchs was Augustus. He was the lucky heir to about \$181,458,000 to begin with, and he took good care to add to it while ruler of

the empire. Augustus was also one of the

greatest spendthrifts that ever occupied the Roman throne, and that is saying a great

LUCULLUS, THE GOOD LIVER.

money, and it is also absolutely certain, be-

sides, that no monarch of any age excelled him in the manner of living. He was not without good qualities, too. A student in every sense of the word, his library contained some of the most rare and valuable manuscripts in the world. To give the

scholars of every country the advantage of

these he threw his library doors wide open,

and extended a general invitation to indi-viduals of that class everywhere, which it is

hardly necessary to say was eagerly accepted. But Lucullus' reputation comes down to

us along with the odor of good meals as much as anything else. It is said that no

dinner was ever set be ore him that cost less than \$10,000. A celebrated French author-

ity estimates Lucullus' fortune at about

2,500,000,000 francs, and it must have been

Coming down to more recent time there

was a Frenchman named Jacques Cour, the "Muster of the Mediterranean," as be

was called, who had a big pile of the need-

ful. He was, also, extraordinary to relate,

as good and charitable as he was rich, and

gained the love of his countrymen by his

JOAN OF ARC'S CHAMPION.

He it was who raised and equipped at his

own expense the army that followed the

tortunes of the famous Joan of Arc. Cour lived in the greatest mugnificence. He

spent more than 9,000,000 livres on the

decoration of his mansion at Bruges. Every

suit of apartments had its court and each court had its fountain. When the Duke of

Villars occupied the house afterward he sold the lead pipes alone that had furnished

the fountains with water for 500,000 francs.

nopolized the shipping trade of the Mediter

Jacob Von Fugger.

ranean, besides conducting a banking, or

rather pawnbroking business, which, it

time, yielded them many millions every

vear. These were the famous brothers Me

dici-Lorenzo and Cosmo-the founders of the great family of that name. Within a

century after they had started their accu

fortune of at least \$300,000,000.

edness to the family.

mulation of riches, this family controlled a

It was not long afterward when the cele-

brated Fugger family, of Antwerp, arose; without doubt one of the richest families

the world has ever known. When Charles

V. became King they were worth \$350,000,-

000. They had the reputation of being a

very generous people, and, as an instance of

the magnificence in which they lived, it may be said that when King Charles vis-ited them on one occasion the rooms of their

mansion were heated with fires of cinnamon

lighted by the bonds of the King's indebt-

MISS MACKAY'S HUSBAND.

The Colonnas family, a member of which recently married Miss Mackay, daughter of

our California millionaire, has been rich for

more than five centuries, and at present

owns over 150 of the best estates in Italy. One of the relatives, the famous Cardinal

Mazarin, has always been looked upon as a

sort of modern Cræsus. His wealth was

created mainly through his friendship with the family of Louis XIII. When he died

Cotemporaneous with and probably richer than the Colonnas were the Chighis,

who were in their glory about 200 years ago.

ing gorgeous banquets, at which everything

One of the family was in the habit of giv-

was served on plates of Etruscan gold.

which were thrown into the Tiber at the

to the water when they dispersed, but, cer-

tain it is, that the Italian Government tried

to recover some of the treasure some years

DRANK A \$100,000 PEARL.

had secured the assistance of the Dutch

bankers for Catherine II. of Russia. Thomas

Gresham, an Englishman of the time of

Queen Elizabeth, distinguished himself by

drinking a \$100,000 pearl dissolved in vine-

gar. Further than this, Thomas is little known to fame. The Goldschmid brothers

of England controlled one of the wealthies

banking houses that country has ever known. They flourished in the latter half

of the last century and were known to have discounted over \$25,000,000 in a single day.

Among the rich men of the present day

country are the two Noble brothers, who are

perhaps the least known or heard of in this

located in Russia. A London Times corre-

spondent several years since estimated their

the others of our times, such as the Vander-bilts, Rothschilds, Astors, Dukes of West-

minster, Bucleuch, Devonshire and Nor-folk, have so often been the theme of news-

paper talk it is as well to let them rest-for the present at least. W. G. KAUFMANN.

ALBUMS, in all the latest designs and cloring, from \$1 50 up to \$5, at Jacob J.

BAILINGS, counters and shelving. HAUGE & KEENAN, 33 Water st.

Fuchs', 1710 Carson street, B. S.

wealth at something like \$400,000,000. As

conclusion of the feast. It is not stated

he lest 500,000,000 livres behind him.

whether or no the guests betook the

since with what success is not known.

