USE OF ALCOHOL IN PNEUMONIA.

Cost of Lighting by Electricity in Some of

the Large Cities.

FIGURES FOR THE FLYING MACHINE

[PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH.]

For some time past reports have been cur-

rent as to the perfection in France of a

method of tanning by electricity, and the

matter has excited great curiosity through-

out the country. This country is, as Amer-

ica is, one of the largest leather-producing

countries in the world, and has no fewer

than 3,000 or 4,000 tanning establishments.

Within the present month the process has

actually been experimented with in America,

and the results are now exciting no small

amount of discussion and controversy in

leather circles. The process, which is the

avention of Worms & Bale, of Paris, has

been under trial abroad since 1887, in a

tannery in Paris, and another large tannery

has been started for the same purpose at Long

Jumean. A third plant has been established

in Berdmondsey, the great leather district

In this method the tanning is expedited

in two ways: First, by the agitation of the skins in contact with the fanning liquor,

and secondly by the passage of the electric

current through the body of the liquid. To

attain these two ends, a circular drum is

employed, and as the drum rotates current is

passed through it by means of a wire brought

to contacts at its side. The skins to undergo

this process are prepared in the ordinary way, the hair being taken off by lime, and

they are then put into the drum with the tanning solution. The current to which they are subjected averages about 70 to 100

volts, and the direction of the current is

changed every 12 hours, so as to act equally

on the skins, which constitute the electrodes. During the operation the liberation of gas

is insignificant, so that the hides may be

manner at Newark gave 1,278 pounds of

leather in four days, while 1,042 pounds of hides, subjected to the action of the revolv-ing drum, but without the current turned on,

gave only 1,210 pounds of poorly tanned

hide. Hence there appear to be economies

additional to those involved in the saving of

time. As far as the electrical process goes,

oughly sound theoretical considerations,

which have been tested and proved by some

Flying Machine.

Although the solution of the problem of

an effective mode of flying by machinery

being systematically conducted both in

England and in this country which are

gradually establishing a number of reliable

data that may at some future time bring

forth fruit in the construction of a practical machine. Mr. Hiram S. Maxim has con-

structed the most elaborate apparatus for the series of experiments on which he has for some years been engaged, and has suc-ceeded in determining the efficiency of a

screw working in air, the amount of push

developed by a screw, the power required

for propelling planes through the air placed at different angles, as well as sundry fric-

tional phenomena and sundry other details

will develop one horse power for every six pounds. He finds that 133 pounds can be

sustained in the air by the expenditure of

one horse power. He also finds that for a

successful flying machine a speed of at least

30 miles an hour is necessary, 50 miles

being still more favorable to good work

and 100 miles an hour being well within the

limit of possible developments in aerial

Electric Heating of Feed Water.

ton and where, as in the case just stated

250 tons per week are used, represents a yearly saving of \$6,250, or probably a divi-

dend of from 50 per cent to 60 per cent annually on the capital expended on the

Cost of Lighting Cities by Electricity.

some American cities are paying corpora-

tions for their electric lighting. Lafayette,

Ind., comes lowest, with a yearly cost of

\$50 60 per light, and Yonkers next lowest,

paying \$60 per light. Philadelphia is the

nighest, paving \$177, with the exception of

Boston, which pays a trifle less than 1 per

cent per night for each light more than Philadelphia. In 1889 Philadelphia paid

its electric light companies the sum of \$164,780 30. New York, paying at the rate

of \$90 per light, paid the sum of \$122,130. New York, however, had 1,357 lights as against 1,045 of Philadelphia, and so saved

\$42,650 33 as compared with the latter city.

17 New York had paid the high rate of \$177 charged in Philadelphia, her expenditure would have been \$240,189 instead of \$122,-130. If Philadelphia had secured the rate

at which the electric light company in Yonkers can profitably afford to furnish the

light, the expenditure would have been but \$62,709 for 1,045 lights, a saving of \$102,-

Scoring Baseball by Electricity.

of the "diamond" and the "twirling sphere"

are likely to turn their thoughts to the con-

sideration of a method just devised of reg-

istering the points of the game of baseball in

such a way that every one on the ground can

instantly become cognizant of the stage at which it has arrived and of the numerous

interesting and to the baseball enthusiast vital issues upon which the game depends. This is effected by the display of colored balls on a pile erected in a conspicuous

place in the ball ground. The device can

be worked electrically and can be operated

at any distance by a person placed in the most favorable position for seeing the points

Anti-Incrustator

In using anti-incrustators the main con

Many of those who cater for the devotees

080 33.

of the game.

A table has been compiled showing what

ced-water heater apparatus,

He has succeeded in making motors that

ted with the s

England?

in London.

OIL IN COLORADO.

SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT AN

INFANT FIELD THERE

That Has Raised the Hopes of Its Inhabit

ants-Pittsburg and Western Pennsylva-

nia Capital and Brawn Interested-A

Fow Good Producers Come to the Front.

OMAHA, November 20.—There are two

unfortunate facts connected with the petro-

leum industry of to-day. The first is the prevalence of ruinously low prices in the

Pennsylvania fields. The average Key-stone producer has to figure on astonishing-

y short margins in order to keep his profit

columns out of the swamp. The second

### LAST SLAVE CARGO.

The Story of a Schooner Lead of Blacks From Loandi, Africa, Landed in Mobile in 1861

IN SPITE OF UNITED STATES LAW.

Captain Meaher, the Importer, and One of His Chief Lientenants Still Living in Alabama.

