SCHEMES done, that a substantial meal should be

That Aptly Illustrate the Progress

Made in This Rapid Age.

SAILORS' SIGHT TO BE TESTED

Before They Can Be Qualified as Able Sea-

men or ( fficers.

DELICATE MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Trying to Capture the Tides.

the idea of turning to account the power

of the tides has always had a certain fascination for many inventors. One of the

Among the utilizations of natural forces,

PITTSBURG

How a Man's Character Can Be Judged by His Headgear.

THAT TILT AND ITS MEANING. Some of the Wonderful Articles That Are

Worn by Great Men. RESTRAINING INFLUENCE OF A TILE

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

The hat is the outcome of evolution and one of the principal marks of progress, enlightenment and civilization. When a dusky savage of the interior of Africa feels glimmering within his breast the elementary aspirations to civilized life, what is the first article of clothing he adopts to corceal his barbaric nudity? Is it a coat or waist

coat or even a pair of trousers? No, it is a hat. And if he can only procure for himself a hat, he is indifferent to the rest. Indeed, the breeches constitute merely a sort of afterthought in his ideas on the subject of good form. He realizes the fact which



The Meaning of the Tilt.

ner in which it is worn. There is some-



ate, for instance, would ever dream of don-ning the broad brimmed and tasseled high hat affected by some of our Episcopal pishops, and no one has ever beheld a prelate "tiled" with an ordinary derby or pot hat. Indeed, every profession, even down to the baker, the cook and the mechanic, has its own particular and easily distinguishable etiquette in headgear.



ter in the matter of "style." The conse-quence is that their hats are always just a few weeks to the rear, just as when a field officer and a subaltern are walking together, LANGUAGE OF HATS.

officer and a subaltern are walking together, the junior will always remain a few steps to the rear of his superior.

White hats are regarded, both in this country and the Old World, as symbolical of democracy and of liberal ideas, as opposed to those of a conservative nature. I am at a loss to find a reason for this unless it be that in the days of ancient Rome, when a caudidate for office appealed to the electors as an advocate of reform measures he was wont to whiten his toga with chalk as an indication of the purity of his motives. BUT THE NUMBER ISN'T GROWING. An Iquality of the Sexes When Tempting the Fickle Goddess. as an indication of the purity of his motives. Candidus is the Latin word for white, and I

FATE OF THOSE WHO LOSE FORTUNE

WOMEN WHO GAMBLE.

They Are More Numerous Than Men

at Continental Resorts.

ICORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR . LONDON, Nov. 10. - A brief glance at the crowds assembled round the seductive green tables of Continental resorts assures one of the fact that, whatever may be their other distinctive characteristics, women are, here, numerically, in excess of men. Yet, strange and paradoxical as it may appear, considering that this is an age of locomotive facilities, and the emancipation of women, whereby they can be seen "en voyage," unaccompanied by a male escort without entailing the social ostracism it would once have eventuated in, the female gambler is not one of an increasing community.

Whether the ever-growing outlets for their energies at home and the means of acquiring wealth, independent of a husband's support, are more within their grasp, and are helping to fill a void, and to divert the current of their powers into healthier channels by bestowing the pleasurable excitation of money making without the desperate odds of the gaming table, which was once their great resource, time alone can prove. But at the present moment, even allowing for these creeping changes, women still predominate. Where their younger sisters are seeking and finding platforms at home, on which they can stand on an equality with their brother workers, the older ones, women who have outlived the savors so greatly of nineteenth century civilization—in an unmistakable "derby" of womanhood and the ambitions which have crumbled into dust, still sit or hover wings. The wideawake or soft felt hat warm emotions of youth, the feverish ties have crumbled into dust, still sit or hover where they, too, are on even ground with the other sex, having the same end and aim, securing the same law.

No Distinction of Sex There.

For every sweep of the croupier's 'rateau" deals the same unerring measure, the same alternations of momentary triumph or more lingering beartburning. Women play with greater concentration and more stolid patience than men. When losing they become obstinate, when winning they do not so quickly lose self-control or undo any profitable results.

