ered by an electric locomotive on a track of 105-pound rails.

New Circuit Transfer System.

A new system has been designed to meet

new but promising demand for the use of

private telephone and telegraph facilities,

y subscribers whose business with thei

orrespondents at distant points will not

warrant the expense of a wire for their own

ise exclusively. The new system transfers

wire simultaneously at both ends from one

pair of subscribers to another every five minutes if desired. The service is divided

into segments, and if a subscriber and his

correspondent are connected to one

segment they can communicate for five minutes each hour by paying the minimum fixed yearly rental for these facilities. Should they find that

their business required ten minutes each bour they could be connected to

two adjoining segments, or if preferred, to one segment on each side of the segment circle, which would enable them to commu-

nicate for five minutes every half hour.

Other subscribers would have the line for

whatever portion of the time they arranged

for, the object being to accommodate sub-

An important advantage of the system is

scribers with whatever facilities they choos

the futility of the subscriber's disposition

to cajole the switch into allowing him to have the circuit "just half a second longer."

When the time is up he is unceremoniously

out off until the line comes round again.

The arrival of the line is announced by an alarm bell, and the subscriber, knowing the

arbitrary and unfeeling character of the su-tomatic switchman, will naturally make the

An Electric Cane.

A novel application of the chloride of sil

ver battery has been made in the manufact-

ure of the electric light cane. Four cells

are placed end to end in a small tube of card-

board and inserted in a hollow cane. The

silver wire at one end is connected to one

end of the carbon filament of a small incap-

descent lamp, soughy placed in the head of the cane, and a small brass strip or spring is extended upward from the zine bottom, so as

to make contact possible with the other end

Sausage Making by Electricity.

Exhibition in London, Bagland, last week,

was a sausage machine driven by electric

A Long Aerial Telegraph Line.

telegraphy was the completion recently of

copper wire between Cala

Bombay, along the line of the Bengal-Nag-pore Railway. The total length of the cir-

cuit is nearly 1,300 miles, and the Indian Department can now boast that it works the

New Insulator Wanted.

THE BASEBALL CRANK.

How He Acts When He Goes Over to the

Allegheny Park.

He didn't miss a game last week, and for

weeks past had played hundreds in imag-

ination. As early as 3 P. M. he was on the

"Oh, say! Catch on to the grounds. Get

(After the Chicagos have taken the field.)

"I wonder if they think they can play ball.

They'll not be in it. Why, those fellows are old enough to die. Is that man going to

pitch? What a picnic! He used to be fair, but the company is too tast for him."

him hit it." As the side retires with a blank

he gleefully observes: "I told you so, now watch our man. See him smash it in the face," and when he gets his base, "He's a sticker; oh, he can wait." When the run-ner reaches third the wild delight of the

crank almost amounts to frenzy.

But presently his face begins to cloud.

But presently his face begins to cloud. His pets appear to be in danger, and as things go from bad to worse, he greets every play with increasing rage. With every breath comes, "Oh, he can't play ball." "That fellow sees double." "He's got too many hands." "He wants a basket." "See him try to walk over himself." "That's a dirty muff." "Oh, come, let's go home." He swears that is his last game.

but when 24 hours have rolled by he is in his accustomed seat, the home nine are still his darlings, and all past failures forgiven

THACKERAY ADMIRED DICKERS.

The Rivalry Between the Great Authors Did

Not Prejudice the Former.

One of the most charming traits of Thack

eray's character was his whole-hearted ad-

miration for his great rival, Charles Dick-

Dickens"-so he writes in one of the letters

I have referred to—"who is bringing out a rival publication and who has written beau-

tifully. Bravo, Dickens! 'David Copper-

field' has beautiful things in it; those sweet little inimitable bits which make one so fond

of him. And let me tell your ladyship that I think he has been reading a certain

yellow-covered book, and with advantage, too, for he has simplified his style; kept out

of fine words, and, in fact, is doing his best. I am glad of it. I hope it will put some-

body on his mettle; somebody who has been careless of everything of late."

"There is a tellow by the name of

if not forgotten.

He swears that is his last game,

bleachers and these were a few of his ex-

pressions:

there myself.

longest serial circuit in the world.

A great event in the annals of Indian

the purchaser.

One of the novelties at the St. Pancras

o pay for.

best use of his time.

## A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Encouraging Signs of the Opening of the National League Baseball Season;

COMMENT ABOUT THE LOCAL CLUB

A Few Leading Features Regarding the Fining of Manager Hanlon by Umpire Powers.

BALL AND FITZSIMMONS CONTEST.

Reasons Why Some Definite Conditions Should Guide the Championship Title.

Lovers of the national game had nothing to complain of on Wednesday, as far as enthusiasm was concerned. The weather was, no doubt, a little bit faulty, but it is a long time since I saw so much enthusiasm on an opening game as I did on Wednesday. And indging from reports a similar state of things prevailed at other cities, and in New York particularly there was an extraordinary condition of affairs. Well, no doubt, we were all glad that such was the case, because many have been the predictions that have been made of late regarding the interest in the national game. Those who tried to wreck it last year and who failed have steadily maintained that the national interest in it was dead. The wish was father to the thought. But the contests of the week have proven beyond all doubt that Americaus still love their national pastime, and that they like it best when it is free from strife. There is little room yet to make any general comments about the various teams We cannot judge a season by taking one or two days into consideration. The contest will have to continue for weeks yet before we can venture anything definite on the respective merits of the teams. But there are one or two things that can safely be said, I think. One is that the League has eight excellent teams. Each team contains first-class men, and this makes it difficult to say how things will turn. But I am extremely pleased to note that our neigh bors at Cleveland have a team that I venture to say will be a credit to the city. I have come to the conclusion that those who think Mr. Leadley's team are anything like marks will be badly fooled. Nobody deserves success more than Leadley, and I know of no manager whose success would please me more than his. He has a good tot of men.

