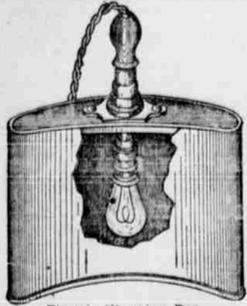


THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

HOW TO MAKE WARMING PAN

Arrangement Has Proven to Be of Much Assistance in Many Kinds of Stomach Troubles.

When Dickens, in one of Mr. Pickwick's celebrated speeches, laid emphasis on warming pans, he little dreamt that even these might some day be classed among electrical devices, yet such is the case. Any mechanic can make a simple type such



Electric Warming Pan.

As we are picturing, which consists of a flat and preferably curved tin case with an opening at one end through which an ordinary incandescent lamp can be introduced, says the Popular Electricity. The opening is closed by a flange bolted to the end, which flange supports both the lamp socket and the receptacle for an attachment plug through which the patient can disconnect the device from the circuit without reaching for a switch.

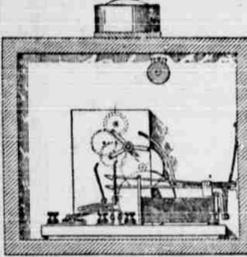
Of course this arrangement is neither as convenient nor as adaptable as the more recent heating pads made of resistance material imbedded in a flexible mat or webbing, but it is easily made by any mechanic and has proven helpful in many forms of stomach troubles. Indeed it is one of the electrical appliances for which the summer with its severe strains on our digestive apparatus brings no less a demand than does the winter.

TELEPHONES ON PARTY LINE

One or More Subscriber May be Called to Exclusion of All Others by Means of Switches.

In describing a party line telephone system, invented by Edward Stout and Joseph S. Kupka of Stockport, Pa., the Scientific American says:

In this case the more particular purpose is to produce a reliable system in which the number of tele-



Party Line Telephone System.

phones may be considerable and in which the selectivity of the particular station or stations to be called is rendered comparatively certain. Provision is made for calling one or any larger number of subscribers, to the exclusion of all other subscribers upon the line. The system further comprehends means whereby a single station may call up simultaneously all other stations on the line. It also relates to lock-out mechanism, whereby when any two or more stations are connected up for talking, all other stations are excluded and are unable to interfere with business being transacted over the line. The engraving shows the electrically-operated contact mechanism forming part of the switch and controlling various circuits.

Trackless Trolleys in England.

At present there are no trackless trolleys in England, but a great activity has been manifested in that country recently in behalf of this form of locomotion. As a result of this there are at present awaiting consideration by parliament no less than 16 applications for franchises of this character. A number of these requests are from railroad companies desiring to operate the trolleys as feeders to the railroad. Others are made on behalf of private corporations, and a few by the companies which equip these lines, and are designed to serve as demonstrations.

Ramie Fiber for Lamps.

Ramie fiber for incandescent lamp mantles has proved superior to cotton, because the individual fibers are much less closely entangled producing a much larger glowing surface. In late experiments with artificial silk the separation was even greater. After much investigation a Berlin company has prepared a new mantle, using artificial silk, and this is claimed not only to yield a more brilliant light but to be more elastic, supple, and durable. It is expected to be specially adapted to street lighting and all purposes where high pressure gas is employed.

Light of Ordinary Firefly.

Prof. McIntosh says that a temperature approaching 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit would be necessary to make a light equivalent to that emitted by an ordinary firefly. The enormous waste of energy in all industrial methods of producing light is a matter of common knowledge, and the example of the firefly remains unlimited by man.

TELEPHONE IN NOVEL TEST

Successful Experiments Made With New Device in England—Communication Under Water.

Albert Hinstead, United States consul at Birmingham, England, in a recent report says:

The following paragraph in regard to tests of an instrument to telephone through water without wires appeared in a recent issue of a prominent technical publication:

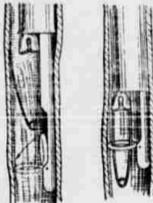
Exhaustive tests have recently been made by Mr. A. W. Sharman with instruments invented by him for telephoning through water without wires. The microphone used in speaking is connected in series with a battery of four or five dry cells and an impulse coil, the coil being of special construction and giving very short, induced currents of high potential, which are communicated to water by two wires connected to the terminals of the coil and terminating in plates buried in the sand or submerged in the water. Two similar plates, connected direct with a very low-resistance telephone receiver enable the speech to be "picked up" at distances of a mile and more.

