

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1896.

Washington Office—1410 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls. Business Office, 281 Editorial Rooms, 481

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month, \$1.00. Daily only, three months, \$2.50. Daily only, one year, \$8.00. Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$10.00. Sunday only, one year, \$5.00.

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier, 15 cts. Sunday, single copy, 10 cts. Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier, 25 cts.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a one-cent postage stamp, on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the name and address of the contributor.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de Capisines. NEW YORK—Gibney House, Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO—Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel and P. O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 336 Fourth ave. ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Higgs House, Ebbitt House, Ebbitt Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 16th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

-- Sixteen Pages --

Several of the favorite-son booms are said to be delivery wagons in disguise.

The prevalence of the "favorite son" in so many States restricts the area into which those who are regarded as leading candidates can send their agents.

Instead of denouncing the fee system which has so increased the expenses of the federal courts, as Senators have been doing, why do they not legislate to prevent the abuse?

It is announced that the horseless carriages can carry passengers over streets which are paved for 2 1/2 cents each. The experiment will be tried in Cleveland, O., next summer. If the project should succeed, street-railway companies may be confronted with an unlooked for competitor.

Now that a letter addressed to one of the Representatives in Congress from Indiana has been returned to the office in which it was mailed by the Washington postoffice because "no such man is known here," Indianians writing to Congressmen should be careful to put M. C. after the name.

Jan. 1, 1896, the wealth of the United States in farm animals was 20.4 per cent. less than it was three years earlier, while the decline in numbers during 1895 was 4.5 per cent. in horses, 2.2 per cent. in cows, 6.6 per cent. in other cattle, 3 per cent. in hogs and 9.4 per cent. in sheep. And yet the population of the country is increasing.

One would think it would be difficult at this late day for any State legislature to discover a new way of making itself ridiculous, but the Iowa House of Representatives has done so by passing a resolution requiring all press reporters, regardless of their religious affiliations, to stand during the morning prayer. The fool killer seems to be needed in Des Moines.

The acquittal of the Kellers, who were charged with the mysterious death of Clara Shanks, in Parke county, a few months since, leaves the cause of the death of the young woman a mystery which will probably never be solved. Usually, the murders and suicides which are shrouded with mystery have been committed in large cities, but in this State, within two years, two or three deaths which involved an assumption that they were the result of murder have occurred in rural neighborhoods.

It is reported that the faculty of the University of Michigan has decided not to renew its subscription to any of the American magazines. The reasons given for the decision are, first, that the money can be better spent, and, second, that several professors have complained that valuable time is wasted in removing from students' heads the misinformation and unsound ideas obtained from magazines. The action seems final.

No doubt too much reading of magazines would interfere with college work and be a sort of mental dissipation, but students ought to be encouraged to keep up with current thought and discussion. Who will take care of their heads after they leave college?

Philadelphia, famous for loan and building associations, has a new idea in the organization of societies to insure medical attendance for those who belong to them. Two or three hundred men organize and pay a dime a week into a fund to pay doctors' bills. If a member does not need a physician he gets no return for his contribution, but if he has occasion to call a physician during the year, the latter is paid out of the fund. The effect of the association is that the services of competent physicians are obtained, who give such patients the best service because they are sure of their pay. On the other hand, the poor man in whose family there is a case of protracted illness obtains much better medical attendance than he could pay for if he depended wholly upon his own income.

Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury in the Salisbury Ministry, having applied the term Anglo-Saxon to the American people, it is to be expected that there should be good will between Great Britain and the United States, and that the correspondent of an American paper in England that if he thinks this is an Anglo-Saxon country he will learn his error if he will consult the census reports since 1840. If Anglo-Saxon is meant to mean of British origin, Mr. Balfour has properly been criticised, but if we go back a thousand years it will be found that the Angle and the Saxon were Teutonic invaders of Britain; and all the races of German origin might be included, and the term Anglo-Saxon might with great propriety be applied to the people of this country. The Encyclopaedia Britannica informs us that in England the term Anglo-Saxon has never come into common use, and is

only employed formally. That is, it is used in speech making when an Englishman desires to be conciliatory, as seems the intent of Mr. Balfour in his recent speeches, which are so redolent of good will to the American people. A few weeks ago, before the greater impertinence of the young Emperor William caused the British people to forget the Venezuelan affair, we were called Americans and stigmatized as Yankees. The colored preacher in Richmond, Va., was the victim of the vagueness attached to the word when he spoke of the fellowship of "us Anglo-Saxon peoples." When, however, the word is used by British statesmen it may be taken as a pacific expression and a desire to be on the best possible terms with us. Since the meeting of the British Parliament there has been a great deal of this Anglo-Saxon speech. Taken as such it is very gratifying, since we have no desire to go to war with Great Britain or any other people.

MAN'S NEW KNOWLEDGE. At the rate science is advancing little doubt remains that we shall soon be discovered, and that the maps of our mental, spiritual and physical systems will show no more tracts labeled "unknown territory." If there was one thing which seemed as thoroughly settled as that two and two are four, it is that the flesh clothing our mortal frame was opaque—a mask impenetrable to human sight. Now, it turns out that the light which we thought was our servant and imagined we had analyzed to its ultimate principle, contains hitherto unsuspected qualities that go to the very core of our physical beings, literally to the marrow of our bones. With Professor Roentgen's X rays fixed on us, muscular tissue, the skin which covers it and the garments which cover that become transparent; heart, and liver, and lungs offer no obstruction, and our bony skeletons to their remotest articulations stand exposed to public view. As an individual matter, interest in such disclosures is probably limited to the few. No sense of vanity can be served by a shadow picture showing precisely how one will look a hundred years later, and no one save a scientist or person of abnormal tastes can contemplate his own bones with any degree of pleasure. Still, there are certain advantages in being "looked through and through," especially if you have swallowed a pin or encountered a bullet, which will perhaps offset any embarrassment that may be felt over the fact that you are no longer able to protect your innermost recesses from the rude public gaze. After the first shock of surprise over the discovery that your body is not what you had supposed it was has passed away, you may become reconciled to its want of opacity. Unlike Hamlet, you may regret that the solid flesh is not so solid enough, but you will reflect that after all it does not matter, since even X rays cannot search further than the physical interior.

But science does not stop here. Already, by another process, the living brain has been entered and its convolutions photographed. Long since, the theory was advanced that every thought produced a change in the cellular construction of the gray matter. If this be true, how long will it be before the nature of this molecular alteration is so well understood that the very innermost secrets of our minds will be clear to any person who will turn on the light? One of the chief objections many persons find to the orthodox heaven is that its occupants are pictured as going about with their mental processes exposed to view in what, to an unregenerate mind, seems rather a shameless manner. Even an angel may be so transparent as to lack character. To be debared from the privilege of thinking one's own thoughts while in mortal guise for fear those who run may read will indeed be to lose one of life's chiefest joys. And when the brain is laid open to the world what remains unknown but that part of the entity, classified as spirit, and how long will that remain unphotographed? How long will it be, now that science is hot on the trail, until a sensitive plate receives the impress of an astral body? The Society of Psychical Research cannot do better than to extend its investigations in this direction, and, by taking snap shots at its apparitions, have something tangible to show for itself.

But, whatever may be done in this line, it is plain that man is about to be known as he never was before, and there is a strong probability that he is to be treated to some surprises as he makes his own acquaintance.

NANSEN AND THE POLE.

