A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Probable Results of the Baseball Meetings to Be Held in the East This Week.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH TOLEDO.

Final Remarks About the Great Battle Be tween Jack Dempsey and Pitssimmons at New Orleans.

BRITISH OPINION OF JOE COBURN.

A Few Words About the Controversy Among the Catch so-Ostoh-Can Wrestlers.

The week, indeed, has been a quiet one all round as far as sporting affairs have been concerned. The poor and plodding reviewer has almost to apply the microscope to discover anything worthy of notice. Well, we musn't grumble, because for the last year or two we have have had quite a busy time of it. Our national game is amid the duliness of which I have just spoken, but is coming to the front again and before next Sunday comes there will have been a very important meeting, or I may say, several very important meetings, held by the baseball magnates of all the leading organizations. The National League moguls are to meet on Wednesday and so are the American Association magnates. Mr. Prince, who is known more or less as President Prince, of the Players' League, has stated to the world that the P. L., whatever that may be, will meet on the 16th. If all three parties meet during the week we certainly will have a busy time of it, and there is some reason for saying that matters will get definitely set-

There are, indeed, some very important matters for the magnates to deal with, and, of course, it is always possible that a hitch may occur when dealing with questions of the utmost gravity. Judging from outward appearances the difficulties with which the National League has to grapple are not with the Players' League, but with the Association. Whatever the P. L. may have sociation. Whatever the P. L. may have been in the past it is nothing just now, and as far as I am informed outs no figure at all in anything that may be going on. But there is to some extent a proposed arrangement between the American Association magnates and some of the gentlemen who were connected with the P. L. It is only to the extent of how much the Association wants this arrangement noticed that it will be noticed at all. I am inclined to believe that if the American Association insists that its clubs be represented in Chicago, Bosion and Philadelphia in conjunction with the capital of ex-Players' magnates that the Association's wishes will be complied with, and they ought to be. I have often pointed out in these reviews that the Association has not on all occasions been treated in the very best and kindest manner by the P. L. magnates, and if there is not at the present time a disposition on the part of the National League to act very generously with the younger body it will be worse for the former. We would all like to see a permanent peace effected, but this can only be done by acting in a way that gives general satisfaction. Of course the Association may know best what peace effected, but this can only be done by acting in a way that gives general satisfaction. Of course the Association may know best what it wants and what is requisite for its betterment, and what it requires in this respect may conflict with the interests of the National League. But this question will present itself: Has the Association to do all the sacrificing? I don't think it ought to. But the fact that Messrs. Spaiding and Thurman have been working so much together lately, and apparently ao satisfactorily to themselves, is a very hopeful sign.

The Toledo Difficulty.

A question of paramount interest is: Will the obstinacy of Toledo cause a change in the Spalding-Thurman-plan of settlement? I don't think it will. There is no reason why it should. President Thurman's notification to Toledo the other day would seem to mean that Toledo must go. The Toledo President has been note. fied that he attend the meeting of the American Association Wednesday and sho cause why the Toledo club should remain in the Association. It is safe to bet 1,000 to 1 that why the Toledo club should remain in the Association. It is safe to bet 1,000 to 1 that President Ketham will not be able to "show cause" sofficiently clear to cause the majority of magnates to vote in his favor. And what then? Toledo and Mr. Ketcham will have to go and make room for Chicago. But why should Toledo not go? That is the important question. Has a profitless club to be allowed to hang as a millistone around the necks of other clubs? Certainly not, and most assuredly if Toledo were a profitable city we would not have the Association trying to get clear of it. Without every sign fails Toledo will be ousted from the American Association and then comes the question: What cuty will take its place? I will not be surprised if Chicago is the city, and a not be surprised if Chicago is the city, and a week or so ago I had an idea that Mil-waukee would be the choice, but after hearing Mr. Wair's opinions on the matter, I have changed my mind. Of course I had thought that the Sunday question was a big and vital one with the Association, but Mr. Walz assures me that with or without Sunday games Chicago will be their city. This, then, to a very great will be their tity.
extent, settles the matter.

Some National League Onestions There is a widespread feeling to the effect that the National League will, at its meeting. have to "do something" regarding the mag-nates of the P. L., who, to use a term of their own, got the "donkey-dink." It is plain that Messrs. Prince and Johnson are still clinging to a hope that the N. L. will do something for them, and I am inclined to think that nothing will be done, except probably the granting of Association franchises to Mesers. Prince and Wagner. But does the former want one? My friend, President O'Neil, does not believe Mr. Prince is as anxious for an Association franchise as he is to sell the Boston P. L. stock at a