A DARING SMUGGLING OPERATION

Bederteken in Jest and Carried Out at a Cost of \$100. 000 and Great Danger.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] MOBILE, ALA., November 28 .- Business called me recently to the residence of Captain Tim Mender, three miles from this city. The house is a two-story frame, situated upon the crown of a red clay hill, and faces to the south. An ordinary picket lence surrounds the house, which has a broad gallery extending across the front. Upon this gallery, basking in the noonday sun of a breeze that blew in from the gulf, was seated the venerable Captain, from whose lips was learned the stoty of the importation of the

last cargo of slaves into the South, the country-in fact, one of the pioneers in the navigation of the Alabama river. His long li e is full of thrilling incidents, and fruitless search for the negroes. many stories are extant of his personal prowess. He is now 77 years of age, and is | in the United States Court and only saved living in retirement at his home. He is a his neck through his ability to prove that sufferer from partial paralysis, but his bodily infirmities have in no way affected Roger B. Taney between Mobile and Monthis mental faculties, and he converses with an ease and volubility that is remarkable for one of his years. He never seems to tire of relating remaniscences his early career, and receives his visitors with a cordial Southern welcome. He has not visited the city for four years past, but he reads the daily papers and takes a lively interest in current events.

UNCLE SAM'S SLAVE LAW. During the year 1858 Captain Meaher commanded the steambout Roger B. Taney, a weekly nacket plying the Alabama river between this city and Montgomery. On one of the trips of this boat he had, among several hundred. Many of them are of the other passengers, several Northern gentlemen, who were making a tour of the South, were on their way to Montgomery. During the passage a discussion arose concerning a law but recently passed by the Federal Congress purking it a capital offense to import slaves. In the course of the discussion the Northerners claimed that the importation o slaves would cease, as no man would risk his neck in the hazardous undertaking. The doughty captain treated this assertion with a levity that astonished his Northern hearers, and declared that nothing would be easier than to import a cargo of slaves, notwithstanding the new

slaves, notwithstanding the new law and its severe penalty. The discussion was continued at some length, until finally, to prove his faith by his works, Captain Meaner agreed, in presence of the assembled company, to land a cargo of slaves in the South within two years. The Northerners received this assertion with doubtful smiles, while those of his hearers who knew the Captain's character felt assured that he would at least make the effort to carry out his hazardous undertaking. Upon his return to Mobile Captain Meaher hegan quietly to make his preparations. Unfolding his scheme confidentially to several prominent slaveholders of that day, they each agreed to take a certain number slaves, the projector reserving some 30 or himself. Thus the cargo of human freight was apportioned for future delivery.

EA PRISON OF THE SLAVES. The schooner Clotitde was purchased at a cost of \$35,000, and overhauled and fitted out especially with a view to the work in A reliable and trustworthy man, as agen. was shipped on the vessel as super cargo. The Clotilde was loaded with a cargo of lumber, and cleared for St. Thomas and a market. The vessel set rail for St. Thomas, where in due time she arrived The lumber was sold, and then the Clotilde saread her white wings and shaped her course for Loandi, on the west coast o Africa, where she took aboard a cargo of

Captain Meaher had given orders to a number of his trusted employes to keep a sharp lookout for any news of the vessel, with instructions to report the first tidings of her arrival immediately to him. Time wore on and still there came no tidings of the Clotiide and her unlawful cargo. One Sunday morning in 1861, while Captain Menher was sented on the identical gallery where he related this story his attention was arrested by the sound of a horse's hoofs upon the hard clay surface of the road atuitively he seemed to comprehend the situation, but before he could arise from his seat the horse and rider were at the gate. Dismounting from the horse, whose ides, flecked with foam, bore evidence of the hard ride, the messenger hastened to the gallery, and excitedly announced in scarce audible whisper, "The niggers have come!" Captain Meaher received the startling announcement without the least sign of trepi-With him to think was to act. He immediately burried to the city and at once began active preparations to land the nagroes out of reach of the Government Trusty lieutenants were called to his aid, and hastened bither and thither to do his

ANOTHER OF THE ACTORS NOW LIVING. A messenger was dispatched to find Captain J. M. Hollingsworth, at that time a prominent tugboat Captain and owner, who is now living on his farm on the Guli coast near Ocean Springs, Miss. He was found in church, and without making known to him the nature of the Clotilde's cargo, Captain Meaner secured his services and those of his fastest tug to tow the vessel in. His brother, the late Captain Byrnes Meaher, who at that time commanded the steamboat, the Crar, was instructed to fire up and proceed to the mouth of Spanish river, which debouches into Mobile Bay about four or five miles east of this city, and there swait the Clouide's arrival, Captain Meaher also issued orders that supper must not be served on the packet Roger is, Taney on her trip the following Tuesday night until he boarded the boat at some point up the

Having thus laid his plans be boarded the tug and proceeded with all possible headway to Mississippi Sound, where the Clo-tilde was taken in tow and conveyed to the mouth of Spanish river. The cargo of pe-groes and the crew of the Clotilde were then transferred to the steamboat the Czar, which was in waiting, and the schooner was towed into Bayou Connor, where she was set on fire and scuttled. The Czar proceeded up the river with her cargo, which was landed in z cane brake on the plantation of John M. Dabney, on the Bigbee river. A tew trusted men were left to look after the negroes, and, with the crew of the Clotilde still on board, the Czar returned down the Bighee and steamed into the Alabama river, where she awaited the coming of the Montgomery packet, the Roger B. Taney.

THE CAPTAIN ABRESTED. Under cover of night Captain Meaher and the Clotilde's crew were transferred to the Taney. The crew of the slaver were stowed away in the upper portion of the boat, locked in and supplied with cards and whisky. It was 9:30 before supper was announced on the Taney that night, and when the Captain took his seat at the head of the table his face wore a most nouchaiant appearance, and gave forth not the slightest intimation that he had been engaged in other than the legitimate performance of his duties. He

was plied with all manner of questions as to his whereabouts during the earlier hours of the trip, but to all of these interrogatories he made evasive replies and was wholly non committal.