About the Home Players. There are many interesting features con nected with the home team, and I venture to say that local patrons of the game will have more to say about this team than any other that has hailed from Pittsburg. Every defeat, or at least the vast majority of defeats of the team, will be the theme of censuring remarks by thousands of admirers of the club. This has been the case already, and there indeed has been little reason for it. I hold the opinion that Pittsburg has one of the best teams in the country, and at the same time I do not expect to see them make a great showing for several weeks Baseball playing stands out alone from other sports, and one particular feature of it is that we may get together nine of the best men in the country and still have a somewhat inferior ball team. It is only when the nine individualities can be harmonized into a unit that we can expect to have a successful team. I have known four of the best rowers in their day, who, as a crew, could not de-feat other crews who individually were their inferiors to a great extent. In this one case unity of action was lacking and as a efforts of another. But this unity and harmony is not only a neces-sary factor in a successful baseball team, but a steady maintenance of good form is just as necessary. A team may be playing in the most harmonious way and yet lack-ing their best form. When that is so we may expect to see that team cutting a figure far below its standard. Well, then, it is only when we find a team of good players working in unity and in their best form that we find a victorious team as a rule. Of course we may find exceptions, but this only proves the rule, I don't think any of us will disagree on this point. This fact brings us face to face with our local team, and there

we find a team of great universal merit and players who are also working in unity. But, (and take notice of this "but"), they are not in form, and when a team is not in form the best kind of unity does not go very far. The two must go together to win just as sure as victory is made more certain by putting a good jockey on a good horse. The local players are not in form, and that is the end it. Mark, I am not entirely referring to condition, because I make a distinction be tween form and condition. We all have add still not in their best form. This is the case with our local ball team at present. Some Particular Features.

Several of our very best hitters are in exellent condition, but they are not in good batting form. This in itself is a very serious drawback to the team's chances of victory. Nobody for one moment will contend that it is the regular form of such men as Beckley, Browning, Carroll, Miller, Bierbauer and one or two others to go up and face the pitcher time after time without hitting the ball safely. Their ordinary form is quite different to that, and it is only because they have not yet reached their ordinary standard that they have made such a compara-tively bad beginning. What a great differ-ence it would make were these men to get into their usual batting form. They have been engaged on that form, and certainly it cannot have entirely left in one winter. But there is another feature in the team worthy of comment, and that is the pitching department. Here we find matters a little different and even a little worse than to the other departments. We have some of the best pitchers in the country but they are neither in form or condition. I can never think of the pitching department of the club without becoming a little dis-There has been what I may call so much ill-luck connected with the pitch-ing department in the past that one begins to think there must be "a jouah aboard" somewhere. Stratton is on a sick bed; Baldwin is not in his best form, nor are Staley and Galvin. No matter how we may reason us to the causes of all this, we have the fact to deal with. And this reminds me of an- see amateurs who cannot afford to absent other fact that is of interest to pitchers par-ticularly, that is, to take the best of care of sated when they do absent themselves in the themselves during the winter. But all these shortcomings which I have just noticed in connection with the club are likely to disappear on any day, because the club ou the question has. I think, drawn public has in it the very best material, and maturally the present defeats are only temporry nature. If petrons of the team will only exercise a little patience and wait until the players have had a fair chance to demonstrate what they The contest is a long one yet, and it may be that many will fall by the wayside before it is over. It has barely started, and certainly there is no sound cause of elamoring against anybody or any team who start out slowly in such a long race. It may be that we will have to wait some time before our team gets into line, but when they do we will be rewarded. If they do not then it will only prove that form on paper is not worth anything at all.

Umpires and Players. On Thursday there occurred an incident in the local game that brings up the old question of the methods of umpires in entercing discipline, or I might say submission, to their decisions. The incident I refer to was that relating to Manager Hanlon and Umpire Powers. The letter made incident in the local game are urging that the four leading clubs should draw of and then the two winners should on the letter base incident. For instance one or two of the Taking Orders.

"What are you doing?" saked a friend of another who had just gone into the bookcanvassing business.

"Taking Orders.

"What are you doing?" saked a friend of another who had just gone into the bookcanvassing business.