thoroughly in line, and Manager Hanlon will be definitely engaged. The work of signing players will be proceeded with as soon as possible, and then probably the troubles and anxieties of the magnates will only commence. George Miller told me the other evening that he had sirued for next season at a reduction of \$300. Last season he had \$2,800, but as we all know that was obtained by him by the force of circumstances. He claims that he had an agreement with the club to play for three years at that rate of salary, but whether he had the agreement or not, I think he has acted very wisely in signing for \$3,500. He stated that he was quite satisfied with the deal because he anticipated a general reduction in salaries. There may be considerable difficulty in signing some of the local players because of the desire to reduce salaries. While I have expressed the opinion that salaries will be more or less reduced this year I fail to see how they can be permanently reduced. The same conditions and circumstances will operate as in the past, and good players will get good salaries. This year is an exception. It would be very foolish and very bad business on the part of the magnates to try even at present to unjustly squeeze a player. The more generously the good men are dealt with the emore satisfied they will be, and the can run that distance. But why should Myers fly so high as far as stakes are concented? It may be impossible for a man like Darrin to get bucking for a stake of \$5,090. All pelestians have

pall. Of course this is not the time for gilt-edged salaries, and local players particularly should remember that there is such a thing as justice and such a thing as fairness.

I had so much to say about the approaching fight between Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons last week that I don't intend to say much to-day. Of course, interest in the event is becoming very intense, and one cannot help wondering at the change in public feeling during dering at the change in public feeling during the last 30 years. Here are two glove fighters, they are only glove fighters, to face each other with five-ounce gloves for no less than \$12,000. Just think of that sum and let me draw your attention to what the recent death of Harry Poulson reminds us of on the other side of the question. Poulson gave Sayers one of his hardest fights. They fought three bours and eight minutes, and three or four times Sayers was about beaten. It was only the indomitable pluck of Sayers that caused him to win, and the battle was for \$250 a side, and Sayers never had won more than that amount, although that was nearly his last battle. If I mistake not Poulson never had won a battle for £50 or \$250 a side, and the fight I refer to between him and Sayers took place in 1856. I could go on giving interesting facts regarding these big hattles for small stakes, battles that will be thought of as long as pugilism is talked about. But what a change? Had Sayers, Poulson or any of the famous old timers lived now and in their prime, instead of getting about \$100 for fighting a historic battle, managers and club presidents would have been offring thousands of dollars to "put the gloves on for a few minutes." Surely our so-called puglists have been born in fortunate times. Welt, the purse for which Dempsey and Fitzsimmons are to fight is the biggest that has ever been offered for any kind of fight, and I think the managers will make mousy at that. The betting on the result has not during the week/been at all. I did notice one rumor to the effect that the friends of Fitzsimmons in New Orleans were wanting to bet I to 3 con their man. This is simply bosh, because I don't think that anybody would have nerve enough to ask that 2 to I be bet on Dempsey. While I am inclined to think that on place in the can manage, I don't think there is a the last 30 years. Here are two glove fighters bet on Dempsey. While I am inclined to think that our champion has a bigger task in hand than he can manage, I don't think there is a

During the week reports from the training quarters of each man state that the champion told, is well within weight already. Eastern opinion is all in favor of Dempsey, and I would be very much surprised if it was not that way. be very much surprised if it was not that way. I know some very good authorities who are inclined to think that Dempsey will win, and, therefore, I am not extremely enthusiastic about Fitzsimmons' chances. He is too tall for my liking, but if he can light I fail to see where Dempsey has anything like a winning chance. To be sure, Fitzsimmons may be a "quitter." If he is, he is done, I am assuming that he is not, and if he is not Dempsey will be over-matched all around, I cannot help thinking that Dempsey will always have to bend so far back to keep out of the Australian's way that his (Dempsey's) blows will have comparatively little effect. But, whoever wins, he will undoubtedly be the lion of the day, or it may be the year. Victory will be worth a small fortune to the winner, and I suppose they both know this. Sometimes I am melined to think that the loser will get more than \$1,000 out of the \$10,000 offered. It may be that they have arranged for the winners to take \$5,000 and the loser \$4,000. Of course, this is only a surmise, and even if it were done there would be no harm in it. I did see a statement is only a surmise, and even if it were done there would be no harm in it. I did see a statement a few days ago to the effect that there was a a lew days ago to the effect that there was a private understanding that three-ounce gloves would be used. Fitzsimmons would object to this, and it is safe to say that five-ounce gloves will have to be used. All that I now have to say is; let the better man win.

Jack Fogarty's Retirement.