During the Middle Ages two brothers mo-

Lucullus was another Roman who had

Rollo asserts that he had more than \$350, 000,000 invested in real estate alone, while MODERN COMMON SENSE METHODS. his personal property amounted to at leas four times as much. Crassus was a libera

Curing an Oily Face and Making the Shoulders Like Marble.

Good Blood Means Beauty.

KEEPING HAIR FROM PALLING OUT

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) "Will benzoin at once remove the oily look from the skin?" asks a Kentucky cor-

espondent. It is so nice to be asked something new in the way of questions that this takes the place

of a text for this week. You shall have liberal advice from one o the cleverest of French artists versed in the science of maquillage-that is, making up the face and complexion. Imagine your self in the cabinet of an excellent establishment which carries only a modest sign of hairdressing at the street level, but where all the arts that pertain to the bienetre of women are carried out in a finished manner, as its habitues know.

To settle one's self in the clean, little bright room, well aired and scrupulously kept, with ruffled linen of immaculate freshness thrown about one's shoulders, one's own brush and comb, sponge, etc., taken from their box, with deft fingers hovering skillfully about one's locks, while a trained voice discourses knowingly concern-ing details of the toilet, is a holiday in an hour. It rests one more than some holidays.

ONLY VARNISHES THE FACE. The question of the benzoin is put to M. Felix, who says "no," with fine scorn. "What do women with oily skins want benzoin for? Benzoin only makes a varnish on the face, being itself neither more nor less than a resin dissolved in alcohol, very suitable to the fine, dull cheek of a Provencal or a Circassian, when she wants something to contract the relaxed tissue. Women need to study the nature of their complexions before they try to improve them. Such and such a thing is said to be good for the complexion, and all the women rush to its use, pale skins and rosy ones, brunette, dry withered laces and coarse opes perspiring oil at every pore, and then they say to me, 'Oh, such a thing is no good, I tried it and it wasn't the least particle of

M. Felix is a bit of a mimic, and he is funny with his English at times. "Cosare as various as medicines, and one should know how to use them with precision. There are the cold creams, the pomades, the pastes, the cremes, the astringents, the alcoolats and the powders-all good in their places, but one wants to know what the place is. Oily, at skins must have the astringents, the acids, the spirituous lotions; never the cold creams nor fatty matters like lanoline or wool fat, or the pomades and oily pastes.

THE TREATMENT FOR DRY SKINS.

"Dry skins, on the contrary, find the pomades, the oils and creams essential, and the same preparation will never answer for both. If the lady wishes to take off the oily look she should wash her face with eau de cologne, sponging with a teaspoonful five or six times a day, brushing nose, brow and chin especially, where the oil glands are the largest. Very likely it will after a time bring on une peau farineuse—what do you call it?—a mealy skin. Then she wants to wash it with benzoin water a few times to bind the surface, and only apply cologne when it is necessary. Always, madam, wash the face with a sponge," says M. Felix, impressively. "It stretches and pulls the skin less than a cloth, and it wrinkles less. All these little things count in the

To obtain the luster of polished marble which one admires on the shoulders of certain women at balls, our adviser tells us not to use powder, as that is sure to show on the black of dress coats, but to rub the skin with clear cologne water just before going out. The cologne must be of first quality, however, be it said; not necessarily true Jean Maria Farina, but made with cologne spirit, and the essences well blended by nonths of age. This spirit contracts the pores of the skin. With the skin freshened, soist and perspiring by the bath, the cologne enters the pores, blends with the oil waxy imperceptible moisture, and makes a fine polish, on the principle of the wax and turpentine mixture applied to turniture.

ONLY FOR THE PLUMP.

Look vou, a sallow, dried skin will not take this adorable polish, bathe and massage as you will. The only amelioration it takes is powder or the cosmetic dressing of cerate and something else which will not rub off inside of 12 hours. But how sad to see the vellow face look back at one daily from the nirror after really washing one's face. Women as a sex have cause to bless the

cosmetic revival evident in the last two or three years, as it has led to a thorough hygienic system of treatment. The methods of the modern cosmetic artist excel the routing of the best water cures in attention to baths, diet, rest, fresh air and exercise. It is much more agreeable to take delicious warm baths, electricity and massage, with fragrant oils and lotions, than to swallow medicine, take cold plunges or half cold spongings in dismal, dripping, dark bath closets, or wrestle with health lifts and Indian clubs. A pinch of sugary powder aromatic, with teaberry and fresh, indescribable scents, corrects faults of digestion and turns the breath to balm and quiets the nerves withal. You treat yourself well and consequently feel like treating every one else so. The nasty. ill disposition of most well-to-do people can only be accounted for by inherent depravity

or a bad state of the alimentary canal.

