THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

THE LATE ELECTION SHOWS HOW WOMEN REGARD THE BALLOT.

In Colorado Their Votes Nearly Doubled Over 1896. Women Cast One-Third of Wyoming's Votes. Mr. Wolcott's Defeat Charged to Female Voters. Father O'Ryan's Regrets.

"Women do not want to vote." "When the majority of women want the ballot they can have it." Whoever is curious to know how many editorials during the past few weeks have rung the changes on these two sentences can do so by ascertaining the number of newspapers published in the United States. Poe's Raven, sitting over the door and croaking "nevermore," was a whole variety show, compared to those whose objections to woman suffrage have finally been reduced to the one monotonous refrain: "Women do not want to vote." As there are only four States in the Union where women can vote, in the usual acceptation of the word, common sense and common fairness requires that estimates should be based on these four States. Although their official statistics have been published over and over again during the past four years, showing beyond all question that a larger proportion of their women voted than of their men at the last Presidential election, it has not modified in the slightest degree the eternal sing-song: "Women do not want to vote." The opponents prefer to base their assertion on the returns from those States where the women possess only a small fragment of School suffrage, for the obvious reason that otherwise they would have no base at all.

There is not an editor, a politician or an ordinary citizen who would base his calculations of the Presidential ballot on the vote cast for constable at the last election, and yet all of them judge of the desire of women to take part in government by what is known as the School suffrage. In no State does even this scrap give to women the same voice in school matters as men possess. Men evidently think women want to vote just for the pleasure of putting a piece of paper into a box, and do not recognize the fact that they are actuated by exactly the same human interests and impulses as themselves.

In no other direction do we see so striking an illustration of the axiom: "Man to man so oft unjust is always so to women." With all the bitterness of partisan politics men are not so unjust to each other as they are to women on this one question, because in politics one side has the same chance as the other, and the reader, or the listener, can take all statements with a grain of salt, knowing the party animus which lies behind it. But in the persistent and illogical misrepresentations of the woman suffrage question the other side has almost no chance whatever. The great newspapers of the country are owned and edited by men who, in full possession of their own freedom, are not specially concerned for that of women, and most of these papers are dominated by party politics which is hostile to the enfranchisement of women. If one of the dominant parties would declare specifically for woman suffrage and the other against it, then the adverse statements of the latter would be viewed with some incredulity, but when these are found in the editorial columns of both Republican and Democratic papers alike, with no equal opportunity for defence, the vast majority of the reading public must necessarily believe that they are founded on fact. Against these very great odds the suffrage advocates must contend.

Another Presidential election now has given the country the second object lesson to show whether the women want to vote, whether the majority will use the ballot. Some weeks ago this department called attention to an anti-suffrage article which started in Boston and appeared in nearly all of the large newspapers of the United States, sometimes as editorial, sometimes as "special," continuing up to the very day of election. It started out by saying:

"Woman suffrage is no longer a novelty in these Western States and it is predicted that most women who cast a vote in 1896 will not take the trouble to do so in 1900. Only a small proportion of the women take any real interest in politics. Fifty per cent. of the female population will be in fact a large estimate of the women voters in those States. Political women, even in the West, form a very small minority of the sex, and there is a much larger number of women who are opposed to female suffrage and, according to present indications, always will be. These women believe that their sex has no business to interfere in politics and they steadfastly decline to go to the polls to vote for anybody."

Well, how near the truth did this widely-heralded prediction come? Just about as near as Chairman Jones's estimate of the Bryan electoral vote. The woman's vote in Colorado in 1898 was 46,720; in 1900 it was 86,943. Instead of decreasing 50 per cent., it increased nearly 90 per cent. In Wyoming the women cast over 7,000 out of the entire poll of 23,000 votes. As women form just about one-third of the population of Wyoming, it will be seen that almost every woman in the State cast a ballot. A separate count was not made in Utah or Idaho, but all reports agree that fully as great a proportion of women as of men voted. Does this look as if "much the larger proportion of women in those States are opposed to female suffrage and steadfastly decline to go to the polls"? Yet not a baker's dozen of the papers which published that statement will make a retraction in the light of these official figures, and before the New Year the same old parrot-like cry will be heard, "Women do not want to vote."

As an example of the press despatches on the voting of the women, take the following from the *Chicago Tribune*, all in the same column: "In Utah the women were much more willing to follow the leaders of the Mormon Church than were the male members." Then farther down the column it is this: "The judges and clerks of election and the people generally agree that the women voted, practically all of them, men. Instances are comparatively few where the women in the family voted in opposition to the father, husband or brother." Then, three paragraphs farther down: "A large proportion of the men, particularly the younger men, refuse to be guided in casting their votes by the heads of the church. The women, however, are more devout and heed the words of the Bishops and elders as a divine command."