Jack Fogarty, after vainly trying to secure battle with any middle-weight in America, or any other country, for that matter, has decided to retire from all pugilistic business. His judgment in this instance may be wire; certain ly, he will in the long run be the gainer. I have always held the opinion that Fogarty would be a dangerons opponent for any man his weight. Apparently champions and aspiring champions have held a similar opinion, because they have steadily declined to meet him. I know personally that all kinds of efforts have been made in behalf of Fogarty to secure him a contest with elther La Blanche, Dempsey, Young Mitchell, in short, any middleweight in the world. The clubs, or "pub-clubs," as somebody calls them have strictly adhered to their custom of keeping their favorites busy and as a result some of the veriest puglistic frauds have been put into these pub-club rings to fight for hig purses real or alleged. It is a pity that Fogarty has not had a chance since he became a man to tackle offe of the very best of the champions. He may, however, change his mind. He says he won't. ly, he will in the long run be the gainer. I have

Sampson's Opinion of Coburn.

Henry Sampson, (Pendragon), of London, has the following interesting remarks to make regarding the late Joe Coburn: "In the course of last week two old-time fighting men passed away, Harry Poulson and Joe Coburn, the one an Epglishman and the other an American. I suppose it is correct to say that Joe Coburn was an American, He was always an American, and very much an American, as a fighting mat; as a matter of absolute nationality he was and very much an American, as a nighting mate; as a matter of absolute nationality he was born at Armagh, in the now more than ever distressful country, somewhere about 56 or 57 years ago, and was, at the beginning of the hegira which took place shortly afterward, transported to the land of the star-spangled banner. There is not much opportunity of knowing exactly what class of fighter Coburn was, as when he came over here with the expressed intention of fighting Mace, who was then champion, the men did not get into the ring, and, so far as I know, Coburn never showed his form even with the gloves in this country. The conditions of the match with Mace were that it should be for £500 a side, the battle to be fought in Ireland, and Coburn was to receive £100 for traveling and other expenses. Coburn received his £100, but on his arrival in Dublin, where the high contracting parties all met, he would not consent to enter the ring or take off his clothes unless his mother or his aunt, or some other near and dear relation, was appointed referee. The affair ended in one of the hollowest and most lamentable failures that even the prize ring has been able to bring about. To say this is to say a great deal, as some of the worst and most ludicrous fiascos this world has ever known must, one way or another, have come in connection with prize fighting. But it was so, and there is no near the transping to disprise or deav it. I refiascos this world has ever known must, one way or another, have come in connection with prize fighting. But it was so, and there is no use attempting to disguise or deny it. I remember the circumstances (just over 25 years ago) perfectly well, and don't know where their equal could be found ior blatant false pretense and arrant humbug. Till this day what class of man Coburn really was remains a mystery. If he could fight Mace for three hours and a half, even in a swamp, and our old man really meant fighting, he must have been a bit of a good one. But our old man didn't always mean fighting; and it might have happened besides that any undue desire on his part to punch Coburn's head would have ended in his own being riddled with a score or so of bullets.

Frince is as anxious for an Association franchise as he is to sell the Boston P. L. stock at a greed price. Of course it is easy to see that the greater certainty thee. Association of the profession of the demand will be granted, and it calculated the profession of the demand will be granted, and it calculated the profession of the demand will be granted, and it calculated the profession of the demand will be granted, and it calculated the profession of the demand will be granted, and it calculated the profession of the demand will be granted and it calculated the profession of the

not been as fortunate as Mr. Meyers, an while his surroundings are such that a \$5,00 stake is quite a light matter with him, few, i stake is quite a light matter with him, few, if any, other pedestrians might be able to raise it. I am disposed to think that if Darrin and Myers would run a race of three-quarters of a mile that Peter Priddy would join in a sweep with them for about \$1.000 a corner and let the winner take all the receipts. I see no reason why Priddy should not find backing to run either Myers or Darrin, or both at once a race of three-quarters of a mile. At any rate, I for one would not be disposed to call the winner of the Darrin-Myers race champion until he had defeated Priddy. It may be that a sweepstake race may be made of it, and if such an event should take place it would certainly be a great affair.

The Lightweight Wrestlers. I had almost forgotten to draw attention to the futile efforts of Collings and Luttbeg to arrange a match for what they call the lightweight championship. I mention this to find more fault and point out that particularly Mr. Luttbeg is claiming semething to which he has no claim. Whatever he may have done as an weight wrestler. Let me state a very important fact to Messrs. Collings, Luttbeg and their friends. For more than a month Ed Relly had a forfielt in the office of this paper, THE DISPATCH. to wrestle any man in America at 133 pounds, catch-as-catch-can style, for \$500 a side. This challenge was particularly aimed at Luttbeg, but it was never answered by him or anybody else. Well, then, what I want to point out here is that Luttbeg. Collings and everybody else in the lightweight class must pay attention to Kelly's challenge before they talk about championship titles. Surely a young man who offers to wrestle anybody, and is willing to put up his money, deserves a little attention. And let me add that neither Collings or Luttbeg will have what is commonly called a "picnic" if they ever meet Keilly at 133 pounds.

