Snapped Up by Yerkes.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers prophesied that before long we should be able to dispense with wires in the electrical lighting of our houses, states, in a communication to the Electrical Engineer, that he has received many letters from noted physicians inquiring as to the physical effects of alternating currents of high tension. Mr. Tesla holds that as a body perfectly well insulated in air can be heated by simply connecting it with a source of rapidly alternating high potential, such a phenomenon ought to be utilized. The human body is, for the purpose, a fine conductor, and if a person insulated in a room, or no matter here, is brought into contact with such a ource of rapidly alternating high potential, he skin is heated by bombardment just as effectively, if not more so, than it would be

by the pounding of the masseur. Mr. Tesla suggests that with properly repared apparatus physicians might find n this treatment a means for the cure of various types of disease. The heating would be superficial, and would result whether the person operated on were in bed or walking around the room, whether dressed in thick clothes or reduced to nakedness. In fact, as Mr. Tesla graphically puts it, it is conceivable that a person entirely nude at the North Pole might keep himself comfortably warm in this manner. This may appear a somewhat extravagant conception, but during the next few years we shall in all probability become accustomed to far greater marvels in elec-

trical development. Evolution of Electrical Nomenclature. Electricians have a great weakness for new words. An electrical dictionary was issued two or three years ago containing 4,000 or 5,000 words that have a special and distinctve meaning in electricity, and it is stated that the number is nearly doubled in the second edition. When the Electrical Congress meets in Chicago in 1893, a leading part of its work will be the selection of names for some more electrical units and the determination of their size. At the con-gress held recently in Frankfort, the Ameri-can delegates wanted the name "Henry" applied to a new unit, but action was post-poned until 1893, it appearing that some of the best informed European members had never heard of Joseph Henry, and knew

nothing of his great contributions to the science of magneto-electricity, a field of in-vestigation in which he stood shoulder to shoulder with Faraday. But electricians de not wait for congresses. Thus it is now pro-posed to use the word "telephon" for a tele-phone message, just as we use the word "telegram" for a telegram message. Elec-trical execution they call "gerricide," after ts chief advocate, who has a name which is already ingloriously embalmed in "gerry-mander." For "electric motor" it is now suggested that "dynamotor" be used, on the ground that "motor" by itself means nothing special, and that it is better to use one Dark Horse in Electrical Traction At the present moment there is not a single electric road operating in this country in which the conductors that carry curt to the motors are placed in a c as contra-distinguished from the overhead trolley wires. Europe has two of these roads-one at Buda-Pesth in Hungary, and

one at Blackpool in England. Neither is very extensive, and it is difficult to get at the facts about their operation. The garian road has lately been extended with an overhead system, which would indicate that the conduit has found its limitations; but on the other hand it is reported that Yerkes, the Chicago street railway mag-nate, has secured the right to introduce it in Chicago in time for the World's Fair. Of the Blackpool road it may be stated that it has just finished its seventh year by declaring a dividend of 71/2 per cent, and by placing a neat little sum to reserve. The road is chiefly used by summer visitors to the watering place, and it is worth noting that the principal trouble comes from the clogging of the conduit by the sea sand blown in by heavy winds. American electrical engineers say that our extremes of climate, heavy snows and long thaws are against the successful operation of any conduit here; but there are at sanguine inventors in this line who contra-

Protection From Furnace Heat. The heat of puddling furnaces is often so great as to seriously affect the health of workmen, besides telling seriously on the aggregate of work done in a given time. In some of the large puddling works in Gernany a provision has been made, in the shape of a shield, whereby the workmen are protected from the furnace heat. The shield consists of a rectangular iron screen suspended from an overhead rail, which car with the work. The lower end is bent into tion of its length, and the upper edge is provided on the inside, that nearest the furnace, with a pipe perforated with small holes about three-quarters of an inch apart, which is connected with the pipe supplying water for cooling the sides of the furnace bed. When in use, the inside of the screen is kept constantly wet from the supply pipe the jets trickling down the screen. A notch is left at the bottom of the screen for the passage of the rabble, and a small inclined plate is provided for the cinders to run over. With these exceptions the whole of

the furnace is screened by the water-cooled Electrical Test of Milk. The Wheatstone Bridge is well known to

lectricians as the instrument by which resistances are compared. An ingenious German chemist contends that it will mak a very efficient lactometer. His proposal is to determine the quality of the milk by ascertaining its electrical resistance, the idea underlying the process being, in the first place, that a rise in resistance might be ex-pected with increase of 1st, and a similar augmentation follow on dilution with water. Unfortunately, in the prosecution of his tests the learned Teuton has come upon a serious element of uncertainty. After the execution of some scores of ex-periments, he perceived that an important factor in the fluctuations observed consisted in the nature and quantity of inorganic salts present in the water used for dilution. So far, however, the painstaking investi gator is still on sound ground. If the traudulent vendor will always indicate to I will the analyst the nature of his favorite brand

> seems no reason why the method should not be capable, with care, of yielding approxi-Purifying an Inferno. The railway companies of the old London Underground, after inflicting semi-suffoca

century, have turned their attention to the question of purifying the air in their tun-nels. Between the lines a flat tube is laid, in which, at short intervals, are valves opening upwards. To the engine a con-trivance is fixed in the shape of a second funnel, emitting the smoke downwards. The opening of this funnel glides over the surface of the tube between the lines, and discharges the smoke thereinto, through the valves, of which one is always open and in free communication with the moving fun-nel. The smoke is carried through the tube to a Root's blower, half a mile distant, and is there consumed, having never en-tered the tunnel at all. When the locomotive is traveling in the open air, the down-ward funnel is closed, and the ordinary fun-