When Montgomery was reached he did not dare allow one of the crew of the Clotilde to be turned adrift in that city, so officers and crew were quickly placed on board a train and sent to New York City, where they were paid off and discharged.

The news of the importation of the slaves was soon noised about, and created considerable excitement and commotion, which re-sulted in Captain Meaher's arrest and subsequent release on bail. After a time the Government officials ascertained the location of the slaves, and the Government quietly chartered the steamboat Eclipse to go after them and bring them to Mobile. Captain Meaher learned of this move through a friend, and immediately set to work to checkmate it. The afternoon set for the de-parture of the Eclipse found the Roger B. Taney at the wharf taking on freight for her trip to Montcomery. Captain Meaher called a trusted employe to him, and, slipping \$50 in gold into his hand, said: "The Eclipse is going after the negroes this evening. Take this and fix the crew with liquor.'

GOT THE CREW DRUNK.

Unconcernedly sauntering down to the wharf he ordered the freight handlers loading the Taney to cease their work after they had rolled aboard several casks of bacon, which were subsequently used as fuel. He then ordered the boat to be in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. Finally the lines were slipped and the Roger B. Taney steamed up the river. By this time the crew of the Eclipse were so much under the influence of the liquor paid for with Capwarm November day, enjoying the balmy tain Meaher's gold, that they were unfit for breeze that blew in from the gulf, was seated duty, and several hours were lost in securing another crew. By the time the Eclipse started the Taney was 100 miles away. The carned the story of the importation of the ast cargo of slaves into the South.

Captain Tim Meader is one of the oldest through the cutoff into the Alabama river steamboatmen now living in this section of and landed the slaves in another canebrake 200 miles up that river. The Eclipse also went to the Dabney plantation, where the Government officials spent ten days in a

Captain Menher was tried for the offense gomery during that year, the attorneys thus convincing the jury that he could not have imported the slaves and made these trips also. First and last the undertaking cost

Captain Meaher \$100,000. After the excitement incident to the slave cargo had died away Captain Meaher's 30 siaves were brought down and quartered near his home in the suburbs. This African colony is now known locally as Yorkville, and it is at present ruled over by a woman. who is known as the Queen. Ther are governed by a code of their own and have never original 30 who were brought here in the Clotilde. They cultivate small gardens, raise fowls and work in the adjacent saw and shingle mills. They are an industrious, peaceable community, and it is the largest and probably the only colony of pureblooded Africans in this country.

RICHARD HINES, JR.

END OF A BRIEF HONEYMOON.

The Bride Deserted and Penniless 4,000

Miles From Her Home. Mrs. Philippe Darey called at the Humane Society office yesterday and asked for assistance in finding employment. Mrs. Darey is a Frenchwoman, and cannot speak a word of English. Through an interpreter she made the fact known that she had been married but a lew weeks ago in Belgium. Her husband had lived in this country several years. About six weeks ago he went to the town in Belgium where she was living, and after an acquaintance of not more than a week Darey asked her to marry him, representing himself as the owner of a large tract of land situated near Imperial. She wanted to come to America very much, and,

thinking this a good chance, accepted.
When they were married, Darey suddenly remembered that he did not have enough money to pay their passage to America and saved some money and she would pay their passage. They left Belgium would pay their passage. They left Belgium that she had saved some money and she would pay their passage. They left Belgium that she had saved some money and landed in Pitts. about four weeks ago and landed in Pitts-burg about ten days since. On Thursday last Darey took her to Imperial to some of his friends, and while there got hold of her money, about \$500 in all, and left for parts

Mrs. Darey is about 30 years of age and presents rather an intelligent appearance. She also stated that Darey had been married before, his tormer wife dying about three months ago.

'A Noteworthy Exception.

From the Kimball (S. D.) Graphic, 1 While the columns of the Graphic are open to any and all unobjectionable advertisements, yet it is quite impossible for us to speak knowingly of the merits of the various articles of merchandise advertised. Particularly is this true of patent medicines. But there are exceptions occasionally, and a noteworthy exception is the celebrated Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This now universally known medicine has been advertised in the Graphic for four or five years, but not until recently had we any personal knowledge of its wonderful efficacy, which has come about through the prevailing influenza and the stubborn cough that so often attended it. In the writer's family this medicine has on several occasions this winter cured a cough that baffled any and all other remedies; and the number of families in Kimball and vicinity which this remedy has been used with like effects attests to its value as a specific for coughs and colds of every nature. Wsu

Do You Eat?

Couldn't we save lots of money if we did not have to eat! Don't make use of such a silly expression; it's lost time. What you want is to study how to save money, and not only eat, but live on the top of the pile.

You can do it by purchasing your sup-plies from Weldon's wholesale and retail store. Don't fail to send for price list. 10 cans (best salmon in the world) for. 1 00 annually to 140,000 "crans;" and it should 4 lbs. Weyman's smoking tobacco..... 1 00 4 fb., best chewing tobacco ...... 1 00 

1 case, 2 doz. caus tomatoes.......... 1 90 ease, 2 doz. cans peas..... 1 doz. cans California apricots...... 2 40 Family amber flour, per tack....... 1 15 Grandest flour in the city, per sack.... 1 45 Try it and be convinced. In barrel.. 6 05

parties living out of the city will prepay freight on all orders of \$10 and upward. Send for price list. JAS. J. WELDON. No. 201 Market street, corner Second avenuc, Pittsburg. Telephone 1864.

WHEN you fail to be suited in a present at the price you think you can afford to in-vest, fall back on a sirk handkerchief. This makes a good present and we are showing an immense line from 49c to \$1 49.

BARGAINS in lace curtains; 200 pairs Nottingbam lace curtains reduced from \$6 50 to \$3.75 per pair during our clearing sale.
TISSU HUGUS & HACKE.