A few days ago both Fred Plaisted and Wallace Ross, who have been in this city during the past week, stated that the Australian rowers were certain to come to America if sufficient money were offered them. This is so true that one may laugh at those who dispute the statement. It seems that Australians and everybody else are at all times ready to come everybody else are at all times ready to come to America when the money is "hung up." There has been a remarkable tendency lately among clubs and regatta people, to offer extraordinary money inducements to foreigners or for anything that a foreigner was interested in. To be sure, if we put up plenty of money, McLean, Stansbury, and even the whole sculling fraternity of Australia will come here. But Ross and Plaisted think they might suffer defeat on American waters. That is quite possible, because if McLean were to row on an American lake he would find it very different from an Australian river, and I would not be surprised to find him defeated in consequence. I know that Teemer is confident he can defeat any of the Australians in a lake course, while, if Hanlaris estimation of McLean is correct, Teemer can do nothing of the kind. This difference of opinion means that it would only be fair for one or two of the Australians to come here and row. Their evident determination not to come would seem to mean that they are not anxious to tackle Americans in American waters.

The Proposed Local Sprint Handicap. I just have space to say one or two words about the proposed local sprint handicap. A correspondent, signed "Jacob," makes a very sensible suggestion when he says have no handi-cap until the spring. This is good advice. I may cap until the spring. This is good advice, I may add that it would not be well to have a handicap until the new track is made, and here is how one could be arranged: Get a few gentlemen interested in sporting events to form a little company, the object of which would be to promote handicaps. The company would soon make itself known, and it is safe to say that entries would be plentiful.

PRINGLE.

DEATH FOR A WHISTLE.

How the Esquimau Lures, the Seal to Within Striking Distance.

American Naturalist.] Mr. F. F. Payne, of Toronto, records an interesting fact which often came under his notice during a prolonged stay at Hudson's Strait. "Here," he says, "the Esquimaux might often be seen lying at full length at the edge of an ice-floe, and, although no seals could be seen, they persistently whistled in a low note similar to that often used in calling tame pigeons, or, if words can express my meaning, like a plaintive phe-ew, few, few, the first note being prolonged at least three seconds. If there were any seals within hearing distance they were invariably attracted to the spot, and it was



Whistling for Seal.

amusing to see them lifting themselves as high as possible out of the water, and slowly shaking their heads, as though highly desnaking their heads, as though highly de-lighted with the music.

"Here they would remain for some time, until one, perhaps more venturesome than the rest, would come within striking dis-tance of the Esquiman, who, starting to his feet with gun or harpoon, would often change the seal's tone of joy to one of sorrow, the others making off as fast as possible. The whistling had to be continuous, and was more effective if performed by another Esquimau a short distance back from the one lying motionless at the edge of the ice. I may add that the experiment was often

KEEPING THE BOYS DOWN.

tried by myself with the same result."

The Imperial Family of Austria Has Had Enough Spendthrifts.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) The Imperial family of Austria, although perhaps one of the richest reigning in Europe, would appear thoroughly to appreciate the many merits of economy and frugality, if recent reports be correct. It appears that the Archduke Charles Louis, who is heir presumptive to the empire of the Haps-burgs, has limited each of his sons to a sum of 50 florins a month until they are of age. Twenty-five dollars a month is certainly not much for an Imperial Highness.
It would seem as if this stern measure as

regards the sons of Archduke Charles Louis -which young gentlemen will, by the way, on their coming of age, inherit \$100,000 a year each—were adopted to keep them from falling into the evil way which proved the destruction of poor Rudolph, and resulted in the disgrace of Archduke Ernest and Archduke Sigmund. These two last named peccant Princes have been banished from the court in disgrace to their country houses in Tyrol, where, although everything is found them, their pocket money is limited to exactly \$5 a day.

Austria is even more than Russia par excellence the country of spendthrifts, and some rigorous measures are from time to time necessary to keep extravagant youths from galloping down the road to ruin with indue celerity. It was an Austrian nobleman who spent \$200,000 a month on a woman in Paris 12 years ago. A candlestick of solid gold, thickly encrusted with the most precious of stones (the extinguisher alone cost \$3,000), was one of the pretty trinkets which Prince F. giwe to the lady of his heart. After three months of this little game the handsome Prince Franz returned to the parental mansion, certainly a wiser

Boston Herald. ?"

Carrie-I never saw such a stupid fellow He sat with me several hours in the parlor and never said boo.

Nellie—You didn't want him to say that,

STOP at the Hollenden, in Cleveland. American and European plans.

THE FEAR OF DISEASE

Should Be Taught by Doctors as a Prevention of Mortality.

PAPER HORSESHOES BEAT METAL.

Iron Men Might Profit by Building Houses for Guatemala.

