

THE POWER OF AIR.

In Compressed Form It is Already a Rival of Electricity.

APPLICATIONS OF IT IN PARS.

Machinery and Railway Cars Run by It and Clocks Regulated.

OTHER WONDERS OF THE NEW SCIENCE.

New York, Sept. 30.—If Engineer Robert Gilham, of Aldrich Court, be correct in his observations compressed air will shortly be in the field in opposition to electricity as one of the revolutionizing forces of this century. He has just returned from an extended sojourn in Paris, where he made a thorough study of the compressed air system of that metropolis.

The stories that Mr. Gilham brings back from his trip are of a new dynamo, which, according to his report, has within an almost incredibly short time fully revolutionized many lines of industry in the gay French capital. It is at this moment propelling street cars with unequalled ease, furnishing motive power for a multiplicity of mills, running 10,000 clocks with absolute continuity and preserving them of all kinds.

WOMEN OF THE SCIENCE.

"It was simply amazing," said he in talking of his work, "that the progress made in the application of compressed air to the various uses of the day, in a refrigerator about 15 feet square I found the bodies of a man and woman who had lain there 13 months, and in both the face and feet were as fresh as in a good condition as immediately after death. I was informed that the bodies were being kept for the medical university."

One fact of importance in the report of Mr. Gilham on his visit was the preparation Paris engineers are making by means of compressed air with a view to averting the terrors of another siege, such as was experienced in 1871.

Before accepting the invitation of Mr. Victor Pom to visit the great central station," said the engineer, "my time was occupied by personal visits to numerous consumers, with the view of discovering the various uses of compressed air in Paris, its advantages and disadvantages, and especially to learn how the consumers felt regarding its use after having much experience with it."

THE MODE OF OPERATION.

"The air is then conducted to the engine, where it operates exactly as steam. The engine is connected with a dynamo, which generates all the electricity used in lighting the street cars and the two neighbors. Electric accumulators are arranged in an adjoining room next the engine room of capacity sufficient to furnish light for two days. In a room next the engine and dynamo, a dynamo or air light can be provided.

ROOM FOR TRAFFIC.

Rivermen Favor the Proposed Bridge, Under Conditions. Captain W. W. O'Neil said yesterday that the opposition of the river operators to the proposed twenty-second street bridge would not be maintained.

Do Not Agree With Judge Ewing.

It isn't likely that many people will be found in the month of April who will agree with Judge Ewing that it should be merged with McKee's Rocks. Mr. J. Schindler states that borough government if honestly conducted cannot be expensive in Esplanade. It has no streets to keep in order, save a few, all combined less than a mile in length, for the main one is kept in order by the street railway company and the trolley company.

Free Trains Every Day.

Get work, secure a home, make an investment in the future great Monongahela Valley. For tickets, maps, prices, literature and particulars call on CHARLES SOMERS & CO., 129 FORTH AVENUE.

AN ALMOST PERFECT AGENT.

Compressed air is unquestionably a perfect agent for the transmission of time indications and records, because of this application the position of a central local clock can be transmitted to an indefinite number of clocks in different parts of the city with rapidity and accuracy, which positions are the local clocks by means of most of our watches.

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WARTIME APPLE JACK.

The Fiery Kind That Was Found Throughout the Old Dominion.

COURTING IN THE ENEMY'S LAND.

Some of the Susceptible and Soldier Wedded Virginia Girls.

INCIDENTS DURING 1864 AND 1865.

During the war a few Union soldiers were married to Southern girls, says a writer in the Baltimore American. In our company Jacob Henderson married a girl at Beverly, Va., and Will C. Amos married one in London county, Virginia. On the night of Dec. 17, 1864, when our company was at Winchester, Va., a German, by the name of Henry, member of the First Battalion of our regiment—the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry—came into our company and inquired for Captain Duff, the Commander, who was a minister before the war. Henry wanted to get married. He was a raw recruit and knew but little English. He had been detailed to guard a house occupied by a family which included a small farm, and while doing guard duty had fallen in love with the farmer's only daughter, a girl about 18. He said the girl had promised to marry him. He did not see Captain Duff, as there was some excitement in the company that evening over the loss of some of our company, who were waylaid by Mosby's command.