HERRING FISHERIES. An Industry of Enormous Proportions on Scotland's Coasts.

WHEN SALT WAS FIRST USED.

Wonderfal Skill With Which the Fish Are Prepared for Curing.

WAGES AND GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.) LERWICK, SHETLAND, November 13 .-The herring fisheries of Scotland form such stupendous interest, in capital invested, in the number of men, women and boats employed, and product for home consumption and export to the continent secured, that I have been at pains to study the subject for intelligent presentation to American readers. The earliest date assigned such fishing on the coasts of Britain is about 1030, although herrings are mentioned in the chronicles of Evesham in 709, the Normans having probably then acquired the art of salting fish; and it is more than probable that the use of salt was known in the time of William the Conquerer, as Duhamel quotes one of William's charters which states that in the eleventh century vessels from Dieppe called 'Grand Drogueurs" went to the North to fish for herrings in July and brought them home in barrels salted.

The Dutch obtained privilege of Edward . to take herrings at Yarmouth, England; and in the reign of the third Edward an act was passed relative to supplying the British fleet with herrings. During the middle ages, and later still, British herring fishing, which was always chiefly along the Scottish coasts, was even encouraged through the means of religious fast-days.

CURING WITH SALT. The Scottish berring fisheries owed their rise and development to the jealousy of the Dutch who la gely requented the east coast during the last century and who still annually send a large fleet of fishing "busses" to the Shetland Islands. Their method of curing with sait is said to have been originated in 1486 by one William Beukles, a native of

Flanders. This numble fisherman may be said to have laid the foundation of the Dutch herring fisheries, which have always proved one of their greatest sources of national wealth. The saying is that Amsterdam itself was "built on herring bones;" while Beukles memory was so honored by the Dutch that, in 1536, Charles V., of the Netherlands, and his sister, the Queen of Hungary, paid a memorable visit to his tomb. The Scotch adopted the Dutch method of curing herring, and these two people with the fishermen of our own New England coast are principal competitors for the continental cured herring trade of Europe. The Board of British White Herring Fisheries was established by Parliament in 1809, and is still in existence under the present title of the Fishery Board for

PRACTICALLY FREE WATERS.

Many restrictive measures have been enacted during the present century, such as "close" seasons, barring the use of circle trawl-nets, and nets of certain size of mesh, but without result; and since 1868 the Scottish herring fisheries have been practically free from legislative control, even Sunday fishing in religious Scotland being largely practiced. The Scottish Board has in its service a General Inspector, one assistant, and 30 sub-inspectors or officials. All of these are not only graduate fishermen but have also been fish-cuters by occupation. For the purpose of easy control and procuring statistics, the const-line of Scotland is divided into 26 districts, the east coast having 17 and the west coast nine districts. Each district is provided with at least one officer.

sea to "catch the bounty rather than the fish." It was paid on tonnage of vessels sea to catch the bounty rather than the fish." It was paid on tonnage of vessels instead of upon herrings landed. In 1759 this bounty was 50 shillings per ton of tonnage. Four barrels were taken. The tonnage. nage bounty paid was upward of £159.

THE GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES. This being discontinued, from 1809 to 1815 the Government paid 2 shillings per barrel of cured herrings and, altogether. 4 shillings, 8 pence if exported. Government bounties ceased in 1830. Government branding, after examination, was however, continued; and in 1859 a branding fee of 4 pence per barrel was fixed, which still continues in force. It a way the bounty system is still continued as a concession to the fishermen, but in a totally different form. The Government paid its bounty both to the vessel owner or onnage and the fishcurer on cured berrings. Under the bounty system as retained by the trade, the bounty is now exclusively paid by the curer to the fisherman before he puts a net in the sea. This "trade bounty" reached its height in 1884, when, on the Aberdeenshire coast, it was from £40 to £60 per boat, the fisherman also receiving £1 per

reran" of herrings landed.

This "trade-bounty," now greatly reduced, is paid to the crew, or rather, to the owner of the boat, before fishing begins, and forms a mild sort of lottery. Thus, if the bargain is £1 per cran and £60 bounty, and the boat fish 100 crans, the cost to the curer is 32 shillings per cran. 11 200 crans are landed the price is reduced to 26 shill-ings per cran. Again, all herrings over a complement of, say, 200 or 250 crans will be delivered under the £1 rate, and those delivered atter 9 o'clock at night of the day they are taken, are still cheaper

to the curer. AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS,

In the early part of the century Scottish herrings were chiefly exported to Ireland, and to the West Indies as food for slaves. But since 1846, continental Europe, especially Germany and Russia, has been the chief purchaser. The total product for 1888 was at least 1,100,000 barreis, exclusive of be borne in mind that the cran measure is equal to 3734 imperial gallons. It is still the standard of measure, although seldom used as a utensil for measurement. An idea 

The boats in use at the middle of the pres ent century were about 24 feet of keel, un-

WAGES OF THE WORKERS. East coast summer herring fishing begins the 10th of September. Here in Shetland the season opens a month earlier. Fishermen, laborers, curers erew and what-not come to all the east coast ports and to Shet-land from every portion of the North and West of Scotland, including the outer He-

> spoken of in previous articles, who take this method of securing money with which to pay the rent of their croits, and without which they could not exist throughout the At Wick 15 years ago the fishermen helpthe chance of seeing again. GUSKY'S.
>
> the chance of seeing again. GUSKY'S.
>
> Stylish Suitings,
>
> Stylish Suitings,
>
> Overcoat and trouser material, of the herring landed, which, with other perquisites, increased their earnings to £15 or £20.
>
> The chance of seeing again. GUSKY'S.
>
> Stylish Suitings,
>
> Overcoat and trouser material, of the material used as a scale preventive must be entirely harmless to metallic surfaces and street. Cutting and fitting the very best. Su
>
> absolutely free from any tendency to cause by the relentless data of soience. Whisky

brides. They are simply the crofters I have

At present in Shetland, the principal seat of the herring industry, the system generally prevailing is to allow one-half of the proceeds of the fishing to the owner or owners of the bont, who provides all material, the other half being equally divided between members of the crew, the owner receiving a share as such if he be one of the crew. At some ports men receive a certain proportion of the boat's earnings, providing their own subsistence on shore, but getting their "oil skins" for sea use as a perquisite.