The report that the long-sought north pole has at last been discovered is confirmed by latest advices, though, so far, no one has claimed to have seen the explorer. The news will be received by the public with comparative indifference, because the popular mind has never been inflamed by enthusiastic interest in the search, and because the discovery offers nothing of value to the world at large. The report of Nansen's achievement is meager in detail, but it is made clear that nothing of a startling or unexpected character is involved. There is no "Symmes Hole," no warm, open sea, no Garden of Eden, as some imaginative persons have predicted. There is nothing but land, wind swept, bleak and barren, as was natural to expect. It is the point on the north half of the earth equally distant from every point of the equator, and it is nothing more. The successful explorer presumably planted his country's flag there, and nothing else was left for him to do but to face about and return. No benefit is likely to come of it save a certain sense of satisfaction to scientists and the agreeable sensation to Nansen of having triumphed where so many have failed. People generally will experience a sense of relief over the probability that no more expeditions of discovery and subsequent relief expeditions will be necessary, also that no more unsuccessful explorers will travel about and lecture to them about what they did not find. On the other hand, there will be some to regret that the pole has been found. So long as it remained beyond reach there was an unexplored territory, a spot on earth about which there yet remained a mystery. While this existed there was still a place where adventurous spirits might obtain gratification. With the road at last found to the hitherto undiscovered globe loses an element of interest to this class of citizens. So little remains to be learned about it, so few are the places that civilization has

not reached that the disposition of the natural man to escape artificial trammels finds less and less chance for outlet. The search for the north pole has afforded a tempting opportunity for the adventurous. Its dangers appealed to them. The ice floes of the Arctic ocean are strewn with the wrecks of ships and with the bodies of men, but the fact that one crew was lost developed in other men an eagerness to follow the same path. There is, to be sure, the south pole yet unknown, but with that one found, what worlds will remain for adventurous man to conquer? Will he feel cabin and confined in an earth too small?

DR. EDSON'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The claim of Dr. Cyrus Edson, formerly health commissioner of New York, that he has discovered a remedy by which three-fourths of the victims of the widespread and fatal disease consumption can be cured has already attracted great attention. The partial failure of Koch's lymph, which promised so great things with the first experiments on both sides of the Atlantic, will be remembered, and as a result Dr. Edson's remedy will not be received with so much faith as otherwise it would have been. The treatment is now in the hands of about fifty physicians in different parts of the country, and their reports are ample warrant for Dr. Edson's statement that his method will afford the best results yet obtained, not only for the cure of phthisis, but other diseases of germ origin. As far as reports have been received, the state of the experiments is such as to lead those who have made them to the belief that the death rate from consumption will be greatly reduced by the general application of the remedy. Still, time alone can test the efficacy of a remedy which, if it meets the expectation of the discoverer and his associates who have experimented with it, will make it a boon which will give Dr. Edson a higher place among those who have been benefactors of the race than that held by those who have discovered anaesthesia.

It cannot be charged that Dr. Edson is moved by a desire for gain, because, with a generosity which characterizes the regular medical profession, he has given his formula to the world. Therefore, he cannot be classed with those alleged discoverers of drink cures and cancer cures who hold tenaciously to their formulas as secrets from which money can be made without regard to the wretchedness which would be prevented if their remedies were what they claim them to be. Any physician can try Dr. Edson's remedy if he will. With the announcement of the discovery the formulas were given, with a full explanation of their application.

The theory of the new treatment seems simple enough—the flushing of the system with enough carbolic acid to destroy all disease germs. It is said that the idea is as old as the germ theory, but how to administer enough germ-destroying fluid without destroying the life of the patient as well as the germs has been the unsolved problem. If the germ theory is correct, and Dr. Edson has discovered a method to kill them without injury to the patient, to the view of the nonprofessional there is nothing extraordinary in the announcement of Dr. Edson.

ACROSS THE OCEAN IN THREE DAYS.