WINDOW GLASS MADE OF SEAWEED

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH. Dr. R. G. Eccles points out that the dan ger of diseases is, as a rule, in the direct ratio of the carelessness with which they are regarded. He says that diseases may be classed as more or less fatal as people are afraid of them and seek proper advice to both prevent and cure. If people are not afraid of diseases they act the part of fools by not seeking medical knowledge and skill, and so give the disease a chance to kill more people. The ravages of various diseases would be diminished to a surprising extent if people were imbued with a more wholesome fear of them, and so led to make use of proper measures for their prevention

Dr. Eccles gives some interesting statistics in support of his statements. No one fails to send for a physician in typhus, yet only six persons in a million die of it since efforts are made to suppress it. Four hundred and are made to suppress it. Four hundred and twenty-eight in a million die of whooping cough, because it seldom frightens patients, and neighborly ladies give advice. Three hundred and forty-one in a million die of messles because it so frightens us as to induce our friends to send for a doctor. Two hundred and twenty-two in a million die of scarlet fever, because medical advice is sought sconer and more implicitly obeyed. sought sooner and more implicitly obeyed. One hundred and sixty-eight in a million die of diphtheria, because it frightens more than most other diseases, and sends people in haste to the doctor

Dr. Eccles urges on the medical profes sion the necessity of teaching people a rational fear of disease, and of impressing upon them the idea that the greatest element of safety is to avoid the mistake of a bad general, i. e., not to underestimate the strength of the enemy.

Mahogany and Marble. A traveler in Mexico speaks in terms of astonishment of the magnificent construc-tion of the Mexican Gulf Railway, on which the sleepers are of sound mahogany, and many of the bridges and culverts are built of white marble. Though this looks like lavish extravagance, the constructors have found the employment of these sub-stances to be economical, as both ma-hogany and marble exist in abundance in the country traversed by the line. Simi-lar conditions existed not so Jong ago in some parts of the West Indies. In the island of Jamaica it was the custom on some of the sugar estates a few years ago to cut down magnificent mahogany trees for burn-ing in the furnaces in the distilleries, and to this day huge blocks of marole are lying in the bed of some of the Southern rivers of the island, practically valueless from the difficulty of transporting them to the coast.

How to Clean Rubber Shoes. A correspondent of a popular journal says there is a homely fact that people ought to know in these days, when we are getting a taste of an old-fashioned winter, so that rubber shoes are in frequent requisition by all classes. He wishes to make it known that the easiest way to clean rubber shoes of any kind is to rub them with vaseline. They then clean much better and last onger than if they are washed with water.

A Substitute for Gum Arabic Gum arabic, which was once universally used, has become very scarce and dear, and a substitute for it is being made from starch, which is subjected under pressure and at a high temperature to the action of sulphurous acid. The product, after neutralization, is soluble and extremely adhesive.

Vine Culture in America. Some recent statistics show that very rapid increase is being made in vine culture in this country. There are now under vine culture in America 400,000 acres, of which about 300,000 are bearing. The estimated value of the vineyards and wine cellars is \$155,000,000. In California there cellars is \$155,000,000. In California there are 150,000,000 acres under vine culture, and a large proportion of the grapes produced are made into wine. Most of the grapes grown in New York State are sold for food. The total production of wine in the United States during the past year is about 40,000,000 callons. about 40,000,000 gallons.

Paper Horseshoes.

It seems not unlikely that a change is mminent in the method of shoeing horses for military work. The German papers are devoting a great deal of attention to the discussion which is now going on in the military world as to the advisability of substituting compressed paper for iron in horseshoes for the German cavalry and artillery. After many experiments under all manner of conditions it has been found that the shoe which appears to be most worthy of adoption is made up of sheets of parchment paper cemented together with a special cement composed of turpentine, Spanish white, lac and boiled linseed oil. The separate pieces are stamped out, cemented and pressed together in a hydraulic press. When dry the shoet thus formed is rasped into the exact form and size re-

Fighting Against Poisonous Candy. A fact which has been commented upon during the holidays is that there has been an almost entire absence of poisoning cases from adulterated candy, which were so numerous in former years. This evil at one time became so serious that an association was formed for the distinct purpose of securing the passage of special statutes in various States making the adulteration of confectionery with any substance injurious to health punishable by a heavy fine; and for several years liberal rewards have been offered by this association, as well as by its individual members, for evidence against any offender sufficient to obtain a conviction under the law, the association assuming the cost and responsibility of the prosecution. In New York and Brooklyn there are a large number of firms, including all the a large number of arms, including all the large manufacturers of confectionery, who are pledged to the prosecution of all offend-ers against the special statutes passed by the Legislature on the subject; and by application to a member of the association any suspected confectionery can at once be an-alyzed free of charge.

