The San Francisco Call

SUNDAY.....NOVEMBER 7, 1897

AMUSEMENTS.

BALDWIN THEATER.—"Lost, Strayed or Stolen."
COLUMBIA THEATER.—The Herrmanns, to-morrow night.
CALIFORNIA THEATER.—Italian Opera.
MOROSCO'S OPERA-HOUSE.—"77."
ALCAZAR THEATER.—"The Highest Bidder."
TIVOLI OPERA HOUSE.—"The Geisha."
ORPHEUM.—High-Class Vaudeville.
CALIFORNIA THEATER.—Song Recital.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.—Concert, Tuesday evening, November 9.
OBERON.—Grand Concert.
SUTRO BATHS.—Bathing and Performances.
THE CHUTES AND CHUTES FREE THEATER.—Great Vaudeville Company, every afternoon and evening.
Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM, corner Mason and Ellis streets—Concert Monday evening.
RECREATION PARK—Baseball.
PACIFIC COAST JOCKEY CLUB.—Races to-morrow.
COURSING—At Ingleside Park, this afternoon.
EXCURSION—To Merced, Monday, November 8.

FIRST U. S. INFANTRY.

Official Order Transferring the Regiment to Colorado Is Suspended.

High Charges for Transportation Over the Union Pacific Caused the Suspension.

Yesterday General Shafter, commanding the department of California, received a telegram from the Secretary of War, announcing that the order transferring the First United States Infantry to Colorado and the Seventh Infantry from Fort Logan to this city has been suspend d. The suspension is due to some difficulty in procuring transportation over the Union Pacific Railroad at a satisfactory figure. Now, that the road is beyond Government control, it is proposed by the managers to charge all that the traffic will bear.

In speaking of the proposed transfer yesterday Colonel Evan Miles of the First said that no protest had been made to the department from his command.

The order of suspension caused almost as much surprise at the Presidio as the original order to move. Everything is now in the air. No plans to stay and no plans to go can be made.

The fact is already obvious that many of the enlisted men of the First will ask to remain here and be transferred to the Seventh. Applications to the number of 140 have already been listed. Word comes from Denver that only twenty men of the Seventh have applied for permission to remain there. This signifies the popularity of San Francisco as a military station.

M. ROTHSCHILD'S DIAMONDS.

Mrs. G. Yates Arrested for Obtaining Them by False Pretenses.

Mrs. G. Yates, a rather comely woman, was arrested late last Friday night on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complaining witness is M. Rothschild, a diamond-dealer who lives on Mason street. He claims that Mrs. Yates, who has apartments at the Grand Pacific House at 306 Stockton street, some time ago contracted to buy diamonds valued at $250, paying for them in monthly installments of $10. She represented to Mr. Rothschild that she owned the furniture in her rooms, which she said was worth $2200.

A few days ago Rothschild learned that the furniture did not belong to Mrs. Yates but was only leased and that there was a chattel mortgage on it. He then sought to get back his diamonds, but found that Mrs. Yates had pledged them with a pawnbroker.

The diamond-dealer then sought Attorney A. Campbell and got possession of the diamonds.

Mrs. Yates was released on $1000 bonds. The case will come up before Judge Campbell in about two weeks.

Knocked Down by a Car.

John Kelly, who lives at 127 Clara street, was knocked down by an electric-car at the corner of Third and King streets yesterday and received some slight bruises about the left thigh and right hand. He was going to his lunch and did not see the car, which came around the corner suddenly and struck him. He was dragged about ten feet before the car was stopped. Kelly was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where his injuries were dressed. He subsequently walked home.

INSPECTED THE HARBOR DEFENSES

The Assistant Secretary of War Pays a Visit to the Dynamite Battery.

ESCORTED BY GENERAL SHAFTER.

High-Power Guns and Disappearing Carriages Enlist Official Attention.

A SALUTE AT THE PRESIDIO.

Reception at Headquarters—Halt at the Third Artillery Camp. Trip Around the Bay.