WATER, COLD OR HOT? About the cold water or the hot, as was asked me last week, every lady must decide for herself. For young ladies, I should say the cold water, unless they are very delicate. when the cold water will give them red noses and bands from the reaction. I should never advise anyone with red hands or a red nose to use cold water. Always in such a case use it hot as can be borne, and lave the nose and soak the hands five or six minutes, keeping the water hot all the while, I think ladies should have a kettle of hot water for their toilet at all times-one of those pretty bronze kettles to boil over the

gas or a lamp.

For women who do not call themselves young, warm or hot water is indispensable to cleanse the skin, to stimulate it and keep off wrinkles. If they like, they may dash tepid water over it after the hot bath, then the warm, dry towel, always the warm towel, madam. Women wash their faces in such a hurry, with water and soap, anyhow, and wipe on a damp, soiled towel, that roughens the skin. Only a beauty in her first prime

can endure it, when one endures anything. REMEDY FOR COLD FEET. A. S. desires a remedy for cold feet, which all agree are not only a discomfort but in-jure the complexion sadly. She "suffers from them horribly, heavy shoes and cash-mere bose notwithstanding." It is a sign of lowered vitality and bad digestion from overfine food and sedentary lite, probably. The remedies are hot footbaths taken in a ressel which will immerse the legs to the knee. Families use the large peppermint cans kept by druggists or large butter fir-kins for these footbaths when it is not con-

venient to have a tub for the purpose.

The water should be hot as comfortable at first and be kept hot by adding a little boil-ing water every three minutes. Soak the feet ten minutes, then dry on a warm Turk-ish towel and put on clean warm dry stock-ings thick enough to retain the warmth. Boys' bicycle stockings are not too thick. A cork soled shoe, not a thick one, may finish the equipment, though a soft, fur-lined kid boot is the warmest thing known. The point is to the Tailor, 65 Fifth avenue, upstairs.

keep the feet warm at all hazards until the health can be set right. Don't be afraid of HEALTHY COSMETICS. making them tender. They are tender al-ready or sensitive to gold, and attempts at A Revival Based on the Fact That hardening them lead to danger of cerebral

> WOMEN PAST MIDDLE AGES. Women between 15 and 50 often suffer with this disturbance of circulation, and they must keep warm if they live like Russians to do so. At night sleep in warm socks, with hot sompstones at the back and the feet. Sit with the feet on the register or a the feet. Sit with the reet on the register hot footwarmer. Electric baths and coarse diet, with outdoor exercise, will correct the faults of circulation. The thick stockings of waste silk, just introduced, would doubtless be of great comfort.

S. "wants to know what will keep her hair from falling out. It was once very thick and nice, but has been falling out for years, and continues to do so. She can give no reason for it, as she is well as far as she knows. Will cutting the hair cause it to grow in again? The cause is probably not disease so much as sheer neglect of the hair; its exposure to the dry heat and dust of ordinary houses and want of regular treatment. If a woman would preserve a fine head of hair she must take the same care of it she would a velvet gown; air it, brush it, keep it from dust and bad air, and wear it tenderly.

INDIGESTION AND BALDNESS. Impaired indigestion often has the effect of making the hair fall long before its presence is noticed in other ways. In fact, half the people in the world don't know whether their internal economy is right or wrong till it is almost beyond repair. The first step to restore the hair should be to wash the head gently with the yelk of a fresh egg beaten in pint of soft water, and well rinsed off with quarts of warm water. Do not spari the hair the process, but braid it in a dozen tight braids and wash the skin between them carefully, then wipe with a soft towel and dry over a hot stove or register. Do not go out in the wind till the hair is thoroughly dry. There is not only danger of neuralgia but of injuring the roots of the hair by sudden chill. All women whose hair falls will find it best to sleep in caps of bobbinet or in silk

It should always be braided for the night n one or two braids, the ends secured by little elastic bands, and these braids pinned round the head so that the hair will not rub between the shoulders and pillow, which wears it out. Then daily it may be sponged at the roots with one or other of the lotions below. The shops have a sponge with an ivory handle like that of a shaving brush to apply lotions to the scalp. It is called the capilave, costs 25 cents upward and is quite a convenience.

NATIONAL HAIR REMEDIES.

To remedy falling of the hair each nation has its prescriptions. The American treat-ment with vaseline is the only one I can recommend from experience. The French eling to the use of brandy and quinine, a duspoonful of quinine powder to half a pint of brandy, diluted to suit the skin, applied night and morning to the roots of the hair. A weak decoction of walnut leaves is another of their favorite washes. The English believe justly in Dr. Erasmus Wilson's lotion of eight ounces of colorne, one ounce tincture of cantharides, with half a dram each of oils of rosemary and lavender. One of their old recipes for the hair is a small handful of box leaves infused in a pint of boiling water, with five tablespoonfuls of Jamaica rum

added after an hour.

