REMINDER OF HIS MOTHER.

Behind the former is an address from Waterford and the latter is backed by the nodress presented to Mrs. Delia S. Parnell, the statesman's mother, by the National Land League of the county of Wicklow. There are a number of examples of the old masters and many family pictures on the wa'ls, and two very handsome inlaid marble tables which are covered with old china, rare bits of glass and other bric-abrac. Under one of these tables stand the full-sized wheelbarrow and spade in bog oak and solid silver presented by William Murphy when Mr. Parnell turned the first

sod of the West Clare Railway. The mantelpiece is a very rare and valuable example of Florentine mosaic done in Irish marble, the entire frame being traversed with shaded wreaths of foliage, fruits and flowers. On the center table are three emu eggs mounted in silver, and pre John Fox, an Irish-Australian, to Mr. Parnell, to his mother and sister Fanny, also an Easter egg in silver and gilt sent by the Irish ladies of Liverpool to Imainham jail, with a golden yelk of a hundred guineas.

ONLY ONE PICTURE.

The walls and ceiling of the dining room are elaborately and admirably decorated in stucce work after the very best style of the renaissance, a peculiar effect being produced mirrors inlaid in wreaths of finely finished plaster flower work, and there are some very choice medallions in color, also set flush with the surface of the The only picture is a life-size portrait of Commodore Charles Stewart, father of Mrs. Delia S. Parnell, painted by Sully, after his victory over the British navy on the big lakes. There are some Chippendale chairs and a sideboard made to fit the alcove built for it. If anyone were to reproduce this room in America he would not regret it, and, for that matter, the whole plan of the house is very livable, and is a good model for a country house anywhere.

The library, which also serves as the breaklast room, is on the left, facing toward the Meeting of the Waters. There are many thousand books, mostly old volumes. many o which are very valuable, having been collected by the grandfather of the present owner, who was a great enthusiast n art and letters. In one corner is a curius octagon desk, matched by one of more modern design at the ingle nook, and comchairs stand on either side of a wide wood firenlace, with tables, diener and tes, dotted here and there over the room.

PAVORITE MOUNTAIN RETREAT

During my visit we went to the mountains after grouse, driving through the famous village of Aughrim, then upward and award until the grass and the trees were left behind, and the nurple heather bloomed out against the brown turf and gray bleak The air became purer, a sense of till beauty came over one as the light and shade chased each other over the rounded slopes of radiant color; now the mountain frowned, and now a flash leaped up as the sunshine tipped some brook trickling adown

Presently we turned a long spur of the allis and got a nest grown in English "The rangh, which means in English "The lan incandescent circuit grand success?

The dynamo used was a constant potential the dynamo used was a constant pressure. S. Parnell is most at home, for he prefers the place in the mountains even to Avondale. After the revolution of 1798 the En-

By the strange irony of fate the chiefest fortalice, in which, as the story goes, 2,000 men were lodged, was altered over by Mr. 'arnell's father, and the central portion now serves as a shooting lodge, while the ends panse of the walled in drill yard serves as a

PLAYGROUND FOR THE DOGS. The rooms are vast and desolate. The vistas from the windows are sublime. In rout the valley trends away for miles and miles, while in the rear Lug-na-quilla, the second highest mountain in Ireland, rises aloft over thousands of neres amid the drifting clouds that enwreath its regal summit. to sit by the great fireplace and think, when he should have been on the moor. The wear and worry of his weighty life of turmoil, anxiety and relaxation have worn upon him, and the lusty limbs that were went to leap from clump to clump of heather rested easier in the saddle of the shooting pony that Mr. Corbett had brought along. or when the wide ranging dogs stiffened to statues of red bronze and there was the bush of expectancy in the air, then the old spirit came over him and he sprang lightly the sod, grasped the old under-grip gun, made by Righe, of Dublin, and given him by his brother John 20 years ago, and then slowly, anxiously, men and dogs drew on until the brown birds burst into air with

THE SPORT ON THE MOOR.

a volcano had exploded at our feet.

cluck of beak and whirr of wings, as though

The guns speak, feathers fly, some of the pack sail over the hill on outspread pinions, some come thudding to the heather to drum out their life or scramble into vain sought Or may be the white sout of a hare goes bbing over the uneven ground, flying last, but not fast enough for the leaden hail that tollows. I have known most hunting that there is, but give me a good grouse moor in good season and I will ask no more. We fished and shot, feasted on the spoils

of our rods and guns and wondered at the people of the place, with their patient, petul, hopeless, let-things-be, it's-all-forbest way of living. Then one morning we drove away from Avendale, through the undulating hills, across levely Glennamure and through the choicest scenes of Wickto the Seven Churches and Glenda-Here we took a boat, rowed under Kevin's Bed, caught a basket of fine lake trout, and then to horse again, and inv mind like using a shotgun to shoot a followed the Avon back to the old house on / man to death, in so far that the instruments My visit was wondrous pleasant and will not soon be forgo H. F. JOHNSTON.

THE POWER OF HABIT.

How Tincture of Aloes Got the Better of

Bright Young Man, I have read of men who have acquired the habit of chewing cloves or coffee beans until the habit had taken as strong a hold as ever did alcohol, morphine or cocaine upon its victims, says Dr. A.C.Robinson, of St. Louis, in the Globe-Democrat. I can readily be-Heve this, because there is a young man of my acquaintance who actually acquired what was for a long time an uncontrollable taste for the tincture of aloes, one of the bitterest substances in or out of the pharmacopmia. He had been addicted from childood to the disagreeable habit of biting his finger nails incessantly. He was advised to touch the tips of his fingers with the tincture of aloes. At first the remedy was successful, but the desire to nibble at his pails was incessant.