Senator Hill has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct a cruiser on the designs of an inventor who declares his readiness to demonstrate to a board of experts his ability to develop a speed of thirty-five knots an hour in a naval vessel and forty knots in a passenger ship. This would mean crossing the ocean in four days in one case and three days in the other. Startling as the proposition may seem, it will not do, in these days of surprising discoveries and inventions, to declare in advance that anything is impossible. It took a long time to get Congress to appropriate \$30,000 for the construction of an experimental single wire line between Washington and Baltimore to test the electric telegraph, and when the inventor offered the patent to the government for \$100,000 it declined the offer.

The motive power of the vessel which it is claimed will cross the Atlantic in three days is to be electricity. The inventor has a model on exhibition in the Capitol which, to all appearances, sustains his claim. It is a novelty in naval architecture. The propellers, instead of projecting from the stern as in ocean steamers, are ranged along the sides, and are fourteen in number. They are operated from a switchboard, and can be worked singly or together at the will of the man at the keys. Each propeller is a machine by itself, and the disabling of one would not affect any of the others. In an ordinary ocean steamer the revolutions of the propeller are limited to about 150 per minute. The inventor of the new craft claims that with electricity he can produce as high as 1,800 revolutions per minute, and that 800 can be depended on in service. In addition to nearly doubling the speed, he claims a large reduction in cost, a great saving in space, and that the working of the propellers along the sides instead of at the rear tends to steady the vessel and maintain a much better equilibrium than is possible on steamships as now constructed.

It is not likely the government will order the construction of a costly cruiser to test an experimental design, but it can well afford to aid in demonstrating the feasibility of an invention that promises such remarkable results.

A NOTICEABLE CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

He need not be a very acute observer to notice that a very decided change of sentiment has taken place in this country already in regard to Great Britain, particularly since the meeting of Parliament and the speeches of the leaders of both parties. Judging from the exasperating expressions of the British press directly after the President's Venezuelan message and the action of Congress, such a change of sentiment has been a surprise, and it may be added, a very welcome surprise. The impression that Lord Salisbury will in some manner accede to the request of Venezuela for an adjustment of the boundary dispute by arbitration or an agreement between the two governments has tended to allay the irritation caused by his lordship's reply to Secretary Olney and the President's message. The leading statesmen

of Great Britain practically declare that all that we claim under the Monroe doctrine is reasonable. This is more than some of our own people have acknowledged.

Beyond the affair out of which the feeling of hostility arose, the expression of the British party leaders is considerate and kindly. It may be said that the sentiments expressed are not genuine, but such a view of the matter will not stand analysis. Great Britain desires to maintain friendly relations with us. So much is evident, and the expression of that desire is all that could be wished. It is of no consequence whether or not self-interest has caused such a desire. Probably Great Britain is looking after her own interests, and it is all the better for us if friendly relations are of so much importance to the British government and people that its statesmen declare their good will to the world. It is a high compliment to our influence and power that the men who speak for the great parties in Great Britain declare to the world a consideration for us which they have never expressed for other nations.

As for our Congress, let us hope that the tail twisting of the British lion may cease, now that the highest authorities in the United Kingdom have declared not only their good will, but a purpose to fairly adjust all differences now existing. The general principles of the Monroe doctrine having been acknowledged by British statesmen, there can be no excuse for discussion of this subject.

The recent and surprising discoveries in photography cause speculation as to what may yet be discovered. For instance, those who have made the brain a study can tell the difference between that of a sane and an insane person. If the brain of a living person can be photographed, it ought to be easy for a specialist to decide in every case whether the individual is sane or insane, normal or a crank, safe to live among other people or liable to commit offenses against the peace of society. When brain photography has been perfected it will be out of order for the defenders of a murderer to raise the question of temporary insanity, since a picture of that organ will disclose the fact at once and thus avoid the conflicts caused by the long and tedious examination of experts. Then, if it is true that all the deeds of a lifetime are written upon the convolutions of the brain as words and tones by a phonograph, why not these, by some magnifying process connected with photography, be made clear, and thus deeds and their motives become known beyond doubt? If this shall come about, there will no longer be long criminal trials, but the brain of the accused can be photographed, and the result will either acquit or convict him. It would work a revolution in our criminal jurisprudence. No longer would the juror be the judge of the law and the fact, but his gaze would be presented the deed and the motive if the accused should be guilty.