The decoction may be strained or left a few days with the leaves in. These are standard old recipes against falling of the hair and baldness, highly recommended for generations. I have been told that Nor-wegians and other people of the north of Europe use fresh sperm oil for the hair, and a prized restorer in this country owes its virtues to the same thing. A Danish recipe highly praised is this: One ounce of salt, three ounces of sweet oil, an ounce of cavenne pepper, a small glass of spirits of ammonia, put in a large quart bottle and filled with hot water. It is well shaken and stands for ten days, when it must | be strained through linen and kept for use. A sponge is wet with the fluid and the roots of the hair well rubbed with it at night, I must think the quantity of ammonia excessive. For mose water. least another pint of water. SHIRLEY DARE. sive. For most women this will bear at

light one of Dabbs' photographs with any other, they will at once see the great superiority of the Dabhs pictures. Gaslight or any artificial light is an advantage to a poor otograph. To a really fine photograph the best light is nature's light. Try the ex-

Money Saved on All You Buy At our store this week. The biggest clothing week of the year is Thanksgiving week; a week of quick sale prices at our store. chance to buy fine overcoats way below the regular figure; \$10 for men's fine imported kersey, beaver, chinchilla and cheviot overcoats, plain collar or velvet collar. Call to see us. It's money saved.

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Note This Price. 50 pieces black drap DeEte, double width. always sold at 75c, to go at 50c a vard. KNABLE & SHUSTER,

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best quality at Anderson's, 700 Smithfield street. Cutting and fitting the very best. su OVSTERS! OVSTERS! To Grocers and Dealers in Oysters. The Baltimore Oyster Co., of 523 Liberty

street, Pittsburg, are now prepared to furnish the trade with the finest salt water oysters coming to this market. Controlling one of the largest packing houses on the coast, they are enabled to fill all orders with the finest stock at the lowest prices. Save money by buying from headquarters, as this is the only house in Pittsburg who are exclusively wholesale dealers and BALTIMORE OYSTER Co., 523 Liberty street.

OUR foreign visitors are appreciating the photographs taken of them by Dabbs. Several of them have sent large orders, and say they are the best they have ever had taken. Sarony, of New York, made negatives of the same persons. Dabbs is making some beautiful photographs for Christmas

Here's a Good Chance, Ladies Credit, yes credit, on jackets, wraps, dress goods, millinery, jewelry, etc.; no agents, no collectors, no commissions; business transactions confidential. J. Dwyer, room 4, McCance block, up stairs, corner Seventh avenue and Smithfield st.

ETCHING engravings, mirrors, etc., at Jacob J. Fuchs', 1710 Carson street, S. S. Coats and Wraps

All marked down in prices for the great sale this week. KNABLE & SHUSTER.

Prompt Delivery. All orders, whether East End, Allegheny any part of the city, for creams, ices, sal ads, croquettes, mince pie, etc., etc., deliv-

Thou KENNEDY, No. 2 Sixth street. ALBUMS, in all the latest designs an coloring, from \$1 50 up to \$5, at Jacob J. Fuchs', 1710 Carson street, S. S.

PRICES almost cut in two on plaid, fancy and plain dress goods this week at Knable & Shuster's, 35 Fifth avenue.

100 PCS. dress goods that were 45 and 50 cts., to go this week at 25 cts., some 38 inches wide. KNABLE & SHUSTER,

THE SMOKE PROBLEM Agitation in England on the Scores

> of Health and Economy. DANGER OF LARGE HOSPITALS,

Electric Propulsion on the London Under-

ground Rathroad. THE WRITING TELEGRAPH A SUCCESS

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATOR.1 The question of wholesale smoke abatement is being canvassed with great earnestness in England. A leading English journal says: "The smoke demon befouls the atmosphere, excludes the sun, and shortens our already too short days. This compels us to use largely artificial light, which costs money, whereas natural light costs nothing. It blackens our public statues, our persons, our clothing, and tends to lower generally the standard of cleanliness. The effects of smoke on vegetation are obvious to all. Trees die, flowers will not grow, even our grass degenerates into weeds-for obnoxious forms of vegetation can resist unwholesome conditions.