The Annoying Rubber Foot Fever. A correspondent in a rubber journal calls attention to the injury that may be done through ignorance of the effect of rubbers on the feet. He says that if a man is suffering from corns he can quickly secure relief by going to the chiropodist; but if he is in the throes of rubber foot fever, he must adopt a more tedious remedy, and be patient until the removal of the cause and liberal bathing of the feet has effected a cure. Rubbers should only be worn to keep wet out, and they should be removed the moment the wearer gets indoors. Failure to note this gives a man wet feet in a fai worse sense than if he had waded through mud ankle-deep. It is this tendency to drive all the moisture upwards that has always prevented the adoption of rubber

Perfection of Wood Mosales

The wood mosaic industry is carried to great perfection in France. The scale of colors is extremely rich, as no less than 12,-600 different shades can be used, so that all descriptions of paintings can be faithfully reproduced in this way. The great advan-tage of this mosaic is that in case the colors should fade they can be restored to their original freshness by planing, because the fibers of the wood are entirely permeated with the paint. The mosaic is durably affixed to boards with the grain at right angles, so that no atmospheric change can

A new cab system has been introduced into the French capital, which is intended to make the cabman honest in deed, if not in intention. Every cab is to be fitted with an automatic machine which will inform the passenger of the distance he has traveled. the time consumed, and the exact fare which is due to the driver. What must be harrowing to the feelings of the dejected Jehu is the fact that he will be required, under penalties, to take the shortest way, and to drive at the rate of eight kilometers an hour. The new tariff is 75 centimes for each additional kilometer, an arrangement which will reduce the present fares. The only offset to this officious intermeddling of he civil power with the old established rule s a regulation which authorizes the cabby o demand a deposit when a passenger wishes to enter a building with an exit at

A New Drier for Lumber. A new lumber drier aims to provide an apparatus that is both simple and effective. and that will supply heat in such a manner as to penetrate the pores of the lumber, drying the same rapidly and perfectly. The casing or housing of the drier is of rectanguar form and provided with a door. A grating a short distance above the floor of the ouse supports the lower end of the lumber. This grating consists of a series of horizontal parallel metallic bars extending the whole length of the casing and supported by transverse bars secured in the side of the casing. Between the bars and the floor the housewife for the dinner table. Beef of the apparatus is a chamber in which are tea is often sold at the stores at reduced placed heating pipes or a heater for supply-ing the drier. Heated air may be used and supplied from a furnace or other source, the stuff to get the nourishment equal to the pines being perforated on their upper sides to allow the escape of the hot air into

the drier. The Theatrophone in London An attempt was made last year in Paris to establish a "theatrophone" service so as to enable people in all parts of the city who were unable to reach the principal theaters to turn on as much or as little of an evening's performance as they wished to hear, been introduced in many Paris clubs and restaurants, and is extensively patronized by the mercurial and pleasure-loving

at the Savoy Hotel with a view to its per-Aluminum in Photographic Apparatus Aluminum ought to supersede brass for photographic lenses, and the metal parts of cameras. By its use the weight of lenses. nearly one-third. The revolving tripod heads fixed in the bare boards of camera could also be made of aliminum with advantage, as they are much too heavy in brass. The new metal might well be used for dark slides instead of the heavier and

Live Wire Cutter for Firemen A new live wire cutter is made so safe, est shock. By its use firemen will be able current the wires torn down by falling walls. As it is about five feet long, the operator can stand on the cross-arms of the

The Heilmann tests are now being prosecuted in France, and it is proposed to equip a line with the system between Calais and Paris. The principle on which the engines are to be constructed will be the renewal of electrical energy by utilizing the slopes. In making the descent the engines run by their own weight and acquired speed, and by thus setting the dynamo in motion will restore to the accumulators a portion of the

A curious fashion has found its way into the manufacture of table bardware. The handles of table knives are now made in china to match the plates. There are sets for each course. Those for poultry have heads of t'e victims and little fluffy and ducks upon them; those used with the game course have tiny flights of partridges and miniature long-legged snipe painted on

Electric launches, which have for some time been quite popular on English rivers, are now being used for senside excursions. A prize has been offered for the Sign for an electric launch to ply between Paignton and Torquay, in Devonshire, and also for a 65-foot launch to carry 100 passengers in coast trips.

To Remove Shine From Diagonals. To bring a shiny diagonal back to appearances of respectability, lay the garment on a table, wet a flannel with cider vinegar, and rub the shiny places until they have disapared. Then hang up the garment in the

DISEASE IN SCHOOL

No Child Should Be Admitted Inside a Month After Recovery.

CHEWING GUM FOR THE TEETH.

People Who Are Always Laughing Get

MODERN ADULTERATION OF FOODS

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 -

Wrinkles Early in Life.

"Vital statistics of our large citles show," ald an eminent health board doctor to me recently, "that there are many unnecessary deaths which are caused by carelessness or ignorance in sending children to school. The recent acitation in Pittsburg is a good thing, but I am speaking generally and not of any particular city now. At this season of the year the deaths from diphtheria, scarlatina, whooping cough, typhoid fever and bronchial troubles lead the lists. The change in the weather, and the approach of sold waves, make children very susceptible to these diseases, and generally they are not properly isolated by their parents. During all contagious diseases the utmost separation should be demanded between the sick ones and the rest of the family.