In this column is the following: "The only woman candidate in Utah ran behind her ticket and was defeated. The women were against her, apparently, for the reason that she was a woman; the small vote is attributed almost entirely to the opposition of her own sex." And then, not only in the same column but in the same paragraph, is this statement in regard to this candidate: "She was Mrs. Joseph Cohen, who seconded the nomination of Bryan at Kansas City. Mrs. Cohen was a candidate for the lower house in the Legislature, and was President of the Woman's Democratic League." Under these circumstances could the Republican women be expected to vote for her? She simply shared the fate of the rest of her ticket, and is it not much more reasonable to believe that she ran behind it because a certain number of men in her party were opposed to a woman in the Legislature, rather than because Democratic women failed to vote for her. In this same interesting column one may read further on this point: "Heretofore the women in Wyoming have paid little or no attention to the election, except in certain districts where a woman was running against a man for office, when they turned out en masse and defeated the male candidate. When Miss Estelle Reel was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1894 by the largest plurality ever given any candidate in the State, the strength of the woman vote was again illustrated."

All of these quotations, which outdo the Kilkenny cats, are taken, word for word, from one column of the regular press despatches in the Chicago *Tribune* of Nov. 12, and they are a fair sample of the stuff that is sent to the papers in regard to the practical results of woman suffrage.

Let us examine a little more closely the assertion that women in Wyoming pay little or no attention to elections except when they have a chance to slay a male candidate. Although they have been voting since 1869, no woman ever has been a candidate for the Legislature or for any State office except the one mentioned above, and very few for county or municipal offices, except those connected with the schools. It follows then, according to the above declaration that "women there have paid little or no attention to elections," but in 1898, with no women candidates, the Secretary of State certified that 90 per cent. of the Wyoming women voted at the Presidential election. For many years preceding that Justice Kingman of the Supreme Court collected statistics showing that nine-tenths of the women were in the habit of voting at the elections. In a sparsely settled, mountainous country, with long distances, few railways and bad roads, this is, perhaps, as large a per cent. as ought to be expected, especially when we compare it with the votes of men in the Eastern States, with all the conditions favorable.

Definite information is slow in coming from Idaho. The lines in that State are drawn from the election registration lists, and it is said that certain political factions, who feared the vote of the women, threatened them with jury duty if they registered. To women in remote country districts this would have a deterrent effect, but the Boise *Republican*, which cannot be accused of partiality, as its ticket was defeated at the first election in which Idaho women voted, says:

"At no time in the history of the city has the vote turned out so early in such large numbers. It is indeed a record-breaking event when four-fifths of the entire vote of the city was in the ballot boxes before 1 o'clock. It was one of the quietest election days in the history of Boise. There was absolutely no disorder at any of the polls, and the crowds on Main street were good-natured and jolly. The women took an equal part in the election with the men, and did as much and as effective labor in getting out the vote as their brothers, husbands and fathers."

There is much more testimony, all to the same effect. The despatches say: "There were women clerks and judges, with flowers on the tables in the booths, and the election was orderly as a church meeting."

It is curious to note how much more the Eastern papers know about the women's vote in those four States than the papers published there. For instance, the former are almost a unit in declaring that woman suffrage in Utah has greatly increased the power of the Mormon Church. If such is the case it is somewhat remarkable that the *Salt Lake Tribune*, the leading Gentile paper of the State, should speak in the following amiable manner:

"The election in Salt Lake was one of the most quiet and orderly the city has ever known. The interest taken by all voters was great, with the result that a large majority of the total vote was polled in the early forenoon. No arrests, no disturbance of any kind, everything lovely, and as quiet as a Quaker meeting, was the record of the day. It was remarked early in the day how much more interest the women were taking this year, and they did not wait until their husbands took them to the polls, as has been largely the custom in the years gone by. At Ogden the election was remarkable for the peaceable and quiet way everything went off, and but for the numerous carriages on the street bedecked in flaming banners, one would hardly have known that an election was in progress."

Naturally the greatest interest centred in Colorado, where the Democratic ticket carried the State but with a majority considerably reduced from that of four years ago, and both parties concede that women held the balance of power. The Republicans made some bad blunders, for instance, putting up for Congress in the First District against John F. Shafroth, one of the strongest friends that woman suffrage ever has had in Colorado, a man who was its avowed enemy when the measure was voted on in 1893 and has not since changed his position. It always has been claimed that women, if enfranchised, would demand a candidate of clean character. A Republican Legislature in Colorado would have returned Edward O. Wolcott to the United States Senate. If a mere fraction of what the opposition press said detrimental to his morals was true, the women of any State would have defeated him at the polls. The press despatches say in addition:

"A much advertised notoriety had been given his alleged escapades at the gaming table. Poker playing has always been treated as a joke by the Senator from Colorado, but in this case it was chiefly instrumental in his defeat, for the women were thoroughly organized to prevent his return to Washington. No one knows better the value of a full hand than the junior Senator from this State, and no attempt was made to conceal his fondness for the company of convivial associates, but it has all reacted upon his head, for every line that was printed in the last four years has come home to be used against him."