In a speech in the House a few days ago Congressman McCleary, of Wisconsin, referring to the assertion that the country and people have been growing poorer ever since the so-called demoralization of silver in 1873, told a story of how he went hunting for a buggy in that year. He wanted to take a young lady to a "camp meeting," but could not find a buggy in four townships in Wisconsin. Last summer the young lady, who is now Mrs. McCleary, attended a camp meeting in the same locality and counted over four hundred first-class top buggies, and their owners, with their families, well dressed and evidently prosperous. The illustration is a good one, and holds true in all parts of the country. There is no comparison between the vehicles used by farmers in 1873 and now. In fact, twenty-five years ago comparatively few farmers had any sort of vehicle except a wagon, while now great numbers have buggies or carriages.

The assertion has often been made in various forms that the poet anticipates the scientist, and that his imagination describes conditions that plodding men of fact afterward verify. It would, perhaps, better even the learned people who cherish this notion to prove their theory by illustration, so for their benefit a modern instance is here set forth. In the January number of the Fly Leaf, which may be purchased at the rate of a cent by six, "Theological of the new," is a poem reading thus: "We were gay fellows, all of us, And christened him 'the Monk.' He sat among the silent, and his eyes His vision never drunk. He heard the music passionate, Unmoving, caught Love's glance. 'Because,' responded he, 'I like to watch these pictures Of the things inside of me.' Now, read the last two lines again, and explain, if you can, what they can be, if they are not prophetic of the Roentgen X-ray discovery.

The Associated Press censor doesn't seem to appreciate a joke. Yesterday the El Paso agent wired: "Dan Stuart positively refuses an interview on the north pole expedition." A few minutes later the censor ordered editors to "kill El Paso Stuart north pole item." Stuart has been so long at the desk and the deep sea, in his efforts to "pull off" prize fights, against the orders of the authorities, that the censor, perhaps, thought Dan was more competent to discuss hades than the Arctic region.

The conference of the mutual accident insurance companies of the United States, held recently in Boston to discuss the bicycle rider as an insurance risk, resolved that bicycling is a hazardous occupation and that bicyclers must either pay extra rates for insurance or receive less indemnity. The only other alternative, abandoning the wheel, is one that bicyclers probably will not entertain.

The fact that a California tramp found \$20,000 in cash hidden under a clump of bushes should not cause a rush into the tramp business. Bushes of that kind are exceedingly difficult to find, and when found not every one covers so large a sum as was found in this instance.

A prize of \$50 recently offered by a leading insurance agent of Milwaukee on "Why a man or woman should insure" has been awarded to a woman. Thus steadily the coming woman comes.

Controller Johnson will find it difficult to persuade his associates in the city government that it is not their solemn duty to spend every dollar they can get or he can get for them.

The principal shaft of the Calumet & Hecla copper mine at Calumet, Mich., has now reached a vertical depth of 4,900 feet,

within 200 feet of mile. The shaft is said to be not only the deepest, but the largest and best constructed one in the world. Its inside dimensions are 14 by 23 1/2 feet, divided into six compartments and timbered throughout with Georgia pine.

It is rather early in the season for the Mayor to appoint a weed inspector, but if one of the office-holding gang which used to be about the courthouse in the days of the Democratic regime in county affairs is found in the coil, some sort of a place will be found for the drawing of a salary.

The New York Yacht Club has postponed final action on a motion to expel Lord Dunraven, pending the arrival of a letter which he cables he has written. It may be an apology, but is more likely to be a defense of his original fault.

If there is really no water at Niagara visitors may have to fall back on beer.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"Get out of here, you low-down tramp!" squealed the indignant kitchen lady. "I may be a tramp, miss," rejoined Dismal Dawson, "but I ain't no low-down one. I am at the head of me profession."