"Taking Orders."

play for the pennant. While this may sound plausible enough it is not tair, be-cause it would be making the winner of the pennant contest twice for it. While it may one of the most unfair decisions I have ever neen. Of course, I don't say the mistake was wilful. I do not even insinuate that it was wilful; but I do say that it was a blunder of the grossest kind. Hanlon caught a ball about two or three inches from the ground, and Powers declared that he did not eaten it until it struck the ground. be true that the McDonalds, for instance, have secured several victories because of the non-appearance of other clubs, there is nothing to show that they wouldn't have won had those clubs been there. Besides, not catch it until it struck the ground. Now, Hanlon was right and Powers was wrong. There is now no doubt on that point. Well, Hanlon naturally enough the present pennant winners have beaten the other leaders. But no rule has been violated, and as long as that is the case it will be useless to talk about playing again for the present pennant. The season has point. Well, Hanlon naturally enough walked in to Umpire Powers and wanted to know definitely if such a decision could be made. Powers emphatically told Hanlon to his face that he did not catch the ball be-fore it struck the earth. Hanlon said he proven one thing, viz: that a good Associa-tion football lengue can be established in did, and Mr. Powers rejoined by insinu-ating that Hanlon was lying. Hanlon then told Mr. Powers that he lied, and Hanlon was fined \$25 and \$25 more for obthis section. There are plenty of players, and good ones. What is needed is for representatives of the various clubs to meet in ood time this year, and have the best possible arrangements made for a lesgue next tall. Beside this it might be wise to have jecting to the first \$25. Now all this arose by a too despotic attitude assumed by Mr. a special team made up of the best players in the district to go and do battle with the Association teams of Chicago and St. Louis. Powers. If he had been less imperious and gentlemanly and said: "Haulon, I don't think you caught that bail," the matter would not then have become one of veracity be-tween the pair. But Mr. Powers chose to tell Haulon in the most definite way that he did not catch the ball, even after Haulon If this were done it would cause greater in-terest than ever. Before leaving this subject let me say that the league has in George Macpherson an able Secretary. He has worked hard and faithfully during the sea-son, and I believe that to him is due much of the success of the league. had said he did. In plain terms, Mr. Powers gave Hanlon to understand that he, Powers, thought Hanlon was a liar, and because Manager Hanlon resented this Um-Fitzsimmons and Hall. pire Powers fined him. Now, I submit that this is no way to proceed at all. The skill and genius of Mr. Powers have human limits and that means he can err, and it he According to report, Fitzsimmons and Jim Hall, the two Australians, have been matched, or, rather, have agreed to fight with gloves at Minneapolis for a reputed ean only be brought to know that very im-portant fact he will have a little

followed. But a captain has a certain duty

but it should never develop into tyranny

The Association Outlook.

many people at all are paving much atten-

holds. Look at the matter as we will we cannot avoid the conviction that

Association ball is much inferior to the League article, and added to this is the fact

that the League has the prestige. But the

becoming more apparent every day that the Association has made a very serious blunder

and is persisting in it. I am frank enough to admit that I have no sympathy for an organization that tries to down the national

agreement, because, as I have before said,

were an organization of that kind to be suc-cessful it would be so much the worse for

Association, and that is that a number of

scarcely ever hear of that once famous man

Mike Kelly now. This, indeed, must be exceedingly depressing to "King Kel," who

gether I fail to see where there are many

The Reinstated Wheelmen.

During the week newspapers have in-formed us that the L. A. W. and the A. A.

U. have joined hands and that the batch of

because matters have already gone far

enough. There may have been some necessity for the L. A. W. calling a halt on the

rapid steps toward professionalism, but as soon as the matter was brought to promi-

nence and dealt with by the leading author-

ities in the amateur world, no good could be obtained by prolonging hostilities. The ex-pense question has ever been a troublesome

thing to deal with among amsteurs because

it is so difficult to draw the line. I have al-

ways been an advocate of rigid rules on the

matter, as the greater the laxity the less the purity of the sport. And in this respect it

may not be out of place to say that it does

way. There was a time when even profes-

sional boxing and prize fighting were conducted on principles of honor, but from the

day when the professional gambler, or "sport," got hold of them, they have been

on a decline in all respects. But I don't

confine myself to boxing or prize fighting, as

there are many other branches of sports that have been similarly ruined. There

should even be a distinct line drawn be

tween professionalism and amateurism, and friends of the latter cannot be too mindful of this. If this "expense" question is not boldly taken hold of and dealt with in a

heroic way we may expect at to be cropping

up continually and I trust that the leading

organizations will settle the matter in a way

attention to amateur sports more than ever

and as a result I expect we will have a great

year. In all branches there is an activity

that has not been found for some time. Thi

is a very hopeful sign and promoters of amateur sports should be careful not to al-

low anything to transpire that will in the least tarnish the good name of bons fide

The Football Players.

Let me say just a few words about our football kickers. Their season, which has been somewhat of a long one, is almost ended, and I am glad to know that it ends amid considerable enthusiasm. The contest for the Pratt pennant has not been as

the large number of games that have been

orfeited. For instance one or two of the

amateurism.

that will be lasting. Certainly I

professional boxers mixed up with it in any

augur well for amateurism to have

oright spots in the Association's future.