Gradually he got used to the bitter taste. Later on he craved it, and he actually reached the point where he carried a phial of the fluid about with him, and applied it from time to time to his finger ends, being utterly miserable without it. The effect on his constitution of this idealized narcotization at last became so serious that he applied to a celebrated nervous specialist who, treating the habit as a disease, in some manner effected a cure. The young man now grows talons where he had the nails gnaved down to the quick formerly.

A Boom for Uncle Jere.

Ex-Speaker J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, says he believes the Republican nominee for President, if the convention should be held this winter, would be ex-Governor Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, Secretary of Agri-

How the Killing of Kemmler Might Have Been Made Much More

CONSTANT CURRENT NEEDED.

Successful.

The Dynamo Furnished a Constant Pressure and the Current Varied With the Resistance.

A PROPER MACHINE EASILY MADE.

The Trouble is That the Buman Body Doesn't Always Have the Same Resistance.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.)

The execution of Kemmler by electricity is still fresh in the minds of the public, and other executions by the same means are to occur shortly in the State of New York. make it incumbent upon those in charge to profit by the experience gained in Kemuler's case. It has been charged that the interested; but it has not been proved. Nevertheless, leaving this out of sight, it is an established fact that the current was apfailure. Why was it so?

There is not the shadow of a doubt that people have been instantly killed by electric shocks, and these from dynamos of the same character as that used to kill Kemmler. This fact alone points strongly in favor of electrocution. But can the current not be used to better advantage, and are there not methods of applying it that will preclude the possibility of failure?

POWER OF THE COMMERCIAL DYNAMO. Electrocution is a new and novel applicacation of electricity, but suppose it was not new? Suppose it had come into use about the time of the commercial dynamo. Would it be reasonable to expect a dynamo built and designed for incandescent lighting to be equally well adapted to produce a deathdealing shock? Just because your powder used in blasting rocks will kill, is no reason why a more suitable powder should not be used in a gun. Just because a locomotive has power is no reason for using its power otherwise than on the rails. Engines are built to suit the work they are intended to do. Dynamos are built and designed with the same object in view. One dynamo is designed for electric plating; another for street car traction; another for are lamps; another for incandescent, and so on almost without end. But a dynamo designed for electro

plating would not work at all on an are circuit. Can we wonder then, that electrohills and got a first glimpse of Augh-a- cution with a dynamo designed to work on

glish cotonized Wicklow with a resident to follow means, it will be necessary to army and built military roads and barracks understant the simple law of the flow of electric current, called Ohm's law. It is this. The pressure or the force pushing the to the current flowing multiplied by the resistance of the circuit. That is, suppose the pressure were 2,000 volts and the resistance 1 000 ohms, then the current would of necessity be 2 amperes. It the pressure were 2,000 volts and the resistance 2,000 ohms, then the current would be only 1 ampere.

IT'S THE CURRE IT THAT KILLS. Thus it will be seen that with a constant pressure the current will vary inversely as the resistance, in other words if the resistance the resistance in other words if the resistance is doubled the current will be halved. Now rubbed so thoroughly into the scalp that it must be distinctly understood that it is haries S. Parnell is not the strong man | the current that kills, not the pressure that he was in years gone by. He was wont | However, as the resistance of the human body is very high, it takes a great pressure to force the needed current to produce instant death through the body. Exactly what this death-dealing current is, I do not know, nor does anybody else. However, for the convenience of arguing the point in

death, and I do not think that this can be far out of the way.

The dynamo used on Kemmler was a constant pressure machine. Now, if we assume that it cave s pressure of 2,000 volts and that the resistance of Kemmler's body was 2,000 ohms, then the current passed through his body would have been one ampere, which, according to our assumption, would have produced instant death. But, on the other hand, if the resistance of Kemmler's body had been greater than 2,000 ohms, then the current would have been correspondingly less, and death, according to our assump-tion, would not have been instantaneous. Now, is it an undisputed tact that the elec-trical resistance of the human body is changhiding amid the cracks and lumps of turf. ing all the time, and that, too, through very wide limits. A constant pressure dynamo might, therefore, at one moment yield the death-dealing current of one ampere and the next moment entirely fail, due to the change

> A CONSTANT CURRENT THE THING. Ere this it must have become per ectly the purpose in question is a constant cur-rent dynamo, be the death-dealing current what it may, 1, 2, 234 or 3 amperes. It is just as easy to build a constant current dynamo as it is to build a constant pressure dynamo. The use of a constant pressure incandescent dynamo for electrocution is to in either case are not designed for that kind of work, and, consequently, when used for this purpose, they fail to give entire satisfaction. There is also one other way of looking at it. A blunderbuss will kill a man, but a pistol will do the same work

better and with less powder. The incandescent machine used on Kemmler was, if I remember rightly, a 500-light machine, and this means a capacity of about 40-horse power. But a machine de-signed for the purpose and having a capacity of about four or five horse power, would do the work better and bear the same relation to the 40-horse power machine that the pistol does to the blunderbuss. Let us now take a closer view of a constant current machine and see what can be done with it. We know that a constant current machine can be made, and we know that it is the current which causes death, and not the pressure. However, we do not know the exact current needed to produce death. It may not, in fact it is quite likely that it is not, the same for everybody. The proper current can only be determined by experiment. and for this reason it is very much to be regretted that this data was not furnished by

the Kemmler experience. GIVING PLENTY OF MARGIN.

