#### NO WOMAN'S HAND TO SOOTH.

No feminine hands are there to bring roses, and he who has denounced woman must die without her tender touch. From the rade cross he is borne by silent hands to the grave he helped to dig, and he does not even have the luxury of a coffin. The cowl that sheltered him in life must alone pro-tect his remains from the cloddy earth. After being lowered into the grave, the straw upon which he died is put over the corpse and on this is sprinkled the ashes. The and on this is sprinkled the asnes. The grave is then slowly filled with the earth that was removed, may be, months before, a wooden bowl and spoon are removed from the long table, the daily life of the remainder is unchanged.

The Abbot of the Monastery died not long ago, and a new one has been elected. I was shown into his sanctum where he sat upon a plain, wooden, chair-like throne over the grave of his predecessor—the abbots being interred beneath the throne his successor

#### NEVER READ THE KREUTZER SONATA.

This newly-elected abbot was not very communicative, but I ventured to ask him if he had read the "Kreutzer Sonata." As might be expected, he had not, although he had heard of the old Russian. I told him briefly as I could what Tolstoi contended for, and asked him his opinion of it. He politely informed me that he cared nothing or other people's opinions of celibacy; that he was satisfied, and that it was none of his concern about Tolstoi or his book. He said the monks at Gethsemane not only denied themselves the opnosite sex, but took no interest in the affairs of the world. He did not know who was President of the United States-didn't care to know-and had heard nothing of the world for years.

Then I thought of the late election, and

wondered that so few take upon themselves the yow and the cowl. GEORGE F. BURBA.

STORY OF MRS. GENERAL LOGAN.

#### How She Got Even With a Woman Who Opened Her Letters.

When Mrs. John A. Logan was in London, as she was for some time a year or two ago, she had a succession of experiences with the wife of the botel proprietor, who was also surnamed Logan, says the New York Sun. Mrs. John A. Logan's mail reached her always open, and with the profound apologies of the proprietor's wife, who appeard to labor under a series of ingenious and elaborate mistakes. Finally, one day, Mrs. Logan received an invitation to the garden party given by the Prince of Wales. the others, it was opened, and Mrs. Landlady Logan's apologies accompanied it. Then Mrs. John A. Logan descended upon the other lady and demanded to know it she was expecting an invitation to the Prince of Wales' garden party. Landlady Logan was obliged reluctantly to confess that she had received no intimation of such an honor. Then the American woman read the other such a ecture upon the sin and impertinence of opening another person's mail as put an end orever to her elaborate excuses. In fact, it frightened her so thoroughly that from that ir she religiously sent up to Mrs. John A. Logan every scrap of mail that bore the name of Logan, even where it was indubitably intended for herself or even for her husband. This was making an amende honorable, of which Mrs. Logan, even in her state of irritation, did not choose to avail herself. Mrs. Landlady Logan probably considered, however, that she had amply atoned by giving her guest an equal

#### MODEL BACHELOR'S DEN.

chance with herself at the mail.

#### Queer Places for Everything, and Everything in Queer Places.

All of his life Judge Nicholson has resided to himself, in a room over, which he was the sole master, says the Athens, Ga., at work over that stove, an' some o' the Banner. While this domicile was not as things he biled up could be smelt in Goose neat, perhaps, as many parlors, at the same | Falls when the wind was fav'able. He time there was a place for everything and everything was in its place. For instance, the Judge always keeps his shoes on the mantelpiece, and his kindling wood con- an' it was necessary in most cases to encealed between the mattresses, a split-bottomed chair did service as a washstand, and he kept his Sunday clothes nicely hung up on the floor in one corner of the room. But while these arrangements were not such as many ladies would endure, they had the advantage of convenience, and the darkest night the owner could place his hand on

any article he needed.
While Judge Nicholson is one of the most charitable of men, and his hand is ever open to the poor and needy, he takes care of his possessions. As an illustration, the year after the surrender he bought a lot of lightwood to kindle his fire. It was stored away in his wardrobe and bureau drawers, and only one piece at a time taken out, that was hid in his bed. The Judge has used from that same load of pine now for over a quar-ter of a century, and he told us yesterday that he has several sticks yet left-enough to last him years to come, with economy. But this is not all. He has a whisk broom and hair brush he has used constantly for over 50 years, and they are in good condition yet.

#### NATURE OF SUCCES ELIXIR.

#### A New York Skeptic Takes Forty Drope and Then Has Faith.

New York Herald.] Before Succi retired Friday night he lavaged his stomach-that is, washed it out with a quart of lukewarm water. After the aundrying was finished he took the biggest dose of his elixir he has taken so far-40 drops-and retired. The unusual dose did not make him rest better, for he awoke dur-ing the night twice and complained of thirst. Yesterday morning his rest was broken, too, Yesterday morning his rest was broken, too, by tots of unusual incidents. In all Suce only got 654 hours' sleep. That leaves no tangible way to account for the faster's improvement in nervous vitality, except the pure triumph of mind over matter, or, as

Succi puts it, he is self-hypnotized.