purse of \$12,000. In the light of recent events and utterances of Fitzsimmons, this more respect for the judgment and opinions of others. But the very fact that his positivism is so strong as to impel him to charge other persons with lying who expenses the strong of t is somewhat of a surprise to me, and, to speak frankly on the matter, I am not very clear as to the bona fide nature of the affair. Of course I have an idea that Fitzsimmons press a contrary opinion is sufficient to stir will win, but if it is true that \$12,000 are to any amount of ire. I don't know what are e offered to the men to fight for, and that the instructions given to umpires on this point, but most certainly I claim that an umpire should have no right to make a the arrangements have been made by "Parson" Davies and Mr. Clarke, there is little to prevent one from coming to the constatement to a player directly inferring that the latter is a liar. By all means I am for clusion that the \$12,000 will be split up in shares. Whether this may be true or not, having respect for the umpire, but I do claim that on Thursday Mr. Powers was chiefly there are facts which would lead us to be-lieve that it will be so. Let me relate facts which I know to be facts. When Fitzsim-mons was here he distinctly stated in my responsible for the unpleasant dialogue be-tween himself and Hanlon and that there was no justification at all for the fining that hearing that he would put up a forfeit to fight Smith at 154 pounds. He knew the to perform in justice to himself. If he stands idly by and allows apparently bad decisions Smith party meant business, and he had to make some definite move or statement. But to go with objecting the public will soon demand his discharge. This has become a he never put up the forfeit, and it soon transpired that the "forfeit" notion was custom and nobody knows it better than the simply a little scheme to allow him to get out of the city without being shamed. But he also said in my hearing that he would not fight Smith or anybody umpires and even the magnates themselves. Of course firmness is needed in an umpire, and it is necessary that an umpire should else above 154 pounds, and he also urged Smith's backer to match his man against have plenty of civility and no bigotry. By all means the fining of Manager Hanlon Hall. Amid all this the Smith party offered to bet \$2,500, in addition to any was an injustice, and I say this regardless of whether Haulon is connected with the purse that might be offered. Now after all this, isn't it surprising to find Fitzsimmons in Chicago agreeing to fight Hall at 156 pounds, or two pounds beavier than what Since the League season opened baseball patrons in League cities have paid little or Smith agreed to fight him at? We cannot very well come to any other conclusion than no attention to the American Association; and, indeed, I sail to observe that very the "go" between the two Australians is a basiness "go," or that Fitzsimmons rates Smith as a very dangerous man. It must be one or the other. But I heard Fitssim-mons say that he would not under any cir-cumstances back himself for a cent against tion to it. The events of the week have gone far to strengthen my conviction that before the season is out some clubs in the Associa-tion will be in difficulties. The other day I noticed that the attendance at Boston was below 500. Just think of that at this stage Smith, and that he would only fight for a "fat" purse. Well, then, I may not be wide of the mark when I say that Fitzsimand with such a high-priced team. Well, that proves exactly what I contended when it was first decided to put an Association club in Boston. At that time I said that it mons shirked a match here that was to be on its merits, the winner to take all, to make arrangements for a contest that on the face of it is much was a very dangerous experiment for those who were to find the money for the new a business transaction. It seems to me that ciub. Boston, I pointed out, was a League city and had been so long a League city that Messrs. Fitzsimmons and Hall, or at least those very "enterprising" and scheming baseball patrons there had an idea that no other organization in the world could managers who have them in charge have worked them very well. Fitzsimmons has have ball players like the League. This is becoming true; so true that if the Boston Association club holds on to the end of the season somebody's bank account will be conbeen traveling from the Atlantic noising forth his opinions and threats regarding Hall, and the latter has been traveling from the Pacific noising similarly about Fitz-simmons. Now they meet in Chicago, and as a result there is a great hurrah and a \$12,000 purse offered. That is good business, no doubt of it. From a business point of view probably Fitzsimmons is only doing siderably less, just mark my words. When the Boston League club opens up at home it will be seen what place in popular favor the League team

Championship Claims. prospects of the Cincinnati Association team are anything but flattering, and how they are going to hold their own or anything like it financially I fail to see. In short, it is But sooner or later there must be something definite done about the holding of a championship title. The title of champion s gradually descending into a farce. The time was when a man who won the title and who wanted to retain it was compelled to defend it against the first man who put up a reasonable stake, say \$250, rarely \$500, and about only once \$1,000. The champion, of course, was allowed plenty of time to get ready, but he was compelled to defend his title or relinquish it. Then the title was the national agreement. I labor to uphold the national agreement and, therefore, op-pose anything which aims at its destruction. There is one feature in connection with the worth something, as far as pugilism was concerned, because a man who held it could be looked upon as being really the superior of anybody else his weight. But that is not the custom now. Under the present rule a good and popular players who for years have been daily before the world have joined it and sunk into comparative oblivion. We man may by mere accident or otherwise win a championship battle, and he will then pose before the world as champion for 12 or 24 months, or maybe a lifetime without agreeing to fight anybody else. All he need do is to state that he has "enloves notoriety mere than anybody I know of; indeed it is his great love in this respect that has landed him where he is. Altogagements" ahead and cannot en-gage to fight anybody until they are fulfilled. And even if he does finally resolve to meet an opponent he pleases himself as to who the opponent shall be. The first challenger has no more claim than the last and at that rate it is possible for the best pugilist who ever lived to never have a chance at all to fight for the championship. amateur bicyclists who were suspended some time ago by the L. A. W. have all been reinstated. I trust this news is true, If this is not outrageous I do not know what is, and at best it only reduces the title of champion to a worthless degree. What is needed is that some definite conditions be formulated and agreed on by a sufficient number of representative men and authorities. Then these conditions should be adopted and strictly adhered to so that every aspirant for championship honors in any class who could find a reasonable amount of backing should have a fair chance to win the title. No fair-minded man can well object to a suggestion of this kind, because as long as things go on as they are going it is nonsense to acknowledge

to gull the public.