Now, we have assumed that one ampere of current is sufficient to kill a man. If that is so, then two amperes will more than likely cover every possible case, and using the style of dynamo that I propose, this cur-rent of two amperes will be quite independent of the resistance or other conditions of the subject. It seems to me, therefore, that the proper dynamo for the purpose in question is one that will yield a constant current of two amperes (or to put it more broadly, a constant current sufficient to cause instant death) and an electromotive force (pres-sure) capable of rising as high as 10,000

The application of Ohm's law will show how such a dynamo will invariably adapt itself to the resistance of the subject and cause instant death. One or two examples will illustrate. Suppose the subject, in

position and ready for death, has a resistance of 1,000 ohms; then, according to Ohm's law, the pressure must be equal to the constant current of two amperes twice the resistance, 1,000 ohms. This will give a pressure of 2,000 volts and this constant current manner. 2,000 volts, and this constant current maconditions. Suppose the subject has a resistance of 4,000 ohms, then, as above, so-cording to Ohm's law the pressure will be 8,000 volts, and again, the dynamo, if constructed to give a constant current will adapt itself to these conditions. A little further consideration will at once show, that with a constant current dynamo, the preliminary measurements made on Komm. preliminary measurements made on Kemm-ler to determine his electrical resistance, would be unnecessary, for by the very con-struction of the machine any variation in resistance is provided for. It may be, that numerically, the above figures do not suit the case. However, relatively they do. They serve to convey the idea I have striven to present. It is not proper to use a blunder-buss for capital punishment when a pistol is SCIRE FACIAS. at hand.

LARGEST DYNAMITE GUN.

It Has Just Been Finished and is to Use Compressed Air.

Pall Mall Budget.] Messrs, Taunton, Delmard, Lane & Co., of Birmingham, are just finishing the largest dynamite gun which has yet been made. The certainty of these future executions The explosive contents are made up for greater safety in tiny waxen pellets, and lodged in a shell, the true flight of which is secured by a tapering telescopic tail; and harrowing scenes in the execution room | the gun is to be discharged by the expansion originated in the minds of correspondents of condensed air at a pressure of 5,000 pounds whose imagination was stimulated by parties | per square inch, the impulse of which is a safer propelling energy than the ignition of any kind of powder, because it does not operate so suddenly as to cause a danger of plied the second time upon Kemmler, and, the premature explosion of the missile. The to that extent at least, the execution was a telescopic tail enables Lieutenant Graydon to shorten his shell by one-half, and to repulse tube or gun proper; while the use of a pneumatic charge makes it possible, without danger, to construct the shell more flimsily than would otherwise be the case.

The contract with Messrs, Taunton & Co. is for a 15 inch torpedo projector which will throw a charge of 600 pounds of dynamite a distance of three miles; but it is expected that this contract will be followed by orders for still larger weapons. As soon as the can now in hand as delivered there will be s trial of its powers at Portsmouth against the Zulinski gun, not with dummy shells, as in the case of the American experiments, but with actual charges of dynamite. The noise of the discharge being small, the projectile might be dropped into a tort or on to a ship without giving the besieged any inti-mation of the quarter from which the attack came. The concussion when the dynamite exploded would in all probability be vigent enough to put a large garrison hors de combat, even if they were not wounded by debris; and, truly aimed, a single shell would destroy an ironclad. The barrel, or pneumatic tube, of the gun is of Whitworth lorged steel, and weighs about 11 tons.

TAKING OUT THE CURLS. Colored Girls of Boston Wear Straight Hat

Now. Boston Special.1

The colored women of this city have learned that it is possible to take the kink out of their hair, and there is quite a sensation over the new discovery.

The idea was introduced by a young colmachine; that is, it gave a constant pressure.

The idea was introduced by a young colored woman from Virginia. She herself has a glossy bang and back hair as straight as that of the late Sitting Bull. She says her own hair was formerly current through the circuit is always equal crisp and kinky, but that an old Canadian woman told her how to make it straight, and this information she is now imparting for a consideration. The enstomer is told first to wash her hair and come with it well dried. She does so, and then

the operation begins.

A preparation that is amber-colored and of the consistency of cream is taken from a large jar and rubbed thoroughly into the hair, and where it was entirely lusterless none of the hairs can fail to have received a Then vigorous brushing is resort to, and the short hair begins to lengthen. If it were an much long before, it is now fully two inches long, and if before it had been done up in what Southern people term "plaits," it is now ready to be rolled into a loose twist or a loose coil at the back. The operquestion, let us assume that one ampere is the needed current to produce instant nent in its effects. It gives the colored woman a very Indian-like appearance, and the few who will admit having been treated claimed they did it merely to make the labor of combing their hair so much the easier One of them said: "One thing I know, and that is that it is terribly convenient to have straight hair. I never before realized what a blessing it was. Before, I dreaded the task of combing it, and now I don't mind it at all." Hair straightening promises to be the fad for the winter among the colored la-

HOW LONG.

Motorman Keely and His Faithful Com pany Heard From Again. New York Tribune.!

dies of Boston.

The stockholders of the Keely Motor Com pany have just been holding their annual meeting at Philadelphia. Their confidence of the resistance of the body placed in the in the motor would seem unabated—a fact which shows how much more go there is in their faith than as yet has been developed by the machine. It is said that just as soon clear to the reader that what is needed for as Mr. Keely secures "a practically continu-the purpose in question is a constant curof speed" an engine will be made for busi ness purposes.

Good. It was the esteemed poet Milto who remarked that "they also serve who only stand and wait." The Keely stockholders doubtless wear this quotation on their hatbands.

MRS. O'SHEA'S HOUSES.

She Has Two Rather Dismal Looking One Down at Brighton.