Dr. Gibbs, the specialist in destruction of fat tissue, was a skeptic in regard to Succi's fasting, and rather believed it was the elixir that contained nourishment. Dr. Gibbs took about 50 drops of the elixir home and tried fasting with its aid. Dr. Gibbs came in last night and said be was entirely satisfied that Succi's ast was genuine, and that the elixir was but an opiate or anodyne, as claimed. Dr. Gibbs said the elixir made bim deathly sick.

#### INSTINCT OF HOMING PIGEONS.

#### Remarkable Instance of a Bird Caught by a Retriever.

New York World.] An incident of the strength of the homing instinct in homing pigeons is told of a bird belonging to Mr. Baldwin. A gentleman walking in the country with a retriever dog as his companion was astonished by seeing in his pet's mouth a pigeon. Upon examination the bird was found to bear a number and the owner's name upon the wing. Mr. Baldwin was notified.

The gentleman into whose hands the bird

## AHEAD OF DR. KOCH.

Howard Fielding Locates the Original Bacilli Slayer.

THE ELIXIR OF A MAINE GENIUS.

Doctor Himself.

It Cured an Old Maid but Wouldn't Save the

HOMEOPATH RUINED BY A CHICKEN

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] AMITY DAM, ME., Dec. 3 .- In this peaceful hamlet, situated ten miles north northeast from Goose Falls-easily accessible in summer by the stage and in winter on snowshoes-I have located the original discoverer of the Kech consumption cure. I am aware that in the meantime he has been located in a great many other places-in fact, he is, it possible, more widely distributed than Charlie Ross eyer was-but in a multitude of base imitations there is one genuine article, and his name is Dr. Elnathan Perkins,

of the Dam. The testimony which convinced me that Dr. Perkins' claim was just derived additional weight from the fact that it was given me by a man whom Dr. Perkins had deeply injured. And he had done it with this very fluid whose mysterious properties are the only rational explanation why anybody survives a winter at the Dam. Deacon Thomas P. Hatch was my witness, and he said to me: "Ef you don't b'lieve in the vartue of Dr. Perkins' elizir just look at Aunt Elmiry. She's been livin' with our olks goin' on 30 year, an' she was mor'n half dead with consumption when she came

NARY A LUNG LEFT.

"I remember she made ber will the fust rear she was with us, an' while I didn't take no sintul satisfaction in its provisions so fur as we was consarned, I couldn't help thinkin'



Dr. Perkins at Work in His Laboratory. that Eimiry was likely to be called 'most any day. An' it ain't a question o' board, nuther; but that a human creetur should hang on so, with nary lung to stand on, is

agin natur'. "It was in the winter of '61, soon after the death of old Simeon Hatch, o' the Upper Dam, by which Elmiry got the money what is hern, but what she'd had to let go on, long afore this, but for Dr. Perkins. An' I don't lay it up agin him, nuther, though he has said as much to Si Peters an' others. It was in the winter before that the doctor got ready to try his stuff on humans. He had been experimentin' with the lower animals for more'n a year. So far as I've read in the papers, he'd gone to work about the same way as that German feller. He had always swore that consumption was bugs. He said they came down in the fog from them Frenchmen on the Bay o' Fundy. He always did dislike a Frenchman. It was his theory that if you could kill the bugs you could cure the disease.

RAISED GREAT SMELLS.

Then he went to work in a general sort o' way, stewin' stull in a stove in his ome burdock, catnip, juniper, hog weed an' sech. You could purty nigh allers find him courage the patient.

"Iasked him confidential once why it was that the Lord had made all the good and medicinal yarbs so all-fired nasty, an' he said it was a wise provision because people



Experimenting on the Lower Animals. got no sort o' com ort out 'n it whatever un less it tasted like the dregs of unavailin' remorse. By an' by, the doctor got a mixture that suited him. He tried it on an animal

### an' it worked first rate. Killed all the fleas ON HIGHER ANIMALS.

"Then he tried it on a female relation of Peters' that was very bad with lung trouble; an' if she was now alive she could tell you more about it. But she died soon after; though that wasn't no fault o' the doctor's. He said she would. An' that's one thing I admire 'bout Dr. Perkins; he never makes a mistake in prognostication. When he says a person has got to die, there ain't no call to be hope ul. It's a time for serious prepara-tion. There was John Coilins, a likely young man as ever you see, an' one that looked good for 80 years, but Dr. Perkins said he'd have to go, an' he went. It's them things that give the people confidence in a

physician. "But Dr. Perkins gave up that first mixture of his, an' it was something else that he tried on Elmiry. He brewed a big jug of it tried on Elmiry. He brewed a big jug of it regular every month, an' she takes a dose when she feels the need. I don't know as she looks any better from day to day, but she certainly don't look any worse than she did 30 years ago. She's that thin you'd think a breath would blow her away, but it won't. Years ago I asked Dr. Perkins what he thought of her, and he said: 'She'il have to pass through the gates like the rest of us; but, Thomas when she does, you'll be waitin' for her on the inside—or at least, we trust so.' This give me such a chill, that I've been quietly takin' the clixir myself ever sence.

got quite pop'lar with some, though others stuck to the real stuff with a taste to it. But on the whole, Dr. Griffin was gettin' a grip never took much stock in him. He cam

I never took much stock in him. He came mighty nigh lettin' me die once, an' then charged me \$30 damages because I got well.