People are beginning to awaken to the importance of the commercial and social aspects of the question. The Hon. Rollo Russell, in a lecture delivered lately in London under the auspices of the National Smoke Abatement Association, showed in a most striking manner the effect of smoke and the resulting fogs on the health of the people of London, and further that, apart altogether from injury to health, the smoke and togs of London cost its inhabitants about £5,000,000, or \$25,000,000, per annum for material loss and damage alone. The Lord Provost of Glasgow, in an address on the subject, urged the necessity of legal en-actments for the compelling of all con-sumers of coal to conduct their operations so as to avoid the discharge of smoke into the atmosphere. That this was possible under conditions which are generally supposed to involve the generation emission of a large quantity of smoke he showed by quoting a letter from the proprietor of a large print works, in which it was stated that, although 50 tons of coal were used in his works daily, no black smoke was made. The writer stated that the apparatu used is what is called the "hopper and shuttle continuous spreading feed," and it was attached to his double-flue boilers. The smoke abatement question has been taken up in England by thoroughly competent parties, and there is every reason to believe that in a short time a great improvement will take place in the atmosphere of the English manufacturing centers. This matter is of interest to Americans from the fact that already indications are not wanting that the question of smoke consumption is one that will sooner or later have to be se riously considered in this country.

Use and Abuse of Hospitals.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie says that there is growing feeling, both within the medical profession and among practical sanitarians and administrators, that general hospitals of large size are open to many objections. In the first place, the crowding together of such a vast number of diseased persons is as much out of place in cities as intramural burial of the dead. In point of fact, it is extremely likely that the germs derived from such accumulation of every form o disease are more dangerous to the commu-nity than those which, after several years, may emanate from dead bodies. There is no doubt that patients suffering from different diseases poison the air with their ex-balations and, in many cases, exchange microbes, till recovery becomes difficult, even for the strongest.

Another objection to large hospitals is

that the relief which they afford may be said to be indiscriminate, and thus a tendency to engender and foster habits of improvidence in the poorer classes is created. This objection has considerable weight in England, ment in hospitals, where the patients con tribute nothing toward the expense of their treatment, is the greatest pauperizing Dr Mackenzie expresses his approval of the Prussian law, by which all are compelled to insure against sickness. The amount of insurance is 1½ per cent of the wages earned. Of this, one-third is defrayed by the employed, the remaining two-thirds being deducted by him from the workman's wages before they are paid. Dr. Mackenzie is strongly of opinion that Mackenzie is strongly of opinion that a small charge to out-patients at hospitals, carefully graduated according to the patient's meant would be productive of great good. In the Prussian hospitals payment is universal. All sorts and conditions of patients are freely admitted, and patients are divided into three classes, according to the recommendation.

the rate of payment

Recent Patents. An inventor has just patented a paper vest. Paper, as is well known, is a nonconductor of heat, and the new waistcoat is said to be an excellent thing to wear when the thermometer is below zero. One of the most singular of recent patents is a rocking chair washing machine. The rocking chair, which is placed in a tub in which are water, soap and the clothes to be washed, has a rack on its rockers provided with a grooved roller. The washtub has projections on its look up when asked to do so, or shuts his vertical ends, and allows of the full play of the rocker of the chair. The result of this makes a feint with the camera in sight, takes arrangement is that the mother of the family can rock her child to sleep in her arms, and at the same time be washing the family linen. Persons traveling by rail can now make themselves very comfortable by the use of a patented portable elbow frame. These can be fixed so as to give the effect of the most coxy arm-chair, and the fatigue of a long journey is thus materially diminished. The can be folded when not in use, and weigh under three pounds. A new device, which is adapted either for a bed or a bath room, is a portable shampooning apparatus patent applies to a reservoir to hold either hot or cold water, and fitted with a spray fixed on an arm projecting from the reser-voir. The arm is movable, so that it can be turned down, leaving a mirror, which is fitted on the reservoir, clear for shaving purposes, or for general use. This handy shampoo is made entirely of metal. The spray is easily adjusted by a tap, leaving both hands free for use, and the reservoir, being so constructed that it can be moved to any desired height, any force required can be obtained.

An Accident Case.

An "accident case" has been introduced in which is provided in convenient form and ready for use every appliance likely to be required in the event of an accident of atnost any nature, and the absence of which often causes permanent injury, and sometimes fatal results. The case is filled with rolled bandages, dressings, ligatures, absorbents, tourniquet, etc., together with a few necessary instruments and a book of instructions for their use. Similar instrucions are printed on the outside of the case. The case is recommended for use on all trains, as well as at all stations where a large amount of switching is done, so that in the event of injuries to train hands, which are constantly occurring, there will be at hand some ready means of providing temporary help.

Spectroscopy and Photography. It seems probable that the great, at least the immediate, future of astronomy lies in the judicious use of spectroscopy and photelescopes. Give a small telescope with a plate attached to it time enough, and it will see as much as a big one will show to the tography rather than in the increase of

most sensitive eye. As dry plates will retain their sensitiveness, exposure can be continued for days, shutting off the light when the object has sunk too low in the west, and recommencing it when it shall be high enough in the east again.