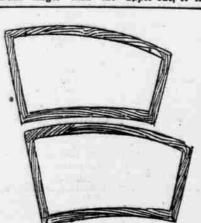
PRINGLE. DECEIVING THE EYE.

Two Drawings That Show How Unreliable the Sense of Sight Is.

Fitssimmens as the champion.

The illustration shows what wonderful tricks can be played upon the human

eye by knowing persons. Although the lower of the two segments appears to be much larger than the upper one, it is



Which Is the Larger ?

really not so. By cutting out one of the segments and placing it on top of the other the reader may determine which is the larger. This trick is as certain to deceive a perfect pair of eyes as it is to mislead any other kind. There is, therefore, no reason why the reader should consult an oculist after having solved the frick.

WIRING IN CONDUITS

Recognized as the Best and Safest

Way to Handle Electricity.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS FOR DESKS.

Machines to Turn Live Pigs Into Fried Sausages and Brushes.

THE CHLORIDE OF SILVER BATTERY

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE, ) In visiting most of the large new buildings in our towns and cities just before the last coat of plaster goes on the walls, and even when everything is done but the decoration and the putting up of the fixtures, one's eye is apt to be caught by some black looking tubes that ramily in various directions. These tubes are the latest development in electric wiring, and mark a great advance. Until recently the wires for electric lighting and other purposes, were laid right in the plaster, and then when they were covered up it was a great nuisance if a fault betrayed itself and the wires had to be got at again. Very often nobody knew just where the wires had been installed, and thus the walls would have to be broken into here and there before they could be found. Besides, many people have not put in electric wires because they did not want

wooden moldings to be nailed over their

decorated ceilings and handsome paper and

linerustas. The new method is as great an improvement as a modern paved highway is over the primitive cowpath. These tubes are insulated conduits or raceways, which have a predetermined location just the same as water pipes or gas pipes, and through which the wires can be drawn or withdrawn at will at any time. Not only are these tubes an additional safeguard against fire, but the architect can dispose them as he will in preparing his plans. It is also a recommendation that by this means a house can be con-duited or tubed when it is built, at very small cost, and then when the electric light station comes along, as it does in every progressive community, it is an easy matter to pull the wires in and avail one's self of the new illuminant. The tubes are also being used for bell wiring, telephone wiring and the like.

Perhaps the most notable use of this novel departure, so far, is seen at Mr. Rockefeller's new palace at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, where the tubes not only run all over the building, but are led through the very heart of a big stone buttress along the drive, coming up out of the parapet every few yards to carry the wires to the lampposts, which are thus under direct control from the resi-

Electric Elevators A large number of electric elevators are now running in this country. The original plan in this class of work was to put a motor on the elevator car and to let it engage by means of spur gear with a rack extending from bottom to top of the shaft. More recent and more correct practice is to place a stationary electric motor either at the bottom of the shaft, or at the top, and to use it in place of the ordinary steam or hydraulic plant. Yet another practice is to have the electric motor pump up the water for the hydraulic elevator. A recent reversion to the earlier methods, but with a decided novelty in the application, is to place the the motor under the elevator car, and to connect it with a series of gear wheels which grip the guy ropes very strongly and thus cause the car to travel up or down in a sort what others would do, but it only shows that the great object of modern pugilism is

of "hand over fist" style.

To put it another way, the guy ropes are simply flexible rails on which traction is secured by an increase of friction that does not greatly check speed. The gear locks automatically whenever the motor stops, and hence the guy ropes become factors of safety as they wind in and out of the gears. Should a stoppage occur, the attendant in the elevator merely attaches a crank to the gear and winds the car up or down until a point is reached where the passengers can alight in comfort.

Telephones and District Messengers. A vivid idea of the extent to which the telephone takes the place of the "errand boy" of our forefathers was given a few days ago in Boston, when the representative of the New England Telephone Company stated before a legislative committee that the messages it handled would require the employment of 10,000 messenger boys if they had to be carried through the streets instead of over the wire. The average use of a tele-phone by the man in whose office it hangs, and by his friends who don't pay anythin for its use, and who rail at the "telephone monepoly" in good set terms, is from 6 to 12 messages per day. Hence, in a city like New York, with 9,000 or 10,000 subscribers. the number of telephone messages will run up some days to 75,000. If ten of these were given to one boy as his day's work, as letters or telegrams for delivery, this would figure out not less than 7,500 boys on active ser-

vice.
Thus it will be seen that the telepone man was not at all wide of the mark in his figures, and any interruption of telephonic communication is now felt acutely in the sharp tax that it at once puts on the district messenger system, which still remains an absolute necessity for many purposes, and is every year put to some new work. The absence of it is one of the first things that strikes an American in London, and it puzzles him to understand the grounds on which it can be objected to, as it lately has been by the British Postmaster General.

Incandescent Lamp for Desks.