"But his day was short. He used to go over to the Upper Dam to load up with them little pills in bottles, an' one arternoon, as he was comin' back, he stopped in front of my house. I b'lieve he had a letter tor Elmiry; but anyway he was pullin' something out'n his overcoat pocket when one of them big bottles fell out and bust on the ground. The pills was scattered all the ground. The pills was scattered all around, an' before the doctor could get out to scrape 'em up, one o' my chickens had eat up every blessed one of 'em. Well, sir; we watched that chicken with anxiety. He didn't seem to be no worse during that day, but the next mornin' he began to act queer

PILLS IN A CHICKEN. "He didn't associate with the other chickens, but went off in a corner, and ap-peared to be thinkin' over his past life. He medidated 'most all day, an' didn't seem



to have no appetite. His case was so curi ous that I let on about it to one or two neighbors, an' they came over to obsarve an' ponder. Dr. Griffin heard of what was goin' on, an' he offered to buy the chicken, but I wouldn't sell. I was interested in the

but I wouldn't seil. I was interested in the experiment. Then he tried to steal him, but I kep' a dorg in those days.

"I wisht you could a seen that dorg. He had a mouth that anybody might step into, roamin' around another man's barn by night. I take it that Griffin's pills wa'n't much good or dog-bite, for the doctor wa'n't seen for some days. An' meantime that this terms are serviced to look and the serviced way and the se chicken was gettin' more fearful to look at every day. He was a growin' bird at the time, but that medicine sdwarfed him. Nothin' grew any more but his head an' the expression of his countenance. I have seen many mournful sights in this vale of tears, but the look in that chicken's eves bust anything I ever see for clear, genuine misery. BOTH DOCTORS GOT DISCOURAGED.

"The neighbors that come to see him went way with the blue devils, an' Dr. Griffin's reputation kept sinkin' steadily. It was looked upon as a test case, an' when, in the spring of the year, that chicken lay down an' died, it was all up with Griffin. He had to jump the town.
"An' arter that Dr. Perkins was more

thought of than ever. He had lived down rivalry, and yet he didn't exult. He bore himself modestly, and kep' on prescribin the elixir." The deacon heaved a deep sigh and

glanced up at the graveyard on the hill. "Dr. Perkins must be a remarkable man, said I. "It would give me great pleasure to call upon him. I would publish his discov-ery to the world." "It's too late, so far as he's consarned."

said the deacon; "he died o' consumption in

## HOWARD FIELDING.

UTAH IS GOING TO WAIT. Delegate Caine Says it Will Not Clamor for Statehood Again.

Delegate Came, of Utab, says that his Territory has ceased knocking at the door of Cougress for admission into the sisterhood "We want to be freemen, of course," he

place in society, this burning desire for the laurels of the social world find reward in the fame for which And bards burn what they call their "midnight taper." two years ago the Democrats did not think they could carry us, and the Republican It is pitiful to think of the triumphs and Congress does not deem it wise to admit us. ambitions of women as recorded in the society world. Think of the biggest display Utah, therefore, will wait until the invitation comes to her, and until then we are not of diamonds constituting the greatest viclikely to make any move toward statehood. We have all the qualifications necessary for of the "lour hundred" as to the wording of admission. Our population, even by the imperfect census, is over 200,000, while a visiting card! Contemplate the wording of who are "in," engaged in a constant con-spiracy to keep others "out!" What a laudable enterprise! what a noble ambition! Wvoming has only 60,000 and Idaho only 80 000. There are 5,000 more people in Salt Lake City alone than there are in the whole State of Nevada. The religious prejudice which keeps us out is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but it nevertheless "A line must be drawn," said Mrs. the Blank, the other day. "I think it should ark." xists. Utah will stav a Territory until she is asked to be a State."

#### AN ESTIMATE OF GRADY.

Rumor That His Great Speech at New York Was Written for Him.

C. P. Cynic, Atlanta, Ga., is quoted in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat as follows: "Bright as the late Henry Grady was, Will Grady, his brother, is, in the estimate of men who knew Henry well, much more talented as a writer and far more inventive of ideas. Evan Howell, of the Constitution, is considered with us an abler writer than was Henry Grady. The latter's repu-tation was attained by reason of his orator-ical powers rather than brilliancy of pen. There is a rumor down in our section of country that the famous speech delivered by Henry Grady at a dinner some years since in New York, which gained him a National reputation, was written by Dr. Smith, of Atlanta, a former member of Congress.