Escorted by General W. R. Shafter, U. S. A., commanding the Department of California, Hon. G. D. Meikeljohn, Assistant Secretary of War, saw yesterday every high-power gun in the fortifications of San Francisco harbor. The people of the city who assembled at the Presidio at 11 A. M. did not, however, see the review of troops promised for that hour. The morning showers induced the general to send out word postponing the parade until 3 P. M. At that later hour the Secretary, in whose honor the military pageant was proposed, was two miles from the Presidio parade plain inspecting the dynamite guns. Spectators lingering at the Presidio for the military matinee were again disappointed and went home out of humor with Uncle Sam's people.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning a number of officers assembled at army headquarters, in the Phelan building, to pay respects to the visitors from Washington.

After the handshaking General Shafter announced that the party would board the steamer General McDowell at Clay-street wharf. This was the first departure from the original plan, as it had been given out that the steamer would be boarded at the Presidio wharf after the review.

In due time the steamer wentaway with these on board: General Shafter, G. D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, and his chief clerk, John C. Scofield: Captain G. F. Chase, Third United States Cavalry; Colonel Charles E Ware and Colonel G. A. A. Deane, St. Louis; Colonel W. D. Sanborn, N. G. C.; Congressman Eugene F. Loud; Colonel W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., retired; Colonel M. P. Miller, Third Artillery; Colonel Evan Miles, First Infantry; Colonel H. P. Eagan, commissary; Colonel J. M. Moore, depot Q. M.; Major S W. Groesbeck, judge advocate; Major John S. Witcher, paymaster; Major David H. Kinzie, Third Artillery, Alcatraz; Major Edward Field, inspector of artillery; Captain Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant R. H. Noble, First Infantry; First Lieutenant John D. Miley, Fifth Artillery.

The McDowell sailed down the bay to the battle-ship Oregon. The ship was hailed and the captain told that the Secretary would not go aboard. The flag was saluted by the McDowell's whistle, and the marines on the Oregon presented arms to the Secretary. No powder was consumed to signalize the event. The Government boat then put back and stopped at Fort Mason to communicate by telephone with the Presidio.

After touching at the Presidio wharf the McDowell steamed across the channel to Lime Point. Vigorous puffs of wind and dashes of rain compelled the army to retreat to the cabin.

The Secretary of War did not climb the hill at Lime Point to closely inspect the highest battery in the world, but contented himself with the view of the 12-inch rifles afforded from the deck of the vessel. Leaving the Marin shore the steamer sailed around Angel Island, taking in a view of Belvedere, passed Alcatraz and put back to the Presidio. At the wharf of the big reservation the party disembarked.

Army vehicles conveyed the visitors to the Presidio parade plain, where Captain Potts, Light Battery of the Third Artillery, fired a salute of fifteen guns in honor of Secretary Meiklejohn. Some figured that only fourteen guns were fired for the secretary, and that one was for Colonel Sanborn of the National Guard. The battery was not up to its usual form in coming on the field.

The battery of sixteen mortors was next visited. The method of firing at unseen targets, by directing guns according to points transmitted by the range-finder, was freely demonstrated to the visitors.

The Secretary manifested the keenest interest in the dynamite-guns and the adjacent power plant for compressing air. Three charges of air were fired from each of the three long guns, but no projectile was used. The guns were elevated, depressed and swung from one point to another to illustrate the perfect ease with which they can be manipulated. Later in the day the 12-inch breech-loading rifles and the 10-inch disappearing rifles were inspected.

At the 12-inch battery the "range-finder" was called up to give an angle.

The corporal transmitting the message at the telephone was told to tell the officer at the "range-finder" that the "angle" was wanted for the Secretary of War. This instantly brought the signals, repeated three times at an interval of twenty seconds, signifying that a ship was 4000 yards distant in a certain direction. Quick calculation was made, taking into account diversion by force of the wind, time for flight of the projectile and the distance the ship would travel during the flight.

The problem was solved according to this modern theory of gun practice, and the ship, had she been where she was reported, would have been sunk had the gun been loaded. The system is beautiful on charts, but in time of action old-time gunners never like to sight a gun point blank at the incoming ironclad.

