A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

The Good Points of the Appointment of W. H. McGunnigle as the Local Club's Manager.

O'NEIL'S RESIGNATION.

A Few Features of the General Situation. and About a New National Agreement

THE LATEST TALK OF J. L. SULLIVAN.

Gossip About Prominent Popilists and Other Bre of Every Day Sport.

It is to be hoped that we are nearing the end of meetings of local baseball directors. Too many meetings mean bad business and that there is something wrong. The affairs of the local club have had an extremely zigmag course first and last, and directors' meetings have weekly been the central pivot toward which every eye of the local base ball public has been turned. Within the last few days there have been two very important meetings of the local directors. At one J. Paimer O'Neil resigned the Presidency and at the other W. H. McGunnigle was elected manager of the club for next year. I am todeed well pleased because of Mr. McGunnigle's appointment, not only because of his sterling abilities as a manager, but because of the general wish, in fact easerness, of all the players to have him as a manager. There was a fear that my friend, Ed Hanlon, would go if Mc-Gunnigle was manager. There is nothing to be feared. Hanlon has a home and knows what it is to leave it. The directors did, in my estimation, one of their best acts when they unanimously elected Mr. deGunnigle to manage this team next year. Let him manage it and hold him strictly respondble for it. That will be fair to him, the players and the public, and certainly a relief to our worried directors.

Mr. O'Neil's Resignation. I want to say a few words about the resignation of J. Palmer O'Neil from the presidency of the local club. Few people have assacied Mr. O'Neil more directly than I have because of what I have at times decmed his bad policy; but nobody regrets more than I do the fact that Mr. O'Neil has stepped down and out from the most active position of the club. To be frank, I don't think there is a man in Pittsburg who could be as valuable to the Pittsburg club as J. Palmer O'Neil, and I say this mindful of all his human foibles as far as I know them. Mr. O'Neil has figured in troubled and unlucky times, and in baseball history he appears to me just what a Disraeli, a Count Carour and a Count Andrassy was in European politics in times of rebellion and diplomatic intrigue. Depend upon it, there are few Palmer O'Neils in basebail. There never was a harder worker, never a harder fighter and never a more successful tactician than Mr. O'Neil. Certainly he had ene-mics of uncompromising kind, and they have taken advantage of temporary re-versals and made matters so unpleasant that he has stepped down and out. Let me say one word, a word in kindly feeling to all, friends and foes alike. Let bygones be by-goes, and let J. Palmer O'Neil once more advocate before the world the importance and the worth of Pittsburg as a baseball city. It will be a gain to the club and gain to the community.

The General Situation. A general survey of the condition of base ball affairs gives hope that a common understanding of peace will be arrived at soon by the opposing parties. The contest be-

tween the Association and the League is becoming, in fact, has become so hot that a lous proceeding if there were. The truth is termination may be looked for at any time. ested to continue, and it is because of this that I think the folly of continuing it much longer will forcibly impress those who are taking part in it. Of course, I still contend that the American Association magnates are almost entirely responsible for the un pleasant state of things, and, therefore overtures for a closing up of the breach ought to come from them. I think they must be convinced beyond all doubt that they will be the sufferers more than any body else if the conflict continues, for it s conflict now. A week or two ago every n talked very gushingly about all the star players in the League who were ready e step over to the Association at the first What a disappointment there must have been. Why, notwithstanding all the inducements and allurements that have "jumped." The trip of my friend Sam Morton East to hook prominent League players for the new Chicago team must have en a very disherrtening one. He was unable to sign any of the stars he set out to catch, and when he cannot succeed I don't think it worth while for anybody else to try. This goes to show that as usual the Association magnates have made a very bad esiculation; they have fooled themselves They evidently have forgotten that all prominent ball players have had a taste of jumping business and do not care for any more of it. The Association magnates this fact into consideration I have very strong hopes that they will resolve to a least try and act like sensible men. Depend upon it, they have enough difficulties of their own to contend against without hav-ing them augmented by fighting the National League. Every day is proving this

What Should Be Done,

The baseball season that has just ended has not been a very bad one; in fact, when we take into consideration the fight of last year, the recent season has been much better than many of us expected. But the time than many of us expected. But the time has come when something should be done toward getting baseball once more down to or up to national basis. In short, the somer there is a national agreement by which every professional baseball organization is bound to act on common principles, the score will be business become more the sconer will the business become more profitable for these directly interested in it, and certainly more pleasant for the public. The value and necessity of a national agree-ment have often been pointed out in this paper, but its necessity was never more ap-parent than now. Why, the ball players are complete masters of the situation, and the competition for the best of them is dragging the national game down to a level Temporarily the players are reaping the benefit, of course. But let me say that a reaction of this abnormal state of things will come just as sure as the tide ebbs and flows. The reaction will be disadvantageous to the player without the good effects of a national agreement come to his protection. It seems to me exceedingly strange that capistalists who have money invested in baseball should not insist that a national agreement be adepted at once by all the baseball or-ganizations. Without one every dollar invested in the business is in the greatest jeopardy, and its value therefore depre-ciated. This fact alone should wield a very great influence; certainly an influence suff ently strong to subdue all personalities in the matter. I am aware that representatives of the Association not long ago submitted some propositions to the National League on which they based their notions of a national agreement. Those propositions were se monstrously unfair that they appeared

the prestige and dignity of the game se-cure and inspire confidence in the public mind. If this were done all would be well. Ball Players as Stockholders.

A day or two ago there appeared in this paper a port article to the effect that Mr. Baldwin, father of Pitcher Mark Baldwin, was anxious to purchase some stock in the local club, presumably for Mark. This caused an expression of opinion in a local paper that was very ungenerous to Mark, to say the least, and certainly not logical. The opinion was to the effect that if Mark Bald-win secured stock in the club he would want to do as he liked, and would only want to work when he did not feel inclined to do anything else. Now, even if the holding of about \$2,000 worth of stock would permit Baldwin to do this, I am sure he would not be so inclined; in fact I know of no player who would. But, bless us, the holding of a little stock in a club does not allow either a player or anybody else to run it. We have seen that fact proven in the local clab. But I hold the opinion that it would be well if every player held club stock, and it is chiefly because of this opinion that I now draw attention to the matter. I know of no average incentive in matter. I know of no greater incentive in life toward causing a man to look faith-fully after a business and work hon-estsy and energetically for it than having an interest in it. Self-interest is a potent influence, in fact one of the most powerful and if Mark Baldwin or any other player of club stock depend upon it they would do their best to try and make the investment grow to \$2,500 as soon as possible. All the encouragement possible should be given players to invest money in club stock.