Wrought Iron Chimneys

A French official industrial department issues the following recipe for preserving wrought iron chimneys and chimney flues from oxidation: Brush over the inside of the pipe with a mixture of coal tar and pine tar. Then fill it with wood shavings and chips and set fire to them. The tar is thereby calcined, and adheres to the metal, and also covers its surface with carbon. A pine so treated will last many years longer than one which is left unprotec

An automatic machine which forms, fills, weighs and seals packages is being introduced into houses where large quantities of finecut tobacco, soda, starch, etc., are put up. The operations of the machine are curious and novel in every particular, and yet quite simple. The machine coussists of a series of forming blocks, receptacles, folders, gummers and feeders, all working in harmony, so that the packages are being

smoothly and continuously produced. The forming blocks successively size the paper, which instantly afterward is wrapped around them folded and gummed at the end. The paper sacks are then plunged into receptacles, filled, folded on top and sealed. The manifest saving in labor thus effected would work the claim of the inventor.

Among the recent patents intended for the seem to warrant the claim of the inventor that if the machine is worked to its full capacity it will pay for itself in 275 working days.

Opening for an Iron Industry. The attention of the iron works of the United States has been drawn to the fact that there is now a fine opening in Guatemala and Central America for a supply of iron houses. The Belgians are already in the field, and are doing a profitable business in the erection of iron houses, and America is much nearer than Belgium. In Guate-Possibilities of Selenium Cell mala wood is scarce and very dear, owing to difficulties of transport, and as it is fre-quently used in a damp state for building it is specially liable to mould and rot. Iron it is specially liable to mould and rot. Iron houses are, therefore, much more suitable, and, as they are not only free of duty, but cheaper than wood, they are rapidly coming into general use. They are safer in ease of earthquakes, and people get shaken up most unceremoniously at very short notice in those climates. They afford better protection against vermin and admit of better ventilation than the wooden sharties.

tion than the wooden shanties.

Manicuring a Fallure. There is no denying the fact that the steady and chronic falling off in the patronage of the manicure has become an accomplished fact. Maroon finger nails, with a small sediment of blushing powder sura small sediment of blushing power sur-rounding them, became so frequent a year or two ago that there was subsequently a revulsion of sentiment on the part of the public. A large number of the manieures, public. A large number of the manicures, discovering that they had missed their vocation, have now wisely turned their attention to typewriting, bookkeeping and other sensible occupations, and can regard with indifference the decay of an industry which seeks to artificially exaggerate the right and proper care of the hands to a point of sickly effeminacy.

Improved Chair for Theaters

To the theater managers of this country is ommended a new form of chair for use in theaters, music halls, etc., which is now being introduced into England. This chair is already in use in several theaters in Germany, and is intended not only to prevent panic in case of fire, etc., by enabling the audience to gain the exit doors more easily than hitherto, but also to allow officials of the theaters and members of the audience to move with freedom from one place to an-other. For this purpose the seat and back of the chair are free to move, and are con-nected suitably together, so that by means of a counterbalance weight a mere touch of the hand will cause the seat and the back to move simultaneously on hinges to a vertical position, the seat by raising and the back by lowering, thereby allowing free passage along or through the tiers. The very idea of such a device, when the absurd amount of inconvenience and annoyance suffered in comparative patience by the ordinary theater-goer is considered, raises up visions of com fort and pleasure which it seems hard to believe will ever be realized.

eaweed for Window Glass. of a tough paper which can be used in place

Among the recent patents intended for the use of, a limited section of the community is a watch hand remover for watch-making work. Two metallic strips are compressed and nip the watch band, while a pin is and hip the watch hand, while a pin is pressed down on the centerpost of the watch, and a slight relaxation of the hand lifts the watch hand off the post. This device prevents all danger of cracking the dials, breaking the centerpost and losing the watch hands, and however tight the hands are fastened they are readily removed.

The employment of selenium cells is regarded as involving many interesting possi bilities. Shelford Bidwell, F. R. S., in some recent experiments, interposed between a selenium cell, and a source of light, in this case a gas burner, different colored plates of glass, and red, orange and yellow glasses were found to exert no screening effect, but when a green glass was employed, the light was screened off, and an electric bell which had been connected to the cell bell which had been connected to the call began to ring. Among the applications of this principle suggested by Mr. Bidwell was its employment in ringing a bell in case of the extinction of a ship's light, or of a railway signal light. Many adaptations of this sort are likely to come into vogue before long. For instance, the lighting of lamps, which is now done by hand, can presently by effected with more regularity and with perfect safety by an arrangement which will turn on the light when daylight falls below a certain point. The selenium cell can also be turned to excellent account for the preservation of property, and as a prothe preservation of property, and as a pro-tection against thieves. An apparatus ar-ranged to ring a bell when the cell is exposed to light may be employed in a safe or strong room, and made sufficiently delicate to be thrown into action by the lighting of a burglar's lantern.