Pall Mall Budget.] Mrs. O'Shea has two houses at Brighton, Nos. 9 and 10, Walsingham terrace. They are the very last houses in Brighton in the Shoreham direction, they face the sea, and look onto some very bleak and damp tennis not certain had an existence in fact, yet such courts. Even in the summer they look seems to have been the case it Columbus dismal, and naturally very much more so in this weather. At the back the win dows look onto some building plot

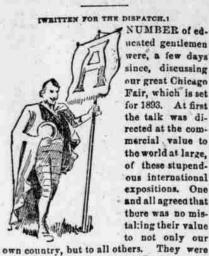


Mrs. O'Shea's Residence. covered with rank grass. In the distan the down may be seen partly concealed by a sea mist. No. 10 is apparently only partly furnished and looks very dismal. No. 9, on the other hand, looks cheerful enough. A large cage of birds may be seen in the bow window on the ground floor, the upper windows have red curtains, which give a warmth to the cold stucco facings, while the form of a little girl with a head of golden hair gives life to the picture.

WHAT COLUMBUS DID

wore upon him that A Discussion of the Credit Which Be-DISAPPOINTMENT BROKE HIS HEART. longs to the Genoan.

LEGEND OF THE SETTLEMENT OF CUBA



NUMBER of ed. ucated gentlemen were, a few days since, discussing our great Chicago Fair, which is set for 1893. At first the talk was directed at the commercial value to the world at large. of these stupendous international expositions. One and all agreed that there was no mistaling their value to not only our

admitted to be the most effective motor that have as vet been devised by modern peoples for the advancement of human knowledge. As the discussion continued the questio of the name adopted for the coming exposi tion-the Columbian-arose. While a mi jority held that Columbus was entitled to the honor of the name, as a slight reward

for his achievements, there were others who

insisted that he was not entitled to such

honor, as it was by no means proved that he

had been the first to reach the American

Continent. PERPLEXITY IN DATES.

The first point that awakened argumen was the date of Columbus' alleged discovery. To the student of history there was something perplexing in this, said they; for if the credit of having discovered America was given to Columbus, what was to become of the claims of the others who had unques-tionably visited and in some cases permanently located in this country long before the Genoan existed?

As the result of a suggestion offered, the party present then investigated the interiors of the standard dictionaries for a definition of the word "discoverer." It was found that there was a unanimity of opinion among lexicographers that "a discoverer" was one who discloses; who lays bare a secret; an "explorer" was "a discoverer," inasmuch that he discloses to general knowl-edge that which was not already known. New, this was a hook upon which the fol-lowers of Columbus could well hang their arguments. And they proceeded to do it with great earnestness. Admitted, said they, that Christopher was not the first by a little matter of hundreds or perhaps thousans of years, he was at least the first to "lay bare" this great hemisphere to the civilized world. Scandinavians may have found their way to it; Irish navigators before that again, and Phoenicians in far remoter times than either, but they had left no record of their visits to the educated world; there ore were not entitled to credit in the discovery of this country.

WHAT COLUMBUS DISCOVERED. But the most interesting phase of the dis-

cussion was to come. "Let us admit this claim for the sake of agreement," said an individual, whosup to that time had taken no part in the talk,



Marco Polo "and come right down to Columbus and his time, to satisfy ourselves of the justness of his claims, as against those of even his own As the gentleman's argument was of con-

siderable length the most important points only, are given below. On his first and second voyages, Columbus made all of his so-called North American discoveries. Vespucci, his rival, but never-theless his close friend, honors him with the title of "Discoverer of the Island of An-tillia," as a result of these voyages. Antillia is the Island known to us as Cuba Now, the peculiarity of this discovery-if such it is termed-is that the island of that name had a place on the globe of Martin Behaim, which bears date 1492. However indefinitely it is located on this chart, it is vet the same that Columbus is given the credit of discovering to the world. time this giobe was made Columbus had not returned from his first voyage. Here then was an island which is at least supposed to exist before our navigator brings tidings of its discovery.

STILL EARLIER CHARTS. Furthermore, this same island appears on a chart of the year 1425, which is still preserved in the ducal library at Weimar. It is also represented in the atlas of Audrea Bianco, made in 1436, and now preserved in

the library of St. Mark, in Venice. Most interesting of all, however, is the fact that it was introduced by the celebrated Florentine philosopher, Toscanelli, in the chart prepared by him at the request of the King of Portugal, a copy of which was sent to Columbus before his voyage,
It seems hard to believe that either Tosanelli or Behaim would introduce in their

maps a bit of geography which they were really discovered the island. As authority for its introduction, Behaim, who was considered one of the greatest map-makers that ever had an existence, says: "In the year 734, when all Spain was conquered by the heathen from Africa, the above island was settled by an archbishop from Oporto, ac-companied by six other bishops, as well as other Christians, both men and women, who escaved from Spain by ships, with all their possessions; and they built seven citieswhence the island was called the Island of the Seven Cities."