President White's Plan. Ex-President O'Neil of the local club the National League meeting he intends to suggest the adoption of President White's plan of schedule for the championship season. The plan briefly stated is that the season be divided into two sections of 70 games each. The club having the highest percentage of victories in the first 70 games to secure a pennant, and the club having the highest percentage of victories in the second 70 also to have a pennant. If two clubs secure the pennants they to contest in a special series for the championship pennant. This seems to me to be a very plausible Whatever there may be against it there is much to say in its favor. The feature that recommends it most is that it will tend to sustain an interest in the came from the beginning to the end of the season.

During the first of the season a team may
be playing amid the worst kind of misfortune and be down at the bottom of the list.

new race will revive interest in its perform-ance and give the club generally a better chance to make money. Whether the plan is adopted or not a discussion of its merits or demerits by the majority will be useful. The Hunting Season. The quail shooting season has menced, and that fact reminds me of the numerous complaints of illegal shooting of that dainty bird I have received recently because they contain suggestions regarding the game laws. A few days ago a friend o mine went out to kill pheasants and squir-rels, and I dare say he would not have hesitated about bringing a few quail had he seen any. But he did not see any and that fact caused him to make some inquiries and these inquiries gave him to understand that all the quail in the neighborhood had been shot within the last few weeks by sho who, like himself, had gone out to shoot pheasants and squirrels. There is a mean-ing in this. I take it to mean that the arrangement of the present game laws gives ing; in fact, is seems to me that the present laws are to a very great extent a farce. On September 1 it is lawful to shoot ducks and geese and other game. On October 1 pheasent shooting commedces, but the shooting of quail is not lawful until November 1. So far so good, but when men are out shooting pheasants between the first of September and the first of November, who is to know whether or not they are shooting quail? There are not game keepers or

ing of game, except by making the com-mencement of the shooting of the various game birds as uniform as possible. Of course, under the most rigid game laws the world has ever known there has always been poaching, but the object should be to reduce oaching to a minimum. For some time it nas been rampant in Western Pennsylvania. These Professional Sprinters. For some time past Western Pennsylvania has been infested with a gang of pro-fessional foot runners, who have, in the boldest way, "worked" dozens of country towns in Allegheny and neighboring counties. During the last two weeks about a dozen letters have reached me from Waynesburg, Washington, Pa., Browns-ville and other towns, telling of a number of these characters who are going about the country defrauding honest people. I draw attention to this entirely in the interest of honest sport, and particularly in the interest of est of sprinting. Foot racing is one of the best branches of sport, but when it is dragged down to the level of a thieving business by characters, whose only aim is to rob the public, it is time to call a halt.

no effective way of preventing illegal shoot-

Foot racing really has become so low that in the majority of cases professional sprinter means nothing more nor less than pro-fessional thief, and the thieving is of the most audacious kind. I may be told that there is nothing wrong in "ringing a man in" against another. Of course, there may not be, but the "ringing" I have reference to is swindling; it is part of a confidence scheme several parties have been playing in this neighborhood. If I have a man whom I want to match against anybody to run a race you may bring Hutchens against him and tell me that Hutchens is Jones. That is all right. But here is the plan of robbing that I complain of. A man lands iate a town and commences work as a barber, for instance. He makes acquaintances and soon lets them see that he is a remarkable sprinter; in fact nearly a ten-second man. Our barber has a "pal" planted in another town, and this pal, who is known to be nothing like a ten-second man, is matched to rur the barber, for instance, and the latter's new friends, feeling sure they found a wonder, plunge on him. The race is run and the barber-wonder is beaten in about 111/2 seconds. He disappears and so does his 'pal,' but only to bob up serencly in some other town to play their confidence game again. What I claim is this: That there is as much reason to arrest these characters as there is to arrest a party of bunko steerers. They, and all the persons who are aiding them, should be driven out of the city and

town where they operate. Honest foot-runners should see to it that they have no quarter and that their daily movements are made public. * O'Connor and Stansbury. William O'Connor, the Canadian sculler, has returned home and has declared him-self, as is the custom with champions. If we can place any reliance on O'Connor's statement to a newspaper reporter the other day there is hope of a race between O'Counor and Stansbury for the world's cham-pionship. I have often thought that it would be a great treat to have a sculler's race on American waters for the world's championship, one of the contestants, of course, being an Australian. Somehow or other, the Australian scullers cannot be persuaded to come here, and as far as I can remember we have not had any of them here since Trickett's time. But as Stansbury is not in this country at present, and as winter is almost here, I fail to see how O'Connor and the champion will measure blades for some time. They may arrange to row a race on the Pacific slope between now and

the community. The wonder is that they are not lynched on the race tracks of some

next year will be worse except the Australians come over here and give the sport a boom. But their coming here suggests another danger, If they come here and defeat our champions, which they are likely to do, the result will have a worse effect on rowing here than ever. O'Connor and Hanlan have been in Australia and rowed the Australians on their own water. It is now fair for Stansbury to come here and row O'Connor on the Toronto course.

Sullivan's Home Coming. John L. Sullivan is home again, and we may prepare ourselves for any number o challenges, counter-challenges and state ments during the next week or two in the pugilistic world. For years it has been the ambition of almost every heavy weight boxer, who had high notions of himself, to challenge Sullivan, and the same desire exists yet. No doubt Peter Maher will tell us in a day or two that he will not rest content until he had devoued Sullivan. This tent until he has devoured Sullivan. This general desire to challenge Sullivan is in general desire to challenge Sullivan is in some respects remarkable, because he has been out of the pugilistic business for a long time. This goes to show that the gen-eral opinion is that Sulivan is the idol whom everybody wants to shatter. Well, notwithstanding the effects of fast living John L. will take a deal of shattering yet.