WHY HE WOKE UP.

A Hypnotic Experiment That Had an Amus-

A a result of the revived interest in hypnotism caused by the Eyraud-Bompard trial in Paris, some experiments were made at the Hotel Kaiserhot, Berlin, on Monday, when some startling results were produced.
One subject in a hypnotic condition showed
that it is not always possible to suggest to a
hypnotized person to perform acts which are
absolutely contrary to that person's natural
inclinations. The subject in question was a
postsymm who was successfully made to sportsman, who was successfully made to believe that he was present at a horse race at which he had backed the winning horse, out when it was suggested to him that he should divide his winnings he awoke with a

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISE **MENTS** usually appearing on this page will be found to Seaweed is now utilized in the manufacture day on the Fourteenth page.

4 DAYS' UNLOADING SALE!

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10.

52-inch All-wool Cloths at 30c a yard. 54-inch not quite All-wool Cloths, 25c a yard. 40 and 42-inch Fine English Plaids, Stripes and Mixtures that were 750 and \$1, all to

Don't Miss This Great Opportunity to Secure the

Greatest Values Ever Offered.

at 50c a vard. 36-inch Black Serges, were 40c, jet blacks only, to go at 19c. 18-inch Surah Silks, 19c. 22-inch Surah Silks, 39c.

\$1 50 Striped Silks to go at 50c. Silk Velvets, all colors, 41c. Silk Plushes, all colors, 18 inches wide, all to go at 41c.

\$15 Coats, Jackets and Newmarkets, All to Go at \$4 90.

Muslin Underwear, soiled, at about one-third off. Toil du Nord Ginghams; large assorment at 8c a yard. Indigo Blue Prints at 6c a yard; best goods only. Men's Merino Underwear, 38c, was 50c. Men's Natural Wool Underwear, 75c, was Men's White All-wool Underwear, \$1, was \$1 50. Men's best quality Percale Shirts, 75c, were \$1 50. Men's regular made Half Hose, 19c, reduced from 25c.

Ladies' Wool Ribbed Vests at 50c, reduced from \$1 50. Ladies' Natural Wool Underwear, 75c, reduced from \$1 and \$1 25. Ladies' full regular made Underwear, \$1, reduced from \$1 62. Ladies' White Merino Underwear, 50c, reduced from \$1. Children's White and Gray Merino Underwear-small sizes, 15e; large sizes, 250

White Goods and Embroideries, soiled, at about half price.

KNABLE & SHUSTER,

35 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

YOURSELF AND COMPANY

Are cordially invited to call at once and examine our massive display of Holiday Gifts.

We can show you gifts suitable for the old and young, and at the very lowest prices.

Our line of watches is unexcelled by any house in this city. Diamonds in enormous quantities, and Rings, Eardrops, Lace Pins, Chains, Bracelets, Charms, Silverware of every description, Clocks and Bronzes, at unheard-of low figures. Remember the name and numbers.

K. SMIT.

FIVE STORES IN ONE.

932 and 934 Liberty St. and 703, 705 and 707 Smithfield.

THE LEADING AND LARGEST MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS HOUSE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

JANUARY

CLEARANCE

SALE!



PREVIOUS

TO

Stock-Taking!

per pair.

and 99c.

THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND

It is our constant aim to sell goods at prices "ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST," being satisfied with a SMALL percentage on our sales, but during January (usually one of the dullest months in the year), we propose to stimulate business by extraordinary offerings, hence the following prices, which, in part, represent but a small proportion of the bargains found in every department of our big stores.

NO WINTER GOODS OF ANY KIND WHATEVER TO BE CARRIED OVER.

Ladies' Fur Capes.

The Prices Will Speak for Themselves.

Extra quality Mink, 825. Finest Alaska Seal, \$25. Elegant Persian Capes, \$25. French Seal Capes, \$6 50. Black Marten Capes, 810. Astrakhan Capes, \$10. Lynx Hare Capes, 84. Crushed Plush Capes, 83.

Muffs from 24c upward. Every Fur is represented. Make your selections here and save both time and money.

Children's Cloaks.

The prices are merely nominal and it does not pay to advertise them at all, only to call your attention to them so we can close them out.

4Leaders in Muslin Underwear

Ladies' Gowns made of the best of muslin, yoke made with 4 cluster of tucks, fine embroidered edge around neck and sleeves-a grand value at 49c each Chemise, with 3 rows of fine Hamburg insertion, 5 tucks between, square neck, fine Hamburg edge around neck and sleeves, the best

muslin, at 49c each. Drawers made of the best muslin, with deep Hamburg ruffle and clusters of tucks above the ruffle, at 49c a pair. Skirts made of the best muslin with deep embroidered ruffle and cluster of tucks above the ruffle,

at 69c each. We make a specialty of extra large sizes.