THE STORY OF MIGRATION CONFIRMED. Another ancient legend treats of practi-cally the same story. It locates the period of the migration above mentioned right after the victory gained by the Arabs over King Roderic at Xeres de la Frontera in 711. Portuguese historians go into the facts of the case, and contend that such a migra-tion did take place at the time mentioned. If

It is argued that the settlement of this isl-It is argued that the settlement of this island and its existence was largely legendary. Even if that is admitted, the very fact that it is placed on the most reliable maps of the time is evidence that the chart makers really believed in its existence, and if, on the other hand, it merely evolved from their imaginations, it is certainly one of the most remarkable coincidences of history. It has also been generally believed that Columbus tipe," says Jim.

considered himself slighted when the new continent was named after another; that the fact of his claims having been rejected so

Even Humboldt asserts that the name "America" was a monument of the world's ingratitude. Recent investigation proves that there is a great deal of "bosh" in all of this. It was a fact that Columbus did not even know that he had "discovered" a new world no more than did Amerigo Ves-pucci, who also died before this had become known. Columbus did not start out to discover new worlds. He had no earthly idea of doing so, no matter what remantic his-torians would have us believe to the contrary. His intention was to reach India, and in records of his after life he indignantly spurns any other imputation as to

his intentions."
In a letter of his dated 1500, which is still extant, he says: "If anyone does not give me credit with having discovered the remaining parts of India, it simply arises from personal hostility." Again in 1498, when he made his third voyage and succeeded in reaching the mouth of the Orinico, he gave us further proof of his ignorance of the real geographical situation. He says of



"If this immense stream does this river: not flow from the terrestrial paradise, it must take its rise in a land of boundless ex-

tent."

WHAT SEBASTIAN CABOT DID. This was the first glance the Genoan navigator had of the main land, whereas that Anglo-Venetian, Sebastian Cabot, had reached the coast of Labrador in June of the previous year and in this same year (1498), actually sailed along the entire North American coast from the latitude of Hudson Bay to the lowest point of Florida. At this point an Englishman of the party

present murmured something about "sticking a pin there." If most accounts be true Columbus' many voyages were more or less failures, for the reason that he was always laboring under the delusion that the strange countries vis-ited by him were parts of India. He is not one who was possessed of this idea. Even the most expert geographers did not admit the existence of a veritable continent between Europe and Asia until long after the death of Columbus. The most curious and wonderful ideas prevailed as to what the navigators of the time had really discovered and where it was located. In the region of the South Pole, a land of rather vague extent was represented under the name of "Brazilia Inferior;" South America assumes a shape in some respects correct but North America sppears as a small rectangleending at the 50th parallel of north lat-

FINDING THE EARTH WAS ROUND. It would be well at this juncture to inquire how the stupendous mistakes arose. To do so thoroughly it becomes necessary to go back to antiquity. Some 1,800 years before Columbus made his famous voyages, Aristotle said that the idea that Spain and India were separated by water only was in-credible. Eratosthunes, a Græco-Egyptian astronomer, who lived a century after Aristotle, entertained more definite views. He said: "If the extent of the Atlantic Ocean did not prevent, it would be possible for us to sail from Spain to India along the same parallel."

This was one of the first intimations that philosophers believed the earth globular in shape. As the centuries rolled on this idea became more general until the growing world of the Middle Ages began to insist that if the earth was round, according to the theories of the scientists, India could be reached by sailing to the westward, and if so commercial Europe would be benefited

Then the conglomeration of fact and fable counted by Marco Polo had also its effect. His wonderful stories of distant "Cathway" (China) and "Cipango" (Japan), where the mountains were of solid gold; pearls as common as pebbles, and rubies and diamonds sparkled in the open soil, was an incentive that could not long be neglected; even if almost certain death encompassed the way. WHAT INSPIRED COLUMBUS.

Columbus was one of these seized by the fever, and he early began to lay plans for a voyage in search of these strange countries. That he was of the opinion that he had



reached them is evident from the text of some of his correspondence after his return. In 1504 he wrote a letter in which he says: 'I reached on the 13th of May the province of Mango, which is contigious to that of Cathay. From Ciguara, in the country of Veragua, it is only ten days' journey to the Ganges."
Reference to Behaim's map shows that

Columbus considered himself to have been on the northern shores of China, and the mere fact that he gives to the land visited by him, the names of countries described by Marco Polo is almost certain evidence that he was in search of those regions. It was still further argued that if Toseanelli had not supplied his plan and Regiomontanus his "Ephemerides" or tables of declination of the sun and other heavenly bodies, as a means of assistance to navigators, and if Behaim and his cotemporaries had not produced charts and maps, Columbus would never have been heard of beyond his own

Whether or no the points raised in the foregoing are at all worthy of weight in considering the claims of Columbus to having this story is accepted it is evident some knowledge of this out-lying American point bad been given to the civilized world before Columbus had done so; therefore in this case, at least, he could lay no claim to discovery.

W. G. KAUFMANN.

immediate times.

Affected His Sight. Canid Longmire struck a colored porter in Louisville the other day who wears spec

"Jim," said Cupid, "how did you ever get near sighted?" "Guess it must have been looking for

FIRE ON THE RANCH

Alice MacGowan's Lively Experience

in Southwest Texas.

THE HORSE RUSTLER OF THE PARTY

Trained Pony and an Untrained Rider After a Contrary Calf.

INSPECTING THE LAND WITH A GUN

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE.1

BUENA VENTURA RANCH, CROCKETT COUNTY, TEX., Dec. 18. This is a cattle ranch in a country where sheep ranches are the rule. It is a beautiful country, partly high, level plains and partly rolling prairie, broken by low, flat topped hills and ridges into hundreds of draws, hollows or valleys. The land is fertile, mostly; the varieties of mesquite went to that I could judge of his identity. grass grow rich and plenteous; the climate is mild and delightful, northers infrequent and of modified ferocity, but the great de-

sideratum is water. Running water of any sort there is none, except during and immediately after heavy rains. The water courses are nine-tenths o the time arroyos, dry beds or runs, and the lagunas or lake beds scattered over the plains to the northeast of this place are only dips in the prairies, where the grass grows fresher a greater portion of the year. For all these reasons this is an ideal sheep range, especially desirable to winter sheep on. They can find among the hollows and draws shelter from a wind from any direction or directions-plenty of long, rich mesquite grass, while the absence of water is no drawback, for sheep drink very little or no water in winter, anyhow.