As it now is, however, the children often

suffer with some of these diseases several

days before they call in medical aid. They

ontinue to go to school, where, closed in the hot, crowded rooms, the poisonous germs are easily given off to other scholars. Children convalescent from contagious diseases are often sent to the public schools long before the disease has really left them entirely, and before their clothing has been disinfected. The result is easily imagined. Dozens of other children in the school are taken down with the disease and an epidemic follows. It ought to be a criminal misdemeanor for parents to send their children to school when in this condition. "Speak about close, ill-ventilated rooms? Why, I would show you 10 deaths that have occurred to children attending, public schools through contracting contagious diseases from those who are convalescent to every one that died from taking cold in hot, close rooms. Ventilation is a great boon, and sanitary inspectors may enforce that in the schools, but the more insidious disease just spoken of must first be headed off. A child that has been sick with any of the contagious diseases should not be allowed to return to his school duties inside of a monta

The Adulteration of Food.

fter recovery.

With the growth of health foods, which have been made according to the best principles of scientific discovery, there has sprung up adulteration and substitution which threatens considerable harm to the purchasers. Heretofore, the warfare has been conducted against the quack food dealers in behalf of the manufacturers and advertisers, but really more important than either are the consumers and purchasers. Health food is useful only when it is made after certain methods whereby all of the nutritious parts are preserved, while the substance which may resemble it in appearance and taste will be worse than nothing. genuine article must be obtained if the

good is desired. In the case of wines, brandies, liquors and other medicinal drinks the same holds true. The adulterated liquors often work a direct and specific harm upon the patient, while the pure, best brands might perform marvelous cures. The markets are now flooded with adulterated and substituted that contained in half a pound of good, juicy meat. In fact, every article for the sick, dyspeptic and weak has its adultera-

avoided. The grocery is as bad as the druggist's. A great deal of the food is little better than

Chewing Gum for the Teeth,

"For people who are too lazy to brush their teeth twice a day." remarked a dentist the other day, "I would recommend the chewing gum habit as a substitute. It may be that half the girls who chew gum do it for the purpose of having white teeth, or it may

be because they like to keep their jaws going. Whichever way it is, the truth cannot be denied. Chewing gum a little each day does improve the teeth. It each day does improve the cleanses them of tartar and all impure matter, making them as white and pure as if just brushed with a toothbrush. generally gets into every part of the mouth, rubbing and scouring the teeth way up to their roots. It also starts the saliva of the mouth to flowing, and between the friction of the gum and the spittle the teeth get a

very good cleansing.
"Did you ever notice that girls who are habitual gum chewers have white, pearly teeth? Well, I have. When a girl comes to me and furtively takes a piece of gum out of her mouth before entering the chair, I conclude at once that she has fair white teeth. She generally does, too. I advise many to chew it as a good preserver for their teeth. They may forget to clean their teeth with a brush night and morning, but

they won't forget to chew their gum. Jolly People Get Wrinkles Early.

Wrinkles are not entirely the marks of time, but they are often the unmistakeable outward signs of our inward nature. An habitual laugher will have wrinkles earlier than those with grave, sedate faces. Indigestion will produce crow's feet in children, and a little worry through life will make a habitual frown develop into tiny wrinkles between the eyes. But a habitual grin or laugh on the face produce wrinkles more than sickness or disease. The invalid of many years will often have a perfectly smooth face unmarked with wrinkles. This is due partly to the fact that her melancholy life prevents her from laughing much and no creases are made in her mobile face.

Wrinkles are often expressive of an inward character which gives true dignity to the face, which is far more desired than the perfectly smooth, expressionless face. The wrinkles which come from care, trouble and irritation are the only ones which mar the face without giving any compensating value. They should be avoided by every woman, for it makes her old before her time and robs her of her beauty. The way not to have such creases is not to think of

trouble, but to look on the sunny side of A. S. ATKINSON, M. D.

Artificial Voices.

A knowledge of the physiology of the human larvax has made it possible to supply artificial voices to persons who have been deprived of the one nature gave them, and a number of cases exist where the cavity has been opened, and a larynx made of suitable material with rubber membranes has

"Dennis," cried Pat, "will vez ever pay me the two guineas yeowe me?"
"Sure I will," answered Dennis, readily. "I'll pay ye, never fear. "Tis only two guiness, boy, and I'll pay ye in some shape or other."

shape of two guineas as ye can.

A REVIEW OF SPORT

Fleasing Features of the Settlement of the Harvard-Princeton Troubles.

He Has a Few Interesting Words to Say About the Use and Abuse of His Foxing Rules.

BATTLE BETWEEN CARROLL AND MYER. General Baseball Affairs and a Few Lemarks About

One of the most pleasing things among sporting events during the past week, and venture to say one of the most important in more ways than one, has been the settlement of the differences between the Harvard and Princeton athletes, or at least those who represent the athletes. We all know the chasm there has been between Harvard and Princeton for a long time and how that breach has been an embargo on mmateur athletics to a very great extent. The estrangement in question simply left in coubt more or less of the end of the season the comparative merits of our three leading auniteur centers. Regarding the causes of the trouble I have not one word to say, nor do I feel inclined to express an opinion as to whether or not Harvard was in the right or that Princeton was in the wrong. Suffice it to say that both parties a few days ago met and displayed a give and take spirit that soon brought about a settlement and all of the "New England resolution"

was soon sent to oblivion. Now this settlement is of the highest im portance to the amateurism of the United States because the harmony resulting will import a new impetus into amateur athrties in the three leading universities. Their example cannot but have the very best of effects, particularly because we expect to have a three cornered contest in almost every branch of sport known at the universities. Of course the majority of people seem to think that Yale is the Boss" in almost everything, but there are very conflicting opinions as to which is the superior between Harvard and Princeton In many respects the question is a difficult one to decide, and I dare say that it will require actual contests between them before anything like a true comparison can