John L. will take a deal of shettering yet. Since his return the talk about a contest between him and Slavin has become general, and it may be safe to say that within a short time arrangements will be made for a glove combat between these two big and powerful men. Sullivan has repeated his intention not to participate in any more London prize. not to participate in any more London prize ring contests and will only take part in glove contests arranged by clubs. This is the very best thing that Sullivan could do and if he could insist on making the contests only for a limited number of rounds would be better for him still. He is anxious to have the number of rounds limited. but I fail to see how he can have the con ditions all in his favor. If Slavin conents to meet Sullivan in a glove contest the former ought to be allowed to say of how many rounds the contest should be. Sullivan has proven that in a glove contest no man has been known who could stand up against him, and if he could regain his old form Slavin would certainly share the fate of others who have already faced Sullivan. I feel confident that Slavin will be quite willing to meet Sullivan in a glove fight, and a contest between van in a glove fight, and a contest between them would certainly be one of the most interesting pugilistic events of modern times. Corbett and Maher.

Peter Maher is determined to become prominent, at least Billy Madden means to make him prominent. The Irish champion is certainly a much greater card to-day than As the season progresses the team may get into better condition and a new start in a he does not fight a first-class man Madden has made money out of his venture of bringing him to America. But Maher has legitimately forced himself into prominence. A few days ago Corbett, who, by the way, is in this city this week, declined to stoop to recognize a man of Maher's class. The Californian offered to match Jim Daly to fight Maher. The latter since then Daily to fight Maher. The latter since then has met Daley and polished him off almost as quick as he settled Gus Lambert. As a result Corbett has taken notice of Maher and agreed to fight him if Charley Mitchell or Frank Slavin decline to meet Corbett. A contest between Maher and Corbett might and might not be an interesting. affair. I am inclined to think that it would anar. I am inclined to think that it would not. I fail to see how a man of Maher's method of fighting and limited knowledge of boxing would ever be able to hit a man of Corbett's boxing abilities. Corbett's activity and height give him a wonderful advantage. To be sure, Maher might take simply to give, but if Corbett has any hitting power at all the Irish champion would soon tire of that game. As I pion would soon tire of that game. As I have often said before, I am at a loss how to estimate Corbett. While he is und ubtedly an exceedingly good boxer, he has done nothing yet to convince me that he is a front rank fighter. If he is he will soon de-feat Peter Maher. But why should Maher and Joe McAuliffe not have a go? They would make a good match, and if Maher could not defeat McAuliffe he should at once recross the Atlantic.

Carroll and Pritchard. The other day the daily papers announced that Jimmy Carroll, the Brooklyn middle-weight, had made definite arrangements to leave for England to fight Ted Pritchard. If this is true, that is if these two men are going to fight, many interesting suggestions are prompted assuming the affair to be "on the square." If C rroll's backers think he has a chance to defeat Pritchard they must rate the Englishman as only second or third rate among American fighters. If Carroll has any chance at all of defeating Pritchard the latter will not have as much show against Fitzsimmons as had Dempsey. But in my estimation Carroll is not in the same

class as Pritchard, and why arrangements should have been made for a battle between should have been made for a battle between the two is something I cannot understand. Bill Plimmer, the English bantam-weight recently imported to this country, has favorably impressed the Eeastern authorities. A few nights ago Plimmer knocked a Jersey "bantam" out in great style—so much so that one authority rates Plimmer as probably the best bantam-weight. In America, not barring Spider Kelly. This is going a great way. But Plimmer is a natural little pugilist. He hits hard, is very active and extremely cunning. He settled Watress in four rounds. It is now likely that Plimmer will be matched against likely that Plimmer will be matched against Kelly, or any other little fellow in the country, and if he defeats a champion here it will be something new for the Britishers to talk about. Their pugilistic representatives in this country have for a long time made only a poor show long time made only a poor show.

SOFTENING THE HANDS.

Nearly Any Pair Will Yield to a Stead Treatment of Glycerine.

Chambers' Journal.] An efficacious way of making hands soft is to rub them with glycerine while they are wet, after washing with warm water and soap. Glycerine, it should be remembered. is a valuable toilet accessory. There are very few hands so hard that they will not be rendered soft by rubbing glycerine in regularly every night for 10 or 12 nights. When this is done, gloves must be worn, to prevent the bed linea being made greasy. Some people find glycerine too heating; they say it makes the skin smart, and find it very

irritating. Under these circumstances, oatmeal may be employed instead. Ontimeal will not answer quite so well as glycerine, but it will be very helpful. A writer in one of the medical journals, speaking on this subject not long ago, said: "The best preparation for the hands at night is white-of-egg with a grain of alum dissolved in it. have a fancy name for this; but all can make it, and spread it over their hands, and the work is done."

In a down-town office the other day the bookkeeper had occasion to refer to an old ledger which had lain unopened in the safe for many years. On turning its leaves he found that in the heart of the volume was a cavity eaten out that would hold a walnut. There was no opening apparent by which the insect that did the mischief could have entered or goneaway, and the insect itself was not to be found. It must have been a book worm, of course, but the question is how did it get into the heart of the book without making a hole, and how did it get

Shelley could not understand why people needed more than plain bread. He was so careless about his meals that he did himself serious injury. When during his London walks he felt hungry he would buy a loaf at

UNDER THE PACIFIC

The Orient and the Occident Will Soon Send Each Other the News.

FIELD SAYS A CABLE WILL WORK.

A Mighty System Embracing Seventeen

Thousand Miles of Wire.

INTERVIEW WITH THE OLD PROMOTER

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- Among the most mportant bills which will be presented to the next Congress are those for new ocean

cables. The old 3,4 scheme for laying a cable from San Fran. cisco to the Sandwich Islands will be revived and a new one for putting down a cable from San Francisco to China across the Pacific will, it is said, be proposed. There are now half a dozen cables across the

Cyrus W. Field. Atlantic, and the whole world has been joined together by cable connections. The man who laid the first cable lives here in New York, and I called upon him yesterday to ask him as to the possibilities of the line across the Pacific. His name, as everyone knows, is Cyrus W. Field. He organized the company for the building of the first Atlantic cable in 1854. His line was 2,600 miles long. It cost more than \$1,500,000, and was a failure. He tried it again in 1858, and the cable spoke a few words and was silent. Then the war came, and for eight years nothing was done.