Electric Propulsion in England. A noteworthy inauguration has just taken place in the establishment of electric pro pulsion on the London City and South Lon don railway. In many respects the English electricians have lagged considerably behind their American cousins in practical electrical work, but of their newest installation they have every reason to be proud. It is

the largest undertaking of its kind in the world, and it is believed that it will soon be followed by even more ambitious enterprises in England. The contractors of the line guarantee that for the first two years the traction expenses shall not exceed 314 pence, or 7 cents per train mile. On the Metro-politan Underground Railway, where steam locomotives are used, the haulage cost is 10 pence, or 20 cents per mile, with a train capacity of 450 passengers. These also require much larger tunnels and have to maintain a permanent way twice as heavy to accommodate their steam and smoke-emitting locomotives. This estimate is based upon well-known facts. Out of every 100 upits of power developed by the boilers, 75 will be given out in electricity by the dynamos at the generating station; the average loss in the conductor will be, at the outside, another 5 per cent, rising from nothing at the central station to 10 per cent at the extreme end of the line, Leakage, with the admirable system of in-sulation employed, will be almost nil. It is claimed that the motors give an

fficiency or 90 per cent, and since no gearing is employed, the armatures being placed directly upon the driving axles, there should be a total estimated efficiency of 64 per cent; if, in practice, the efficiency should not reach this high percentage, the accuracy of the estimate would not be materially impaired, as the stationary boilers can be fed by burning coal of a quality which is not much more than half the price of the coal necessary in steam locomotives. It is claimed that this railway has great advantages in the way of safety to passengers. In the event of a train breaking down, the current can be cut off from the section, and t cannot be run into by the train following. The passengers can get out and walk to the next station, which in no case exceeds a distance of one-third of a mile.

An improved appliance for checking workmen's time has been patented. This invention is intended to check workmen's time by registering their incoming and outgoing. For this purpose a clock is arranged with a typewheel, having on its periphery types representing hours and parts of hours, the wheel being so set and driven relatively to the hands of the clock that the type presented at each particular point corresponds with the time indicated on the dial. Each workman is provided with a ticket which on his arrival he inserts in a slot, and then, noving a handle he presses the ticket agains the type wheel. On releasing the handle he can remove the ticket so marked with the time, and the ticket so marked forms a voucher for the wages due. Connected with the handle is an apparatus similar to that used in stamping presses, whereby the types on the wheel are inked. In some cases the ovement of the handle may be made to strike a bell so as to give an audible signal that the apparatus has been used. The handle of the apparatus cannot be moved unless a ticket is inserted in the slot.

Australian Caoutchouc In view of the threatened dearth of India ubber, and the rapid decimation which is going on in the available gutta percha trees, the statement that a supply of what may, in some respects, be an effective substitute for these useful articles of commerce is plentiful in Australia, is of interest. The Australian caoutchouc is said to have been first observed in little sand nollows, and resembled atches of dried leather. It was found generally in swamps, and the theory of its pro-duction was that it had resulted from the overflow of petroleum or rock oil. There is still a wide difference of opinion as to the origin of the substance. Some scientific authorities ascribe it to a vegetable origin regard it as a gum exuding from a plant or ichen. Others assign to it a subterranea origin, but the known facts concerning it are not corroborative of this view.

Overhead Wires and Fires. A very strong objection advanced by the he danger which such wires constitute to firemen in the discharge of duties. A recent fire in St. Louis has brought this question prominently forward, and complaints have been made by the fire service of the city that its work is seriously impeded by the overhead wires, and that in the interests of the public they must be put under ground. As most of the electric light wires in the city are newly constructed and are concededly in first-class condition, there is a good deal of opposition to the proposed change. By way of compromise, it is pro-posed that in future the electric companies out out all the lights in the vicinity of burning buildings, so that the firemen can carry on their work without the slightest fear of danger.

Photographing Criminals. The Photographic Times states that the camera that does the work for the rogues' gallery in New York City is concealed. The prisoner hangs his head and refuses to out the plate and exclaims "On, pshaw that is spoiled!" or words to that effect, and walks hurriedly out of the room. The prisoner raises his head at once and looks pleas-ant. He has outwitted the photographer. Then the concealed camera fine work, and the rogue is still more surprised and pleased at being told that he can go.

Non-Fusible Bullets.

A bullet has just been patented, the base of which, as well as the body, is covered by an alloy non-fusible at any temperature which it is possible to generate in a gun barrel. The necessity for such a bullet has been caused by the introduction of nitrated or smokeless powders, which generate such intense heat that the base or heel of the bullet is melted, and consequently made ragged. Accuracy of aim is thus much impaired. The tendency of late, in the de sire to secure increased accuracy, has been to compressed powders and cased bullets, and the new bullet comes in most opportunely, and enables the latest improvements to b The Writing Telegraph.