Queensberry's Letter. Readers of these reviews will know that for years I have been a fault-finder with the so-called Marquis of Queensberry rules. It Is not at all necessary to recite my objections to them again, but I want to draw attention to the fact that the Marquis of Queensberry himself has comr to the front and disearded the code of rules now known as the Queensberry rules. A few days ago he had the following letter put before the public in reply to criticisms similar to

'May I be allowed to say one word, as certainly the father of these rules and as part originator also of them, for they were drawn up by Mr. John Chambers under my supervision and ratification to be applied to judging the contests for the Queensberry allenge cups given by myself, and were I elieve, the first of the kind which attracted public attention to amateur boxing. .As to the sentence quoted above, the rules may e mercileis as regarde glove contests or fights with cloves, but they certainly never were framed for such purposes, nor to give estisfaction to the anthorities at Scotland Yard, who never dreamt in those days of interfering with the Queensberry boxing contests, where scientific sparring was consing and knocking-out rather went against man than in his favor. No doubt better rules could be made for the glove fights and contests of the present day, which I main-tain are entirely a different thing to amateur boxing, where the points to be considered are as to who is the most scientific sparrer, not who can knock the other chap out. It is not the fault of the rules, but of the people who try to adapt them for what they were never intended for. As for their being miscalled, it is really a matter of importance; but if they are not Queensberry rules, this query, Whose are they? I should like to know. I not only beloed to draw them up, but, naturally for which they were framed.

The Leading Fault. Now I frust that the fault-finding, even by Queensberry himself, will have good results. I know of nobody in this country who has definitely criticized these rules, and, if there is something done to amend them, it is to be hoped that everybody will but rush to the front and exclaim that they

ad "known all along they were wrong. The noble gentleman draws attention to the great fault of the rules when he says that their shortcomings lie more in the fact of people adapting them to what they were never meant for than in the rules themgives. This is what I have argued for nearly four years, and this is the feature but makes them the most brutal rules tha auxhody can fight under. Queensberry never did intend his rules for brutal prize fighting and his letter leaves no doubt on this point. The truth is he conceived the rules as wire ring rules. The latter are for fighting fighting only; Queensberry's rules were for boxing and boxing only; that they have been twisted into a so-called code of boxing rules under which almost all the noble and brutal contests of recent times

have taken place, is no fault of Queens-The time undoubtedly has come when some thing tike rational rules should regulate the led and if there is not one the battle may be stopped entirely. It is nothing short of outrageous to have a contest such as that between Carroll and Myers guided

v our Queensberry rules. Another Frature of It. While I have been doing my fault finding about these rules, Mr. Cobbet, on the London Referee, has also been doing his, and here is what he says about the letter of

"The fact is we have here a reversal of the wise child knowing its own father; the wise father does not know his own (putative) child. Like the police and the publie, he has for so many years passed as Queensberry what is not a genuine article that he mixes the right rules with the spurious imitation. I said the conventional regulations were arranged for Scotland Yard and endurance. Now I will give chapter and verse to defend my assertion, Years ago Jem Goode, son of the oldest of old uns, and Mickey Rees, who incked but one essential to be a worthy representative of Mendoza's race, made a match to box with gloves. Just about the time, too, a jovial would have hit Myer ver cabdriver of Lincoln fancied himself a getting anything in return. xer, and flew at high game. He took on Tom Allen, the Midland pugilist contemporary and opponent of Joe Goss, etc. Allen was in England, after a sojourn in the States, where in vari-ous ways he had been getting a living. Tom jumped at the opportunity and a match was made to box with ordinary gloves. For both engagements real fine and large pillow cases these were, too-about

three times as large and heavy as the sort

noble witnesses swore, apropos Slavin-Mo-

Anliffe, in the witness-box were the proper kind for match sparring. As a matter of

detail they were extra big and well padded, because Scotland Yard was held in great think that Gibbons will defeat Bowen, fear. Before the duels the mittens were although defeat has already entered the fear. Before the duels the mittens were presented for inspection at Whitehall and all manner of genuine assurances given that Gibbons is victorious then we are sure to they would be used by the principals, also have a contest between him and Myer, and that they were of the pattern approved and be better that they were of the pattern approved and be better that they were of the pattern approved and if that takes place matters will be entirely beated with at the Marquis of Queensberry's different. In this instance Gibbons has amateur championships. His lordship's very great advantage over Bowen in height name was played for all it was worth, so and reach and this, I think, will enable him

was the amateur racket. For why?

"A gate at Sadler's Wells was most desirable, and the great thing was to satisfy the police that what they permitted among amateurs at Brompton could not fairly be subject for interference in Clerkenwell simply because pro's were performers in the same of the subject for interference in Clerkenwell simply because pro's were performers in the same of the A LETTER FROM QUEENSBERRY. simply because pro's were performers in-stead of the other kind of sparrers. To that end the agreements for the matches were carefully drawn up as under Queens berry rules for endurance. Those two little words, which meant that as indefinite number of rounds would be boxed instead of the prescribed three, with perhaps an extra one, made all the difference in the world, as I trust you now see, my lord. For endurance meant that, instead of points determining which was victor, a single point would count, and that settled by one of the combatants, who must give in thin or be disabled, and these Queensberry were | win. not Q. rules at all. Am I wrong in ranking them in their miscalled application?"