#### HINTS FOR GOOD DRESSERS,

Clothler and Furnisher.] THERE is a growing scope in the irregular THE shirt fronts of the best dressers are as plain as plain can be.

THE careful dresser has the old-fashioned buttons sewed on his dress shirts, even to the collar button. It is, no doubt, part of a well-bred man's education that he should have been taught to tie

THE moonstone has come forward strongly as the peculiar shirt stud of full dress that com-pletely fills the requirements. THE new standing collar with tabs, "The Prince George," is the most altitudinous of any that has yet appeared, while several of the turnovers are but a shade lower.

"You seem to regard me as a great trouble," said the collar to the necktie. "I do," replied the latter, uneasily, "and that is why I am constantly trying to rise above you." THE only way two scarf pins may be worn is to have one in the scarf in front and the other

in the back in contiguity with the collar and preventing the band from getting up behind. THE heavy undressed kid glove seems to be ming forward prominently, while the undressed kid for evening wear, with self-cording upon the back and large mother-of-pearl but-tons, is the particularly "propah capah." THE turnover collars are appearing in greater

with two buttonholes in front upon an extra wide band, the idea being to have the collar set as high up under the chin as a standing effect Such a plan naturally will secure the patronage of the long-necked fraiernity that have hereto-fore adhered to the standup collar as their only friend. The effect is quite successful in impar-ing an air of greater formality to the wearer. THE wide flowing Ascot is one of the latest of the large sized scarfings. It is made from

#### IN LOVE'S LOTTERY

More Women Have Drawn Fame. Than Have Won it for Themselves.

LUSTRE OF HUSBANDS' TITLES.

Only Two of the Presidents' Wives Shine

by Their Own Light.

WASTING ENERGY IN SOCIAL WARS

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Nonentities who have risen to fame and

nave found an established place in history

Prominent women of this age will be known

hundreds of years bence-as are now the

Julias, the Claudias, the Octavias, the An-

tonias of ancient Rome-not for their own

deeds, but as the wives of Presidents, Em-

perors and Kings, and of men who have

become famous. Mrs. Astor who, as the

wite of the richest man in America, occupies

a position of prominence in society second to none in the country, will 50 years hence

have faded into fortgetfulness, while some

of the obscure women who wield the pen or

will have their names filed upon "Fame's

Mrs. Harrison, first lady of this mighty

Republic, whose name now is in everybody's

mouth, whose sayings and doings, whose

goings forth and comings in are heralded

and recorded beyond those of the greatest of

queens, will have subsided a century hence

clopedia—just as Martha Washington is to-day. To the immortal George is given seven or eight columns of that dense work,

while the woman with whom he said he would rather spend one month at home

han seven times seven years in the Presi-

THE PROPER ORDER, PERHAPS.

This is, perhaps, the proper order of things. George was the grand figure before the

vorid, and Martha was only a feme covert.

But yet she was a queen of society. As Lady Washington she held high court dur-ing the first administration, and, by her

levees and hospitality, made hersels a power in the social domain.

Success in society, which means living at the top of the heap, revelling in wealth, or

perhaps marrying a title, constitute the sole ambition of many women's lives. To this

they bend every energy, point every wish, sacrifice every desire. For this they tramp

down conscience, honor and honesty. For this they will let all love and triendship go.

Women there are so infatuated, so silly, so destitute of the divinest qualities that when,

by some freak of fortune, they become possessed of the almighty dollar, they turn their backs upon their old friends, give their old neighbors the cold shoulder, and devote

themselves to pushing into what they deem a higher state of existence, where they can

achieve a name among millionaires and rank among kings. In this pursuit is often-times exhibited the desire for conquest of an

Alexander, the unflinching courage of a

Julius Casar, the resolute, indomitable stubborness of a Grant. But to what end?

WHAT WOMEN MAY WIN.

Jay Gould pushed up from the ranks of poverty to be the ruler of Wall street. He will go down in history as a money king, who could buy up a dozen of the petty princes of Europe—and wield a power that could upset the kingdoms of the earth. He

has something to show as the result of his

brains, force of energy, exercise of shrewd-ness and talent for foresight. But when a woman who makes it her goal to get into society, to swell around with the "four hun-dred," to hobnob with a decayed nobility

dred," to hobbo with a decayed nobility and ally her plebeian family by purchase or bribary with patrician blood, what does she receive in return? Do scorn, ridicule, so-cial sufferance only and barren honors re-

ceived pay in sweet content? Does this cea-eless energy, this untiring pursuit of

dency, is barely mentioned.

eternal bead roll."

through the lottery of love are numerous

be drawn at business women." Mrs. Blank's point seemed to meet the views of the com-mittee, hence all ye teachers, writers, women

mittee, hence all ye teachers, writers, women who work, can consider yourselves debarred. Only idleness is noble, only dependence is aristocratic. Women who work cannot have blue blood. Strike off their names. Mrs. Burnett is a writer and a business woman—mark her off, Mrs. John A. Logan is a business woman—cross her out. Mrs. A keeps a school—give her the go by. Society must be kept clear of women with brains. Considering everything we don't know but what it would be a good thing to have the snobs railed off. But how to do it is a solemn and perplexing question that is a solemn and perplexing question that must stand over.