GOING OVER THE RANCH. But this, as I said, is a cattle ranch. The family consists of the ranchman and his mother; the other members of the household being the ranchman's assistant and, just now, myself. I have been "out on the range" with Mr. Jackson every day since I got here. A ranchman goes out on the range-or rides over the land where the body of his cattle run-to see if they are all right f any are burt, or sick, or molested by wild

We each take a gun slung to the saddle hook, one well trained hound and two pups "that aint old enough to have any sense yet," my host says, and are on the lookout for deer, antelope, cat or panther. The dogs go to start and trail cats, foxes or panthers; so far we have seen only deer, and the two senseless pups always rush in yelping just

n time to drive the game away. I can never, somehow, receive the im-pression of the utter solitude of the country-miles upon miles, leagues beyond leagues of plains as level as a floor, or of broad, winding valleys and draws, like great ancient water courses, where prehistoric man may have looked on noble streams taking their way in stately majesty to the Rich Grande, leaving greenness and life and music behind them, but now thirsty and silent and soundless, save for the occasiona whirr of partridges, the flight of a hawk the silent bounding away of a gray deer like the frightened deity of the place, the rare call of plover or curlew, or the clusters of cattle feeding by twos and threes.

A PICTURE OF THE PLAINS. Yet, such bond-slaves of habit are our oughts; such creatures of our long-time surroundings and experiences, I can never convince myself of the genuineness and completeness of the solitude. All is so soft, the slopes are so gentle, with the slant sun light smiling over them, the occasional mesquite is so like a peach tree, the live oak a spreading old apple tree, that I see in every heap of rocks or irregular break in the horizon line a cluster of little houses; leafless twigs are spires; a colony of tall sotol stalks on a bank above a dry arroyo looks a little vineyard, or a garden, beside a stream with thrifty bean sticks; along the winding cattle trail (to me a little tame, domestic, rural path) I look and look to bells, mellow voices of reapers, or mower or plowmen, laughs and calls of hunters, the little treble cry of children playing, a cackle, calls, cluckings, hammerings, all the suggestions and sounds, indistinct and softened by distance, of rustic life-and our pearest neighbor, a sheep ranchman, ten

miles away ! We lope on and on, we make detours, circle around the foot of little hills and skirt low bluffs, the favorite haunts of cat and panther; then creep cautiously over divides, gallop boldly out across high plains, the feeding grounds of deer and antelope. I look continually for fence or other bar to our progress, but there is none, none, none in any direction. It is all space, unlimited, unhindered, like an eternity or a universe; but still, for me, just over the next divide around the next turn, under the brow of the next queer-looking hill, always awaits the village or hamlet, or nestles the farmhouse.

A BOLTING LITTLE BEEF. The solitude has in it nothing of desolation. It is such a fair, kind, inviting land, so friendly, so humanized, so gracious and familiar, that I can never really know or feel our utter loneliness and isolation; I can never convince my fancy, my imagination of it, and it is still with me as with Tennyson's Princess Ida's lover, the dream is th real, and the real but a dream. We had been out all morning, some days since, beef hunting—the ranchman, the cowboy and myself; we had found a fat, eurly-faced, muley yearling and driven him home. He bolted, to my great delight, just at the corral, and I was allowed to help round him up

again.

It was perfectly astounding to me the way my chunky little pony, that I had secretly thought lazy and sleepy all the morning, conducted himself. The moment the call bolted Little Wilson-without so much as "by your leave"-was off after him like : shot. The cowboy was on the other side with his rope swinging around his head, We headed him back again, and again, and ever time he bolted. If the cowboy had been on Little Wilson he could have roped the calf readily, for Little Wilson ran in close alongside over and over again, shook his head and snorted with zeal, then sheared off, and when he found there was no rope to make taut, dashed up again. I lelt sorry for him. It seemed humiliating for such a business little fellow to have to carry a clumsy tenderfoot-a female one, at that.

THE CALL TO THE FIRE. But we got the calf in the corral. I steeled myself to look while my host dropped him in his tracks, with his nose right at his forefeet; then we rode to the house to get some dinner, Mr. Jackson tying up our ponies with the remark that we would go out and look for a cat or a panther after dinner. But while we were at the table a weary smoke-begrimed man rode up to tell us he had let out the fire from his camp over ou a side draw. He and his partner had be fighting it all morning alone, but had found they were losing ground, and had come for

"If it gets through here into Johnson your whole range is gone," said he. We all got up very promptly; canteen were filled with water, old coats and "green deer hides hunted up to fight the fire with girths tightened, all made ready. "Will you go?" said Mr. Jackson, look-

ing at me. "Of course," I replied, as calmly as I could, but overwhelmed with delight at the

We were in the saddle in short order and off at a good gallop, which we held, with only brief breathing spells, for four miles. As we neared the gap, and the smoke loomed up thicker and blacker, my companion leaned anxiously forward in his saddle and his large horse swung shead at a faster pace, my little pony coming promptly up along-side.

men at work, the man who had come for

us and his partner, a couple of cow hunters from some distant ranch, and our cowboy.