Purifying the Turf. Everybody who takes any interest at all in turf matters must hail with delight the efforts to kill the most thievish system of winter horse racing that has been in vogue in this country for many years. Just as sure as a burglar secures his "jimmy" to rob houses certain parties have for years kept winter racing going as a means of robbing the public. It may be true that the public is old enough to know its own business and that no law compels the public to patronize racing of any kind. But we have to take human nature as it is, and the fact is that a very large portion of the public have a store desire to patronize and public have a strong desire to patronize and

invest on horse racing.

The investments are made with the understanding that everything is honest, but it is just here where the fraudulent work comes in. There is scarcely anything honest about the races at all as the events, the disgraceful events at Garfield, Gloucester and Guttenburg have proven. It is this dishonesty then that should be stopped, this deluding system which per-suades people that they are getting an honest spin for their money when nothing but deliberate robbery is intended. It is to

be hoped that the good work of closing up the parks of robbery will go on. Making Things Lively. Since the arrival of Slavin and Mitchell in this country matters have certainly been extremely lively among the pugilists. So far little of importance has been done ex-cept the arranging for a six-round contest between Mitchell and Corbett, and a boxing contest of four rounds between Dempsey and Peter Maher. My readers must excuse me if I say that I take little stock in either contest. Both are for money, and money only, and if Mitchell and Corbett hadn't made an engagement we would probably not have heard of that between Dempsey

and Maher. But will anybody tell me what a sixround glove contest between Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett will amount to outside of their getting quite a pile of greenbacks? As far as I am able to and I'm only speaking for myself, the contest will amount to very little as far as proving who is the better fighter. Mitchell, it is true, does not want to fight any more, and Corbett wants to face nothing but a big, soft glove. Two desires of these kind can soon fix matters up. Of course, if everything is on its merits Corbett should have considerably the best of the contest, because of his build, and also because of the Eastern way of judging points. In the Dempsey-McCaffrey affair, a light touch counted for as much as a "jaw-breaker." This is nonsense. But Mitchell knows his

business better than anybody else, and this being so, depend upon it, he will take none the worst of the bargain. History Repeating Itself. And now let us just for a moment ask ourselves what those Madison square contests mean. It is not difficult to see that they mean just what similar contests a few years ago meant; fooling the public to a great ex-We can all remember a few years ag when thousands and thousands of dollars were made by these boxing contests of four and six rounds. The country at that time was full of takirs and there were really very few real fighters. Two fakirs could get up before the public and gather in more money

on an evening than a good business man earns in a year. An effect is being made to re-establish this swighling order of things, because if Mitchell and Corbett can bring off their contest and also Dempsey and Maher, de-pend upon it the old four-round receipt business will get into full swing again. It is not intended here to mean that any of the four boxers or pugilists above named are fakirs. They may or they may not be, but what I mean is that their contests are the re commencing of a system that was a very bas one a few years ago, inasmuch as it made more so-called pugilists in 12 months than were developed in the ten years previous Certainly, boxing contests have their good features when the principals are first class or anything like it, but the adventurers and

the impostors are those who kill public boxing.

Myer's Latest Victory. Doubtless the vast majority of patrons of boxing and pugilism throughout the country were surprised at the result of the battle between Jimmy Carroll and Billy Myer. Most assuredly I was; that is, I did not ex-pect that Myer would be hailed the victor. But last Sunday it was pointed out in this paper that if the battle was a long one Myer would win it simply because age was against Carroll. I further stated that there was only one way for Myer to win, and that was to prolong the contest until Carroll was wearied. Myer did this and won. But I had expected that Carroll would have forced matters in a way that would have ended the fight in 20 or 25 rounds. He tried to do this

and failed, and his failure in this respect was entirely due to the size of the gloves The contest was a good one from start to finish and Myer showed up with improved judgment and in probably better form than he has ever been seen before. For nearly two hours he acted on the defensive and in manner that could not be other than effective. In retreating from Carroll he was always on the look out for Carroll's rushes and when the latter did rush Myer countered almost every time. This really beat Carroll as Myer's left hand so found a stopping splace on Carroll's body or face that he was weakened considerably by blows as well as by running around. Certainly for a long time Carroll displayed the better fighting, and had skin gloves been used Myer would have been blinded in comparatively short time. But five-ounce gloves are not the weapons for a man 40 years old to contestagainst a youngster with particularly under Queensbury rules. To make a long story short Carroll's blows were not effective enough to knock Myer

out before age began to tell on Carroll himselt. Of course, it was more of a welter-weight contest than anything else, so that we can-not estimate the contestants as fighting in the lightweight class. The weight 138 or 139, is just the weight that will suit Jack McAnliffe now, and we may expect a battle between the latter and Myer. It seems to me certain that laid McAuliffe been in front of Myer's Tuesday night, and in his bes form at 139 pounds the Streater man would have been defeated in comparatively short time. McAuliffe is a much better leader off than any of the men of his class and he

would have hit Myer very often without Myer's victory somewhat mixes things up, as he was defeated by Bowen and the latter was beaten by Carroll. This makes it clear that age is beginning to tell on Carroll and it is likely that he will soon retire.