OPERATION OF CURING. The preparations of the fish curer are of interest and importance. All winter long coopers have been employed in making the necessary supply of barrels. They receive from 10d. to 1s. for each barrel made, and during the herring season are paid regular wages ranging from 25s, to 30s, per week. The herring barrel must hold 26% imperial gullons; the half barrels 13%; but no official cognizance is taken of quarters or less. Having secured sufficient ground for curing purposes, which is called a curing yard or "station," we will suppose he intends using the fish landed by ten boats. He provides a rectangular box with sides about two feet high, into which the herrings are emptied from the fishermen's baskets, or from his own carts, and around which the "crews" of

'curers" work. Formerly the "creel," or square wicker basket, was used in the delivery of fish. This has been superseded by the circular 'quarter-cran" basket, four of which make he "cran" of 3714 imperial gallons, the standard measure upon which all estimates on Scottish herring, and expense in secur-ing the same, are based. For handling the fish of ten boats, the curer will employ three coopers, and one crew of "gutters" or 30 "gutters" in all. The latter are invariably women, crotters' wives, daughters, sisters. Five tons or 200 bushels of salt to the 100 crans, will be needed; and he provides bar-rels and salt on the basis of an average year's fishing giving him from 1,800 to 2,000 crans of fish from the ten boats.

SOLD OUT AT AUCTION. On the arrival of the "fleet" the fish are sold by auction, a plan very recently intro-duced, and identical with that of our own herring-fishers at Eastport, Maine, Samples of herring are retained by the auctioneer in fishermen a small percentage, as at New Haven, on the Firth of Forth; he becomes responsible to the fishermen or the money; and payments are made daily or weekly, as agreed. At an ordinary east-coast herring fishing port, fully 1,000 "gutters" and puckers will be at work. Perhaps 600 of these are women.

As stated, three form a "crew." Two use the knife and one "packs." They work the knife and one "packs." They work with marvelous rapidity. The herring is held in the left hand. Inserting the knife in the throat of the fish, sidewise, with the right hand, with one swift movement in "a pull-like cut," as one of the women de-scribed it to me, the herring is opened and cleaned, and whisked into a basket. It is so quickly done that the eye cannot follow the process. The herrings are next sorted, shifted into receiving-boxes, and then emptied into "rousing boxes," where they are thoroughly "roused" or mixed with salt. In the packing, which immediately follows, the tiers are formed, between layers of salt, by placing the herrings' backs downward. additional to those invoived in the saving of One herring is laid in the center of a forming tier, and then a line of the fish is run in it may be said that it is based upon thoreither direction to the barrel-sides, the spaces left on each side of this line being which have been tested and proved by some laid with fish, heads outward. Every alternate tier is laid transversely. FILLING THE BARRELS.

The barrels are heaped two tiers above sets." In two days' time the salt is partly melted, and a portion of the "pickle" is poured off. The herring have also "pined," that is, shrunk. "Filling up" follows. The barrels are then "tighted" by the coopers, when they are commercially known as "sea-sticks." After ten days they are opened, the "pickle" again poured off, more herrings are crowded into them, they are again "tighted," solidly filled with pickle through the bungs, laid in double rows; and are now ready for official inspec-

The women forming these curers' crews, who are largely from the west coast and the pence per hour when at the final fillings. They are usually found rude lodg-ings in addition, where, in "mess-es," they live with the utmost econings omy; for they are working here to keep the croft-thatch above their heads at home. They often labor 16 and 18 hours per day. They are of all ages, from 15 to 50 years. Working upon perishable food, depending upon uncertain delivery from the fishermen, they do not come within the restricting provisions as to hours of labor of the British factory acts. Branding and inspection are simple processes. Each curer must brand his name and place or port of cure on the side of each barrel, as also "scrieve" on the barrel the date of "catch," day of "cure" and grade of fish.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Auction Sale Of fine diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware, onyx and marble clocks, bronzes, etc. This is one of the finest stocks of goods in the city, all first-class, This is your opportunity to buy holiday goods in jewelry at your own price. This stock and fixtures must be sold without reserve previous to my removal to No. 36 Fifth avenue. All goods warranted. Sales daily at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Ladies pecially invited. M. S. COHEN, Dismond expert and jeweler, 533 Smithespecially invited.

December Winds Make an overcoat a great necessity. See our \$10 chinchills, \$10 kerseys and \$10 beavers—all the desirable shades. A perfect fit is guaranteed everyone. P. C. C. PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY, corner Grant and Diamond streets, opposite the Court House.

field street.

A Timely Suggestion. If, in looking through our stock of holiday goods, you see just what suits you and yet are scarcely prepared to take it, you can secure it for future payment by paying a small deposit, when it will be held to your GUSKY'S.

order. Here is Your Chance Orders may be left for Xmas Photos and crayons until Dec. 20, extra help and ample facilities having been employed to furnish all work timely at Aufrecht's Elite Gallery, 16 Market st.

Original Ideas.

Kennedy always has a new notion of something to serve at sucher parties, recep-tions, teas, etc. When preparing for enter-taining go and see him. Sixth and Duquesue way. TTSU

royal assortment at Gusky's, and the prices are a good deal lower than such articles are sold for at the fancy goods stores. (Communicated.) THE Parisian gowns worn by Cora Tan-

LADIES' workboxes and manicure sets, a

ner in "The Refugee's Daughter" are said to be exquisitely beautiful. They are of especial interest to ladies. CABINET photos \$1 00 per dozen; good work; prompt delivery. Lies' Popular Gallery, 10, 12 Sixth st

ALL kinds of cabinet work to order HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water st.