Of the women who have had fame and greatness thrust upon them by their husbands becoming Presidents, but two stand out as possessing more than average brains or showing more than negative characters.

Mrs. Washington's tastes were for him and
housekeeping, and the official duties imposed upon her as "first lady" were a derenonious bore.

She went through them with dignity and according to rule, but she counted time thus spent as her "lost days." But Mrs. Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, is famous on her own score as well as by ac-cident of the position of her husband as President. She had remarkable political insight, and was the first woman in America sight, and was the first woman in America to demand equal rights for women, and urged her husband, pending the adoption of the Constitution in 1776, to remember the women, and said they would not hold them selves to obey the laws in which they had no voice. Of course "John" was talked down in the convention, but her son, John Oning alterway took up her side in Conwalk the stage or talk to listening thousands Quincy afterward took up her side in Congress.

#### THE WORK OF MRS. HAYES.

But since her day, among all the wome who for a few brief years have dwelt in the light that beats upon a throne, only one has shown the courage of her convictions as opposed to precedent and has given the force of her individual views on a great moral question. The others have been content to enjoy the glory of the position with which fate and a lavish luck have provided them just as the commonplace wives share in the good fortune of husbands whose brains and lucky stars acquire such wealth as would give ancient Crosus the feeling of being poverty stricken if he were alive.

Mrs. Lincoln reached the summit of her hapes as the wife of the adored Lincoln. That her powers were not equal to the situation is an old story. Her tastes and aspirations were for social glory, and it would ap-pear as the irony of fate that her lines were cast when "society," so called, was at the lowest discount, Mrs. Johnson, being an invalid, hardly appears in the annals of the Republic, but she has the distinction of having taught her husband—who from the tailor's beuch rose to the White House chair-to read.

Mrs. Grant will reach immortality as did the wife of Julius Cazar as the wife of her husband—glory enough. Mrs. Hayes se-cured a place for herself. Her name will ever be held in holy remembrance by those whose ideas were enforced by her individual influence. Mrs. Garfield never impressed herself upon the people as a woman of force, intelligence or capacity. A mystery surrounds her personality to which only the gossip of Washington gives the trace of a key.

Mrs. Cleveland, a hundred years hence will rank with Mrs. Madison as to beauty tact, social genius and aptness for immortal-ity as Presidents go. Mrs. Harrison is hardly cut out of immortal stuff, unless her genius for painting is away and beyond her ocial talent. Still she will always find a line in the encyclopedias, as have her forerunners by virtue of her husband's name

Why should the spirit of mortal be proud? was a problem which staggered Abe Lin-coln, the beloved and martyred President. Why women should trade upon their husband's titles is another. BESSIE BRAMBLE

## A FARMERS' ALLIANCE LEADER.

On the Stump He Showed He Did Not Went Socks and He Won.

Jerry Simpson, the Farmers' Alliance Congressman-elect from the Seventh Kansas district, is a remarkable character, and will attract considerable attention in Washingon. He is a native of New Brunswick, a in the course of his eventful life has been a sailor and a soldier, a city marshal and a farmer. He has little education, but considerable natural ability. During his canin the course of his eventful life has been a vass, when making a speech, he would roll top. A suitable socket is then provided and a switch attached for turning the current off and then commence a tirade and on, and now the lamp is ready for use. wore no socks, and then commence a tirade upon his "silk-stocking" opponent, Colonel

Once, in the course of an address, he alluded to "Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary." A man who sat behind him nudged him and whispered, "You mean Noah." "What you givin us!" ejaculated the future Congressman; "Noah built the

## THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Details of the Construction of the Incandescent Globes.

WHY THE AIR MUST BE TAKEN OUT.

Interesting Process of Attaching the Fila-

ment to the Wires. CARBONIZING THE SILK THREADS

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. There are two kinds of electric lamps, the incandescent and the arc. The incandescent are commonly used on the parallel system of electric distribution and the arc on the series system. These two systems of electric distribution have already been de-

scribed. An incandescent lamp consists of a glass globe, in size and shape very much like a pear; and an electric conductor inside this globe, of such construction and material that when a proper current of electricity is sent through the conductor, it will instantly be brought to a white heat and this produces light. This conductor is usually made of carbonized bamboo or carbonized silk. The principal details in the manufacture of this lamp are as follows: First the glass globe is blown, leaving a hole at the bottom r smaller end of the globe large enough to admit the illuminating conductor above mentioned. This conductor is called the filament. A small hole is also leit in the top of the globe and provided with a glass tube through which the air in the bulb is

#### eventually pumped out. PREPARING THE FILAMENT,

The bulb in this condition is ready to receive the filament, which, however, must first be prepared in the following manner, the preparation being very much the same, whatever its material may be: A great many short, silk threads are so would or adjusted on a block of carbon, that each thread will have the shape or curve of a horse shoe—in fact, the very same shape that can be seen in any incandescent lamp in use. This carbon block with the silk threads is then placed in a very hot furnace and left there until the silk threads have been burned into carbon.