FAILURE DIDN'T DISCOURAGE HIM. As soon as it had closed, however, Mr. Field again took up his scheme, and in 1866 the first successful cable was laid. Now we have cables laid everywhere and there is in Mr. Field's office a great case filled with sections of wire rope cut from the great cables of the world. Mr. Field told me that there was no doubt that a succes that there was no doubt that a successful line could be made across the Pacific, and he showed me a map which he had had made in support of a similar scheme proposed by him to Congress more than 11 years ago. At this time Mr. Field proposed cables for Japan, Australia and the Sandwich Islands, and the map shows that 17,000 miles of cable would give us two cables to Japan and one to Australia.

Taking the Northern route, running from Puget Sound to Vladivostock and thence down to Corea the distance is 4,000 miles, and to this adding 20 per cent for slack would make a cable of this kind extend 4,800 miles from one continent to the other. It is 2,100 miles from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands and more than 3,400 miles from the Sandwich Islands to Japan.

THE SLACK IN THE CABLE

for the line has to accommodate itself to the hills and valleys on the bed of the sea, the cable along this route from San Francisco to Yokahoma would have to be 6,700 miles long, and a branch line from the Sandwich Islands running down to Australia would be 5,000 miles more, making a total of 17,000 miles in all. Australia would be 5,000 miles more, making a total of 17,000 miles in all.

I found Mr. Field in his office in the big Field building at the foot of Broadway. He is 72 years old and his hair is gray, but he is full of vigor and he is as bright intellectually now as when he planned the Atlantic cable nearly half a century ago. He is about six feet tall and rather spare than otherwise. He has the same fine silky nair, and somewhat the same features as his hair, and somewhat the same features as his brother, Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, though he is more nervous and less judicial in his aspect. He is still one of the rich men of New York, and is worth his millions. He is largely interested in the elevated road, and I asked him as to the cable which was being put down on Broad-

of New York City. WILL BE THE GREATEST SEAPORT. "I came to New York when I was 15, and my first work here was in A. T. Stewart's employ," said he. "At this time New York had only 260,000 people. I have seen it grow right along from year to year until now, with its suburbs and Brooklyn, it con-tains more than 3,000,000 people. London has only 5,000,000, and I believe that this will be the greatest seaport of the world."
"How about the growth of fortunes,"
said I.

way. This brought up the wonderful growth

"Our great fortunes," said Mr. Field, "are among the wonders of modern times. I don't believe there was a millionaire in the country at the time of the Revolution and now you may find one in almost every county and in every city of the United States. It is not very long ago that the richest man in the State of New York had only an income of \$1,500 a year in money. This was Van Rensselaer, of Albany, who died about 50 years ago, and who had at one time 900 farms of 150 acres each under cultivation. He rented these out at 1 per cent on their valuation and he had good deal of an income that came in kind, in the shape of farm products, etc. His money income was, however, only \$1,500 and he was considered the richest man of his day. WE MAY HAVE A BILLIONAIRE.

"Will we ever have a billionaire?" "New developments in nature and new elements in fortune making are coming into the field every day. This nitre king of South America has, it seems, jumped to the front as one of the rich men of the time and what can you tell as to the future."
"I don't see why the chances for young men are not as good now as ever. It is true much is done by combinations of capital, still, the field is larger and the possibilities are fully as great. As to my advice to young men, I would say: 'Stick to what you undertake. Be punctual in your appointments, be honest and be brief. Remember that time is money and that brevity and punctuality are among the best elements. and punctuality are among the best ele-ments of success. I don't believe in long business letters. There is no business so important that you can't put the whole of it on one sheet of paper. I have cultivated brevity throughout my life and I think it has paid me to do so. I believe in early rising and I find that my brain works best between the hours of six and eight in the morning.

A STORY OF GLADSTONE. No man in the United States has more friends across the water than Cyrus W. Field. John Bright called him the "Columbus of modern times, who by his cable had moored the New World along-side the Old," and he knew Disraeli and has for Old," and he knew Disraeli and has for years been well acquainted with Gladstone.
"Mr. Gladstone," said he, "is a great man and a wonderful man in many respects. He has one of the quickest minds in the world to-day, and he has the power of reading a boo's faster than any man I know. I remember an incident in connection with him which illustrates this. It happened during our givil war. Mr. Gladstone was then our civil war. Mr. Gladstone was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. I had come to London and had some business with him. to London and had some business with him. I had been reading a book which had greatly interested me. It was entitled "Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army.' I took it with me when I went to see Mr. Gladstone, and I told him I thought he would be interested in it. He asked, is the book true? Do you believe the statements in it can be trusted? Do you know the author?'
"'No,' I replied, 'I do not. But I know his father, and I think he tells the truth.'

REVIEWED IN A FEW HOURS.

noon I found a letter of seven pages from Mr. Gladstone giving a complete review of the book and thanking me for it. The letter showed that he had digested it completely, though it contained at least 150 pages.

"The letter was full of expressions about the war, about the South and about our condition and prospects. It was such a remarkable production that I wrote at the markable production that I wrote at once to Mr. Gladstone and begged nerwission to markaole production that I wrote at once to Mr. Gladstone and begged permission to send copies of it to my family and to President Lincoln. The next day I received a reply which read: 'My dear Mr. Field, you may do anything you please with my letters except publish them in the newspapers. The public sentiment in the two countries is so sensitive at this time that it will not do to publish enything begging will not do to publish anything bearing upon the struggle as coming from me.' This was substantially the letter. I sent a copy that day to my family and another to President Lincoln. He was very much pleased with it and read it aloud to his Cabinet."

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD FIELDS. I asked Mr. Edison the other day to tell me something about his experiments in the North Carolina gold fields. He replied: "My experiments were all right. The trouble was the lack of gold. I spent several months traveling over North Carolina and I found in fact that every farm had a gold mine, but the gold, if it ever existed in large quantities, has been taken out. The mines had been dug down to the water level in slavery days and there was nowhere gold enough to pay. I found the country too far off and too much out of the world for a civilized man to settle in and I concluded to ilized man to settle in and I concluded to come back to New Jersey and devote my attention to iron. There is more money in iron than in gold and the New Jersey iron mines are going to produce some of the best iron products of the future.

"Why don't you go to Mexico?" said L "There's plenty of gold and silver there."

"It's too far off," was Mr. Edison's reply, "and life is too how to work a time in trave."

"and life is too short to waste time in traveling from one place to another."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

HE LOVED HIS PRISON Bobin on Being Offered His Liberty De liberately Refuses to Accept.