In most of the serious affairs of life they possess endurance to a higher degree than men, and this quality serves them to good purpose even here. As, in the outer world they can bear personal discussions and antagonistic debates more calmly than men, by the same token they can here look more dispassionately on the chances of regaining their losses, or regard the painful alternative with greater composure, although they may not have so much command exteriorly, or hide their inward perturbation so perfeetly as men, who can play on, smiling, to the last cast of the die, while they finger the the last cast of the die, while they finger the pocket pistol which, in a few moments, will end all. Men play for higher stakes, and the raging fever which pride makes them hide causes them to play quickly. The agony of suspense is not so long drawn out as with women, who, hour after hour, circulate round the tables, oblivious of time, while health, looks, meals, physical and mental fatigue, all, are held in subjection by the one overwhelming vortex of interest.

True as in Other Features. "Tis woman's whole existence!" is true in this as in other human idolatries! It is a soul-absorbing pursuit, and becomes a tyrant from which they cannot escape, and yet its end is not so often disastrous to life with them as with their brother players. Rare, indeed, it is to hear of an occurrence such as thrilled even the well-seasoned callousness of Monte Carlo the other day when a young American lady, having lost an im-mense fortune, deliberately took her own life. To some extent gambling is grafted in every heart, but it is opportunity, satan's stanch ally, that first calls it into life, and this feeling once permitted, like Aaron's rod, it swallows up all others, obliterates all sense of anxiety and distress of mind,

and elevates the heart into a state of expectancy and transient delight! Want and necessity have nothing to do amounts are easily available, prefer to ob tain them through the path of excitement rather than with the cold and spiritless case of gifts, and this is the keynote of its fascination—a tension of the nerves is created, attainable in no other way. Once created, attainable in no other way. Once under its influence the vice is omnipotent. The heart may suffer dull pain, the brain may grow torpid by sheer exhaustion of excitement, still it gains force, even over the strongest natures, strong for good or evil, stubborn and self-confident, until the last ray of hope is extinguished, the last resource exhausted, and they must accept de-

feat with what grace they may. When the Glamor Is Past. Then only do they begin to realize that the coins cast away meant money, not mere shining counters, and the notes which are gone forever had not been meant for waste paper. The glamor is past, the false lights have lost their delusive brilliancy, daylight enters their understanding and their foolishness is made clear!

They can say with Dryden: Trust on? and think to-morrow will repay? To-morrow's talser than the former day?

Then comes the test of a woman's character! She has passed through the fire and her wings are scorched. She sees herself in all her seebleness, but while life lasts

two roads are still open to her.

She may step on her mortal vice and rise to nobler things, or sink to that social perthe rock or from the color of a spar seam dition from which there is no recall.

## IT MAY CHEAPEN ELECTRICITY.

## rench Improvment on Faraday's Disk Likely to Work Wonders.

Two French scientists have recently discovered an entirely new property of Faraday's disk, and the result may be an important improvement in the dynamo. It will be remembered that Faraday discovered the principle of the dynamo when he attached one end of the wire to the center of a copper disk revolving between the poles of a magnet and the other end at the circumference. A current of electricity was thus produced on the wire, and this simple experiment resulted in the commercial dynamo, says the Philadelphia Record

Instead of the Faraday disk, the French scientists employ thin plates of a certain constitution not yet made public. These plates are composed, in the direction of their thicknesss, of a very magnetic and highly conducting metal, and are so placed that the times of force of the field of the magnet are perpendicular to this direction of thickness. Thus, it is said, the flow of induction which proceeds from the north pole of the magnet is divided into several sheets of parallel lines, which are very close together and which only traverse the magnectic portions of the bimerallic conduc-

The discoverers of this property condoes his disciple in New York. The young clerks whom I have referred to do not venture to keep altogether abreast of fashion in this respect. They fear that it might have the effect of creating in the minds of their principals the idea that they were unduly extravagant or else that they were endeavoring either to give a lesson in good form to their employers or to rival the lat-

OUR NAVAL HEROES,

In Postprandial Humor They Fight Their Old Battles Over Again.

SIGHS FOR THE OLD DAYS

When They Were Lively Middies and Bossed the Powder-Monkey.

THE NEW NAVY BEING WATCHED.

Stories of Men Whose Names Were Once on

Lverybody's Lips.

THE CLUB WHERE THEY RENDEZVOUS

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH, ] WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Almost any afternoon a visitor dropping in at the Metropolitan Club would be very apt to encounter several fine looking, elderly gentlemen who, from their florid and we herbeaten faces, no less than from their pronounced style of locomotion, he would have little difficulty in setting down as having spent a considerable part of their lives affoat. Should he happen to linger within earshot he would pretty soon be con-



Admiral A. K. Hughes Neptune's Tavern, for the conversation, no matter how begun, would inevitably "tack to the wind'ard," and stay there. An introduction would confirm his agreeable impression, and he would be quite likely to hear, in the course of an hour or two's talk, some tales of the sea that might well excite the wonder and incredulity of a landsman, were it not that the narrators are men whose reputation and experience are sufficient vouchers for their veracity.