When removed from the furnace they are hard and brittle. In this condition they are immersed in gasoline oil and while under the oil they are brought to a red heat by passing a current of electricity through them. This operation causes a deposit of carbon to be made from the oil into the filaments. When removed they are found to be much less brittle than when they came from the furnace. The next operation is to attack a short strip of platinum wire, about an inch long, to each end of the horse shoe shaped carbon filament. ATTACHING THE PLATINUM.

The method of making this joint is very interesting and is as follows: First the platnum wire is twisted or clamped around the end of the filament, then one pole of an electric circuit is connected to one side of he joint and the other pole to the other side

of the joint. In this condition the joint is immersed in gasoline oil and sufficient current then turned on to bring the joint up to a red heat. This heat in the joint causes carbon (soot) to be deposited there, thus securing good electrical contact between the carbon filament and platinum.

The filament is now ready to be inserted into the glass globe. The loop, of course, goes in first, and after it is in the bottom of

the globe is heated and melted around the two platinum ends and thus hermetically scaled at that point. The two ends of the platinum wires are left protruding through the glass bottom and to these are attache two copper wires, which are eventually to be attached to the two poles of an electric circuit, so that the current may flow through the filament and bring it to a white heat for lighting purposes.

# EXHAUSTING THE GLOBE

glass will of course expand and contract ac-

temperature the glass will most likely crack and sooner or later a leak will be formed and air will enter the exhausted formed and air will enter the globe. Now to use a technical expression platinum has the same "coefficient expan-sion" as glass. This means that for a given increase in temperature platinum and glas will expand an equal amount. This is the only metal known that has the same "co-ffi-cient of expansion" as glass, and although it is expensive, yet without it, incandescent lamps could not be made.

WHY AIR IS TAKEN OUT. The object of the vacuum in the globe of an incandescent lamp is to prevent combus-tion. When we burn wood or coal we do no destroy anything that is matter; we simply cause a change in the condition of things. Wood when burned is not destroyed as far as matter is concerned; it has simply changed its condition. The carbon of the wood nuites with the oxygen of the air to torm curbonic acid gas, so that when wood is burned its condition is simply changed, part of it being burned into the condition of carbonic acid gas and the rest into ash.

Now, carbonic acid gas is composed o carbon and oxygen—but if there is no oxygen present when carbon is heated to a white heat the union of these two elements cannot take place. It will now be perfectly clear that if we pump the air, which is largely composed of oxygen, out of the globe of an incandescent lamp no combustion can take place; that is, there will be no oxygen there to combine with the carbon filament when it is brought to a white heat through the action of the electric current.

#### HEATING THE FILAMENT.

There now remains to be explained how the electric current causes the earbon filament to become white hot. This action is simply a transformation of energy. If we rub our hands together we transform some of the energy of the body into heat, friction being the cause of the transformation. The condition of the body is one form of energy and heat is another form of energy. We the energy of motion can be transformed into the energy of heat to such an extent as to cause the wood to ignite. If we force water rapidly through a small pipe the water can be made to boil. The heat of the water in this case is due to the friction between the rushing water and the sides of the

It is just so with the electric current. If we force a current of electricity through a wire the electrical energy will be transformed, through friction, into heat energy and the wire becomes warm. If the current is sufficiently great the wire can be readily melted. In the incandescent lamp, therefore, it is the friction between the electric current and the filament that causes the white heat, and as no combustion can take place the filament will stand this great heat for a long time before it will go to pieces. However, as no vacuum can be perfect, the filament will finally go to pieces. The average life of a good incandescent lamp is about 1,000 hours. CALCULATIONS ON LIGHTING.

From a business standpoint it is necessary to know how many incandescent lamps can be worked with one horse power of energy. Now, heat and electricity being forms of energy from one of which the other can be obtained, the above information is calculated in the following manner: The unit of electrical energy is the "watt," and it takes 746 watts to equal one horse power. The watt is the product of one volt of pressure into one ampere of current. To that if we know the pressure in volts and current in amperes needed for any incandescent lamp, we can at once calculate the electrical energy. For example, if a lamp requires 50 volts of pressure and one ampere of current to bring it up to its proper candle power, its energy in watts will be found by 50 multiplied by 1, or 50 watts. If the lamp requires 100 volts and a half an ampere, its energy in watts will be the same as before; that is, 100 multiplied by 34, or 50 watts, and as it takes 746 watts to equal one horse power, the number of lamps, as above, that can be worked with one horse power is calculated by 746, divided by 50, or nearly 15 lamps.

THE LAMPS GIVE OUT HEAT. Many people think that incandescent lamps do not give out heat. This idea is, powever, a mistake, for although the heat The only thing left to be done now is to pump the air out of the bulb and then the lamp will be ready for use. To do this the lamp will be ready for use. To do this the lamp will be ready for use. To do this the lamp will be ready for use. To do this the lamp will be ready for use. To do this the lamp will be impossible to have a white lamp will be flavor of the bulb is lot filament, such as there is in an incandescent lamp, without heat.