Wide Awake.] Not wishing to keep my young robin through the winter, I attempted to intro-duce him to liberty and his feathered kith

and kin. This was easier to say than to do. As with kindly treated slaves in the old days, liberty was what he dreaded. He had never been outside his prison bars, yet I had fancied when the door of his cage was opened he would fly away at once. Instead, he gave one tittle chirp of dismay and re-treated to the farthest corner, looking im-

treated to the farthest corner, looking imploringly at me, as much as to say, "I'm a little fellow. Don't make me go out into that big world. I'm afraid."

I closed the door of his cage, and a more delighted bird was never seen. This experiment was repeated for several successive days, but nothing could induce him to venture out. Finally I put my hand in his cage and brought him forth. This attempt was followed by a series of small but pieroing bird shrieks, uttered in a heartrending way by Robin, who stood just outside the closed door. Next, he pecked at the wires of his cage, flew excitedly about and inspected his house from every point of view even from the roof. Then he huddled down close by the door in such a fluffy forlorn way that I opened it, and with a hop, skip and jump, and a shrill note of delight, he bounced in.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE LIGHTNING. The Whole Secret Is to Wait and Let the Flash Take Itself.

Chambers' Journal. But lightning-potography is a very simple operation after all. The whole secret is to wait for the lightning and to let it 'take' itself. The operator knows by previous experiments the exact focal length of his instrument, and so adjust the camera that all distant objects are in distinct focus, He inserts his rapid plate and turns the lens in the direction whence the flashes come. He then counts the number of seconds between several flashes, in order to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of the interval

Allowing this time almost to expire, he removes the cap from the lens and awaits his flash. Upon its appearance he replaces the cap, and the operation is complete. The necessity for the darkness of night is readily seen, for if the exposure were made dur-ing the hours of daylight, the plate would be hopelessly fogged, should the flash not present itself at the exact moment, and the great advantage of the background of dark sky would be absent.

The most favorable conditions for light ning photography occur when a thunder storm happens at night and is accompanied by vivid flashes at frequent and tairly reglar intervals.

THE PUPPY HAD A PRIEND.

Setting Thrashed in the Street He Gets a Big Dog to Avenge Him.

Wide Awake.] In the town of Norwalk, O., in the St. Charles Hotel, live two dogs, one of which is a large Newfoundland, the other a water spaniel. The two always have been the most devoted of friends. A proof of the strength of their affection was given some time ago, when the spaniel was a puppy. The little fellow was out on the street one day, when he saw another dog at a short distance from him in front of a store. The puppy ran toward the stranger and tried to play with him; but the strange dog was of a surly disposition and bit the little fellow savagely. Howling with pain the spaniel ran home. He did not pause at the house. but ran on to the barn where he found his

friend, the Newfoundland.

The latter licked the spaniel's hurt, and evidently inquired the cause of his trouble, for after a minute the two dogs started for the street. The ill-natured dog was still there. On seeing him, the Newfoundland, who is usually very good and kind, flew at him in a rage and did not leave until he had punished him severely for his treatment of the puppy.

CRAFT OF THE ANCIENTS

Marvelous Nuptial Eacht and a Ves That Carried 7,000 Men. hambers Journal.]

Ptolemy Philopater possessed a nuptial yacht, the Thalamegon, 312 feet long and 45 feet deep. A graceful gallery, supported by curiously-carved columns, ran round the vessel, and within were temples of Venus and of Bacchus. Her masts were 100 feet high; her sails and cordage of royal purple

Probably the largest vessel of remote ages was one belonging to the same ruler. She was 420 feet long, 56 feet broad, 72 feet from the top of her prow to her keel, and 80 feet from the highest part of her poop. Her largest oars were 56 feet in length; she had two prows, two sterns, and seven beaks or rostra. On both poop and prows were fig-ures of men and of animals fully 18 feet high. Her crew consisted of 4,000 oarsmen, 3,000 soldiers, and several hundred of other ranks. Sesostris is said to have had a ship 400 feet long, which was covered inside with silver and outside with gold. This story causes the adventures of Baron Munchausen to pale into insignificance.

The Passing of the Interlude. Interlude playing between the verses of hymns is gradually becoming a lost art. Not many years ago no organist would allow a hymn to be sung without an interlude of some length after each verse, but measure blades for some time.

The may arrange to row a race on the Pacific slope between now and the next spring, but their contest would certainly not be half as profitable as it would be during a warmer season. The season is to meet and among themselves formulate a row on the pacific slope between now and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's, tuck it under his arm and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's, tuck it under his arm and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's, tuck it under his arm and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's, tuck it under his arm and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's, tuck it under his arm and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's, tuck it under his arm and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's, tuck it under his arm and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's, tuck it under his arm and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's, tuck it under his arm and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's, tuck it under his arm and eat it as he went along, probably reading a book and dodging the passersby at the nearest baker's and it is a specific some length after each verse, but the nearest baker's and it is a specific some length after each verse, but the nearest baker's tunder his and the nearest baker's tunder his about the nearest FIRST PROTEST

Against Slavery in America Came From the Sturdy Germans.

A LITTLE COLONY OF MENNONITES

Whose Influence for Good Can Scarcely Be Underestimated.

THE HOWARD BLOCK OF PITTSBURG

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] The records of the beginning of the German emigration to this country, had it not been for the industry of Prof. Oswald Seidensticker and Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, and one or two other gentlemen of antiquarian tastes, might have remained scattered and unknown among the dusty and forgotten things of the past. But, thanks to their efforts, the records are tolerably well preserved, and it is possible from them to give a brief outline of a few of the most prominent men among the emigrants, by and through whom the characteristics of all their companions may be judged. October 6, 1683, there arrived at Phila-

delphis on the "Concord," of 500 tons burden, 13 heads of families numbering in all 33 persons, who left their homes at Crefeld and Krisheim, towns on the lower Rhine. Their names were as follows: Lenard Arets, Abraham Op-den-Graeff, Direk Op-den-Graeff, Herman Op-den-Graeff, Wilhelm Steypus, Thones Kundus, Reynier Tyson, Jan Siemens, Jan Sensen, Peter Keurlis, Johannes Bleikers, Jan Siecken Reuriis, Johannes Bleikers, Jan Siecken and Abraham Turies, many of whom were connected, either by ties of blood or of marriage. They were "Mennonites," or followers of "Menno Simon," a reformer of the sixteenth century, and had been visited in their homes by William Penn, who, finding them holding essentially the same views as the Quakers (into which sect they ultimately merged) and of thrifty, moral and industrious habits, induced them to and industrious habits, induced them to settle in his "Province of Pennsylvania" at or near Philadelphia. HAD SUFFERED FOR CONSCIENCE'S SAW