A new lamp has appeared which will be a boon to those who are anxious to save the eyes all unnecessary strain while carrying on clerical work. This lamp is designed especially for desks or tables where it is desirable to concentrate a bright light for writing or reading, while the eye is afforded the maximum amount of rest possible. The sides of the lamp are almost straight, while the bottom, or large end, is as nearly flat as possible. It is claimed that the straight lines provide better reflecting surfaces, and prevent, as much as possible, uneven inten-

sities of light upon the object.

The inside of the butt and the outside of the globe are silvered, and the incandescent filament is actually surrounded on three sides by a mirror reflecting all the light downward. While the lamp may be placed on a level, or a little above the level of the eye, no light strikes the eye directly from the lamp, as the silvering is covered and protected by an opaque substance.

Electric Pinnace. The electric pinnace recently designed for the English Government, for the conveyance of troops, is likely to effect a revolution in crafts used for that purpose, for the propulsion of which steam has heretofore been used. The new launch is 48 feet 6 inches in length by 8 feet 9 inches beam, with an average draft of 3 feet 3 inches, and will carry 40 soldiers fully equiped. speed will be eight knots an hour, and she is so fitted as to be either sailed or propelled

electrically.

The actual cost of propulsion is not greater than that of steam vessels with similar carrying capacity, and there is to be taken into consideration the great advan-tage that no skilled hands are required for stoking and engineering purposes.

It has been found that one of the most mportant elements in decreasing train re sistance and thus increasing speed is in the mprovement of the track by adopting stiffer rails. This has the effect of reducing the

deflection or wave motion under each of the

wheels, so that on the best roads where the improved rails have been laid down, there is scarcely any oscillation, and there is very little difference in oscillation in riding on a FLOWERS OF MAY DAY

The Much-Loved Hawthorn Can be tangent or a curve. All the trials hitherto made show that the train resistance decreases in exactly the proportion that the rail is stiffened.

It is claimed that with a stiffened 105-Seen in Bloom at Edgewood.

pound rail nearly 200-horse power per mile is saved on the fast express trains, as com-

pared with 60 or 65-pound rails. The oscillation when riding on heavy rails at a speed of 75 miles an hour is less than that of 45 miles an hour on light rails. There is considerable ground for the belief that before long 120 miles an hour can be safely covered by the safe of the s How the Day Was Observed in Early Times in Merrie England.

CROWNS FOR PRETTY LITTLE QUEENS

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR. ? May Day is, or was, essentially an English holiday, as it dates from the time of the Druids, who, the old English chroniclers say, went a-maying with the same golden pruning hooks in hand, with which, in December, they cut down the sacre mistletoe from the ancient oaks.

With us, the season is not far enough advanced to allow of May Day being cele brated as it was in "Merrie England," where, as Thomas Miller says, "If May produced not another blossom beyond those which she hangs out upon our thousands of miles of hawthorn hedges, we should still hail her as queen of the year. Our ancestors used to rise early to welcome in this sweet season, and with joyous shouts and merry music bring home the May, as they call the hawthorn biossoms. They deco-rated the tall May poles with garlands of flowers and selected some lovely girl, whom they crowned Queen of May; and they danced and made merry on the village green to welcome in the month of flowers. Even kings and queens left their castles and rode forth into the country to gather the wreat May blockers." the sweet May blossoms.'

To City-Dried People. And he adds: "There is a familiar home smell in the aroma of May buds, better liked by country people than any other fragrance. Who that has been young—there are hearts ever old-and has spent part of his life in the country, can ever forget the fragrance of May or the smell of the sweet briar? Then to be city-dried for years, and return to the same spot, abounding with the same odor-how the pulse is quickened with

a sense of revived youth."

In old English books we read of maidens rising early and going into the fields to wash their faces in May dew, which was found only on the hawthorn blossoms, and was said to make them most beautiful.

The fair maid who, the first of May. Goes to the fields at break of day. And washes in dew from the hawthorn tree, Will ever after handsome be. Old Pepys, in his diary, speaks of his wife having "gone down to Woolwich to get the fresh air and to gather May dew, which s the only thing to wash the face with."

When a light is required, pressure on a small push button on the side of the cane closes the circuit and ignites the lamp. The In the Hearts of the Cities. The celebration of May Day was not confined to the country; for in towns, and even in London, May poles were brought in from Kent and Epping Forest and raised in the head of the cane is solid silver, which makes a good reflector for the light, and a very thick lens is fitted into the top. These canes have been used with great success for theatrical purposes, and have a very pleasheart of the city, and green branches waved from the windows. Herrick alludes to this in his invitation to Corinna to go a-maying, where he says:

Come, my Corinna, come, and coming mark How each field turns a street, each street park, Made green and trimmed with trees—see how

Made green and trimmed with tree Devotion gives each house a bough. Can such delights be in the street And open fields and we not see't? Come, we'll abroad and let's obey The proclamation made for May. motor. In conjunction with this machine it has been proposed to employ an electric Many allusions are made to May Day by heating attachment, whereby the savory dish old English poets, especially by Chaucer who took such exquisite delight in the early can be delivered cooked and smoking hot to flowers that the sun never found him in bed en May Day; but he was up and out in the It begins to look as if the shrewd individual who conceived the idea of a unimeadow to see the daisy, with its "flowers white and red, against the sun spread." So great was his delight in May, "the time of love and jollity," that he bewails the case of any one who is insensible to all this versal pig-utilizing machine, into which the animal could be put at one end, to emerge at the other as cured hams and blacking brushes, was no visionary, but only a prophet a little in advance of his times.