However, leaving expense and conveni-ence out of the question, the incandescent lamp has this one overwhelming advantage and on, and now the lamp is ready for use.

The reason for using platinum wire to conduct the current through the glass bottom to the carbon filament is this: The

posed and the wire leading through the glass will do the same, but if the glass and To call on any druggist for a free sample bottle of Kemp's Balsam, the best cough wire expand equally for given increase in cure, Large size 50c and \$1.

## PIPES ARE THE RAGE

Since the McKinley Law Went Into Effect They Are Stylish.

NOT POPULAR FOR THE STREET.

Manufacturers Find There Will be a Run

for Christmas Gifts. SOME NOVELTIES ON THE MARKET

One of the most notable things in New York during the last month has been the stendily increasing popularity of pipe smoking, and the consequent beem in the manufacture of pipes of all kinds. The manufacturers say that this turn of popular taste to an old-fashioned method of solace that was abandoned to a marked extent with the general introduction of good cigars at noderate prices began several months ago. The present boom came, however, with the McKinley bill.

The effect of that bill," said Manufacturer Kaldenberg to a New York Sun reporter, "was immediate and unmistakable, It is another instance of the truth that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. If the bill injured the cigar trade it is a benefit. and a big one, to the great American industry of pipe manufacture. We have the same story from agents all over the country. Everywhere smokers are going back to the pipe. I mean, of course, they are adopting it for a quiet smoke at home, where they can enjoy a pipe in comfort. It is doubtful if Americans will ever return to the earlier custom of smoking pipes in the street, as Germans and English and some other nat onalities of smokers do.

#### GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

"Just now manufacturers of pipes are busy preparing the novelties for the holiday trade. Pipes have always been in demand for presents, but this year, thanks to the tariff legislation, there will be a bigger de-mand than ever."

This frank statement of the condition of the industry was made in a huge wareroom, filled on every hand with glass cases con-taining pipes of all sorts and sizes and varying degree of worth and beauty of workman-

"The most popular pipe made," continued the manufacturer, "is the brierwood. Some idea of the favor of this wood is furnished by the fact that we make 1,500 different styles of brier pipe, and find a trade for each one of these styles. These pipes cost rom 5 cents to \$25 each, according to design and the amount of work required to com-plete them. The most expensive are finished in meerschaum and amber. A brier pipe that finds an enormous sale in the Southern States is the 'Stonewall Jackson.' It has a squafe bowl, carved to represent a rough

#### A LONG SHORT STEM.

A decided novelty in pipes, one which has dready won popularity in this city and in the East generally, is the new spiral pine. This is made of plain brierwood, into the stem of which is introduced a hollow tube of bone, which is turned like a screw. The stem is about four inches long, but the effect of this spiral formation is the same as if the stem were 8 to 12 inches long. A long stem is made of this wingbone of the albutrons. Some of these are 20 inches long. The pipe is very handsomely mounted in silver and amber, and costs \$10.

A pipe that was designed especially for those smokers who would be inclined to smoke a pipe rather than a cigar but for the nicotine, which, they say, is a disagreeable feature of pipe smoking, is the center stem deep bowl. The stem is placed directly in the center of the bowl. In the bowl itself is a cup made of meerschaum which extends almost to the bottom of the brier bowl. The bottom of the cup is perforated like a salt caster. In the space between this perforated bottom and the bottom or the brier bowl the smoker places a piece of cotton. Smokers my that this cotton absorbs the poisonous nicotine so completely that they can smoke the entire bowlful of tobacco without ex-

"The Turkish water pipe is regaining the favor it once enjoyed as a home pipe for men of means. These pipes, made with globes of colored glass, cost from \$3 to \$5 each, with single stems. They are also made with globes of elaborately cut crystal, some of which sell for as much as \$200 and \$300. A few drops of attar of roses in the water bowl are found to impart a most delightful aroms to the smoke, and the perfume is readily detected upon entering the

THE triumph of the age-Salvation Oil, TThsu | first-class liniment, for twenty-five cents.

#### EVIDENCE OF CHEAPNESS.

MISTAKES OF SOCIETY.

Can you call to mind any wide-awake town of 5,000 inhabitants where lots can be bought at prices we ask and on such easy terms?

# 860 IN PAYMENTS OF 60 CEN

ONE PER CENT CASH, THEN ONE PER CENT EACH WEEK THEREAFTER UNTIL FULL AMOUNT IS PAID

House, on the main street, with threefourths of the population lying between it and the Court House.

# Secures a Lot in the Great Natural Gas and Oil Field of Portland, Ind.

PORTLAND, the county seat of Jay county, Indiana, is half way between Fort Wayne and Richmond, and 118 miles from Cincinnati by rail, or about 90 miles in a direct line, and 150 miles from Chicago.