Pugliistic Matters in General. During this week there are two contests that will attract considerable attention. One is between Bowen and Austin Gibbons and the other Patsy Cardiff. Both contests will take doubtless be the most interesting to Eastern Gibbons camp by Carroll being beated. If

It is so long since Joe McAuliffe ap-peared in public that it is difficult to form an opinion as to what class he is now in. When at his best he was far from first-class but in my opinion he was the superior of Patsy Cardiff. The latter probably would never have been heard tell of at all if the "four-rounds-with-gloves" mania had not been introduced. Were McAuliffe any-thing like what he was a few years ago he would certainly defeat Cardiff. But we don't know what condition he is in. Jackson has beaten both men, but we must not forget that Jackson was a much better man when he fought McAuliffe than when he met Cardiff. Neither Cardiff nor McAuliffe are stayers and neither are very game, but if we are assured that McAuliffe is in any-

thing like good condition I think he will There is still little probability of a con-test between Sullivan and Slavin, and it is quite apparent that the friends of the former are not so enthusiastic about the chances of downing the Australian as they were, or at least as they said they were. It is not likely that the men will ever fight,

and the fight will not be Slavin's. About Baseball Affairs. To-day baseball is placed at the bottom of the list simply because there is scarcely any interest in it at present, and also because there is so little that is now connected with it. Magnates are gradually getting settled down to the 12-club league scheme, and all kinds of things are being predicted regarding it. One authority has ventured the opinion that there will not be 12 clubs in the League at the close of the season, and a large number of authorities are now fully convinced that the 12-club arrangement won't last more than a season. I am free to admit that there is much truth in the latter prediction, and in my humble judgmen when 1893 comes we'll find the League and

Association as usual. True, there may be what is called a central league formed, but it will be only a moderate affair.

But there is one thing about the new League that we must all feel satisfied with, viz., the excellent quality of the 12 teams that are likely to play in the League. Depend upon it there will be some great ball playing next season and as far as indicaplaying next season, and as far as indica-tions go what heretofore have been pro-verbially weak teams will be remarkably strong. Take Washington for instance. strong. Take Washington for instance.
"Pop" Young is taking good care that the
"Senators" are not being left and
he is doing right. All of us who
take an interest in the national game
are sure to be pleased if Washington is
blessed with a good team. I think it will
be so. Von der Ahe is not in the business for fun and he'll be on deck in good form. Zach Phelps is half of the committee who distributes the players, and Louisville will be looked after. Altogether there will be

12 excellent teams and that will be a great feature. The Local Club. After all, we are going to be in line with the best of them, as far as getting an attractive team together is concerned. We have now a team, taking records into considera tion, who are far above the average, and while they may on paper be less showy than our lot of last spring, they give promise of being the best team we have ever had in Pittsburg. Without something very extraordinary happens to rain it, we have one of the best infields in the country, both in fielding and batting. The outfield is more than an average one, and our catchers are as good as we want. There is perhaps something problematical about the are as good as we want. There is perhaps something problematical about the pitchers, but nobody can say that we are weak in pitching. With Baldwin, Ehret and Galvin in form, we have a remarkably strong trio and Woodcock can be speculated on. He may be an effective and meritorious man. We don't know. If he is a good man we are all right. Certainly with the pitchers we have at present with the pitchers we have at present tainly

it would seem unnecessary for the local club to go to more expense in running after iers except a case where really first-class man is at stake Well, I am glad and we all are glad that things are looking so bright as they are The directors are, indeed, working like beavers to give us a victorious team, and nobody is more enthusiastic in the matter than Treasurer Temple. The new President sa worker and a gentleman who won't allow a few dollars to stand between him

and a good thing. OPERATING ON A TIGHT

The Curator of the Dublin Zoological Society

Has a Narrow Escape. Dr. Haughton, the curator of the Dublin Zoological Society, discovered that one of the tigers was lame. Upon examining its paws through the bars of the cage he found that a claw was growing inwards into the ball of the foot, causing the poor brute great agony whenever it tried to walk. The

doctor determined to cut out the claw. Five keepers assisted him, three in from of the cage and two behind. The tiger was lassoed, and, much against his will, tied down, the five keepers firmly holding the

rope. The doctor then raised the bars, entered the cage, and began operating. But he had forgotten to guard himself against the tigress in the cage adjoining. She managed to reach him with one paw and knocked off his hat. The keepers, secing this, took fright, let go the rope and fled, leaving the doctor at the mercy of his patient. The tiger jumped up and prepared to spring, but the doctor jumped through the raised bars and pulled them down.

Against them the tiger dashed, gnashing and foaming with fury.

The doctor called the keepers together and reprimanded them for their cowardice then he locked the doors, put the keys in

his pocket, and said: "I intend to perform this operation what ever happens. You will fix the lasso again, and if you let go the rope this time, I can escape and you will be left with the tiger."

The men behaved bravely, the trouble-

some claw was successively removed, and was afterward worn by the doctor as a scarf-From that time, whenever the the tiger heard its iriend's footstep it would throw itself on its back, purr, roll about to attract his attention, and would never be satisfied till he approached and recognized it.

Dyspepsia is speedily floored by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, purest, pleasantest of stomachies, most effective of tonics. Heartburn, flatulence, the "sinking" sensation in the pit of the stomach experienced by dyspeptics, in brief, all symptoms—and they are many and perplexing—of indigestion are banished by the Bitters, which is particularly efficacious for billousness, malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaints.

The Best Thing for a Stubborn Cough.

From the Kimball (S. D.) Graphic.) While the columns of the Graphic are open to any and all unobjectionable advertisements, yet it is quite impossible for us to speak knowingly of the merits of the various articles of merchandise accertised. Particularly is this true of patent mediines. But there are exceptions occasion nily, and a noteworthy exception is the celebrated Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This now universally known medicine has been advertised in the Graphic for four or five years, but not until recently had we any personal knowledge of its wonderful efficacy, which has come about through the prevailing influenza and the stubborn cough that has so often attended it. In the writer's family this medicine has on several occa-sions this winter cured a cough that baffled any and all other remedies; and the num-ber of families in Kimball and vicinity in

YEAR ADVICE.

Bob Burdette Suggests Some Resolutions for This Time of Year.