"You'll lead my horse," said Mr. Jackson, jumping off, throwing his coat across the saddle and handing me the bridle rein. This was something, but I soon felt it was awfully little, as I looked at the men in the heart of the partner fightling silently deawfully little, as I looked at the men in the heat and smoke fighting silently, determinedly, and I was debating the feasibility of tying the ponies and taking a hand as best I could, when the cowboy came up and looped his pony's bridle over the saddle pommel of my horse, and the next moment the cow hunters and the other two followed with theirs, till I had a string of four led in

with theirs, till I had a string of four led in my right hand and one contrary fellow that had to be coaxed along, in my left.
"I wish I could help," said I to the last man as he gave me his horses. "Y'are helping a lot," he answered; "it always takes one hand for horse rustler, you're saving one man's work."

This was better. The men fought and fought, and I followed and followed. Every little while a dilapidated figure would come to my caravan out of the smoke and flame with grimy face and burning eyes and drink IT WAS A HARD FIGHT.

Sometimes the fire would burn low and seem almost under control, then, with a rattle like that of musketry, would burst out in a group of tall sotol stalks and bulbs, or a thicket of greasewood or live oak scrub, and burn and rage and roar with a resinous odor and poppings and crackings like torpedoes.

The alternoon wore away; the sun went down red and angry, the horse rustler grew cold in spite of the close proximity of the fire. I was as cold as the scorn of the unfeeling world-colder. The marrow in my bones was chilled; my private opinions were frappie; my very innermost thoughts and secret convictions, even my ulterior designs were congealed within me, but what was to be done The fire was pretty well in hand, but

everybody was pretty well exhausted.
"If we don't meet the fellows from over on Howard soon after we get over the top of the divide here, we'll be give out," I heard

one say. But hurrah! hurrah!! We met "the fellows from over on Howard" right on the top of the divide! They had cleaned every-thing up so far and so had we! The fire was out and all was well!

NOT USED TO THE FAIR. When "the Howard fellows" caught sight of a riding habit they shied like ponies at some hideous object. I am never wantonly cruci or ruthless and would have turned off a little to help them out, but Mr. Jackson called out grimly, "Here Walker, here's Miss MacGowan."

Poor Walker came reluctantly forward. There was nothing but the name left of the jaunty gallant I had met at so many dances. The smoke and soot and bunring heat had done their deadly work. Afterward, when I reproached Mr. J. with his cruelty, he grinned and said: "O, he wanted to stampede, but I thought he ought to come up and take his share along with the rest of

his horse. Mr. J. jumped upon his: "Come! We'll have to go like the very dence," said he, "we're all wet with perspiration, and it's cold." We went. We went at a dead run. My

and my head was dizzy.

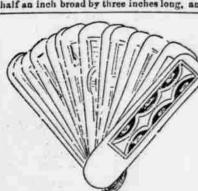
But what false show, what make-believe could ever stir the blood like this living

CHINESE PLAYING CARDS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] "The Chinese name for a card considered singly or as one of the parts of a pack is shen, or 'fan,' a most evident reference to the manner of holding cards spread By DR. J. VANDYCK,

Birthmarks, moles, warts, wens, cysts, red nose, enlarged veins of the nose, coarse, deep pores, raised and discolored scars, goitre.

Acne pimples, blackhends, liver spots, solar spots, "The shape and size of the Chinese card are peculiar. They are printed in black on a thin cardboard. The backs are sometimes see man or boy coming, with a gun, maybe, and rabbits, or a scythe over his shoulder; I low, and they are the shape and size of a hear the whistle, a bark; I hear distant cow finger. Some of them are little more than half an inch broad by three inches long, and



A Pack of Chinese Cards.

STALE BREAD AND WINE

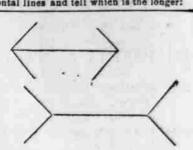
The Diet Upon Which a Bright Old Lady

At No. 1413 Third avenue, in a couple of rear rooms on the second floor, lives an old woman whose partiality for short commons has so astonished her neighbors that they are prepared to wager that she could easily outfast Sueci if she could only be induced to undertake the task, says a writer in the nudertake the task, says a writer in the New York Herald. The name of the woman is Mrs. Elsie Snively. I found a little creature with a crooked spine, but with a great fund of cheerfulness and vivacity, combined with a good deal of intelligence. She at once disclaimed all pretensions to being a faster. "About 18 years ago," she said, "I met with an accident which, combined with rheumatism and other ailments, has given a curve to my back that nature never put there. For a long time I could obtain no relief, but sim-

only thing that would give me relief was what my neighbors call fasting combined with other treatment. But it isn't fasting

Which is the Longer?

Philadelphia Record. 7 Just look for a moment at these two horizontal lines and tell which is the longer:



Our friend, Snap Judement, will sav, "The lower one, of course," but if S. J. will neasure the two he may open his eyes.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY ELECTRO SURGERY

DR. J. VANDYCK, 502 Penn avenue, Pittsburg.

Avenue, Pillsburg.

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MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY-

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

By the use of medical electricity Dr. VanDyck successfully treats overy form of headache, neuralgia, naralysis, dyspepsia, diseases
aed conditions of the stomach, hver, bowels,
kidneys, gents' nrinary organs, nervous diseases, epilepsy (falling sickness), stammering,
gout, rheumatism, any kind of pain, nervous
prostration, debility, loss of fiesh, catarth, hay fever, loss of bair and
diseases of the skin, hair and scaip,
a tired, worn-out feeling, over-brainwork, wry
nock, palsy, writers' wrist cramp, stiffened and
enlarged joints, pain or soreness after an injury as a fracture or a sprained limb, spinal
irritation, weakness and curvature insanity.
Diseases and conditions of the nose, ear, throat
and lungs—Nervous debility, nervous prostration, inability to perform the urily bodily functions, mental and physical labor without great
effort, inability to concentrate your thoughts
on any one subject, loss of memory, manhood
and urial vitality; taceache, spasm and twitching of the muscles.