There never has been an instance in a Northern State where the Republican party has had as few members as it will have in the next session of the Colorado Legislature. The Colorado Springs *Gazette*, an ardent Republican paper, says:

"The women have demonstrated their effectiveness in political campaigns, and whenever party candidates and party policies are up to the high standard which they have a right to demand, they can be counted upon for loyal support. The Republican party in Colorado can only hope to triumph in one way, and that by appealing to the judgment of the honest and intelligent people of the State with clean candidates."

But there might be given in this column editorials from a score of newspapers, East and West, asking if the great material issues of the country have got to be sacrificed to the "moral wrath" of a lot of woman voters, or saying, like the Chicago *Times-Herald*, that "nobody can tell in advance what particular prejudice is going to deflect the woman's vote from the immediate issues of the hour."

The suffragists are so disagreeable as to taunt the "antis" with the fact that all their authorities are anonymous—that they never dare to use anybody's name in their documents. But at last they really did get one name. It was a long time ago, in 1892, but it was a big name, too, John Charles Thompson. He was a Democratic nominee for Congress in Wyoming but did not succeed in being elected, so in his scorn and wrath he declared that "the woman's vote was the easiest thing in the world to get, to keep and to manipulate." The "antis" had been waiting patiently and hopefully for years to get a statement of this kind and they worked their literary bureau overtime to circulate it. This year the "General" concluded to try, try again for Congress, and he manipulated the woman's vote so nicely that his opponent ran 800 votes ahead of even the electoral ticket. Now he can give the "antis" another signed statement for distribution.

The constant reader will see the following paragraph in most of the papers he picks up for the next few weeks. It is the inspired utterance of Father William O'Ryan of Denver at a meeting of the Philosophical Society of that place:

"I voted for woman suffrage when it was presented to us, but now I feel that I ought to throw a white sheet about myself and stand in front of the church door and do penance for it. It is working harm to the women of the State. I have been shocked to see them engaged in political work as they have, in precinct canvassing and on election day at the polls. The women are losing their womanhood through it. I watched the women voting, and both sides appeared equally engaged in the conflict."

This is quoted by a great many Republican papers, but they are careful not to give his opening sentence, which was as follows:

"The great American stomach spoke in the recent election. Perhaps 200,000 or 300,000 people of the United States really think."

The society then resolved that both McKinley and Bryan were very weak men and the results of the late election were extremely unphilosophical.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

GREAT SCHOOL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Two Races Learning Lessons Side by Side—Many Trades Taught.

In the rugged country northeast of Cape Town is one of the most remarkable mission stations in the world. The fame of Lovedale has spread far in Africa and blacks who are anxious to learn come to it from as far away as Lake Nyassa, a thousand miles. It is said to be the largest mission station in existence. The school contains nearly 1,000 students who are instructed by a staff of forty teachers. The fees are little more than nominal for the average charge is only $25 a year, which includes board, lodging and education. There is no better place to study the ethnology of Africa, for the students represent many tribes, some of them from as far north as Gallaland and near the Red Sea.

In the main Lovedale is a school for colored young folks, but the whites are also admitted and it is the only place in Africa where the two races study side by side. Three lines of instruction are given to the natives—religious, educational and industrial. Teachers are trained for the missionary schools, preachers are prepared for the native congregations and a general education, literary and technical is given to all who want it.

Among the trades that are taught are carpentry, wagon making, blacksmithing, printing, bookbinding, telegraphy and others. The girls are taught to sew, to wash and iron and to keep house. While the aim of the institution is to civilize through Christianity the instruction is entirely non-sectarian and the Bible is the only religious book that is read and taught.

The books that are printed and bound at Lovedale are excellent specimens of the bookmaking art. The technical instruction is of the most thorough character. Visitors from Europe have often said that nothing has astonished them more in Africa than the excellence of the Lovedale workshops. Miss Violet R. Markham, who is prominently identified with education in England, has recently written that not a few technical institutions of her own country are entirely outstripped by this remote establishment in the heart of British Kaffraria.

There is no doubt of the vast good that this institution is doing. The hundreds of students who leave it every year after enjoying its advantages for from four to six years are scattered among the millions of South Africa and even among tribes living far north of the Zambesi. They are becoming the educators of their people. They are teaching their tribesmen the useful trades they have acquired. They carry to many barbarous peoples proofs of the advantages of civilization that are more convincing than any testimony the whites can give. When there are more Lovedales scattered through the vast field of missions the results of missionary effort will be far more encouraging than they are now.