Every One of Them Heroes. For the coterie of old tars that meets almost daily at the Metropolitan is composed of the stuff of which heroes are made; indeed, heroes they are-every one of them. The better part of their lives has been devoted to maintaining the honor of the Stars and Stripes in home and foreign waters, and in their time they have made history, Once their names were on everybody's lips, and the gallant deeds they performed were rewarded with the honors Uncle Sam loves to heap upon his bravest sons. Now, outworn with the toils and exposures of a lifetime of service, they rest on their laurels at home, having stepped aside that younger men may go forward and bear a share of the burden, as well as reap part of the glory that falls to the defenders of the old flag. As the hour for dining approaches at the Metropolitan (for the nautical group always makes it a point to mess together), the chat becomes anything, more animated. It is not an uncommon sight to witness a round dozen of these grizzled heroes sit down at table together. In the quiet snuggery of their private dining room they can discuss maritime and navai affairs to their hearts' content, and as the dinner progresses and each veteran begins to feel the genial infinence that comes from good wine, good company and an excellent cuisine, many stories of personal experiences that never



Admiral Pierce Crosby.

An Entertaining Company. Almost all without exception are enter-taining raconteurs, and whether the incident under discussion be of matters that have happened at home or abroad, in time of war or peace it never fails to find a responsive audience. Rear Admiral Worden, who, after 21 years of active service affoat, and as many years on shore duty, was re-tired with brilliant honors and the highest pay of his grade, has told many a stirring chapter of his life across the table to such listeners as Rear Admiral Harry Walke, whose stretch of 18 years' active service and 11 ashore, places him also very high on the retired list, and who frequently comes from his home in Brooklyn to join the reunions. Another Rear Admiral, Aaron K. Hughes, who, like Worden, lives in Washington and who can point to 19 years spent on ship's deck, is seldom ab-



Admira the gallant Jo' who ranks as a senior, hav ice fully outrank t

fighting under the flag. They in turn are closely pressed by Francis A. Roe, with 24 years of active service. Not far behind these gay old sea dogs comes bronze-faced Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, with 18½ years; Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, with 17 years, and Samuel Phillips Lee, with 19 years to their credit. A fine bunch of records, truly, and one of which the nation is not forgetful. Varied Service of the Group.

Probably ne navy in the world, other than our own, has ever produced a group of men who have seen more varied service in their time. Almost all have mounted from the very lowest round of the ladder to the highest. Hughes was appointed from New York as a "middy" away back in 1838; was made a Master in 1832, a Lieutenant in 1853, and won his decoration as Commander during the trying days of November, 1862. In 1869 he was gazetted a Captain, a Com-modore in 1875, and was raised to the rank of Resr Admiral ten years ago. Walke was an Ohio boy, and, like other Buckeye lads, proved to be made of the right material. He, too, entered the service as a "middy" in 1827, and rose through the the days when sailors, like soldiers, had to successive grades, reaching the post of Rear fight more in the open and at shorter range,

ADMIRAL S.R. TRANKLIN.

AOM, J.C. TEBIGER

ADM. T. A. JENKINS

Admiral 22 years ago. Upshur also began

his career in the same humble fashion in 1841, and only retired in 1885. Febiger

(another Buckeye) took all the honors of

naval position from "middy" to Rear Admiral between his start in 1838

and his retirement ten years since. Jenkins began in the same humble capacity four years earlier than Febiger, and rested upon his well won honors in 1873. Franklin

entered in 1841, and retired five years are with similar honors. The careers of Stevens,

who entered in (1842-1881), Eoe (1841-1885), Lee (1825-1870), and Worden (1829-1886),

are, to a very great extent, similar to those already outlined, each having worked his

way up to the top through years of faithful duty, amid the smoke of battle and the

stress of storm. The record of their lives

demonstrates at every step the grit of American manhood, from youth to old age. Yet, although no longer able to pace the quarter-deck with the firm tread of old, these bale sea-dogs would, at the first note

of danger, be quick to respond to the call of duty, should it ever again become neces-

The Feeling at the Club.