WELSHMEN'S BIG PROFITS.

They Make From 53 to 45 Per Cent.—An Instance Cited Where Such a Return Was Made by a Tinned Plate Maker Last Year.

A statement made recently by "Judge" James Arkell, in an interview with a DISPATCH reporter, to the effect that Welsh tinned plate makers made a profit of from 45 per cent, and that the business was controlled by a trust of the largest makers, was received with a great deal of incredulity by some local iron and steel men.

THE MODE OF OPERATION.

The gauge of the track in Paris is 4 feet 9 inches; the rails are the grooved pattern. The length of the track (single), including branch line, is about four miles, with a very great number of curves and cross streets—about 8 feet in 100. The motors are similar to an ordinary street car, having a steel roof, upon which seats are arranged for passengers as well as for the driver and motor car, no seating capacity being occupied by motor appliances.

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THE MONETARY QUESTION AS PRESENTED BY A FREE COINAGE MAN.

The Monetary Question as Presented by a Free Coinage Man.

FACTS IN FINANCIAL HISTORY.

This Country Needs a Larger Currency. Silver as Well as Gold.

A BASIS FOR PAPER MONEY NEEDED.

As the great work of development went on larger volumes of silver were needed than gold. We invited and received large amounts of foreign capital, so that now foreigners own and control many, if not most, of our great industrial enterprises. But at last the pressure for more money became so great that last winter it culminated in a fruitless effort to fully reconvert silver.

AN AGE OF ENTERPRISE.

Now, I have tried, briefly as possible, to sketch the facts of history, that throw light upon the money question, and in applying the logic we must bear in mind that our age is one of gigantic enterprise, requiring the use, in order to smoothly move them and prevent money panics by too freely using private credit, of volumes of money unprepared in his mind. We shall see that gold alone, with paper based thereon, would fail to give us enough. Even with gold and silver paper money must be used largely in excess of the metals we had. I have now proceeded to set forth what seems to me fair deductions from past history applied to modern times on the money question:

SOME HISTORIC FACTS.

From 1801 to 1820 the world's annual production of gold was \$9,710,000, and of silver \$36,847,000—four times as much as gold; from 1821 to 1840, of gold \$11,468,000 and of silver \$21,954,000, twice as much silver as gold; from 1841 to 1860, of gold \$85,150,000 and of silver \$34,260,000, more than four times as much silver as gold; from 1861 to 1880, of gold \$117,991,000 and of silver \$68,043,900, nearly two of gold to one of silver.

THE SILVER DOLLAR IS HONEST.

These facts show that the American silver dollar was no "fraud," but at a premium, as shown by the London market up to 1874, when its money function was taken over by the gold dollar. The consensus of opinion and the practice of nations for thousands of years, had to do in maintaining the relative values of these metals, and the public sentiment demands a better system, I believe it is true. But will free coinage by our Government raise the value of silver to a parity with gold, or one of gold to 16 of silver, or our present ratio?

A DEFENSE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR.

It is quite common to speak disparagingly of the silver dollar—to call it a "fraud," etc.; but are such criticisms founded on good sense and correct views of the great question? Suppose gold alone were to constitute our money basis, with paper issued thereon; would it not require a very large ratio of paper to gold, and would it not be a confession of weakness, if not of downright lying? But if we use the gold, the silver and the paper, would not a more honest and honest demand its free coinage the same as gold? Our present system is a confession of weakness, if not of downright lying. But if we use the gold, the silver and the paper, would not a more honest and honest demand its free coinage the same as gold? Our present system is a confession of weakness, if not of downright lying.

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