The speech transmitted through the water has been very distinct, and the system has shown good possibilities for use as a means of verbal communication between two ships, such as a battleship and a submarine. The effect is very directional, and another advantage is that with a small tuned buzzer telegraphic signals can be transmitted through the earth or water for a distance of several miles. The primary energy required is extremely small, four watts sufficing to telephone over a distance of two miles.

EXTRACTING A SAFETY PIN

Accompanying Illustration Shows Operation by Means of Instrument Called "Endoscope."

The accompanying illustration shows the operation of removing a safety pin from the throat by means of an instrument called the "endoscope." Its construction is so simple that an explanation is hardly necessary, except that it should be mentioned that the pin-extracting device, which slides in the tube of the instrument, is only



Removing Safety Pin.

one of the many accessories that may be used in connection with it, says the Popular Mechanics. Among these accessories is an electromagnet for removing particles of iron, pliers for extracting bones, etc. by means of a suitable optical arrangement the surgeon has the object to be removed in full view during the operation.

Lighthouses Without Light.

Lighthouses without light are about to be established by the French government. Instead of lights hertzian waves will be made use of, and in this manner vessels properly equipped will be enabled to receive warnings in time of fogs when the ordinary lighthouses are useless, so far as shedding their warning rays abroad. Officers of these vessels will be enabled to determine accurately the direction from which the hertzian warnings are being received, and so get their bearings. Three of these stations are to be established, and the sites selected are in the vicinity of established lights which are known to mariners.

Basis Metal for Electroplating.

In a discussion at the annual meeting of the institute of metals the properties considered in deciding upon the grade of German silver to be used as a basis metal for electroplating were strength, color and malleability. However, where thick coatings of silver are concerned whiteness should not be considered as a matter of such prime necessity as the perfect adherence of the silver under conditions of wear, since strength is of more importance than color.

Trolleys in China.

Peking, China, the only world capital without a street car system, is about to be invaded by the trolley, arrangements for the construction of an electric line having been finally completed after months of negotiation.



Motor busses run between Jaffa and Jerusalem.

One-third of Great Britain's telegraph operators are women.

An electric crane in a Scotch shipyard has handled loads of 187 tons to a height of 143 feet.

The moving picture theaters of New York have a combined capacity of more than 150,000.

More than 250,000 electric flatirons have been sold within a year in the United States and Canada.

There are more than 800,000 miles of pole line in operation in the United States and 32,900,000 poles.

It is stated that the weekly royalties of Mr. Edison from moving picture inventions amount to \$8,000.

A solution of 10 per cent borax and 5 per cent resin is driven into wood by electricity in France to preserve it.

The English inventor of a wireless telephone claims to have made it so compact that a man can carry the entire apparatus about with him.

German railroads are experimenting with an electric locomotive headlight, so-called, so that the engineer can throw the rays wherever he wants them.

NEW NEWS of YESTERDAY

By E. J. EDWARDS

Tale of Broken Appointments

Strange Way in Which Public Came to Learn of Operation on President Cleveland's Jaw While Aboard Benedict's Yacht.

In August, 1893, there was printed a newspaper report that told in detail of a serious operation performed upon the upper left jaw of President Grover Cleveland while he was at sea on the yacht of his friend, E. C. Benedict of New York. The report was in the best sense of the word sensational; the operation was the sole topic of national discussion.

For some time thereafter the truth of the report was disputed by several newspapers, and it was thought advisable by those who were near President Cleveland at his summer home at Buzzard's Bay to give out a qualified denial of its accuracy. But later, the late Daniel S. Lamont, then Cleveland's private secretary, who was with Cleveland at the time the operation was performed, confessed to me that his account of the operation on the president was so amazingly accurate that it had been described to me by some one who was in the presidential party at the time of the operation. The president had been taken to sea upon Mr. Benedict's yacht chiefly for the purpose of surrounding the operation with secrecy.