To be free from ecclesiastical oppression, the sea voyage of a month's duration, over an almost unknown ocean, to an almost unknown region, peopled by savages and wild beasts, was gladly undertaken by this little beasts, was grady undertaken by this little band, for they and their ancestors had been scourged, imprisoned and burned for "con-science sake." They were met at Philadel-phia by Francis Daniel Pastorious, a man of much ability, learning and position, and one of the original group of emigrants at "Crefeld" who had been selected to precede them at Philadelphia to arrange for their

Six days after their arrival a warrant was issued to Pastorious for 6,000 acres of land on behalf of these purchasers. Thomas Fairman measured off 14 divisions of land, and the next day the immigrants drew lots for choice of location, and at once began to build their caves and huts for snelter during the coming winter. This settlement was called Germantown, a name it still bears and perhaps always will, although now and for many years it has been part of Philadelphia.

Of this period Pastorious writes: "It

could not be described, nor would it be be-lieved by the coming generations in what want and need, and with what Christian want and need, and with what Christian contentment and persistent industry this Germantownship started." In confirmation of this the late Abraham Updegraff, of Williamsport, born in 1807, in a sketch of Williamsport, born in 1807, in a sketch of his father's life printed in 1881, speaks of having "from childhood listened to his grandmother with a sweep of memory reaching over nearly 90 years rehearse the stories of Germantown and its early settlers, of their privations-their patience of hope and labors of love, with a creed broad enough to embrace all religious wayfarers and wanderers as well the negro as the Indian, making Germantown a Mecca of the mind to him.

Many of these settlers were linen weavers and it was not long before they had set up in their trade. Thus they formed a nucleus around which their waiting relatives, friend and co-religionists at home might gathe when these, too, should fice from persecu-tion. October 12, 1685, there arrived at Philadelphia in the Francis and Dorothy, from Crefeld, Hans Peter Umstat, Peter Schumaker, Gerhard Hendricks and Henry Bucholtz, who, with their families, numpered 17 persons. They located likewise at Germantown. Emigration continued and at Germantown. Emigration continued and the little settlement grew. May 31, 1691, a charter was granted naming Pastorious, bailiff; Jacob Teiner, Dirk Opdengraff, Her-man Opdengraff and Thomas Kunders, bur-gesses, and Abraham Opdengraff, Isaac Van Bebber, Johannes Kassel, Heivert Papen, Herman Bom and Dirk Van Kolk, commit-Herman Bom and Dirk Van Kolk, commit-teemen, with power to hold a court and a market, admit citizens, impose fines and make ordinances. That ignorance of the law should be no excuse, it was ordained that "on the 19th of first month in each

year the people shall be called together and the laws and ordinances read aloud to them."

As early as 1684 negroes were held as slaves in Pennsylvania, both by the Quakers and Menonites, and Jacob Born in a letter to Rotterdam, dated October 12, 1684, says: "I have no regular servants except a negro whom I bought. I have no rent or taxes or excise to pay." As the people of the "Province" increased, the purchase and sale of negroes as slaves increased. They were brought from the "Barbadoes" and were brought from the "Barbadoes" and elsewhere as merchandise. In 1684 the rare and isolated presence among them of negro slaves, excited little notice; but its growing frequency and visible hardships soon appealed to the conscience of the more thoughtful and considerate members of the sect. In 1688, the pent up indignation at the practice of slavery found expression in an unanswerable protest against it being unanswerable protest against it, being

THE FIRST PUBLIC PROTEST. against negro slavery ever made. Quaint in its orthography, language and construc-tion, no subsequent written or printed con-demnation of the evil, either in truth, argument, illustration or pathos, has been other than its elaboration. It is in the hand writing of Pastorious, and is signed by Gerhard Hendricks, Dirk Op-den-graff, Francis Daniel Pastorius and Abraham Op-den-graff

As an illustration of how slowly great reforms proceed, it will be of interest to follow this "protest," and the reform it em-bodied, to its end. It was delivered by these signers to the "monthly meeting," which reported:

which reported:

We having inspected ye matter above mentioned, and considered it; we finde it so weighty, that we think it not expedient for us to meddle with it here, but do rather comitt it to ye consideration of ye quarterly meeting, ye tenor of it being nearly related to ye truth. The "Quarterly meeting" at Philadelphia considered it and referred it to the "yearly meeting" with instructions to the "above said Dirk and the other two mentioned

therein to present the same to the above said meeting, it being a thing of too great weight for this meeting to determine." The yearly meeting at Burlington July 5, 1688, disposed of it in these words: A paper being here presented by some German Friends concerning the lawfulness and unlawfulness of buying and keeping negroes, it was adjudged not to be so proper for this meeting to give a positive judgment in the case it having so general a relation to so many other parts and therefore at present they forbest it.

THE FRUIT OF THE PROTEST. Yet the great truth still lived and battled for the right, and March 1, 1780, 92 years after the date of the protest, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in the State, and the last slave upon its soil has died within the memory of some now living. But the wrong was only partially righted, when at the "meeting of last and supreme

resort, held 177 years after the date of the protest at Appointantox, a final and "positive judgment" was rendered in the case.

This protest was lost and no manuscript of it existed, although the fact that such a paper had been presented and considered at their meetings was long a tradition of the Friends, when in 1844 the original was discovered by Nathan Kite among the papers of the society. A few artotype copies of the original were made and are much valued by those who have them. The four signers by those who have them. The four signers and their brethren have long since been guthered to their final reward. The graves of many of them are unmarked and un-

known, but we need not seek for their last resting places where their very personality is embalmed in Whittier's poem of "The Pennsylvania Pilgrims" and other verses. The German born pilgrims who first dared to brave

The scorn of the proud in the cause of the slave. [WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Of such an ancestry and such a race our citizens of German birth and descent may well be proud. They need shrink from no comparison with the Pilgrim Fathers in true Christian spirit and practice, or with the courtly cavaliers of the South, in

courage. HOW THE FAMILIES SCATTERED.