But however stern he may be as a disci-plinarian afloat, when he is ashore the sailor

has the feeling that life is for the time be-ing a sort of holiday. And no matter how long his stay off duty may be, this idea never leaves him. Such is the feeling, to some extent at least, that pervades the

gatherings at the Metropolitan Club, and

with each recurring dinner and the story-

telling that follows with the wine and the

cigars, the retired heroes unbend, and as

the cockles of their genial old hearts warm

to each other and to the topic of the mo-

ment, they grow more and more enthusias

tic over their bygone experiences. The

beloved country.

them to risk their lives for their

cargo of arms from England to Wilmington for the Southern troops. She was loaded at the time with cotton, and carried several cannon, and was watching for a chance to slip past the fleet off Savannah, when she ran aground almost under the shelter of Fort McAllister. Captaid Worden, unheeding the shells of the fort, sailed up with the Montauk, and after riddling the Nashville, blew her up with an explosion that was heard for miles. Memories of Sumter, of the days of the blockade, of Fort Wagner and 100 other. events, whose very names quicken the blood in sluggish veins, are each revived in turn. The triumphs of are each revived in turn. The triumphs of the old flag abroad too, are not forgotten, for these gallant fellows have upheld it on many seas besides the coasts of the At-

Very Skeptical of Innovation the superiorty of the monitor over the eld-line warship. They are so now, to a cer-

Old sailors, like old soldiers, are skep-tical of innovations in their own profession. They were so when Ericsson demonstrated tain extent, with respect to some of the im-provements in our new navy. Their's were the days when sailors, like soldiers, had to

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. 1 Dr. T. H. Bickerton bas taken up the question in England of seeking to induce legislative work to test the sight of sailors before they can be qualified as able seamen.

Dr. Bickerton regards it as beyond question that many shipping disasters have been caused from the absence of such restrictions as these, and he urges all who interest themselves in the subject to abate none of their endeavors to promote agitation, although before any steps are likely to be taken by the authorities many more valuable lives will probably be lost. He says there are none so difficult to convince as those who will not believe, and the men who have had the forming of the rules of the road at sea are the very men who hitherto have turned from all suggestions on the eyesight question with con-tempt. Meanwhile Dr. Bickerton presses on the attention of the public the following facts: That 4 per cent of the whole male population are color blind; that about 8 per cent more have marked impairment of sight from refractive errors; that there is no sufficient official test as to the eyesight of sail-ors; that a man may be subject to any of the ors, that a man may be subject to any of the forms of eye diseases, and may have any degree of blindness, or may be so shortsighted as to be unable to see distinctly more than a few inches in front of his nose, and yet be at perfect liberty to become a sailor. Although there is a compulsory examination to be passed before a sailor can become an officer. officer, it is in many cases a most inefficient one, and reform in this direction is urgently

Physique of Different Classes. The question of the relative physique in different classes of the community has lately come up for discussion. Although it might appear that the class to which belong the pitmen of coal districts, and the sailors and fishermen of our sea borders, would be that boasting the highest physical averthe undoubtedly fine physique of the upper ranks of the industrial class has to be set ranks of the industrial class has to be set an enormous drawback furnished by the lower ranks, among whom are found the victims of over-crowding, over-working and under-feeding. This discounts the strength furnished by what may be called the aris-todacy of labor. It has been proved that there is a definite relation between physical well-heige and elboy-room and the figures well-being and elbow-room, and the figurer furnished by this relation are dead against the belief that a life of unbroken toil contributes to the best physical development. A distinct improvement of physique has taken place among the well-to-do classes of this country, especially among women, during the last few years, and this is undoubtedly owing to improved conditions of hygiene and exercise. One of the features of the English metropolis is the number of immensely tall women that are seen in the parks where the leisure class most do congregate, and this increase in most do congregate, and this increase in physical development is attributed to the athleticism that has markedly prevailed in athleticism that has markedly prevailed in the last few decades. In England, where the line between the leisure and the in-dustrial class is more defined than in this country, the life expectation figures for the two classes confirm this view. Eighteen per cent of the upper classes die before the fifth bisthday, while no less than 55 per cent of the industrial classes die before they reach that are. In the case of infants 8

reach that age. In the case of infants, 8 per cent of the upper class die during the first year, as against 30 per cent among the infants of the laboring class. Finally, army statistics prove that the class from which recruits are drawn is in physique far below the average of the young men of the upper ranks who present themselves for entrance to the military training colleges.