POEMS WORTH READING.

From the Spanish of Jose Marti.

Cultivo una rosa blanca,
En Julio como en Enero,
Para el amigo sincero
Que me da su mano franca.
Y para el cruel que me arranca
El corazon con que vivo,
Cardo ni ortiga cultivo:
Cultivo la rosa blanca.

I cherish a pure white rose
In summer and winter, too,
For the friend sincere and true.
Whose heart his free hand shows.
And for him whose cruel blows
Rend the heart without which I perish;
Nor thorn nor weed I cherish;
I cherish the pure white rose.

BERNARD J. DEVLIN.

Cowboys Victimized.

From the Denver Evening Post.

We had all made the guess by the cut of his dress an'
the tenderfoot style that he slung,
An' the way that he spun toney language that run
slick as grease from the point of his tongue.
That he was a red-hotter from over the water, a joke
of a markis, or wuss.
Than that he was rank, an' we thought we could bank
on a bein' some fun with the cuss.
He talked with a drawl till his words seemed to fall
regardless from outen his mouth,
An' the look in his eyes—in his eyes you would swear
showed a brain that was stunted by drouth.
An' the boys of the range all regarded the strange
sort o' cuss that had come there to board
Fur his health, as a snob, an' we put up a job that'd
lower the pride o' my lord.

He remarked he could ride anything that wore hide;
he had rid with the 'rounds don't ye know;
And we told him we thought we'd be able to trot out a
hoss that wa'n't fashioned for show—
One o' kittenish views—that'd serve to amuse of his
highness, if he was inclined
Fur to try it a whirl, an' he smiled like a girl, an'
would ride it if we didn't mind.
An' he went further yet with an offer to bet all the
stake we had that we could perduce
That he'd ride anything we'd a notion to bring till he
toned it down tame as a goose.
An' in manner quite rash our available cash was
flashed fur to back up our views
That we'd find him a chunk of a quick-action bronk
that'd buck him plum outen his shoes!

We'd a mare in the herd that was reckoned a bird,
just a bundle o' git-up an' git,
Half devil, half hoss, which the same is a cross that's
productive o' meanness an' grit;
She had down d every rider that dared get astride
her, an' had crippled a dozen or so
Of the fellows who'd said that the hoss wasn't bred
that could give 'em the wust of a go;
So we saddled ol' Satan, the tenderfoot waitin' with a
grin on his innocent face,
An' we got him astraddle an' sot in the saddle an'
we held our breaths in place.
An' we bid him good-by with a wink o' the eye at
each other, an' anxiously stood
Holdin' onto to the head o' the bronk till he said we
might let 'er go, if we would.

If the heavens had fell all around that corral and
drown'd us in clouds from the skies
I kin tell you, by gad, that we wouldn't a had any
bigger a bunch o' surprise
Fur he sot in his seat in the saddle as neat as if lollin'
around in a chair,
An' that bronco a-jumpin' the earth and a jumpin'
in spasms right up in the air;
Lit a cigarette right in the heat o' the fight an'
grinned at the animal's jumps,
Us guys standin' there with a paralyzed stare like a
bunch o' half-witted chumps.
An' I'm tellin' you, boss, that he stayed with that hoss
till he got it as meek as a calf,
An' rid it around on the hoof battered ground an' a
givin' us fellers the laugh!

Every devilish broke in the gang had gone broke a
backin' his honest belief
That the bronco we'd picked—that had never been
licked—'d sure bring the stranger to grief.
An' we believed an' swore till our lungs was plum
dire when we learned that the schemin' young
hound
Was Bronco Bill Snyder, the champion rider, a
huntin' a snap—which he found.

JAMES BARTON ADAMS.

November.

From the Westminster Gazette.

I am the widow of the year.
The staff I lean on is a spear
Dropped from my dead lord's loosening hand
When Winter slew him, took his land,
And claimed his children all as slaves.
My sons he made his stalwart knaves,
My daughters made his dancing girls;
They leap and twist in mazy whirls,
And you who see them say, perchance,
"How merrily the dead leaves dance!"
I am a mourner that was queen.
No rage in cloth of gold is seen
To bear my train or clear away
The bushes across my path that stay.
The North Wind blows upon his horn.
My foeman's hunting call forlorn
Of all my splendor I lie down
Nightly upon the bracken brown.
I have no lily and no rose
Save that which out of sunset grows;
My scentre's lost, my garland's sear,
I am the widow of the year.

NORA HOPPER.

After Martial.

A PAGAN SENTIMENT.

From the Westminster Gazette.

If one there be, fast friend among the few,
Such as old faith, and ancient fame have known,
Steeped in the arts of wisdom, old and new
In whose pure soul true goodness has its throne,

Guardian of right, lover of honesty,
Untaught in prayer a selfish knee to bend,
Calm in his mind's great strength—if such there be
Surely I know him—it is you, my friend.