I have been asked many times how I obtained my information of the operation. This is the story, which I am now at liberty to tell:

Upon my return to my home from a brief vacation in August, 1893, I found my family physician, the late Dr. Leander P. Jones of Greenwich, Conn., waiting to see me. Dr. Jones was the physician of E. C. Benedict, of Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the Sugar trust; of Andrew Carnegie, and of the Rockefellers when their home was in that town. He said to me as we met: "In the most extraordinary way I have learned that a very difficult operation has just been performed upon Presi-

dent Cleveland. I can tell you the story in detail without any violation of professional confidence.

"It so happened that I had a patient on whom an important, almost heroic, surgical operation was to be performed. I engaged the services of one of the ablest surgeons in New York and the day and hour were fixed for the operation. I was greatly alarmed when this surgeon did not appear at the time set, nor did he appear until two days later, when in the condition of my patient was desperate indeed. I asked him for an explanation of his delay and he gave it to me in these words:

"I went by appointment to New London, Conn., five days ago to perform a last resort operation. I had engaged Dr. Hasbrouck of New York city to meet me at New London and administer nitrous oxide gas to the patient. Dr. Hasbrouck assured me that he would be in New London on a certain train, but he did not come. I telegraphed to his office in New York and in reply was informed that his assistants did not know where he was.

"The next day Dr. Hasbrouck appeared in New London. He found me in a very angry frame of mind; but he asked me not to criticize him until

he had told his story. He then said he had been engaged to go upon Mr. Benedict's yacht to administer laughing gas to a patient who was to be operated upon there for some trouble. When the yacht was out at sea, he found that the patient was President Cleveland himself. He administered the gas and kept the president under the influence of it for several hours. Then he wished to go ashore, but no pleading of his that they land him was listened to, since it was thought possible that another operation on the president might be necessary.

"Dr. Hasbrouck then described the operation in detail, and why it was made, to the surgeon who had employed him and whom I had employed," continued Dr. Jones, "and this surgeon, in turn, described the operation to me. Now, I will tell you exactly what I have been told, and you are at liberty to use it publicly or not as you see fit. I would advise you, however, to see Dr. Hasbrouck at his office in New York, before you write your story."

The next day I called upon Dr. Hasbrouck and told him the story of the operation as I had heard it from Dr. Jones. He listened to me in amazement and the he said: "Some of the physicians who were aboard the yacht must have told you that story. You could not have obtained it in any other way."

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McKinley in Misfortune

William S. Hawk's Story of the Fortitude With Which the Ohioan Met Financial Disaster That Searingly Ended His Career.

William S. Hawk, president of the Ohio Society of New York city, one of the largest of the state organizations of the metropolis, was for many years as intimate a personal friend as William McKinley had. The intimacy began in Canton, Ohio. "I always knew that McKinley had strength enough of character to meet courageously, without flinching, any

emergency, however, serious; I was perfectly prepared for the fortitude and the beautiful resignation which he displayed after he was laid low by the assassin's bullet. His conduct at that time was exactly what I would have predicted," said Mr. Hawk recently.

"But I think, after looking back over my years of close intimacy with him, that possibly the finest example of his courage, of his ability to stand up against most grievous emergency and embarrassment, occurred at a time when he was a guest at my home in New York city.

"McKinley was then governor of Ohio. He looked forward to the future with confidence; he felt assured that the setback he had received through his defeat for congress was only temporary. He was in the best of health and spirits. He was never more buoyant. And then, suddenly, there came a dispatch from Ohio informing him of the disastrous failure of a business associate.

"I was with him when the message came. He did not flinch when he read it. Yet I knew from his attitude he thought that was dominating his mind; this failure would make it necessary for him to give up his cherished public career—he would have to begin life all over again—he would have to make determined efforts to meet the obligations which his associate had assumed, for, whatever the law might say about some of them, nevertheless there was a moral responsibility attached to all of them.