APPEARANCES ARE DECEPTIVE

The Love of Languages. sustain the greatest injury in their base Some interesting statistics have been con ment stories. iled by a Frenchman respecting the differ ent languages spoken in various parts of the world. He states that the language in which Shakespeare and Milton wrote was then that of less than 6,000,000 human be-Chicago Herald.] ings. French was the mother tongue of at least 30,000,000 people at a time when English was spoken by less than 16,000,000, and 50,000,000 of French speaking people were living when the Revolution broke out in 1789. Between 40 and 50 years the English language equaled the German in the number of those who spoke it, and now the latter is left far behind. German is now spoken by 10,000,000 persons in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, by 46,000,000 in the German Empire. 46,000,000 in the German Empire, by 40,000 in Belgium, and by about 2,000,000 in Switzerland. German is also spoken by about 2,000.000 persons in the United States and Canada, giving a total of about 60,000,000 who use the German language. French is spoken by the 38,000,000 inhabitants of France, by 2,500,000 people in Belgium, by 200,000 in Alsace-Lorraine, by 600,000 in Switzerland, by 1,500,000 in the United States and Canada, by 600,000 in Haiti, and by 1,500,000 in Algiers, India, the West Indies and Africa; in all about the West Indies and Africa; in all about 45,000,000. English is spoken by 37,000,000 persons in the British Isles, by probably 57,000,000 of the 60,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, by 3,000,000 in Australia, by 3,700,000 West Indians, and by 1,000,000 in India and other British colonies, bringing the total of the English speaking.

total of the English-speaking race to over Delicacy of Measuring Instruments. The adjustment of measuring instruments has been brought to a point of such accuracy as to give almost incredible results. Scales are now made that will weigh the flame of a candle, or the smallest strand of hair plucked from the eyebrow. These scales are triumphs of mechanism and are inclosed in glass cases, as the slightest breath of air would impair their records. The glass cases have a sliding door, and as soon as the weight is placed in the balances the door slides down. The balances are cleared again and made ready for further use by the pressing of a button, which slightly raises the beams. Two pieces of paper of equal weight can be placed in the scales, and an autograph written in pencil on either piece will cause the other side to ascend, and the needle, which indicates the devisions of weight even to the tenth-millionth part of a pound and less, will move from its perpendicular. A signature containing nine letters has been weighed and proved to be exactly two milligrammes, or the fifteen thousand five hundredth part

of an ounce troy. Diet of Business Men.

A food journal advises business men to diet themselves so as to be able to do the maximum of work between the lunch hour and evening, and not to work for a few minutes after eating. Such foods as plain soups, cold chicken, milk (drank slowly), cresses, lettuce, rice, rice pudding, sandwiches, beef or lamb, bread and butter will be amply nutritive and yet so readily assimilated that brain work will not interfere with their digestion. Alcohol in any form should not be taken by brain workers, and pastry and ice cream should be avoided. Fifteen minutes should be spent in light reading or conversation before severe mental labor is begun. A light cigar immediately after lunch aids digestion. It is in the evening, when the work of the day is minutes after eating. Such foods as plain

latest devices embodying this idea is a motor constructed for operating the water supply of a property on the shore of St. Lawrence, N. Y. The water was raised through a pipe of 11 inches diameter, and of 200 feet length, to a height of 40 feet. The apparatus consisted simply of a trough of the shape of a very open V, and of 6 feet length and 6 inches height. This trough is suspended by three arms of 35 inches length to a horizontal shaft pivoted at its two extremities on two supports fixed at the bottom of the sea. A horizontal arm articulated on the middle arm operates the pump. The smallest waves are sufficient to actuate the apparatus with a surprising ectuate the apparatus with a surprising orce. The motor thus simply constructed cost at the outside not more than one-tourth what a windmill would have cost, and does superior and certainly more regu lar work. To obtain more power it is desirable to enlarge the size of the panel rather than increase the height of the immersed part; this has led to the employment of

several independent panels, so that the waves of contrary direction may not strike the panel at the same moment, and thus liminish the efficiency of the apparatus. To Breathe Through the Nose. It has long been known that if people would only keep their mouths shut and breathe through the nose, nature's respirator, they would avoid a variety of serious ailments. Dr. F. A. A. Smith now insists that a large proportion of diseases of the throat are attributable to the neglect of this habit. He says that mothers should see to t that their little ones do not acquire the habit of mouth breathing, and it they have acquired it, steps should immediately be taken to rid them of it. One of the simplest ways in which Dr. Smith suggests that this can be done is the placing of a four-tail bandage under the chin, causing the mouth to be closed both by day and night for to be closed, both by day and night, for several weeks. It must first, however, be ascertained whether there are any impedi