The writing telegraph, which had at first but a tardy recognition at the hands of the mmercial public, is now being extensively

sed. There is no question as to the value an invention which secures absolute imunity from error in the transmission of essages and communications from one e to another. The written communicatien at the receiving end of the line is a plicate of the message sent, so that the nessage received.

Test of a Rubber Coat.

Rubber coats are often condemned because the are found damp on the inside after wearing. A little experimenting will show that this occurs as often on dry days as on wet days. A reliable test for a coat is to place it over an empty pail and pour a gal-ion of water on the rubber side. In a waterproof garment no moisture will appear on the other side.

Note This Price.

How a Clever Telegraph Operator Got Ahead of the Bookies.

BETTING TELEGRAMS IN ENGLAND.

Greasing Overhead Wires to Prevent the Ice Accumulations,

[PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH.] The "professional" gentlemen who are oc cupied both on the racecourse and elsewhere in carrying on the sporting business of ported from Belgium. The overhead lines "bookmaking" are usually astute and wideawake men, but that they can nevertheless be victims of systematic fraud has just been proved by the facts which have been brought to light in an English criminal trial. A commission agent, who was formerly a telegraph clerk in the service of the Government, was convicted of having carried on a series of fraudulent operations by which the professional betting men were deliberately swindled. The plan adopted necessitated the aid of a confederate in the central telegraph office, and was carried out in the following way: Say a race is set for decision at 2 o'clock.

Ives, which is the name of the commission agent, would hand in a telegram addressed to "Jackson, High street, Sunderland," at 1:45 o'clock. The address on the telegram was a bogus one, as was also the text, but it enabled the message form, which was timed 15 minutes or so before the advertised time of the race, to reach the hands of the confederate, who was probably engaged at or near what is known as the Sunderland cirof the race was known, then the address and the text, which had been lightly written, were erased, and a new and correct address having been substituted, the text was altered to a request to back so and so (the actual winner) for so many pounds; the message was then put rapidly into circulation, and delivered to the addressee, a betting man. Ives had the authority of another betting an, named Miller, to use his name. Pratt, the recipient of the telegram, would, unless suspicions were aroused, imagine the tele gram, from the early time it bore, to be a genuine one from his "client," Miller, and would book the amount to his credit accord-

In connection with this case, it is pointed out, as a strange anomaly, that while the Government derives a large revenue from the professional racing men by, through the medium of its postal telegraph service, catering and canvassing for their custom through the extension of telegraph communications to every conceivable place where racing of any importance is carried on; with another institution, namely, the police, it gloriously upholds the State enactment that betting is illegal. In the newspapers is often read the announcement that 10,000 messages (betting messages beyond question) were dispatched on Derby day from Epson the next column it is stated that the police have made a most successful raid on betting men, and that the magistrates have imposed heavy fines.

Electric Cranes.

Not the least remarkable of recent applications of electricity is the electric crape. During the Paris Exposition its capabilities were shown in the ease with which large | candle power lamp, and a battery lasting a numbers of passengers, sometimes as many | couple of hours on continuous work.

as 120, were transported up and down the long machinery hall. Although this crane weighed 30 tons it was handled with the greatest ease and certainty. The value of such a convenient power for foundries and machine shops, where weights have to be transported from place to place, is now being recognized. In a machine stop now in course of erection by the Lake Erie Engineering Company there will be four 30-ton traveling cranes, and two six-ton traveling cranes, all worked by electric motor. The advantage of such a means of power, which is always and instantly available, but never in the way, over a necessarily clumsy crane, which has to carry its own steam engine MOTORS ADAPTED TO BIG CRANES and boiler, with its attendant objections of steam, oil, etc., is very apparent.

Colored Insulators.

A suggestive fact, involving the value and effect of colors for specific uses, is reof the telegraph and telephone systems of that country follow in a great many cases infrequented roads and by-ways where su-pervision is, naturally, not very close. The destruction of insulators began to be quite a serious matter, and as among the various kinds of insulators employed the white porcelain insulators seemed to have the greatest attraction for the destructive beings who used them as targets for the exercise of their skill with the bullet or the casual stone, experiments were made with porce-lain of various colors. A grayish brown was finally decided on, and several hundred insulators, colored in this shade

by means of a silicate mixed with the enamel on the surface of the porcelain, were ordered, and were set up alternately with white porcelain insulators. The result of a year's trial showed that out of 102 insulators of each kind (white and colored), on a line of 22 kilometres in length, 25 ordinary insulators were broken, while only 13 of the colored ones had been damaged. It was consequently decided that wherever a white insulator was found to have been willfully destroyed, a colored one should be set up in its place, and should this in turn be broken, a metal-protected one would be substituted,

Greasing a Trolley Wire.