COME now and look at the holiday goods The stock is just opened fresh and bright, and a larger assortment than you'll have the chance of seeing again. GUSKY'S.

sideration is, of course, to keep the boilers

ELECTRICAL TANNING. orrosion, pitting or grooving. Some boiler compounds while preventing scale injure the iron to such an extent that the boiler

soon becomes leaky, and stoppages for re-pairs are frequent. There are probably few better all-around anti-incrustators than tri-sodium phosphate. It not only disintegrates Details of the New Method of Turning Out Leather in France. and removes old scale, but entirely prevents the formation of new incrustations while preserving the iron, keeping it free from

> Mr. Theodore P. Bailey recently gave some interesting figures and facts in a lecture on electric railways. He stated that the possible speed of an electric car is measured only by the limit of saiety. The regulation speed in the majority of places is 12 miles an hour, and the average mileage per car per day is about 115. It is well kr that upon well regulated steam railroads the locomotive rarely makes a continuous run of over 100 miles per day, and with much less care, and in every way better service, the electric locomotive has, therefore, a distinct advantage. The smallest town in the United States which has an electric street railway in operation is Southington, Conn., with a population of 5,400. Two ears are in service over two miles of track, and the average daily receipts are \$9 per car. The power for the operation of this road is fur-nished by the local lighting company, and costs \$1 25 per car per day. The largest electric railway is at Boston, Mass. This entire system comprises 284 miles of track 60 of which are electrically equipped, and there are 312 motor cars in operation. Dur-ing the month of August they had 300 motor cars in service, making a total mileage of S84,700,000. As to the equipment of electrical railways, Mr. Bailey anticipates no radical change for some time to come. The development will be more in the line of de-tails. Just now the tendency seems to be in

Electric Railways.

Views on Anaesthetics. Dr. Horatio Wood shows by charts and the results of experiments that, contrary to the general belief, chloroform kills by paralyzing the respiration as well as the heart. and that either kills by paralyzing the heart before respiration has ceased. He regards nitrous oxide as the salest anæs thetic-only one death having occurred out of 50,000 administrations. Ether is proba-bly safer than chloroform in the ratio of 1 to 3 or 1 to 5, and the best method of ad ministering it is to use the inhaler made of considered to act in the same way as the cloth stretched across the wire trame which plutes of an accumulator.

Goat and sheep skins require only about
24 hours for complete tanning. Calf skins
require 48 hours. Cow, steers and horse
hides, require from 72 to 96 hours,
gravity. It lies in the lungs and mixes hides, require from 72 to 96 hours, according to their texture. The leather produced in this way has been examined by experts, and is said to be of excellent quality. Nine hundred and nine-teen pounds of hide, treated in this electrical slowly with the air, completely poisoning nerve centers before oxygen can gain admission to the blood. It is less dangerou in hot climates, where it is more readily volatilized. Ether is more volatile and therefore less dangerous.

the direction of longer cars, double trucks

and heavier motors.

Novel Form of Fiexible Tubing. A new idea has been worked out in the manufacture of tubing in the construction of a flexible tube for conveying gas, steam or liquids under considerable pressure. This tube has sufficient flexibility for all practical purposes, with the additional advantages of great strength and durability. A triangular wire is pressed between the coils of a round wire during the process of constructing the tube, with sufficient force to spread them apart, so that the contact surfaces are at all times under pressure. The triangular wire serves two purposes; one is to spread the coils apart so that the pressure seems to be still afar off, experiments are will be exerted on the contact surfaces; the other is to fill the irregularly shaped spaces between the coils of the round wire, adjust-ing itself to the changing form of the spaces caused by any given flexion,

Dragon Flies as Mosquito Hawks. The offer, made last year, of a prize for the best essay on a method of destroying the mosquito, brought out a large number of curious ideas on the subject. Dr. Lambern's idea of artificially rearing dragon flies for the purpose of exterminating flies and mos puitos seems to have met with little favor. Mr. Weeks, to whom a prize was awarded, considered that any attempt to destroy flies and mosquitos by the artificial propagation of dragon flies or any other insect would be "imossible, unadvisable and impracticable. Various methods of destruction have been proposed, among which are sprayed petro eum ('or the larve and pupe), flushing and grading of land, cultivation of fungoids, the employment of attracting lamps in the neighborhood of marshes, the rearing of fish, and the encouragement of water lowl

where fresh water is abundant, New Hazard in Chemical Manufacture. A great deal of money has been spent in Attention has been drawn to the danger this country in the attempt to solve the of fire in the use of chlorate of potash, sugar problem of devising an economical feedand muriate of ammonia in the manufacture water heater apparatus, and the advantages of tablets. While it is generally known which electric heating possesses for this purpose are rapidly securing recognition. that chlorate of potash, together with or ganic matter, forms a powerful explosive, it From statistics recently compiled it is easy should be understood that, under certain conditions, it is an agent in producing fire to see how large an economy can be effected by improved methods of heating. At a meeting of a paper manufacturing firm not without an explosion. Sugar alone require a temperature of 6000 Fahrenheit, and if an long since it was stated that the firm used accumulation of dust or particles of the two 250 tons of coal per week, and that an iningredients named should form a mixture crease in the price of coal made an increase on the steam pipes of a factory a fire migh be caused. It is, therefore, urged that the manufacture of the chlorate of potash and of \$12,000 per annum is the fuel bill, and a consequent reduction of 4 per cent in the dividend. A very moderate estimate of the muriate of ammonia tablets shall be restricted or prohibited as being dangerous to value of a heater which raises the feedwater from a normal temperature to about 200° is the saving of 10 per cent of the fuel the welfare of the community. used. This, where coal costs about \$5 per

Probably the most remarkable piece of imestone ever quarried in this country, and brought safely to tidewater, is now at Wilbur. It is 20 feet long by 24 feet 9 inches, 10 inches thick, and weighs over 20 tons, It was taken out of a quarry near Kingston, and by its side the celebrated slab in front of the Vanderbilt mansion in New York, which is 15 by 20 feet and 8 inches thick, is shorn of much of its glory. This monster stone is so large that it may have to be cut in two for a buyer, which will detract from its actual value about 20 per cent. In its present shape it is practically dead money to its owners, as it is larger and wider either way than any sidewalk in America.