New Uses for Aluminum, New uses are to be found for the adapta ble and ornamental aluminum. Not only is its recently made application to launcher to be extended, but it is to contribute to in-creased comfort in traveling by entering in-to the composition of tourists' trunks. In London very handsome boxes are being made of the metal. They are light and that boasting the highest physical aver-age, statistics prove the reverse; for against inverse ratio of their weight. The last use ecorded for aluminum is for making shoe waterproof. For this purpose a thin plate of the metal is fastened between the two soles, and the penetration of damp is effectually prevented.

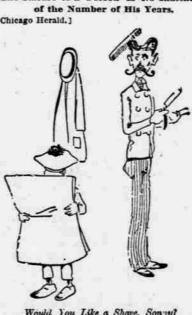
DURING SEVERE STORMS. ome Points of Danger Which Should Be

Avoided Whenever Possible. are Moments. ] If out of doors, trees should be avoided, and if, from the rapidity with which the explosion follows the flash, it should be evident that the electric clouds are near at hand, a recumbent posture on the ground is the most secure. It is seldom dangerous to take shelter under sheds, carts or low buildings, or under the arch of a bridge. The distance of 20 or 30 feet from tall trees or houses is rather an eligible situation; for, should a discharge take place, these elevated bodies are likely to receive it, and less prominent bodies in the neighborhood

are those likely to escape.

It is right also to avoid water, for it is a good conductor, and the height of a human being near the stream is not unlikely to determine the direction of a discharge Within doors we are tolerably safe in the middle of a carpeted room, or when standing on a double hearthrug. The chimney should be avoided, on account of the conducting power of the carbon deposited in it; on the same principle gilt moldings, bell wires, etc., are in danger of being struck.
In bed we are tolerably safe, blankets and feathers are bad conductors, and we are consequently, to a certain extent, insulated. It is injudicious to take refuge in a cellar, because the discharge is often from the earth to a cloud, and buildings frequently

The Stature of a Person Is No Indicatio





What's That? THE LETTER C YEAR.

Harper's Weekly.1 Eighteen hundred and ninty-two-the present year of grace-is a notable one in many ways, and not the least interesting and curious thing in connection with it is the predominance of the initial "C" in the

principal events of the year. According to the Roman fashion of num bering, this is the year CCCC. of the discovery of America, and Christopher Columbus is most prominent. There have been many Columbian Celebrations, but the greatest at Chicago, where the World's Fair was formally opened on October 21st. In the political world, Mr Cleveland is a leading political world, Mr Cleveland is a leading figure as the Democratic choice for President; and the great labor troubles of the year have occurred at the Carnegie mills. The long revolution in Venezuela has been put down and the victor is General Crespo; and last, but not least, the scourge that has terrified the world—the cholers—has also borne the faithful initial. This is a great

## we all know so well, namely, that it is not so much manners as it is the hat which makes the man. There is far more character in a hat than in a pair of trousers. You can tell a man's social status, his nationality, his principles, and his profession from the style and shape of his bat and the manner in which it is ments in the nostrils, and if so these should

He Wishes to Be a Rake.

worn. The tilt of the "tile" in one direct ion or the other conveys a whole world of meaning to the initiated. Thus, if the hat is worn at the back of the head it indicates that the owner is either permanently or temporarily in a state of insurrection against the exigencies and conventionalities of our

If it is worn tilted on the right side of the head it generally implies that the man is a rake and wishes to be considered as such; if worn in a tilt over the right eye that he is a sport; if a tilt over the nose that he wishes to be taken for an innocent fool, but it is very much the reverse. If the hat is worn with a tilt over the left side of the head he may be taken for a man who has seen military or naval service, while when the hat is worn in a tilt over the left eye

he may be at once set down as a fool with deprayed and unnatural tastes.