A. J. C.

Thanksgiving Anticipation.

From the Colorado Springs Gazette.

Thou pie!
Proud, rich descendant of
The House of Mince
In making which the housewife
Nothing skimps,
The hour draws nigh
When thou
Toward our inmost midst shall
Glide,
There to repose and
Painfully abide
Rather but unharmed by all the
Gastric flood
And
Sending
Restless fevers through
Our blood
Until our erstwhile
Peaceful couch
Is changed
Into a den of animals that ranged
The prehistoric earth.—In
Dreams we see
The red winged hippopotamus;
The three
Heads of the yellow
Dragon;
Darting fangs of
Snakes;
While wild orang-outangs
Play tag
Across the counterpane;
And birds
Of aspect strange beyond all
Human words
Shriek
Madly, till at last
The form appears
Of one
Great-great great-grandmother.
Who cheers
Our sleep with words that make
Us cold as ice
And chide because we took
That second slice!
Thus do
The souls of all the
Unknown things
Whereof thou'rt made,
Come back
To haunt our couch in
Grim parade,
Until awaking with an
Awful groan,
We swear to let thee
Evermore
Alone!
Thus firm our
Resolutions made—and yet
As months roll on we
Very soon
Forget,
And go through all
These hideous scenes next year,
When once again
Thanksgiving-time draws near!

His Wife's Mother.

From the Somerville Journal.

Who soothes the children when they cry?
Who sets their calls quickly by?
Who gives them candy, cake and pie?
My mother-in-law.

Who mends my clothes when they are torn?
Who darns my socks when they are worn?
Who cheers me when I feel forlorn?
My mother-in-law.

Who keeps watch of the furnace fire?
Who rules the servants that I hire?
Who tells the iceman he's a liar?
My mother-in-law.

Who always has some cash to lend,
On which, in need, I may depend?
Who is, in short, my dearest friend?
My mother-in-law.

The Poem of a Good School Child.

With pencil, slate and paper,
I'm started now for school.
Ah, school is a mighty shaper,
It turns out the dumb, the wise, the fool.
I'll try to be a wise one,
Some day, my self to teach,
But a fellow going to school is like a pebble on the beach,
Some naughty wave comes near,
And if you're not just thinking,
You go along, and it's this that causes drear.
But I'm started pretty well now,
I'm going to keep it up,
So as to be a help to all
When I'm big enough.

G. J. S.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What was the object of recent agitation pertaining to the selection of members of the Senate, and has it ever found expression in national or State platforms? G. T.

To have Senators elected directly by popular vote, and not, as now, by the State Legislatures. The California Democrats in 1898 had a plank calling for such an election; so did the Democrats in Indiana, 1898, in Massachusetts, 1899; in Minnesota, 1898, in Nebraska, 1899; in Nevada, 1898; in Ohio, 1899, and in other States earlier and during the present year.

1. What year was Mr. Flower elected Governor of New York, and when was he inaugurated? 2. When does spring, summer, fall and winter each begin? H. C. W.

1. He was elected in November, 1891, and inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1892. 2. Astronomically, spring begins about March 21, summer about June 21, autumn about Sept. 21 and winter about Dec. 21. The exact times vary from year to year, but are always around the dates given.

In the construction of the St. Gothard tunnel in Switzerland, did the drills starting from opposite ends of the tunnel actually meet or touch each other in passing, or did they come so close together as to say that they did, figuratively speaking? C. W. T.

The centre lines of the two headings were thirteen inches apart when the junction was made; some of the drills may have met.

Was the Dunderberg the first ironclad built in the United States? J. J. M.

No; the Stevens ironclad, begun in 1842, was the first; it was never finished. Three ironclads were authorized by Congress in 1861; of these the Monitor was the first launched; she went into commission on Feb. 4, 1862. The Galena followed in May, and the New Ironsides late in the year. The Dunderberg was not launched until the summer of 1865.

During the campaign of 1896, did not Mr. Bryan make the statement at New Haven, Conn., that the students of Yale College were there with the ill-gotten gains of their fathers? Can you give the exact phraseology? T. M.

In his speech at New Haven on Sept. 24, 1896, Mr. Bryan said:

"I am not speaking now to the sons who were sent to college on the proceeds of ill-gotten gains. I will wait until these sons have exhausted what their fathers have left them, and I will appeal to their children who will have to commence life where their grandfathers commenced."

Kindly state the name of the ferryboat that was run into in the North River and sunk within the last two or three years and also the number of lives lost on that occasion, and furthermore, any accident or accidents to any ferryboat that have occurred on the East or North Rivers, by which any lives were lost in the last twenty years. J. H. H.