"It was at this moment that Mrs. McKinley, to whom McKinley had shown the dispatch, declared that he must take all of her personal fortune, or so much of it as was necessary, in order to meet these obligations immediately. McKinley's only reply was that it was incumbent on them to pack up their things immediately and take the first train for Ohio. And he said it smilingly and as calmly, outwardly, as though no great shadow had settled down upon him, as though his cherished political ambitions had been realized instead of shattered.

"An hour or two later he bade me goodby. I know that he was going back to Ohio confident that his public career was ended and with the full knowledge that he must begin all over again—that he had actually to go to work to earn an income sufficient to support Mrs. McKinley and himself. Yet in his countenance I could not detect the slightest hint of resentment, the slightest trace of sorrow, or any indication whatsoever of the crushing sense of disappointment that he must inwardly have felt in his belief that all his high hopes of a public career had been shattered.

"Fortunately, as is well known, there were friends who were able to finance McKinley out of his difficulty; and how great was McKinley's happiness when he found that it was not necessary for him to give up his public career no one need be told." (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

The man who walks a mile for his health is wise, but the one who does it to save a nickel cheats himself.

Death Merciful to A. T. Rice

Appointed Minister to Russia, He Could Not Have Maintained That Position, for His Once Large Fortune Was Dissipated.

Very few persons probably now remember the late Allen Thorndike Rice, and to the younger generation the name means absolutely nothing. Yet twenty-five years ago Allen Thorndike Rice was thought to have the most promising future of any young Republican of New York state and was deemed a more interesting and piquant character than even Theodore Roosevelt, with whom Rice was intimately associated in politics of the late eighties.

He was Boston born, but lived for many years in Europe and was a graduate of one of the English universities. He returned to the United States about 1876 when he was only 23 years of age. He was reported to be the possessor of a very large fortune, and of a scholarly as well as a practical turn of mind, a reputation that was justified by buying the North American Review, the oldest and staidest of American periodicals, and by entering upon a career of practical politics. He was a candidate for congress in 1886, in a New York city district, but was defeated, and he gained national notoriety by his advocacy of the Australian ballot. He was, in fact, the first to bring that form of ballot to the attention of the American people.

Benjamin Harrison was one of Mr. Rice's intimate friends and after Harrison's death the presidency he nominated Mr. Rice minister to Russia and the nomination was promptly confirmed. Rice, however, never went to Russia. He was taken ill three days before the date fixed for his sailing and died from some acute intestinal trouble. Mr. Rice was a personal friend of the late William R. Grace, who was twice mayor of New York, and it was from Mr. Grace that I learned the following incident of Mr. Rice's last hours.

"Late one afternoon I was in an elevated railroad train on my way home when I saw, across the state, but some distance from me, someone beckon to me," said Mr. Grace. "In an instant I realized that it was Allen Thorndike Rice and that he seemed to be in distress. I hurried to him

and saw that he was seriously ill. He was suffering intense pain. He told me that he had been stricken after he entered the car and that he was afraid he would not be able to reach his hotel.

"He seemed grateful when I offered to accompany him to the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he lived. I had to support him upon my arm down the elevated station stairs and lift him into the carriage which I summoned. I feared that he would lapse into unconsciousness before he reached the hotel. After we got him to his room and put him on his bed he seemed a little easier, and when the physician came Rice brightened up a little, so that I felt justified in saying to him that I hoped he would recover from the attack by the next day so that he would be in good shape to sail for Russia.

"After I left him I thought there was something unusually significant in his remark that it would probably be just as well if he did not go to Russia. I did not, however, fathom the meaning until two or three weeks after Rice's death. Then every one of his friends was surprised at the revelations which were made when the examination of his estate was finished. We had all supposed that Rice was a very rich man; we found that there was little or nothing left of his estate. He had some personal belongings—books and bric-a-brac—and he owned the North American Review, which I think cost him more to run than he received from it in the way of income. He must have realized, therefore, that as minister to Russia he would not be able to maintain himself in the style to which he was accustomed and which was necessary at the Russian court, for he was not the kind of man who could live upon his salary. So I have always believed that there was little or nothing left of his estate. 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