There is nationality, too, as I mentioned above in the make of a hat and in the manthing sui generis and unmistakable in the genuine Irishman's "Golgotha," well nigh genuine frishman's "Goigotha," well nigh brimless and tapering resolutely toward the crown. The Scotchman has his "Glen-garry," Germany her white-peaked cap, Turkey her fez, the Arab his turban, the Mexican his sombrero, the Chinaman th

A Devil-May-Care Fellow. inverted saucer which typifies his national herb. The Russian, the Swede, the Italian the Spaniard, the Portuguese, the Austrian and the Hungarian likewise have each their own particular distinctive headgear.

Then, too, the hat generally denotes the Then, too, the hat generally denotes the profession of the wearer. Even from afar it is possible to recognize not only the calling but likewise the rank and principles of a dignitary of the church. No mere cur-

A Custom Imported From England. Clerks in banks and in the offices of great financiers, brokers and merchants, may generally be recognized by the fact that their hats, although immaculate, are genwhether "paying gold" can be mined in



The Professional Sport.

erally several weeks behind the fashion. The town season for hats lasts about six months of the year, and during that time the style of hats, especially of the high silk hats, changes about four times. It is a custom which we have imported from England, whence most of our fashions with regard to masculine attire are derived. A London clubman usually requires half a dozen high silk hats to get through the season; and so does his disciple in New York. The young

presume that it is from this fashion of whitening the togas that we derive the word "candidate." I must leave it to my readers, however, to decide as to whether a white hat can still be considered as indicative of the political purity of its wearer.

Sure Sign of a Celebrity. Whenever one sees an elderly man wearing a peculiarly old and shabby hat of antiquated form one may safely take it for granted that he is a celebrity of granted that he is a celebrity of some kind or another, and a distinguished personage. All the famous men whom I have encountered during the course of my wanderings in various parts of the world have invariably worn hats that were absolutely shocking. And yet in one way these ancient "tiles" seemed to command my reverence and respect, for I could not help remembering that after all they constituted the canopy of brains that had made their mark in the history of mankind. The hat of Carlyle, for instance, mankind. The hat of Carlyle, for instance, mankind. The hat of Carlyle, for instance, was beyond description. So was that of Tennyson, while Lord Salisbury's is such that its battered and disreputable appearance on one memorable occasion led the ignorant and short-sighted doorkeepers at Monte Carlo to refuse him admittance to the public gambling rooms. Gladstone's "tile" is little better, while that which old Emperor William of Germany was wont to wear during his annual sojourn at Ems and Gastein was even worse.

Gastein was even worse. The three principal forms of hat now in vogue are the high hat, alias "tile," or "stove-pipe," the so-called wideawake, and the pot hat or Derby. The origin of the latter dates back to mythological times; for the statues of Mercury invariably portray that deity—whose lack of moral principles comes to us from Italy where it was first used. It subsequently found its way to this continent and to-day is regarded in Europe as the peculiarly American form of eadgear. The high hat or stovepipe originated with the Puritans, and must be regarded as in keeping with the stiff and starched



ligious principles. Even to this day a high silk hat always acts as a restraining influence upon its wearer, and it is not until it has been crushed and deprived of its pristine stiffness and rigidity that he feels in a condition to start out and paint the

Good FORM.

One Man Struck It Rich While Digging a

Philadelphia Press. 1 Gold was discovered in California in 1848 and in Colorado in 1858. The discovery was accidental in both cases, and the fact created the impression that mines were "lying around loose." Adventurers drifted about in hope of "stumbling upon a mine." Mr. Thayer, in his "Marvels of the New West," mentions several instances of lucky "stumbling." Three men, while looking for gold in California, discovered the dead body of a man who evidently had been "prospecting." with it. Women who are placed above the "Poor fellow!" said one of the trio. "He has shadow of pecuniary care, to whom large passed in his checks!" "Let's give him a decent burial," said another. "Some wife or mother will be glad if ever she knows it." They began to dig a grave. Three feet below the surface they discovered signs of gold. The stranger was buried in another place, and where they had located a grave they

opened a gold mine.

An adventurer who had drifted into Leadville awoke one morning without food or money. He went out and shot a deer, which, in its dying agonies, kicked up the dirt and disclosed signs of gold. The poor man staked out a "claim," and opened one of the most profitable mines ever worked in Leadville. "Dead Man Claim," the name given to another rich mine in Leadville, was discovered by a broken down miner while digging a grave.