Some of the descendants of Pastorious still live, or did until recently, in German-town. The Op-den-graffs, modernized into Updegraff, and the Hendricks were related, and the intimacy between some members of the families was maintained up to the death in 1871 of Hon. John Covode, of Westmorein 1871 of Hon. John Covode, of Westmore-land county, whose mother was Anne Up-degraff; and of the late Uri Updegraff, son of Abner Updegraff. In 1745 the three grandsons of Abraham Op-den-graff, the fourth signer of the protest, and who died on the Skippack creek in 1731, migrated to York county and located on the Cadvrous creek. Of their descendants, some went to the Upper Swangehams others with the the Upper Susquehanna, others, with the descendants of Gerhard Hendricks, came to Westmoreland county and located in Lig-onier Valley, where a branch of the Updegraffs still own and cultivate the and scres. Some located in Wheeling and in

Ohio. The name of Hendricks is perpetuated in the valley of Hendricks creek, contiguous to the lands of the Covodes and Updegraffs. The Hendricks removed to the "Terri-tory of Indiana," and the late Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, foremost among its honored sons and Vice President of the United States was a lineal descendant of Gerhard Hendricks, the first signer of the protest of 1688. The late Abraham Upde protest of 1088. The inte Abraham Upde-graff, of Williamsport, mentions his visit to his cousin, Abner Updegraff, in Pittsburg in 1829. As matter of perhaps some local and personal interest his account of it may e given.

ABNER UPDEGRAFF IN PITTSBURG. "I found him located on what I took to be a dug road on the hillside. Opposite his house there was considerable of a hill left and I had to descend a flight of stairs to reach his front door and the back of his lot presented the appearance of a ravine. He was full of genuine hospitality, making in-quiries about his friends on the west branch of the Susquehanna and overflowing with ideas and perhaps some eccentricities. He was a most determined foe of the credit system and would owe no man anything nor suffer anyone to owe him. * * * Upon my remarking Cousin Abner, I am surprised that you who came here at such an early day and could certainly have had your pick and choice of location, should have se ected this one,' he quietly replied. 'I assure

lected this one, he quietly replied. Tassure thee that this square is to become in time the most valuable one in town. His prediction, which appeared rather quixotic at the time, has been fully verified."

The 'lot' described as his home fronts 240 feet on Smithfield street from Fifth avenue to Diamond street, and was purchased by him in 1808 from James O'Hara fer the consideration of \$800, and is assessed now for taxable purposes at over \$500,000 now for taxable purposes at over \$500,000. His request that so long as it remained in this request that so long as it remained in the possession of the family no intoxicating or spirituous liquors should be sold upon it has been scrüpulously respected, and it is still in possession of his grandchildren. Abner Updegraff himself, a very few of the older residents of Pittsburg may remember, and can doubtless recall what were then deemed his "eccentricities." upon the right to entertain and express heretical opinions upon matters of Biblical history which his reason and conscience apved, even when to differ from established creeds about him was an indictable offense. He was fearless in denunciations of negro slavery, and fed and sheltered hunted slaves.

IMPRESS OF GERMAN CHARACTER. The student of heredity might readily recognize in him, being the fifth in line of descent from Abrahaham Op-den-graff, the fourth signer of the Protest in 1688, the possession of race characteristics, transmitted from an ancestry willing to endure any trials and sacrifices for what their conany trials and sacrinces for what their con-science approved. In like manner may be traced into and among our own people, who of all nations are the most composite in blood the race characteristics, derived from a German ancestry. As a people the Ger-mans are migratory, and have colonized wherever labor, thrift and good citizenship can win a home, a competency and a rec-ognized position. Newness of scene, climate, social and physical surroundings may work these changes upon the native born German; their descendants may forget or never know the nativity or language of their ancestors, but the German traits will surely follow

them to greater or less degree. Of our early German emigrants and of their descendants much could be writ-ten, and Judge Pennypacker, of Philadel-phia, in a recent work has made a group of some of the more prominent well worth

The speaker of the first Federal House of Representatives was a German. With Simon Snyder in 1808, began the regime of the eight German Governors of Pennsylvania. To represent her military renown during the Revolutionary war, Pennsylvania has put the statue of Muhlenburg in the Capitol at Washington. The Murat of the Rebellion, General Custer, he who so sadiy lost his life among the savages of the West, had traced his lineage to the "Menonite," Paul Kuster, of Germantown. Another of the descendants of the early emigrants, the youngest general of the war, planted his victorious flag upon the ramparts of Fort Fisher. Among those who did the m st effective work in the war, were Albright, Beaver, Dahlgren, Heintzleman. Hoffman, Rosecrans, Steinwher, Shurz, Sigel, Weitzett and Wistar. The speaker of the first Federal House of IN THE PEACEFUL ARTS.

The liberties of the press in America were established in the trial of John Peter Zenger. Man never knew the distance of Zenger. Man never knew the distance of the sun and stars until David Rittonhausen made his observations in 1769. The oldest publishing house now existing on the continent was started by Sauer, of Germantown, and is still conducted by one of his descendants of the same name. The German Bible antidates the English Bible in America by nearly 40 years, and the largest book published in the colonies came from the Ephrata press in 1740. From Pastorious, the enthusiast of high culture and gentlest blood, down to Seidmatricker, who made him known to us, the Germans have been conspicuous for learning. To the Moravian missionaries, Zeisberger and Heckewelder, we largely owe what knowledge we have of Indian history and philology. Samuel Cunard, a descendant of Thomes Kunders of Germantown, in the fifth generation established the first line of ocean steamers between England and America, and was made a British Baromet."

Such reminiscences as these must always

Such reminiscences as these must always afford some pleasure to the reader, if in nothing else than in the contrast of the pres-ent time with that of the past. They should inspire a feeling of gratitude to those who have made so many sacrifices in maintaining principles upon which our Government is constructed.

W. J. H.

Paraffine in Diphtheri ..

A simple and valuable remedy for diph-heria is the application of paraffine. The therm is the application of parafiles. The diphtheritic patch is scraped off, and the parafilme is applied every hour to the throat (internally) with a large camel's hair brush. As a rule, the throat gets well in from 2 to 48 hours, and with improvement in the throat the parafilme is applied less frequently, but its use is advisable for two or three days after, the complete disappearance of the patches.

It is well known that dry sand is one o the best things that can be used for killing an incipient oil fire. It is now suggested that many dwelling house fires caused by lamp explosions might be averted by keep-ing some of the ornamental vases in the grooms filled with sand.