Hard is his heart that loveth not In May, when all this mirth is wrought When we may on these branches hear The small birds singing clear. Herrick, in his eulogy on country life, speaks of dancing around the May-pole:

Thou hast the eves and holy days.
On which the young men and maids meet
To exercise their dancing feet;
Tripping the comely country round,
With daffodils and daisies crowned.

A Hawthorn Grove at Edgeworth Some of the kawthorns have white blooms Burns speaks of the "milk-white thorn" A most singular relic was exhibited at a making fragrant the evening air; other meeting at Calcutta of the Asiatic Society again-and these are the most beautifulof Bengal, consisting of a piece of cable, the are tinged with pink, owing, it is said, to rubber covering of which had been pierced the red clayey soil in which they grow. Our hawthorn is unlike the English; the by a blade of grass. The piercing was so complete, and the contact with the copper core so perfect, that the efficiency of the cable was destroyed. green leaves being more finely cut and the flowers not so large. There is a grove of English hawthorn at Edgeworth, growing in the yard of what was, some years ago the Edgeworth Seminary, which is a beau

the Edgeworth Seminary, which is a beau-tiful sight when in bloom.

Although dancing around the May pole here on the 1st of May would be rather soppy and more suggestive of colds than pleasure, yet we would be at no loss for wild flowers for the garland with which to crown the Queen of May. The arbutus-loveliest of all our spring flowers—has gone, but hepaticas still bloom in moist places, and in the woods the anemone grow in profusion, waving their delicate flowers—"tinged with color faintly"—in the spring breeze; while in open places, blood root shows its blossoms of pure white on to the woods. I could paste a ball out petals and bright yellow stamens, which with its broad, green leaves, makes a sight to gladden the eyes of any lover of wild flowers. These and many others too numerous to mention, are now in full bloom.

MUSIC OF THE JAPS.

Then his pets appear and up goes a yell from our "crank" that can be heard to the farthest confines of Allegheny. Now the game opens, and when the heavy hitter from Chicago lines her out for three bags, listen to the comment: "That's all right; he let him hit it." As the side retires with a black o Different From Ours That It Is Very Hard to Translate.

> The Japanese have a music of their own; music essentially different from ours, but nevertheless a style which possesses melody. and is capable of harmonization. To render this music in the characters employed in America and Europe to represent musical productions is a matter of no smal difficulty for the reason that the Japanese instruments are not attuned to our scale, but differ from it by intervals sometimes as great as a half tone. The difficulty is only partly removed when a gek-kin, the Japa-nese guitar, and favorite instrument, is toned to accord with a pianoforte, but even in this case so

Carrie Line Land [ [ و الدر الدروال

widely is the Japanese idea of interval and of what constitutes a melody at variance from that entertained in Europe and America that a rendition of a Japanese tune in our notation is no easy task. There are now in this country two Japanese ladies, Miss Hana Abe and Miss Kaku Sudo, of Yokohama, who are visiting the United States for the purpose of completing a medi-cal education begun in Japan. In St. Louis, says the Globe-Democrat, they were pre-vailed on to sing some of the Japanese music, and, from patient repetitions of the same melody, success in noting it down was finally achieved. The song above is one of the results.

No Tenable Claim. Philadelphia Times. ]

careless of everything of late."

The "certain yellow-covered book" was, of course, "Vanity Fair," which had recently been published. Thackeray was at the time busy upon "Pendennis"—a "pie" which he purposed to, "cram with beef, pigeons, hard-boiled eggs and the most delicious pepper and spice." Kentucky puts in no claim to Noah being a native of that State for the reason that in connection with the Ark he lived upon water for a considerable period.

Ripe in Experience WILL call at your residence with samples and furnish estimates on furniture reupholstery. HAUGH & KRENAN, 33 Water street. New York World. ] "What a diagrace this lottery business "You're right; it's a blanked shame,"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF

FIRST. 8,000 City Lots, or 2,022 acres of land in the city of Tallapoosa, Haralson county, Georgia, the residue remaining unsold of 2,500 acres, on the center of which the city was originally built. Present value, \$1,084.785.

SECOND. 2,628 acres of valuable mineral land, adjacent to the city of Tallapoosa, all located within a radius of six miles from the center of the city. Present value, \$122,900.

THIRD. The issued Capital Stock of the Georgia, Tennessee and Illinois Railroad Company, chartered for the purpose of building a railroad from Tallapoosa, Ga., to Stavenson, Ala., 120 miles, that will not the company nearly \$2,000,000 of the capital stock of railroad, paying 7 per cent dividends.

cant dividends.

FOURTH. The Taliapoosa Furnace on the line of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, in the city of Taliapoesa, Ga.—the said furnace being of 50 tons capacity, manufacturing the highest grade of cold and hot blast charcoal car wheel iron. Present value, \$250,000.

FIFTH. The Piedmont Glass Works, suasted on the line of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, in the city of Taliapoesa, Ga., said plant being 18-pot furnace capacity, and manufacturing fint glass flasss and prescription ware. Present value, \$100,000.