Effect of Hammer Vibration. A somewhat singular circumstance is re ported from the Chatham, Eug., dockyard, where a large clock is used to regulate the duties of the whole department. For some time the clock has been working irregularly, and it is now found that its erratic movements are owing to the proximity of the iron vessels which are under construction. The perpetual hammering caused such a degree of vibration that the works or the clock were affected, and it was ultimately found necessary to remove the clock to another

Nutritive Properties of Cream. The fact is not so well known as it de serves to be that cream constitutes an admirable nutriment for invalids. It is superior to butter, containing more volatile oils. Persons predisposed to consumption, aged persons, or those inclined to cold extremities and feeble digestion are especially benefited by a liberal use of sweet cream. It is far better than cod liver oil, and besides being excellent for medicinal properties it is a highly nutritious food.

An Admonitor.

An engineer of Copenhagen, Denmark, has invented a thermo-alarm apparatus, which he calls an admonitor, for averting danger as well as for saving in repairs by reducing indirectly the wear and tear in duced by a rise in temperature of surfaces in friction. The invention is described as cheap, easily adapted to existing machinery, and as effective in every trial that has hith-

has long been regarded as of value in the treatment of ppeumonia, but a compariso of the results attained in different hospitals by its use in this capacity shows that its em-ployment is not desirable. It is found that in the New York hospitals 65 per cent of the pneumonia patients die under alcoholie treatment, while in London, at the Object Lesson Temperance Hospital, only 5 per cent die.

A new brick machine possesses some excellent points, among which are a thorough mixture of the clay, the production of a perfeetly homogeneous brick, sharp and clean in the edge, straight-sided and perfectly uniform. It works hard or soft clay equally well, the only labor required being that of one man to feed it and two boys to take away the brick. The machine is said to turn out 20,000 bricks per day of ten hours.

A well-known scientific journal gives an

old-fashioned but excellent mode of preventing the cracking of glass from hot water. A simple and never-failing plan is to place a silver spoon or any other silver instrument in the glass jar or bottle into which the hot liquid is to be poured. This method effectually prevents even the most delicate glass from eracking. The Colorado Coal Center.

Trinidad, Col., is looming up as one of the future great coal centers in the United States, and there are well informed coal men who predict that the output will soon equal that of the most famous Pennsylvania districts. The output three years ago was in its infancy, 1,000 tons per day. It has already reached 8,000 tons per day, and is expanding as rapidly as the railroad can make arrangements to haul away the coal to the markets of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska. Colorado, Arizona and even New Orleans. full information address Trinidad Land and Improvement Co., Trinidad, Col.

Ready for Christmas. Fresh shipments each day, now, of Royal Dresden, Couldon, Crown Derby, Doulton, Royal Worcester and Royal Stafford in new shapes and decorations DURBIN & MCWATTY, Jewelers and Silversmiths, 53 Fifth avenue.

upward during our great holiday and clearing sale, [TISSU] HUGUS & HACKE. Diamonds! Diamonds! Diamonds! Parties wanting anything in this line, generally hunt a reliable firm, as you must have confidence in the seller. It will pay intending purchasers to call and see our dia-

s. HAUCH'S JEWELRY STORE, 295 Fifth avenue, established 1853.

BARGAINS in dress goods from 25c a yard

lact is the presence of an oil field out West here. This is unfortunate, because true. This Western bear is still in his lair. He is making no noise now; the music will ome later on. Several years ago a newspaper gave the Hot Mixtures Cracking Glass. world an account of the alleged discovery of a lake of petroleum in Wyoming, which nobody believed. One day an experienced Pennsylvania producer came out this way. He sized up the country around Florence, Col. The next spring this elenginous pros-pector came back, this time accompanied by a second Pennsylvania producer. Together they examine the "ragweeds," an indica-tion in which Colonel Dyer, of Washington county, Pa., pins the most implicit faith. Some capital was enlisted, partly Pennsyl-

vanian, mostly local. They drilled and had the usual mishaps. Day before yesterday the United Oil Com-pany's No. 49, at Florence, struck oil at 2.100 feet, and have what they claim is a 200-barrel producer. Their claims can be discounted by 150 per cent and still there will be a well. This well is important, from the fact that its oil comes from a lower horizon than the rest of the field. The existence of two at least, and probably more, producing sands sounds natural.

Yesterday M. J. Lee, foreman, and a dozen tank builders from Riter and Conley, of Pittsburg, arrived at Florence. They have several large contracts for erecting tanks for the Florence Oil Company. The Rocky Mountain Company will have a new of tank builders from Titusville, Pa., to put up a 35,000-barrel receiving tank. This looks like business. The Colorado Coal and Iron Company is about to erect a refinery. They have placed an order with the State Penitentiary for 200,000 bricks. The stills, tanks, pipes and pumps have already been ordered of Reeves Bros., of Ohio. A crew from Niles, O., will be there in a couple of weeks to start work on the refinery. The Rocky Mountain Com-pany began yesterday pumping its No. 5. The sucker-rod regime suits this well very

well; it is good for over 50 barrels.