A somewhat singular outcome of the necessities of certain conditions of electric traction has just made its appearance. In frosty weather the firm contact between the trolley wheel and the wire of an electric railroad is interfered with seriously by the formation of a coat of ice on the wire, and the weight of the wire is thus so increased as to militate against the safety of the overhead work. To overcome this difficulty an apparatus has been designed for greasing the wire, and thus preventing the adhesion of any considerable amount of moisture. A frame is made to support a pan. Inside the receptacle is a wheel or roller for taking up the grease and spreading it on the con-ductor. This grooved wheel is made of wood or hard rubber, and is covered with thick felt so as to be perfectly adapted to carry up and smear upon the wire the con-tents of the pan. Where a semi-liquid substance is used for coating the conductor an endless belt or chain muy be passed over the wheel for the purpose of carrying the grease.

Portable Desk Clamp.

A most bandy desk clamp is being used for holding incundescent lamps. By its sired position over the desk, or on the walls, and by slipping it on the back of a reading chair the full light of the lamp is made to fall on the book or paper in hand.

Electrical Student's Battery.

A small battery has been brought out which promises to be very useful to young electricians. The outfit includes a six-

REMEMBER YOUR FRIENDS.

With the near approach of the holidays one naturally looks around to see what is offered at the different stores in opponents of overhead wires for cities, is the way of articles suitable for gifts. We all know how hard it is sometimes to decide what would be most acceptable to

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Really, you can't go amiss in making a present of a beautiful Handkerchief, be the recipient lady or gentleman. Have you seen our line of HANDKERCHIEFS for the holidays? It is the most pretentious display we have ever shown. But you'll be interested in what it contains:

Ladies' Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c, 121/4c, 18c, 22c, 25c, 37c, 50c. Ladies' White Hemstitched Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 1234c, 25c, 75c. Ladies' White Handkerchiefs, scalloped border and embroidered, 25c to \$3. Newest

designs in sheer linen and at old prices. Ladies' White Hemstitched Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 10c and 121/c. Ladies' White Linen one-inch Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, six in a box, at \$1

Children's Handkerchiefs, six in a box, 20c to \$1. Handkerchiefs with solid black border, with black embroidery, from 25c to \$1 25. Fine Real Lace Handkerchiefe, Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, Initial Silk Handkerchiefs, from 30c to \$1 each.

15-inch Silk Handkerchiefs, embroidered and scalloped, 25c and 30c. 15-inch Solid Colors, 25c and 30c. 15-inch Japan Silk, initials, 30c.

and \$1 50 per box.

22-inch Japan Silk, initials, 50c.

24-inch Extra Heavy, black and colored, 85c to \$1. Hand embroidered and drawn work in most artistic patterns, from 75c to \$2 each, Gents' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 121/c, 18c, 25c, 37c, 50c, 75c. Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 10c, 12c, 18c, 25c, 38c.

Gents' Fine Silk Mufflers, 75c, \$1, \$2 to \$4. Gents' Fine Black Silk Mufflers, \$1 25 to \$2 50.

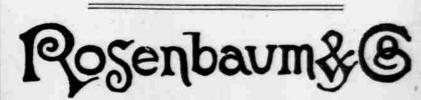
Crepe de Chine Ruchings, embroldered edges, in all evening shades, 75c to \$2 yard. Pompadour Ruchings, from 50c to \$1 50, in plain and fancy colored edges. Crepe de Chine Scar's, hemstitched and fringed, 50e to \$3.

Black Lace Ties, Fischus, hand-run and Spanish, 50c to \$15. Imported novelties in Feather Boas and Collarettes, Chemisettes with lace and ribbon effects that will delight the most fastidious, at \$1 50 to \$3. Children's Lace Collars from 25c to \$2. Boys' and Ladies' Windsor Ties and Bows.

WINTER GARMENTS.

Fur Capes, \$3, \$4, \$5 to \$25 each. Astrakhan Capes, \$2 50, \$3 75, \$4 95 to \$9 75. Seal Plush Capes, \$3 75 to \$10 each. 200 styles Misses' and Small Children's Cloaks, \$1 50 to \$18. Ladies' Fine Jackets, \$3 50 to \$24 75. Ladies' Fine Plush Jackets, \$7 65 to \$35, Ladies' Fine Plush Sacques, \$12 to \$29 75. Ladies' Fine Fur Trimmed Jackets, \$6 75 to \$21 75.

Most of these garments have been reduced below manufacturer's cost.



510 TO 514 MARKET STREET.