A miner died when there were several

feet of snow on the ground. His comrades laid his body in a snowbank and hired a man for \$20 to dig a grave. The gravedig-ger, after three days absence, was found digging a mine instead of a grave. While excavating he had struck gold. Forgetting the corpse and his bargain he thought only of the fact that he had "struck it rich." But these "stumblings" are exceptions to the rule that mines are found by painstak-ing, intelligent prospectors. They spend wearisome months in exploring mountains and gulches. They are mineralogists, geologists, and, above all, practical explorers, who can tell from a "twist" in the grain of

the region. FLIES AS CHOLERA BEARERS.

Recent Experiments Have Proven That They Often Carry the Disease. The evidence against flies as the propagators of disease is accumulating to a most disturbing extent (writes the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian). Before the days of bacteriology no conclusive facts could be brought forward directly incriminating them as the carriers of infection; but just the opposite is now the case, and numerous unequivocal results have been arrived at showing the impor-tant part which these insects play in this connection. The most recent charge which has been formulated against them is that which was laid before the Hamburg Medical Society with respect to the conveyance of cholera infection. Nine flies were captured which had been in contact with infected cholers material, and were placed in flasks containing nutrient gelatia. In six of the nine vessels numerous colonies of comma bacilli were successfully cultivated—of course, from the infection conveyed by the

flies.

The possibility, therefore, of falling a victim to cholera in this way, even after every precaution had been taken, is by no means pleasant to contemplate.



A correspondent from Tangier writes that

sent from these gatherings. Still another,

Admiral J. L. Worden.

battles in our own and foreign waters are recalled, and their exploits amid shell and flood are fought over again, with a vigor and dash in the narration that would have made the fortune of Haroun-al-Raschid's story teller—with this difference that their's are not fiction but veritable history. How Farragut's fleet stormed the batteries along the Mississippi, from New Orleans to Port Hudson; how the Albaiross was fastened to the Hartford, the Genesee to the Richmond and the Kineo to the Monongahela, while the big side-wheeler Mississippi was too clumsy to be lashed; how Mobile Bay was tought; how naval warfare was turned upside down when the Monitor sent the Merrimae back from Hampton Roads to Norfolk, with water gushing through all her seams, these and many like reminiscences while away the afternoom. They recall also the incident in the career of Worden, when, as captain of the fronclad monitor Montauk, he sunk the Nashville, which had carried a

REAR ADMIRAL H. WALKE. in clear view of the enemy. They not only knew of the danger in front, but they saw it and had to face it. Mingled with their admiration of the new navy—with its long-range steel guns between decks, with ma-chinery as delicate as that of a watch; with its great ships of steel, its death-dealing turrets, its dynamite cruisers and newfangled torpedo boats—there comes a sigh of regret for the old days when the close

ADMIRAL S.P.LEE.



Admiral F. A. Roe. thing. But it is merely a sigh, nothing more for our rear admirals are quick to per-ceive the advantage the possession of a magnificent new navy gives us, and its superiority in many respects to that of other nations. They never tire of telling each other of the newest and latest devices in marine gunnery, and in the many inven-tions that have crewded close upon each other's heels during the last decade, and which have combined to give our vessels a swiftness and adaptability for defense, such

as those of few powers possess.

The old navy is gone, but its glories remain to us as a splendid heritage. Looking in upon the little brotherly band in their snuggery at Washington, and listening to their tales, we recognize in that gallant coterie the last of the race of national heroes that is passing away. The new era in naval warfare has come, and with it a new race of men for the emergencies of the future. Let us cherish, then, the old seadogs while they are still with us, and when they, too, pass away, their memories will be enshrined in the heart of a loving and grateful nation, that forgets not those who have served it well and nobly in the days. of its greatest peril, when hardy frames, strong, unswerv-ing devotion to duty and personal valor

eounted for much in the struggle.

EBEN CLAYTON. Electricity From a Windmill. Prof. James Blyth, of Glasgow, is still working at his new windmill for developing electricity. It is based on the principle of the anemometer or wind measure, familiar to many at the Greenwich and other obser-vatories, and consists of a vertical axle, free to rotate, and carrying two cross-arms provided with open boxes in place of the anemometer cups. These boxes catch the wind and cause the axle to revolve. This in turn drives the dynamo, and the current pro-duced is stored in accumulators.

Running Cars by Compressed Air. A tramway which has recently been established at Berne is worked on the compressed air system, owing to the gradient, which extends throughout the line, being too stiff for horses to haul the cars. The cars are self-contained, and are on the Mekarski system, the compressed air being contained on the cars in reservoirs.