Surgical Electricity SURGICAL ELECTRICITY

Is that branch of electro therapeutics relating to surrical diseases and conditions. In medical

SUPERFLUOUS -HAIR

On the Female Face.

spots, enlarged and hardened glands. Morbid growths in the nose, ears, threat and rectum, strictures, hemorrhoids, fistula, varicose veins, ulcers, enlarged and painful joints, cancers, tumors, kelvid, excessive and offensive discharges from the nose, ears, etc., tumors of the eyelids, ingrowing eyelashes, very heavy, irregular eyebrows, excessive ollness of the face, coarse, rough, face and hands and all skin deformities.

face, coarse, rough, face and hands and all skin deformities.

Dr. J. VanDyck, electro-therapeutist and surgeon, has devoted 20 years of his professional life to the study and scientific application of medical and surgical electricity. If you or any member of your family are sifflicted by any of the above diseases or conditions, consult Dr. VanDyck at once and place yourself under his care. You can consult the Doctor with every confidence in his skill.

He bases his claims to public confidence on 20 years' experience in more than 20,000 applications, a perfect knowledge of Electro Physics, Electro Physiology, Electro medicine, surgery and Electro Diagnosis.

Remember this: Long as there is life there is hope, and no matter how had your case may be, nor how long it has lasted, nor how much you have done for it, if it is carable Dr. VanDyck can cure you. Consult him at once. Terms reasonable.

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WICKLEY, PA.,

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HIM OF A TROUBLESOME AFFECTION.

Hours-9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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502 Penn av., Pittsburg.

Hair on the upper lip, chin, cheeks, nose, forehead, between the eyes, ears, arms, breast: on men's cheeks, above the heard lip, destroyed

beard line, destroyed forever by the

ELECTRIC NEEDLE

502 Penn Av.

Is that branch of electro therapeutics relating to surgical diseases and conditions. In medical electricity the elect otherapeutist uses general faridization, central galvanization, local faridization and local galvanization. The electro surgeon uses these methods of application, with the addition of electrolysis (which is electric needle operating), and galvano cantery by electro surgery. We perform the most difficult, delicate and heroic surgical operations by electricity instead of the knife. Hundreds of nervous people who require surgical treatment often put it off until too late, because they have a perfect horror of being operated on with the surgeon's knife, while they don't hesitate to be operated on by electricity. The electro surgeon is called on to treat such cases as the following: The fire was out; every man came and got

ideas began to thaw and circulate, my heart leaped, my blood turned in my face and tingled through all my veins. Long before re reached the ranch house my side ached

ALICE MACGOWAN.

Those Used by the Celestials Are of Peculiar Shape and Size.

open like a fan, which is common to all nations.



others are 1 inch wide by 314 long. The pips and court cards are always printed in black on a white background, and on the face of some of them are stamped Chinese characters printed in red. In some packs the cards have animals, such as horses and deer, represented upon them; while in others characters which may mean the names only of the animals are written above the pips. The cards are rounded at the top and bottom, and at the upper end a small por-tion is lest blank, as if to hold them conveniently and allow of their being spread or 'fanned' out, showing the whole of the pictured surface, the blank space being held under the thumb and fingers. Strangely enough, this blank space being at the top instead of at the bottom of the card, it would seem that they should be held by the top and spread out in exactly the reverse way customary among Europeans. tiny cards are so narrow and so small that palm of the hand, which could effectually cover them and prevent the shape of the pips being seen through the thin cardboard or the number of the cards being counted by

HIM OF A TROUBLESOME AFFECTION.

Mr. Schlumpf had been afflicted with catarrhal, neuralgic and stomach trouble for a long time, which always became greatly aggravated every spring. The shooting pain between the eyes and through temples to back of head at times became unbearable, and crusts were constantly forming in nostrifs, causing dryness in back part of nose, the throat, tongue and month. Largo fissures formed in tongue, becoming so painful that chowing and swallowing were performed with difficulty. Dyspetite symntoms, such as bloating and fitting after meals, bad taste in mouth, loss of appetite, etc., set in, making life miserable. the opponent. "The Chinese have another name for their cards, and this is Wat-pi, but it seems to be the name given to different games, as they also call queer-looking tablets on which round dots are placed in regular order and which resemble our dominoes by the same

Seems to Thrive.

ply had to endure the pain as best I could. I found out about four years ago that the

with other treatment. But it isn't fasting at all. It is simply dieting. "I partake very sparingly of stale bread, at all. It is simply dieting. "I partake very sparingly of stale bread, at all thicker and blacker, my companion eaned anxiously forward in his saddle and its large horse swung ahead at a faster pace, by little pony coming promptly up alongide.

SHE HELD THE HORSES.

When we reached the fire we found five

Mr. W. H. Schlumpf, Sewickley, Pa.

After five months' continuous treatment by Dr. Byers all the unpleasant symptoms complained of by Mr. Schlumpf were removed, and he says: "I am gl. h to state that Dr. Byers has cured me entirely of all my troubles and I never felt better in my life. Out of graritude to him and desire to be of service to others I make this statement freely and unreservedly. My advice to everyone similarly afflicted is by all means consult Dr. Byers before giving up all hope."

A putient's grateful appreciation of his work is often as agreeable to a physician as the receipt of his fee. Mr. Schlumpf has sent me at least a half dozen patients who in their turn have sent others, so this is aufficient evidence of my housest and conscientious work, and as good work always pays, patients can expect to receive a continuation of my best endeavors in their behalf.

TREATMENT \$6.4 MONTH, MEDICINE IN-

TREATMENT \$5 A MONTH, MEDICINE IN

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