The disappearing guns engaged the close attention of the Secretary. One was elevated clear of the parapet in quick fashion.

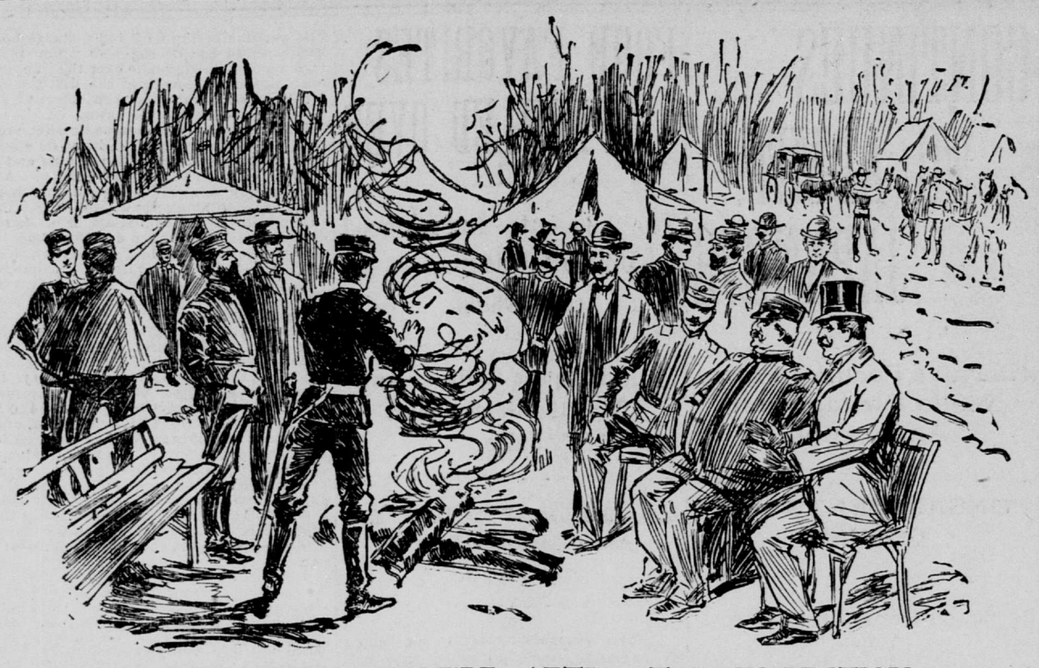
From the outer batteries the inspecting party passed over the ground where the new mortar battery is to be placed. The work of construction is well advanced. Then the "range finder" was visited. The contrivance is simple, but wonderful. When the glass is adjusted to allow the eye to see the magnified vessel the exact position of the ship is registered on the chart. Through the telephone certain numbers tell the gunners the elevation, distance and angle.

Returning from the big guns overlooking the ocean the party, guided by Colonel Williston, Third Artillery, visited the camp of that regiment, the tents of which are pitched in a eucalyptus grove of the reserve. There around a general campfire the officers loitered and exchanged jokes. The halt was timely, as the inspectors had had no refreshments since partaking of the ample luncheon aboard the steamer McDowell.

The next stop was made presently at the Presidio Club, so no fault was found with the length of time between—stops.

At the terminal station of the Union-street car line at the Presidio General Shafter surrendered escort duty to Colonel Sanborn.

To-day Secretary Meiklejohn, Captain Chase, Chief Clerk Scofield and the St. Louis colonels—Dean and Ware—will visit Monterey, returning to-morrow.



AROUND THE CAMPFIRE AFTER THE INSPECTION.

NOW FOR HARES AND LONG TAILS

The Interstate Coursing Club Ready to Start for the Plains.

High-Class Dogs Are Entered for the Great Merced Meeting.

Leashmen From Montana and Denver Will Witness the Sport of Kings.

The drawing for the grand annual meeting at Merced of the Interstate Coursing Club was held last evening at Pythian Hall and was witnessed by an exceptionally large gathering of leashmen.