NO USE TRYING TO BE TOO GOOD. The Establishment of Rules Proves Propeness to Do Evil.

BEING GOOD ENOUGH TO ONE'S SELF

PWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 It probably occurred to you, my boy, some time this morning that this would be a fitting time to introduce a series of good resolutions in your system of government. While I am not a very pronounced Mugwump-which indeed is an impossible thing -I am thoroughly convinced that every day in the year is a good time to reform things. And, also, that about everything on this old planet needs reformation about three times a day, and even then it won't stay reformed half the time, ten minutes

after the headache has passed away. Man, by which term I mean everything that breathes and is capable of meanness, is sometimes at his best when he is unable to do anything, good or bad. "It was good for me to be afflicted," remarked the Psalmist. He was correct; and had we been his spiritual adviser-"we?" Yes, I or you, or any other man living-he would have been afflicted a great deal more than he was. Nothing makes us so piously mad as to see people imitate our faults. A man has less charity and tenderness for his own besetting sin in other people, than a cat has for a rat,

or a dog for the cat. The Benefit of Physical Affliction. One of the mixed benefits of physical affliction or disability, is that while it may incapacitate a man from doing a great deal of good, it keeps him, in a measure, from committing any vast amount of deviltry. Doesn't make him any better, necessarily, any more than it makes a man better to hang him or send him to jail. Even the wolf restrained his evil passions and didn't bite or steal so long as he had the bone in his throat. But he was a wolf just the same, and if he had died in that spasm of narmlessness and gentleness he would have

died a wolf.



Give a Boy a Delicate Vase

you through the coming year. I hope you will enjoy robust health and an appetite that will make glad the heart of the butcher and baker. Therefore, "whereas, an' seein'an' where-fore," this is the time of year when men are accustomed to change their linen and put on clean things; and whereas. swim one must take at least one annual bath in a tub brim full of penitential tears and come out of its purifying waters sweet as a baby just a little too good, for five or ten minutes, for anything; and whereas, if we start in on '92 where we stand at the lose of '91 we are in the ruck already and

place; therefore, in secret session, with the doors locked and robody in the room but ourselves, be it Do Not Try to Be Too Good. RESOLVED. That this year I will not be any

etter than I ought to be. Specification: Because, my boy, if you begin by fasting twice in the week, when once a year is required of you, and by giving tithes of all you possess, when no such offering is demanded, you will strike a gait on the first quarter that will simply shut

you out at the distance pole. You comprawney voo, don't you? I thought you'd say that. I liked the spirit of your New Year resolutions last year. I like the spirit that moves a man to squat down, set his teeth, pull all his muscles together, and with one mighty effort to try to jump clear across the slough of despond and over the hill of difficulty and across the valley of humiliation, right over the top of the pearly gates and plumb into heaven at one mighty bound. It's a great act, when it is well done. But so many men—good moral athletes, too—who have tried it have missed their tip and come

right down into the slough, not 11 feet

And You Don't Go Alone, Too from the scratch, with such a dull, splashy thud and such awful chokings and wallow ings that I confess it makes my heart stand still now whenever I see a young fellow or an old man getting ready for the jump. It is a discouraging tumble to the athlete, and it makes the spectators hysterical.

Then people get into the habit of saying that it can't be done, and the man himself says there's no use trying, and he is apt to struction, put up the sign which he had thrown into the back yard, take down the shutters, open the shop and resume business at the same old stand, with a big branch house on the installment plan at Vanity Fair. But this year let's not make more than a day's journey at a time and not travel over to exceed seven days in the week. That's the best way to get to

Resolved, That I will try to be as good as I Specification: And if you succeed in doing this, my son, it will leave you precious little time for anything else. There are heaps of mean things you had lotted on doing

this year that will be entirely stricken from the docket by this resolution. "You hadn't planued any meanness?" Oh yes, you had. There are two or three fellows you were scheming "to get even with," and any sort of revenge, my boy, is mean as "Injun." Reprisal belongs to

privateering, and in this age privateering shaves piracy so closely that it isn't respectable. And what isn't respectable in a Government is fairly damnable in an individual.

And you had a plan whereby your place.

might be made a little easier by shifting some of your work off on somebody else.

Will Keep You Busy all Year. Whereas, The only way to make your work easier is to work a little harder. Some of the recreations you had laid out but without any intention of burying them
—had just a leetle smear of pitch on them. True, you have made up your mind to clean house pretty thoroughly this January, but there was just a little lump of leaven you were going to leave in a corner here and there; a questionable form of fun and spice that you arn't quite ready to give up.

Now, my boy, if you are going to be as good as you ought to be, all these things will have to go. Don't be the least bit afraid that such a radical reformation will afraid that such a radical reformation will make you any better than you ought to be, and so lead you into transgressing your first resolution. I will give bond in a fabulous sum that there isn't a particle of danger. Still, if you think there is, you might order your wings this week, in order to be ready for the transformation. Heap of grip in the country yet!

The Sin of Selfishpess. Resolved, That I will be good to myself. Specification: That is an excellent resoution, son. I don't know but it should

have the first place on the list. You

Don't Try to Be Too Good. haven't been exactly fair to yourself since I have known you. Nobody else treats you quite as meanly as you do. And I don't think you are quite so mean to any one else as you are to yourself. You thought you were too good to yourself; one of the things you had privately resolved to well, that's right—that comes under this resolution; your selfishness hurts yourself more than it does anyone else.