A Wooden Insulation. N. Peck-The doctor says that my trouble is only rheumatism in the lumbar region.

Mrs. N. Peck—In the lumbar region? Does he mean to say there is something the matter with your head?

In His Proper Capacity. First Constituent—Reckon our Congressman would go to war if their speeches of his should bring it on?

Second Constituent—Shouldn't wonder and he did. They say in the papers that balloons is goin' to be used in the next big war a whole lot.

A Man of Business. "Who are you going to give your vote to?" asked the ungrammatical person.

The prospective delegate thoughtfully clasped the roots of his chin whiskers. "I don't know just what I will give it to, after a pause, "but as for giving it to a body, that ain't to be thought of for a minute. Votes is valuable."

SAYINGS OF YOUNG HOOSIERS. "Mamma, to Elsie, who is pulling onions sets to pieces"—What are you doing, dear? "Oh, I'm just pulling the rags off these little onions."

"Elsie, do you know where the glass nest-eggs are?" "Yes, papa, Howard and I broke them to see if there was anything in them to cook."

"Who was Aunt Ellen's mamma?" "Mrs. Thompson."

"Will I see her when I go to Centerville to see Aunt Ellen?" "No, dear. She went to heaven a long time ago."

"Will I see her when I go to heaven?" "Perhaps."

"Say, mamma, will she be in the Centerville heaven or in our heaven?" "Where, you do not mean to tell me how to open all those worm lozenges?" "Why, mamma, I did not need them for medicine any longer, so I just thought I'd eat them for candy."

SCIENTIFIC.

It is calculated that a modern gun, throwing a 2,200-pound projectile with an initial velocity of 1,700 feet per second, develops 24,000,000 horse power. This, however, is for less than 1-100 second of time, and as the gun is ruined by one hundred shots, the total period of active work of the terrific engine of destruction is one second.

Twenty years ago the famous Tillyer seam of coal in South Wales suddenly came to an end against a great fault, or dislocation of the strata. All efforts of miners and experts failed to follow it further until a few days ago, when the lost end of the seam was found in a half mile from the seam of coal in three layers—was discovered, and the mine will again be lucrative.

Less than a score of specimens of fossil beetles—of nearly as many species as were found—were found only in tertiary deposits, which have yielded vast numbers of other objects. Scudder records that in over 50,000 insects from the small ancient lake of Florissant, he found but eight butterflies. Of the genera represented two exist to-day in Europe and America, and the species are all extinct.

The carbolic acid in the atmosphere of Edinburgh has been determined daily for three years by Dr. C. Hunter Stewart, of the Public Health Laboratory. In 1893 the proportion was 3.96 parts in 10,000; in 1894 it was 3.85. The amount of carbolic acid in the air depends largely upon the character of the ground, and completely little carbolic acid is found in clay like that of Edinburgh. Another influence of soil is noted in cases of summer diarrhoea, the mortality being much less on clay than on sandy soil.

A large electrical company of Berlin has set an example in the use of waste coal that England and the United States may follow with profit. Near Bitterfeld, in the Elbe district, are immense surface deposits of bituminous coal, which is too poor in quality to pay for transportation, yet, on the spot, is the cheapest fuel in Germany. A year ago an electric power factory was established at this place. The chief manufactures are chlorine and caustic soda, attention being given to the silent, and sodium and other products of the electric furnace, and the cheap fuel has proven an advantage. The plant is being enlarged from a capacity of two thousand horse-power to three thousand.

The simple character of argon is proven according to Lord Rayleigh, by the final results of the many experiments that have been made to determine its density. His determination and Professor Ramsay's are, respectively, 19.949 and 19.941, and, as the gases prepared by two very different methods, it is hardly possible that an identical mixture of two or more gases could have been obtained. The argon formerly disposed of the idea that argon is an allotropic form of nitrogen, as in that case the argon would be a mixture of nitrogen and argon, and helium have been found together in air from certain springs, helium has not been found in appreciable amount in the air, and cannot exist, Lord Rayleigh believes, in a proportion of even one part in ten thousand.