The Chicago of the Pennsylvania Railroad's ferry on Oct. 30, 1899. Three men were drowned. We do not recollect other fatal collisions.

Is there a State, county or city ordinance which says that if a vehicle of any kind wishes to pass another going in like direction with itself it must do so to the left? H. G. H. 126.

A State law requires vehicles in passing to keep to the right, and ordinances may be passed in cities to regulate traffic. We suppose that they require a vehicle passing another going in the same direction to pass to the left; it is the only way it can pass.

Kindly tell me date, place and cause of sinking of steamship Oregon, which occurred a few years ago. A friend informs me that only three persons are aware of what caused the sinking of this vessel, namely himself, the captain of the ship at that time and the diver employed. Is he not stretching it a bit? G. H.

The Oregon was sunk on March 14, 1886, off Long Island, by colliding with a schooner. It seems possible that your friend is stretching it a good deal.

I claim a man can be a prize fighter and still be a gentleman. Will you kindly let me have your opinion on the subject? P. M.

It is conceivable that he might be.

1. Who planted the thirteen trees at Hamilton Grange, was it Burr or Hamilton? 2. What date and year were the trees planted? 3. For what reason were they planted? J. H. C.

1. Alexander Hamilton planted them with his own hands. 2. About a year before his death; it is said that he planted them on July 4, 1803. 3. They represented the thirteen original States.

What is the value, in lean beefsteak, of one ordinary hen's egg? R.

We don't know. For nutritive purposes, meats rank first, fish second and eggs third.

Kindly give me a description of the so-called "Kissing Bug." What is its correct name? A. B. C.

There are three kissing bugs in the East: *Reduvius personatus*, *Melanolestes abdominalis* and *Coriscus subcoleoptratus*. The first of these is about three-quarters of an inch long, and looks like the common squash bug; it has a long beak which it thrusts into its prey. The second has wings, lives under rocks and stones, runs swiftly and flies by night. The third is shorter; we have no description of it, as it may not really be a "kissing bug." There are other varieties in the West.

Upon what original privilege or right do reigning royal families perpetuate their reign from generation to generation? STUDENT.

Upon the "divine right of Kings," presumably. Their ancestors got the kingdom, and they inherited it. That the people should have a voice in choosing their rulers is comparatively a modern idea.

Did Aguinaldo sail from the shores of Asia to the Philippine Islands with Dewey's fleet? E. A.

No; he came over afterward, arriving on May 19, 1898, on the McCulloch, Dewey's despatch boat.

During an argument A made the statement that on the death of Cardinal Antonelli some years ago, during the settlement of his estate, a woman claimed that he was the father of her child, and that she got a large share of his estate through a process of law. Will you please give particulars? H. S. S.

The statement is practically correct. Antonelli, who was not a priest, left a daughter, the Countess Lambertini, who sued for a share in the estate.

Can you give the boundaries of the site of the Old Fly (or Bly) market formerly near or on Malden lane? P. BECKER.

We cannot. The Memorial "History" of New York generally places it at the end of Malden lane; but remarks that the Fulton street market was called the Fly market until within a short time.

1. Date when the trade dollar was redeemed by the United States, and did the Treasury Department not restrict the amount to $100 redeemable at one time, from each individual wishing to have said coins redeemed. 2. In what country did the game of pinochle have its origin? D. G. D.

1. It was redeemed from March 1 to Sept. 1, 1887; there was no such limit as you suggest. 2. No one seems to know; it is only a modification of bezique.

Are the sons of American consuls born on foreign soil considered native born, and entitled to occupy the Presidential chair, if elected President? E. A. C.

They have the right to follow the nationality of their parents, and consider themselves Americans by birth. We think this would make them eligible to the Presidency.

C. A. F.—Henry Ward Beecher did not stump for Cleveland in 1884. He died March 8, 1887.

Mrs. R. M. Sanger—There is no Federal law against the "endless chain system" of letter writing to raise money.

G. G.—Mr. Bryan was a member of the Ways and Means Committee that reported the Wilson Tariff bill in 1893-4.

E. Bigelow—In 1890 the population of the United States was 62,622,250; in 1900 it was 76,298,220.

F. S., Rockaway—The McKinley Tariff caused the development of tin plate making in this country, but though mines have been found in many parts of the country, tin ore is not produced commercially. Our tin plate is made with foreign tin.

C. H. Carpenter—During the Revolution there was a General named Lee. Charles Lee was second senior Major-General from June 17, 1775, until dismissed from the army for insubordination to Congress, in 1779; he was a traitor, though his treason was not discovered until years after his death. Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry," though never commissioned a General, was another famous soldier; he was of another family, however. There was no battle at Kip's Bay.