A close-fisted, narrow-hearted man—and

you're anything but that, son-doesn't dwarf humanity; he doesn't make the world mean; he just shrivels himself until his stingy little soul rattles about in his dried-carcass like a wrinkled pepper grain in an old shoe. All the wrong, all the evil, all the sin you do in this world, hurts yourself worse than it hurts anyone else. treachery of Judas only resulted in the sui-cide of Judas; didn't kill the Church. Peter's denial of his Master only gave Peter a sore heart to carry around with him, a living sleepless ache, all the days of his

Benedict Arnold's treason merely accomplished all that it possibly could accomplish—the disgrace and ruin of Benedict Arnold; the disgrace and ruin of Benedict Arnold; the United States is still here. Its birthday wasn't postponed a week by any man's treachery. The boodle alderman who stole himself rich out of the city treasury only made a jail-bird of one man. Every time you do a foolish thing, my boy, you hurt yourself. Be good to yourself and you can't help loving your neighbor.

To thine own self be true: And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou can'st not then be false to any man.

The Liability to Break Rules Now there are three good resolutions you have entered on the record for this year. That's enough for any fellow to forget and break. I wouldn't have too many laws on my private statute books if I were you. It only requires ten commandments to keep the whole world straight; three ought to be enough for you. And they will be. Some-times they will be too many for you. I reckon you will break two or three of them this morning. But don't let that discourage you. The very fact that you consider it

are more than liable to break them. We don't make laws to restrain from doing what they don't want to do, but quite the reverse. If you should go into a country and find in their statutes nine laws in every ten laws against stealing you would say "this is a nation of thieves." When you observe that the greatest question of reform oftenest discussed, constantly brought forward, never changing and always agi-

tated, is temperance, you naturally say 'the prevailing vice among these people is drunkenness.' And you are correct. Your good resolu-And you are correct. Your good resolu-tions are so many barriers you erect be-tween yoursel' and your faults, and you are going to try to break them down every day, and some day, I very much fear, you will succeed. Well, when you do, put the barrier up again. Don't make new resolubarrier up again. Don't make new resolu-tions; splice the old ones. That makes them stronger than new ones, if you do it prop-erly. You may break the same resolution in a new place, but that splice will hold.

Before you get to the end of the year it will be all splice; then you will have a hawser that will hold you.

I am almost always a little suspicious of a resolution that is never broken, or, at least, badly strained. One year, being wearied with my many failures, I resolved that I would introduce among others that went to the Speaker's desk a few resolutions that I would surely keep. So I wrote on the first page of my new diary

The Danger in Making Resolutions.

Resolved, That I will not kill a preacher Well, sir, it is a notorious fact, in the church of which I am a shining sleeper, that that very year, driving my pastor and two deacons over to a prayer meeting in Gladwyne Chapel one night, I ran over a bank as steep as a stone wall, in the dark, and came within an accident policy of breaking the necks of the whole conference. I tell you what, my boy, I made all haste to rescind that resolution. There is There is something about a resolution that impels a fellow to break it. He wants to try it. You give a boy a delicate vase to hold, and tell him how precious it is, and to be very, very careful with it, and he will take hold of it with both hands at first, and then withdraw one finger at a time to see how near he can come to letting it fall without dropping it. When he plays "tossball" against the side of the house, he

always plays it just as close to the window as he can, until at last he goes through it. After that-and the event immediately subsequent-the end of the barn is good oh for him Well, this is a long sermon, but you can stand it once a year. Run along to church now; got any money for the basket? "You've got enough for a church collec-tion?" Well, not in that sneaking little nest of pennies you haven't. You want to make one resolution as an important appendix to the others, and you want to stick to

it, too; it properly belongs as a sub-head under the third: Resolved, That I will put into the contribu tion basket every Sunday at least the price of a theater ticket,

Specification: And you don't sit in the gallery, either, my boy; I know where you sit. And you don't go slone, too. I know you. And I'm mighty easy with you not to put the cost of a December bouquet on your contribution; I know what it costs you when you do the thing about right. But I'll let you off with the cost of the ticket. And I'll speak to the deacons about having a collection taken at every service, maybe

But I won't do that right away.

be gentle with you if you tote fair and give the church as much as you give the opera house. And, give it just as willingly. If you're going to give it with a snarl and a protest every time, keep it and buy yourself ocket mirrors with it. at the meanest man living every time you get alone. And that will remind you that you promised to be good to yourself. ROBERT J. RUBDETTE.

A New Application for Street Traction FORCING CARMEN TO BE HONEST nel of the engine resumes its functions. The communication of the moving locomotive is said to have been as perfect as that [WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] of a stationary engine and boiler with its Nikola Tesla, who in a lecture before the

Reforming the Cabman.

on payment of a small fee. The system answered so well that it has Frenchmen. London has now followed suit and a trial has just been made of the system

manent adoption. flanges and adapture would be reduced less compact wooden ones now in use. For developing dishes aluminum would also be very suitable, as the action of most of the chemicals used in photography is but slight on it.

be made to cover the whole working side of by means of insulation, that it is practically the furnaces, and which can be pushed aside impossible for anyone cutting the most when not required, or when it interferes highly charged wires to receive the slighta gutter, having a slight fall in the direc- to clear away without fear of danger from poles, or on a ladder, and reach a consider-

The Heilmann System of Traction.

energy dispensed on the inclines. Art in Table Knives.

Electric Launches for the Seaside.

shade to dry, tion on their possengers for a quarter of a

Electricity.1

been inserted and become practically useful The Shape of It. Harper's Young People.]

"Faith, Dennis," replied the quick-witted Pat, "ye'd better make it as near the

which this remedy has been used with like effects attests to its value as a specific for coughs and colds of every nature. TTSu