# Gas-Bearing Land in the World!

It is in the Largest Continuous District of Natural

The gas wells now in use at Portland have an output of over 15,000,000 cubic feet daily, and this supply may be increased ad infinitum.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad and the Lake Eric and Western Railroad give Portland a north, south, east and west outlet. The county is one of the richest stockraising counties in the State. Portland has fine public schools, a Normal College, three newspapers, viz: "Commercial," "Sun" and "Republican;" two banks, a building and loan association, seven churches, two fine hotels, besides lesser ones; an opera house, and does a large wholesale,

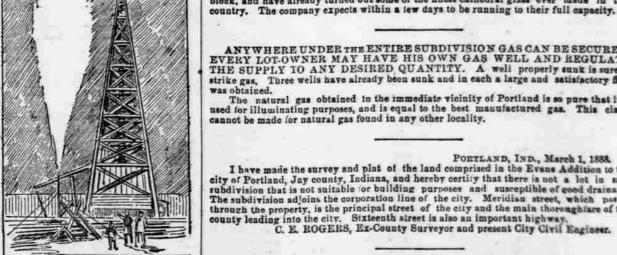
## THE EVANS ADDITION

Adjoins the North Corporation Line of the City of Portland, and Lies Directly on the Principal Street of the Town.

Lots are offered in this subdivision upon the following terms, viz: One per cent cash bots are observed in this succeivision upon the following terms, viz. One per cent cash with order, then one per cent cach week thereafter (or more if so desired by purchaser) until full amount is paid, when warranty deed will be executed for the property. A rebate of ten per cent will be made for all cash in advance. On receipt of first payment a bond for a deed will be forwarded to the purchaser with the amount duly credited; also a large plat of the property and a colored township map showing the exact location of the addition.

The Title to the Land is Absolutely Free and Unincumbered.

A complete abstract of title furnished free to all purchasers on receipt of first payment, THE LOTS ARE 25x140 AND LARGER, fronting on 50-feet street with 15½-foot alley, and are equal in value to lots selling in other localities of the gas best at \$200. We advise taking two or more lots to secure a good frontage. There are twelve fots to the block.



WE OFFER LOTS AT PRICES AS FOLLOWS: \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, \$105, \$110, \$115, \$120, \$125, \$130 and \$135 each; Meridian street lots are \$130 and \$135. All without interest, and free of taxes until deed is executed.

> first payment will be returned. Remember the number of lots is limited, and "first come, first served." The Royal Glass Company has located a plant on the addition, covering an entire block, and have already turned out some of the finest cathedral glass ever made in this

If any application is received after all the lots are disposed of the money inclosed for

ANYWHERE UNDER THE ENTIRE SUBDIVISION GAS CAN BE SECURED. EVERY LOT-OWNER MAY HAVE HIS OWN GAS WELL AND REGULATE THE SUPPLY TO ANY DESIRED QUANTITY. A well properly sunk is sure to strike gas. Three wells have already been sunk and in each a large and satisfactory flow

The natural gas obtained in the immediate vicinity of Portland is so pure that it is used for illuminating purposes, and is equal to the best manufactured gas. This claim cannot be made for natural gas found in any other locality.

PORTLAND, IND., March 1, 1888. I have made the survey and plat of the land comprised in the Evans Addition to the I have made the survey and plat of the land comprised in the Evans Addition to the city of Portland, Jay county, Indiana, and hereby certify that there is not a lot in said subdivision that is not suitable or building purposes and susceptible of good drainage. The subdivision adjoins the corporation line of the city. Meridian street, which passes through the property, is the principal street of the city and the main thoroughtare of the county leading into the city. Sixteenth street is also an important highway.

C. E. ROGERS, Ex-County Surveyor and present City Civil Engineer.

PORTLAND has developed quite rapidly since the discovery of Natural Gas and Oil in that locality. Population is increasing and land advancing. A number of new factories, business blocks, and over 100 dwellings have been built within the past year. The census of 1890 shows a gain in population of 179 per cent over 1880.

0000000000000000000000000 There is every reason to believe that an investment made now will bring to the purchaser large returns in the near future.

it. The bird was petted and its wound healed; then its cage was opened. The following day the bird arrived at the loft of its owner and those his place on its accustomed perch. It was supposed that the bird fallen to the ground, and was resting when seized by the ground, and was resting when seized by the dog.

THEY HAD HAD EXPERIENCE.

"P'raps we've thought so highly of Dr. Perkins own't to our experience with an appearance to a muffler. It is of soft rich silken material, and the square is eath half as the first process of making up. The two pictors are then folded narrow enough in the center to go about the neck, are joined to ground, and was resting when seized by the ground its strength, had fallen to the gave all his medicine in little pills, and it length. The fabric being too delicate for the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient to point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient to point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient to point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient to point. The ties in the De Joinville tie, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the De Joinville ties, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the point to point. The ties in the De Joinville ties, and indeed not of sufficient too point. The ties in the point to point. The