R. S.—John Morley's life of Richard Cobden is the best biography.

John Smith—Admiral Farragut was not of immediate Spanish descent; his ancestors were Majorcans and Minorcans.

Henry Carrington—The pastor of a church, being "ex-officio chairman," presides at all meetings where he is present.

Wilkes Barre—The Catholic missionaries as such were no more a cause of the troubles in China than the Protestant missionaries. Possibly the French requirement that the Catholic missionaries should have the rank and privileges of mandarins had something to do with creating jealousy among the Chinese.

W. H. Cronkhite—The automobile magazines are *The Automobile*, the *Automobile Topics*, the *Automobile Magazine*; all of them are published in this city.

H. Girard—There is a State law that forbids the attaching of signs to the United States flag.

F. Ginddiuy—It is not illegal to mutilate United States coin, unless the mutilation is done with fraudulent intent.

NOTES OF ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

As modern manufacturing establishments progress and competition between them becomes more fierce the by products of their work are generally studied carefully to find if they contain elements of value. It is the same with electric lighting and railway power stations, which for a long time past have tried to find some outlet for their surplus power and some sale for their waste products. Electric fans and electric motors for various purposes have given an outlet for the surplus of their product, but it has only just begun to be realized that such power stations have a valuable by product in the exhaust steam which escapes from them after it has done duty in their engines.

This steam is still hot, though at a pressure little if any in excess of that of the atmosphere, and is useful as a source of steam heat. Of course the market for steam heat is rigidly limited by seasons and climates, but in certain places the sale of steam already once used has been found to pay nearly all the running expenses of the station, although limited to a few months in the year. Elaborate systems of piping have been laid in a number of cities in the Northwest for the conveyance of the steam, and it is in that part of the United States that the marketing of heat from electric stations has most vogue. Buildings as far as a mile from the station have been heated economically, and wherever, in that climate, the scheme has been tried it has met with the greatest favor.

Wind power has been utilized for the electric lighting of the town of Wittkiel, in Schleswig, which is situated at the entrance of a narrow fiord running in from the Baltic in a place where the wind is fairly constant. The experimental plant, for the installation is, as yet, little more than an experiment, consists of a windmill of peculiar design, a dynamo, and a considerable battery of accumulators. No less than 1,000 square feet of wind surface is exposed by the windmill vanes. The apparatus runs at a normal speed of eleven revolutions a minute, which is governed by shifting the angle of slant of the wind-vanes automatically, and develops about thirty horse-power. A dynamo is so geared to the windmill as to run at 700 revolutions a minute, furnishing 120 amperes of current at 160 volts when the wind velocity exceeds eight feet a second. One pole of the dynamo is permanently connected with the terminal of the storage battery, the other being connected with the switch of the regulator mechanism which automatically takes care of the charging of the battery. On the discharge circuit which runs about the town the pressure is maintained at 110 volts, and from these wires a number of motors as well as electric lights of various kinds are operated. It is thought that the plant will be very successful, in which case a number of others will be installed in the same neighborhood.

In most districts where wires are not underground a noticeable feature of many pole lines is big cables, containing each a large number of telephone wires. These cables are made up of small copper wires, generally a little smaller than the wire of the familiar hairpin, which are insulated with thin paper and, after being twisted together in pairs, are laid up in a bundle containing from fifty to 250 wires and the whole covered with a thin coating of lead forced on in the same way that lead pipe is made. Naturally such cables are somewhat heavy, their weight running up to about two and a half pounds to the linear foot, and at the same time they are mechanically too weak to support their weight in long spans. For this reason they are generally suspended from strong wires or wire ropes stretched from pole to pole, the cable being hung in slings or supports every two or three feet.

A large number of supporters for cables have been devised, the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by a successful appliance of this sort being so difficult that great trouble has been encountered in finding one that would meet them. At one time tarred rattine, or small hemp yarn, was used, the yarn being spun from a contrivance made for the purpose about the support wire and the cable so that the latter hung in a great number of loops of the soft yarn from the former. The difficulty with this method was that in the course of time the rattine would naturally rot and allow the cable to fall. Metallic slings of various kinds have been made, and while some of them have been successful, most of them either grip the cable so tightly as to weaken or injure it or else hold it so loosely as to let it slip down hill on inclined lines or toward the lowest point of the sag between poles. A new type of cable-clip grasps the cable by means of a soft metal band encircling it and tightened by the weight of the cable itself, much in the same way as the buckle of a patent shawl strap is worked.

A new method for hardening and increasing the life of storage battery plates has just been patented. It consists in dipping the plates alternately in acidulated water and a dilute solution of pyridin, which is a complex chemical substance derived synthetically from coal-tar residues. In the pyridin solution is a small quantity of alcohol, and it is asserted that the combination of all the agencies concerned results in greatly strengthening the plate mechanically and also, by highly oxidizing the plate, in making it of considerably higher capacity than it would be without this treatment.