By the apparatus of a French chemist, E. Hardy, it is made easy to determine whether a body is a solid or a liquid. The body is dried up in a mine is approaching a dangerous proportion. The apparatus is an acoustical one, giving to the ear a very accurate quantitative analysis of mixtures of two gases having different densities. A microphone is attached to each of two sound tubes, which an electric current traverses in succession, passing then to a telephone receiver. The distance between the receiver repeats distinctly either the pure sound of the beats produced by the sponorous pipe, or a mixture of two sounds, one from two or three beats being obtained in twelfth of a second, or one from two beats with 20-100 of a second, sixty beats in the same time. Perhaps some genius will suggest the principle of an alarm for promptly notifying the hotel clerk that the occupant of a certain room has blown out the gas.

These estimates of the work obtained from one pound of coal at different epochs of steamship evolution are supplied by an address of Mr. A. J. McGinnis, as president of the Liverpool Engineering Society. In 1840 this consumption of fuel on an ocean steamer propelled a displacement weight of 157 tons, with an actual earning weight of 657 ton, the hull represented 40 per cent. and the machinery and fuel 50 per cent. of the displacement. In 1850, with 100 knots, but the earning weight was increased to 27 per cent. of the displacement, with higher boiler pressure and the surface condenser, a displacement weight of 23 tons was needed to carry 1,200 of coal, the earning weight was 33 per cent. or 27 ton. In 1870 the compound engine so reduced the fuel consumption that a displacement weight of 14 tons was propelled ten knots, the earning weight being 50 per cent., or 7,000 lb. In 1880, with a displacement weight of 1,000 tons, the earning weight was 50 per cent. of the displacement.

A rare shaft of light hair sells for \$1 an ounce. The theatrical people are the great hair buyers. New York imports four or five tons of hair annually, and London twice that amount. English women have been known to sell their hair for \$100,000.

It appears that the rays of the sun's corona, though differing from Roentgen's X rays, may affect photographic plates through metallic sheets, which screen out the less refrangible radiations of the solar disc. This is reported by David E. Packer, of the Astro-Physical Station at South Birmingham, England, as a result of many experiments since last July. Advantage has been taken of the fact that in photographing the corona of the unclouded sun, screens of tin and lead foil and copper gauze are necessarily used, and these serve as lenses of four-inch and one-inch aperture, and the photographic plates being in proportion to the distance between the electrical conducting of the screen. Prominent equatorial extensions over the region of the solar corona were observed in the features of the pictures. But much more remarkable coronal photographs were obtained without any camera lens, through a neat pin-hole aperture, which transmits rays of very degree of refrangibility entirely unaffected. In these instances, the surprising features of sun-spot development are shown.

Among Victor Hugo's manuscripts has been found a complete melodrama. He left, too, a great number of letters which will be published soon. It is a welcome announcement that the "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes" will be ready in the spring. The biographer is John Morse, Jr. Mrs. Madeline Yale Wynne, the author of "The Little Room and Other Stories," is the daughter of the inventor of the Yale cipher. Mr. Samuel Rutherford Crockett, the novelist, declares that for many years he has never missed a sunrise, and that he is usually at work by 5 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Marion Crawford's prolific literary work is paralleled in that of Mr. Jules Viaud ("Pierre Loti"). The latter's new novel will be called "Ramondcho." The scene is laid in the Basque mountains. "Francis Coppes lives in the shadow of the humble people who so much loves at the south end of the Paris Faubourg St. Germain—12 Rue Oudint. It is a district filled with hospitals, and is flanked by the gilded sun of the Hotel des Invalides."