FLOOR MAT HEATERS.

A Neat Way to Apply the Electric Current to Domestic Uses.

SLEEPING ON AN EMPTY STOMACH.

Bad Voices in America Are the Result of Lack of Cultivation.

A NEW WAY TO GET RID OF FLEAS

Mark Dewey has devised an apparatus to render electric heating effective and economical in houses or cars or public buildings. Floor mats similar to those in general use can be employed for the heater, the only essential requirement being that the mats be provided with heat-radiating conductors and connected to suitable supply conductors. These mats are perfectly safe and effective, and require but a low tension current. They can be arranged so that it is impossible to touch the conductors of the mat accidentally, but even if the conductor in the mat is not protected specially, it is utterly impossible to receive a shock by contact in any way with the mat. The large exposed radiating surface area of the matheater will enable it to develop and radiate a great amount of heat without becoming very hot; that is, nor hot enough to burn wood, leather or rubber in contact with it, and thus the disadvantages due to the fact that the heat is concentrated in a particular locality, as in the old system, is done away

These mat heaters are especially adapted for heating rooms and halls in houses.

They may be made entirely of nickel or bronze and formed into a grating of ornamen al design, which can rest upon the tiling or marble and have its upper surface level with the floor. In order to prevent undue heating of the mats, and to keep their undue heating of the mats, and to keep their temperature below the igniting point of wood, leather, etc., an automatic heat regu-lator is provided in the shape of a ther-mostat cut-off or current controller, ar-ranged so that it may be adjusted for any desired degree of temperature, and to cut the mat when the temperature above the predetermined point.

with.

Taking Food Before Sleep. Dr. W. T. Cathell has entered's strong pro-

test against the old-lashioned idea that peo-ple should go to bed comparatively hnngry. He is of opinion that fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness so often met with. It is well known that in the body there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue, sleeping or waking; it is, therefore, natural to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially in those in whom the vitality is lowered. As bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food turnished during this period adds more than is destroyed and increased weight and improved general vigor is the result. Dr. Cathell is satisfied that were the weakly, the emaciated and the sleepless to nightly take a light meal of simple, nutritious food be ore going to bed for a prolonged period, nine in ten of them would be thereby raised to a better standard of health. He has found that after directing a bowl of bread and mik or a mug of beer and a few crackers, or a slater of oatmeal and cream before going to bed, for a few months, a surprising increase in weight, strength and general tone has resulted. Persons who are too so out and plethoric are recommended to follow an opposite course.

Typical Voice of America.

Americans, as a people, are criticised regarding the nasal intonation and lack of cul-tivation of their voice in conversation. The blame is generally placed at the door of the American climate. With a large number of persons of education in the United States, the manner of speaking is cuttivated and pleasing, and in Boston where a great deal of attention is paid to culture in all pranches, the result is noticeable in the voices of the community in general. It has been demonstrated beyond question, that a course of elocution will produce a cultivated course of election will produce a cultivated way of speaking in a pupil whose speech was formerly masal and uncultivated, and a striking result of the effect of training upon the voices of our people is to be found in the excellent singers that this country is now producing. A had style of voice is frequently created in public schools, where teachers in general encourage their pupils to recite in a loud tone, instead of low and distinctly.

New Telegroph Machine.

A new telegraph machine has been invented by Herr Jaite, Director of Telegraphs in Berlin. The apparatus contains two electro-magnets, the one worked by a positive and the other by a negative current. These set in motion a perforator, whereby holes are punched in a tape. The holes, in-stead of consisting of mere dots and dashes, stead of consisting of mere dots and dashes, as in the Morse system, are so arranged that on joining them with lines the letters of the Roman alphabet are formed. The chief merit of the machine is said to lie in the extraordinary ease with which it can be worked. It is stated that at a recent trial between the Berlin and Hamburg Stock Exchanges, a distance of nearly 200 miles, it was found possible to send from 55 to 55 messages per hour, or from 25 to 35 words per minute.

It is stated that chloride of ethyl is likely to come into use as a local anaesthetic. It is a colorless, mobile fluid, having a peculiar and pleasant odor and a sweetish burning taste. It is sent out for medicinal use in hermetically sealed glass tubes containing a hermetically sealed glass tubes containing a little more than two drachms. When re-quired for use, the point of the tube is snipped off, and the warmth of the opera-tor's hand is sufficien to cause a very fine jet of the chloride to be projected on the part to be anaesthetized. Although it has hitherto been employed mainly in dentistry it possesses qualities which commend its use in general surgery.

The latest form of lifeboats are built of steel, and possess the invaluable quality of being unsinkable and self-righting. The fore and aft sections of the boat are constructed in the form of hollow cones, thoroughly air and water tight, and their peculiar form imand water tight, and their peculiar form im-parts immense strength and rigidity to the whole structure. In an emergency the sized boat can be thrown overboard bodily with-out the formality and care attendant on the use of boat-lowering gear, as, no matter how the boat alights in the water, it will float on an even keel and cannot possibly swamp.

A machine to destroy torpedo nets con-sists of a scissors-like arrangement of knives, which sever the wire meshes and knives, which sever the wire meshes and make an aperture for the entrance of the torpedo. When officially tested in England it proved perfectly satisfactory, the great momentum of the torpedo enabling it to out its way through the obstacle without any apparent retardation of its flight, even when the net was set at an angle of 45 degrees. Another invention, which has not, so far, proved practical, is to explode a couple of cartridges against the net.

A True Philanthropist

A correspondent of a leading daily paper states, as the result of his investigations of the subject of getting rid of fleas, that if those who are troubled with these insects will place the common adhesive fly paper on the floor of the room infested, with a small piece of fresh meat in the center of each sheet, they will find that the fleas will jump toward the meat and adhere to the paper.

Electricity for Elevated Roads. The municipal authorities of Berlin are onsidering the question of extending their levated road system, both in the city and the suburbs, and operating it by electricity The system will include eight lines, making a total of 35 miles. It is estimated to com not less than \$29,000,000.

Incandescent Lamps in Surgery, A new form of miniature incandesc lamp is much appreciated by the medical profession. Its name, the "tongue-depressor lamp," clearly indicates its usa, which is to follow the placing of the tongue depressor with a ray of light which illumines the interior of the mouth and throat.