There are already located on the property of this company, in the city of Taliapoesa, 2,800 in habitants, 2,000 of whom are Northern people who have sestled in Taliapoesa within the last three years, 632 houses, 15 manufacturing industries and 40 husiness houses, schools, churches, water works, electric lights, \$75,000 hotel and new manufacturing industries building.

THE INCOME OF THE COMPANY

Will be derived principally from six sources: FIRST. Earnings of its manufacturing establishments, now in operation and to be built now \$76,235 04 yearly).
SECOND. Rentals of its farming lands and sales of timber in "stumpage" (estimated \$3,000 yearly).
THIRD. Sales of its city lots in Tallapoosa, Ga., for improvement and investment (estimated \$250,000 vearly).
FOURTH. Working of its mines and quarries, by themselves or on "royalties," (estimated

\$10,000 vearly).

FIFTH. Profits on mineral, timber and town site options and purchases on the line of Georgia, Tennessee and Illinois Railroad (estimated \$50,000 yearly).

SIXTH. Earnings of stock of Georgia, Tennessee and Illinois Railroad (estimated \$135,465 Total estimated yearly income of company after construction of railroad, \$525,633 04.

Total estimated yearly income of company prior to construction of railroad, \$339,235 04. PRINCIPAL absolutely secure under any circumstances. DIVIDEND of nearly 7 per cent on present selling price, paid in April.

PROBABILITY of much larger dividend in October, increasing rapidly thereafter. CERTAINTY of a very rapid advance in the intrinsic value and selling price of the stock

# PRESENT PRICE OF \$7.50 PER SE

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OFFERED AT THIS PRICE, AND SUBJECT

The Directors of the GEORGIA-ALABAMA INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CUMPANY have decided to offer to the public for a short time only a limited amount of the Treasury
Stock of the company at \$3.50 per share (par value, \$10).

This stock is full paid and subject to no future assessments under any circumstances.

The property on which it is based is owned absolutely by the company, without indebtedness or deferred payments, and the present earnings of the manufacturing plants alone are sufficient to pay a 2 per cent annual dividend on the capital stock (par value).

This is equivalent to over 5 per cent dividend on \$3.50 per share, the present price at which the stock is offered, aside from the receipts from sale of city lots.

One million dollars of the \$4,500,000 capital stock has been placed in the treasury of the company for the future development of its properties and the enhancement and protection of the interests of its stockholders.

It is the stated policy of the directors of the company to pay semi-annual dividends of at least 1 per cent on the stock (par value). These dividends can readily be paid from the present fixed earnings of the manufacturing properties alone without the sale of any of the real estate owned by the company or income from other sources.

The dividend fund, however, will be largely augmented by the receipts from the sale of city lots, rents, leases, etc., and the dividends will be increased as fast as the earnings of the company from its various sources of income and sales of city lots will warrant.

Under the plan of the organization of the company all receipts from the sale of the Treasury stock of the company, increasing its assets to the extent of the amount received.

The entire properties of the company being paid for in full, all the receipts from the sale of city lots go at once to the dividend fund of the company, in addition to the earnings of its manufacturing establishments in operation and its income from other sources.

The stock of the company will not only earn gratif

short time.

The stock will be listed on both the New York and Boston Consolidated Stock Exchanges.

Orders for stock will be filed as received in any amount from one share upward, as it is sired to have as many small holders in all sections of the country as possible, who will, by the nerest in the company, influence emigration to Tallapoesa and advance the interess of

The total receipts from sale of Treesury stock of the company from Monday morning to Friday night, March 16 to 20, inclusive, 5 days, when the transfer books were closed for payment of April dividend, were over \$85,000.

Every dollar of this money is expended to secure new manufacturing establishments and improvements at Tailapoosa, Ga., and not for Purchase money, as the property of the company was paid for in full at the time of its organization.

57 will purchase

2 shares or

4 par value of stock.

35 will purchase

20 shares or

100 par value of stock.

105 will purchase

20 shares or

20 par value of stock.

210 will purchase

30 shares or

300 par value of stock.

350 will purchase

30 shares or

300 par value of stock.

350 will purchase

100 shares or

100 par value of stock.

350 will purchase

100 shares or

100 par value of stock.

350 will purchase

100 shares or

100 par value of stock.

350 will purchase

100 shares or

100 par value of stock.

350 will purchase

300 shares or

1000 par value of stock.

Address all applications for stock and prospectuses and make checks, drafts or money orders payable to

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13 80-page illustrated prospectus of Tallapoosa, Stock prospectus of Company, and Plat of City, with Price List of Building lots, mailed free on application to any of the offices of the Company.

The direct result of the excursion of 100 to Tallapoosa that returned Feb. 27 was 20,000 shares of Treasury Stock of the Company sold, a 15-ton fee plant, a Clothing Factory employing 50 hands, Woolen Mills employing 75 hands, a Canning Factory, a Wagon Factory employing 50 hands, a \$500,000 Cotton Mill, an Industrial Building 200 feet long, utilizing the water power of the Tallapoosa River for furnishing electric power for small manufacturers to be located in the building, a \$75,000 company to build a logging road to the timber south of Tallapoosa and bring it there to be worked; Stove Works employing 130 hands; all of which were inaugurated in the party, with excellent prospects of consummation, and several of them definitely arranged for and entire capital subscribed, and the indersement of the enterprise by every one of the excussionists.



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