Protection for underground metals against electrolytic action has been more or less anxiously sought ever since it was discovered that the return current of trolley roads is eating up pipes in a number of places. A novel device for the purpose is described in a patent lately granted. The pipes or other metals to be protected are painted with some compound that will itself conduct electricity, but which does not suffer electrolysis. Among such things are mixtures of graphite and paraffine, powdered anthracite coal, gelatinous compounds of silica, and a number of other cheap and easily handled substances. It is believed that the relief afforded by such treatment will be considerable, since the current leaving buried metals (it is the leaving, not the entering, current that hurts) will be spread over a much larger surface, and thus local excessive flows will be avoided.

The power transmission line between Snoqualmie Falls and Seattle, Wash., has been looped to make a circuit more than 150 miles long, and power has been successfully transmitted over this great distance with the commercial apparatus at hand. While this experiment may have no immediate result in practice, it is of deep interest as showing the possibilities of electrical power transmission with modern apparatus and under present day conditions. Every such demonstration on a practical scale is another step toward the general distribution of the power of cataracts and other natural sources to cities within a considerable radius. It has often been asked if it is, to-day, practicable to transmit Niagara Falls power to New York city. The proposition to do so would involve no great difficulties not already conquered by electrical engineers, but such a transmission would have to compete with the already established transmission of power in the form of coal hauled from the fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In the present state of the art and of the coal market it would not be expedient to attempt to furnish electrical power in New York from Niagara, but, should the ability to transmit large powers to great distances economically come with greater advance of electrical engineering, then the question may receive another answer.

Automobilism and the increasing necessity for some form of traction for goods and passengers better suited to cities than that furnished by the horse, have given another impetus to the search for a storage battery that combines lightness with high output and enough mechanical and electrical strength to insure long life. Nothing is more urgently needed, and nothing seems further from attainment. For many years inventors have worked at this fascinating problem, but little has been done to improve the accumulator since its invention more than twenty years ago. Nowadays it is conceded that electricity furnishes the ideal motive power for automobiles—and no one can say how much power will be absorbed by these vehicles when the horse is only a memory—but coupled with its great advantages are the expense, weight and untrustworthiness of storage batteries. Singularly enough, of all metals lead is the only one out of which a successful accumulator has been made, and lead is one of the heaviest of substances. As electric vehicles are now made, about one ton of vehicle is required for the accommodation and transportation of one passenger. The need for a light storage battery is sufficiently evident when this figure is kept in view.

As much misplaced ingenuity has been shown in devising ways to beat the electric meter as has been exhibited in other varieties of thievery. No fewer than half a dozen schemes for making the ordinary motor wattmeter read less than it should have been tried by dishonest customers and detected by electric light stations. A favorite method, until means were found to prevent it, was to drill a small hole in the dust-proof case of the meter and introduce a small but able bodied spider. In the course of time the insect would fill the delicate works of the meter with spider web. Another method was to put a strong bar magnet under the meter on its shelf, so as to aid the retarding magnets of the meter itself and hold the instrument back. The small insect powder gun, which squirts a mixture of air and fine dust, has also been used to fill the mechanism with dust, which clogs its bearings. The more modern types of meters are practically proof against such scemes but doubtless some one will waste valuable ingenuity trying to alter their indications to his profit.

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SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Casino—L. M. says: There being a 6 on the table, A plays an ace from his hand, still holding 2, 7 and 9. B plays, and then A puts the deuce on his first build, calling it nine. B bets this cannot be done.

A's play is correct. It is a principle in all games that no player shall have any advantage over another unless there be some compensating advantage. It is obvious that if B had held the 2, 7 and 9, he could either have taken in the seven-build as it stood or have increased it to nine, and there is no reason why A should not have the same privilege because if it is allowed to B and not to A the latter is placed at a disadvantage.

Cribbage—P. H. S., R. H. McC. and others—In a two-handed game, A plays first and the cards fall: 4, 5, 3, 6, 2, 7, 4. All the runs are admitted up to the last card played, when B objects to A's announcement of a run of six and two holes for it.

A's pegging is correct, because if we go back over the cards from the last one played we do not encounter any duplicates until the run of six announced by A is complete.

J. B. E. says—No one in Baltimore seems to know what combination of cards are worth 27 in cribbage. Will THE SUN tell us?

Baltimore is not alone in this matter. The numbers 27, 26 and 25 cannot be made by any combination of cards.

E. C. says: My adversary holds a hand containing two nines, a seven and an eight, with a nine turned. According to Hoyle this is worth 17, but B bets it is worth 26, which he makes out by counting three double runs of eight and two for the fifteen.

There are no such things in cribbage as runs of eight or hands worth 26 points. If the three nines are laid out in a triangle, each side