This little Rocky Mountain field is not much yet, but its production is something.

The field reports for November 23, put it at 1,800 barrels. At the present rate of development this should be near 3,000 barrels. a day before spring.

## TO HOLIDAY BUYERS!

Shopping really becomes a pleasure when one has ample variety from which to select, In order to meet all tastes and suit all purses during the holidays, each department has been carefully looked after, and now contains the newest, choicest and most seasonable goods. Of the thousands of ornamental and useful things offered we name a few, and would particularly call the attention of ladies to prices:

#### AN ARRAY OF FANCY THINGS.

bination.

Jewel cases.

satin and gauge painted.

Silver paper knives, 25c, 50c, 75c up. Silver shoe hooks, 10c to 50c. Silver shoe born and hook, per set, 50c. Silver match safes, 19c, 18c up. Silver writing tablets, 25c and 50c. Silver pocket mirrors, 25c. Silver card cases, \$1 25. Silver whist sets, \$1 25.

Fine Initials, 60c to \$1 50 a box of six.

Silver pin and jewel trays, 75c up. Silver smokers' sets, \$4. Silver shaving mugs. Silver shaving brushes. Silver bon bon baskets. Silver toilet bottles. Silver brushes. Silver hand mirrors. Silver powder boxes. Silver puff boxes. Silver trames, 50c to \$2 50.

Silver soap boxes. All these goods come in oxidized and Satin Finish, and are, beyond doubt, the best values offered this season.

Plush, leather, wood and metal tolles sases, \$1 to \$25. Manieure sets, \$1 25 to \$15. Manicure and toilet combination boxes, Work boxes. Collar and cuff boxes, single and com-

Odor sets. Smokers' sets. Smokers' tablets. Ink stands. Music rolls. Albums, painted placques, picture

frames, easels. Blacking sets. Toilet bottles for covering. Whisks, whisk holders, wall pockets, holiday fans in satin, gauze, ostrich feather,

HANDKERCHIEFS!

HANDKERCHIEFS!

Fine Hemstitched, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, Fine Embroidered, 15c, 18c, 25c, 37c, 50c to \$3. Gents' Fine Hemstitched Haudkerchiefs, 12c, 18c, 25c, 37c, 50c. Gents' Fine Initials, 25e to 50e. Misses' Handkerchiefs, 20c to \$1 a box. Fine Fancy Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c to 75c.

#### KID GLOVES.

Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, 50c, 68c, \$1, \$1 25. Ladies' 5-hook fine Kid Gloves, 89c, \$1, \$1 25. Ladies' 7-book extra fine Kid Gloves, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$2. Ladies' 8-hutton Suede Gloves, 89c, \$1 25, \$1 50. Misses' 4-hutton Kid Gloves, 38c and 75c. Misses' 5-book Kid Gloves, 95c. Ladies' Fur Top Kid Gloves, \$1 to \$2 25. Gents' Kid Gloves, 75c, \$1, \$1 50. Gents' Fur Top Gloves, \$1, \$1 50, \$2. Silk and Cashmere Gloves, Silk Mitts, Woolen Mitts, in great variety.

#### CLOAK BARGAINS.

We do not attract you to our Cloak Department with glittering promises of "presents" thrown in with every garment. Our bargains appeal to all who care to buy where the dollar goes farthest, and that's the pure and simple reason of the immense trade we enjoy.

Beaver Jackets, \$3 50, \$4, \$4 50. Beaver Jackets, vert fronts, \$5, \$5 45, \$6, \$6 45. Cheviot Jackets, \$3 45, \$3 75, \$4 35, \$4 75, \$5.

o see this line of Umbrellas befere buying presents for Christmas.

Cheviot Jackets, \$3 40, \$3 75, \$4 35, \$4 75, \$5, Ladies' Newmarkets, \$4, \$5, \$6 and un. Ladies' Fur-Trimmed Jackets, \$6 75, \$7 50, \$9 75, \$11 75 and up. Ladies' Fine Seal Plush Jackets, \$7 85, \$8 75, \$9 75 to \$18. Ladies' Fine Seal Plush Sacques, \$10, \$14 50, \$16 50 to \$29 78. Ladies' Fine Cloth Wraps, elegantly trimmed, \$9; worth \$16 50, Misses' Jackets and Reefers, \$1 50, \$2 50, \$3 50 to \$9 75.

#### UMBRELLAS FOR CHRISTMAS.

As is our usual custom, we will engrave names or initials on all Umbrellas bought of during the holidays, free of charge.

Our assortment this season surpasses any we have shown heretofore, both as regards novelty of styles (most of which are exclusively our own) and quantity. Our present

stock is the largest ever brought to this city.

These Umbrellas are all elaborately rich in appearance, marvels of loveliness, which would delight the most fastidious connoisseur.

As to the handles, you will find among others, Sterling Silver inlaid with pearl; Japanese Ivory, with sterling silver deposits, Carved Ivory, Sterling Silver studded with pearls, rubies and many other precious stones. Prices range from \$5 to \$20. Do not fail

# Rosenbaum&&

THIS IS ALL ABOUT WATCHES. We have just received and placed on sale the handsomest lot of SOLID GOLD and SILVER WATCHES ever shown in this city. Among them are Ladles' Solid Gold Stem-Winding Elgin Watches, costing from \$18 to \$40; Gents' Solid Gold Stem-Winding Watches from \$25 to \$90; Ladles' and Gents' Gold Filled Watches from \$15 up; Solid Silver Stem-Winding Watches from \$5 50 to \$15. The above are all thoroughly regulated and warranted good timekeepers.

K. SMIT. FIVE STORES IN ONE. 932 and 934 Liberty St. and 703, 705 and 707 Smithfield. Persons so desiring can call, make their selection, and have goods put away for the