Attention to These Corsets.

Our \$1 French Woven Corsets, scalloped top, long-waisted, for this week, 50c each. The Broadway French Woven, regular, 89c, this week, 50c each. The Improved Champion, the best corset, at 48c each.

A Deep Cut in Hosiery.

Children's Ribbed Wool Hose,

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, seamless, 24c pair.

knee, 6-8½, 39c pair. Children's Extra Quality Knit

Children's Cashmere Hose, double

Hose, 5-814, 39c pair. Ladies' All-wool Hose (black

only), seamless, 24c pair. Gents' Heavy Seamless Cotton

Hose, 121/20 pair. Gents' All-wool Hose, 24c pair. Gents' Natural Wool Hose, extra

Don't Miss This

quality, 3 pairs \$1.

Underwear. Men's Extra Heavy Camel's Hair Mixed Shirts and Drawers, 49c

Men's Heavy Winter Merino Shirts and Drawers, 29c each. Ladies' Natural Gray Merino Vests and Pants, winter weight, Ladies' Pure Wool Scarlet Medi-

Boys' Winter Merino Shirts and Drawers, in white and Natural Gray, 19c each. Children's Winter Merino Vests, Drawers and Pantalettes, in white and natural gray, 17c up.

cated Vests and Pants. 98c each.

Cloak Department.

Ladies' Plush Wraps worth \$30, now 815. Ladies' Plush Sacques worth \$40,

now 820. Ladies' Plush Modjeskas worth

830, now 810. And so on throughout all our Plush Garments. Value or cost is not considered, only to get them out of our road for spring goods. Indies' Fine Imported Newmarkets, worth \$40 and \$50, we are selling at \$5 and \$6. Nothing to

quality or price. Ladies' Cloth Jackets.

equal them in the country for style,

Odds and ends are worth more to you than to us, and we have in colors and black, 99c per pair. made the price so that if you want one, it is yours.

Interesting Prices on Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, taped and scalloped edges, 39c per Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, 69c per pair. Nottingham Lace Curtains, very pretty patterns, 99c per pair.
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
314 yards long, 54 inches wide,
\$1 49 per pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains. 3½ yards long, 60 inches wide—an excellent variety of patterns, \$2 24

Nottingham Lace Curtains, full length, wide and fine; lovely designs, \$2 99 per pair.

MONEY-SAVING PRICES ON BLANKETS.

10-4 White Blankets, formerly sold at \$1 49, now offered at 89c per

Heavy Twilled White Blankets, worth \$1 75, now \$1 10 per pair. Extra Heavy Plaid Blanket, worth 82 49, now 81 74. 10-4 Gray Blankets, formerly sold at \$2 75, now offered at \$2 24. Extra Fine All-wool Blankets, in White, Gray or Scarlet, \$4 74 per pair, former price, \$5 50.

Underskirts.

All our 83 25 and 82 99 Hand-Ladies' Cloth Underskirts.former prices \$1 50 and \$1 25, now 990

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

DANZIGHR'S,
MONEY-SAVING STORES FOR THE PEOPLE,
SIXTH STREET AND PENN AVENUE

Flowered Chintz Comfortables, full size,74c each; former price,99c.

PRICES HALVED ON

Gloves and Mittens.

Infants' All-wool Mittens, in

Misses' All-wool Mittens, in black

and colors, from 12c to 49c per pair.

Ladies' All-wool Mittens in black

Ladies' Pure Silk Mittens, in black

Ladies' All-wool Jersey Cash-

mere Gloves, in black and colors,

Ladies' 4-button real Kid Gloves

in colors and black, 49c, 64c, 74c

Ladies' 4-button Suede Gloves,

in all colors, only 69c per pair.

Ladies' 4-button Suede Gloves,

Gloves fitted to the hand and

perfect satisfaction guaranteed

Comfortables Lower

Than Ever.

and colors, 24c to 49c per pair.

and colors, 73c per pair.

from 24c to 99c per pair.

white and colors, from 9c to 49c

Chintz Comfortables, white cotton filling, 99c; reduced from \$1 24. Large size Chintz Comfortables, \$1 49 each; reduced from \$1 74. Heavy Cretonne Comfortables, now 81 74, were \$2.

Handsome Satin Comfortables, were \$2 24 and \$2 50, now one price, \$1 99. All our better Comfortables at

proportionately low prices.

A Deep Cut in Ladies' Knit

All our Ladies' Knit Woolen Skirts, former prices, \$1 24, \$1 39, \$1 49, now 99c. knit Woolen Skirts now 82 50.