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has been speaking disrespectfully of the dead languages. He says that "a knowledge of the dead languages has generally been found to hamper a man's ordinary life except schoolmastering, which is the perpetuation of the follies of our ancestors." A volume on the romantic characters and incidents in the history of Kentucky is in course of preparation by Mr. James Lane Allen. Mr. Allen is also contemplating the writing of two novels of Southern life, one of which is a comedy, and the other a tragedy on different lines from that of any novel heretofore published.

W. H. Mallock, whose "Labour and the Popular Welfare" aroused so much interest, has written a new volume, in which he discusses such topics as the distribution of wealth (controversy the principles laid down by Karl Marx), the minimum of human living, the products of work and the census of the people. Ex-President Harrison's next article in his series in the Ladies' Home Journal will be what he means to do for the benefit of the United States. He will outline the President's power, his duties and how he discharges them; the trials and annoyances to which he is put, and what the general idea of the President is, and how he tries to carry it out. General Harrison also explains what relation each Cabinet officer has to the President, and what his own relations with his Cabinet members are. Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has been speaking disrespectfully of the dead languages. He says that "a knowledge of the dead languages has generally been found to hamper a man's ordinary life except schoolmastering, which is the perpetuation of the follies of our ancestors."

It is handled by the agents of a French company, who visit America annually for the purpose of showing the fair and the fair and the merry-making of the year, in following up the trail. The girls from the fair, who shared just as they would to peddle cabbage, each one's hair hanging down her back.

Some relics of Lord Nelson sold in London recently brought high prices, the highest being paid for a sword which was used by Lady Hamilton. A painted face, for instance, which Nelson had given her, for a very delicate work in ivory, brought \$20, and a portrait of the recent wife, her own gift to Nelson, was knocked down for \$345. The hero's folding musket, sold from the Victory brought \$136.

My fiancée is a treasure, And I love her without measure, And each day I find some new charm and charming trait; But it made me feel the saddest And I found the saddest trait, And that I must be neglected for carriages up to date.

At one time it was Browning, Then First Aid to the Drowning, Then trying to discover cats light on their feet; Then brica-brac, living, cats light on their feet; Then a dainty kind of slumming in a very dirty street.

Godness knows what the next will be; For a long time it was Trilby, Then the "Hypnotist" became a deity; Now its Joan of Arc and her age, But I try to keep up courage, For I hope the next woman she'll make a fad of me. —London Pick-me-Up.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The gravestone never says a meaning thing about the man—then it is a Dutch grave. However, Indiana has not said that she can never love another—Detroit Tribune.

Whenever God begins a work of creation the first thing he makes is light—Ham's Horn.

The great trouble about the turning point in a man's career is that it has no sign post.—Puck.

Oh, all this talk of realism! A bird gives one the sense of flight, not of feathers.—The Century.

"My toothache," writes a sufferer, "is like a traveling dramatic company. It is on foot."—Fun.

I do the very best I know how—the very best I can, and I mean to keep doing so until the end.—Lincoln.

Woman is given to an exaggeration. She declares every day that she hasn't a thing to wear.—Galveston News.

The Anneeke Jans business seems to be the legitimate movement of the commoal movement.—Washington Post.

The other scientists will have to either meet the challenge or retire from the game.—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Do you let your wife have her own way?" "Oh, yes; it's only when she wants to have mine that I object."—Harpers' Bazar.

Now that we have had so much of photographic light, it won't be so hard to discover the needle in the haystack.—Boston Transcript.

Every woman regards the confession of a young man that he is striving to be a better man as equivalent to a proposal.—Aitchison Globe.

Man always flatters himself. He talks of his "resignation" when fortune has simply given him the grand bouée.—Tammany Times.

Student—Now, that's queer! My father says my studying costs him a fortune, and I am sure I study very little.—Filigeneia Blatter.

There was once a professor who, being asked what he knew upon a certain subject, replied: "Nothing; I have not even lectured