Among the gathering were prominent sportsmen from Denver and Montana.

As will be seen by the card, the number of dogs entered is by far the largest that has ever appeared on a programme arranged by any of the coursing clubs of this country. In fact the famous Waterloo cup of England never had so many hounds contesting as will enter the slips during the coming meeting on the famous coursing sward of Merced.

The club and its friends will leave this city at 9 A. M. on Monday next and a pleasant journey of six hours will land the leashmen at the City of the Plains from which place they will take an early start on Tuesday morning in conveyances of all manners, kinds and fashions for the coursing grounds, ten miles out of town.

Twenty courses will be held on the first day, and, if the weather is at all propitious, the officers of the club expect to finish up the game on the Thursday following.

John Grace, "the only judge," will be in the saddle during the meeting; his son, James Grace, will handle the slips. James Wren and Charles Griswold have been selected field steward, and the slip steward will be the old veteran, William Halpin.

The prizes are as follows: $900 first money, $450 second money, $225 third money, two $100 prizes, five $60 prizes and ten $35 prizes, making a grand total of $2425 in cash prizes.

On the Sunday following the Merced meeting Mr. Donovan of the Ingleside Coursing Park will give $800 for a consolation stake, which will be divided into prizes so as to give the defeated dogs a chance to recoup their losses at Merced.

The great drawing of last evening resulted as follows:

G. Whitney's Zoe vs. E. V. Sullivan's Lady Blanch, Cronin & McDonald's Reliance vs. Grace & Dean's Deceiver, Grace & Dean's Connemara vs. E V. Sullivan's Sam, Thomas Hall's Old Glory vs. E. V. Sullivan's Minnehaha, C. C. Griswold's Skylock vs. J. J. Edmonds' Move On, J. H. Halton's Dotty Dimple vs. Scott & Glassen's Joy Bells, T. McInerney's Johnny R vs. E. V. Sullivan's Nelly Bly, E. J. Healey's Wave vs. Nethercott's Little Delight, Cronin & McDonald's Skyball vs. George Callaghan's Jack, Thomas Hall's Little Corporal vs. Andy Foley's Right Bower, Thomas Hall's Widow Brophy vs. Bartell & Rossitter's Wayfarer, Curtis & Son's Wildflower vs. Simmons & Donahue's Rusty Gold, Devine & Lipman's Busy B vs. E. V. Sullivan's Royal Daisy, Joseph H. Harp's Rey del Rey vs. M. J. Donovan's Gas Light, T. J. McInerney's Tom Fitz vs. E. V. Sullivan's Mission Tip, John Kerrigan's Tod Sloan vs. R. E. de B. Lopez's Waratah, E. V. Sullivan's Fear Not vs. C. C. Griswold's Fireball, Kay & Trant's Silvia vs. Kay & Trant's Eclipse, E. V. Sullivan's Snowbird vs. J. Keenan's Tessie Fair, J. Haggerty's Magnet vs. D. Shannon's Sarcastic, Bartell & Rossitter's False Flatterer vs. D. Shannon's Senorita, Curtis & Son's L L and A (formerly Sky Rocket) vs. M. Trainor's Flashlight, Grace & Dean's Mialmo vs. D. Shannon's Sinaloa, Dillon & Riley's Granwale vs. Dillon & Riley's Queen B, E. V. Sullivan's Beatress vs. Simmons & Donagnue's Mountain Beauty, John Stout's Peter Maher vs. Kay & Trant's Magician, T. McInerney's Rosey R vs. J. J. Edmonds' Vida Shaw, Curtis & Son's Blackette vs. Scott & Glassen's Terrona, Devine & Lipman's Flying Dutchman vs E. V. Sullivan's Mercy May, G. Callaghan's Prince vs. T. J. McHugh's Emerald, Grace & Dean's Moondine II vs. Larkey & Rock's Myrtle, Simmons & Donahue's Procrastination vs. J. J. Warren's Sweet Lips, Bartels & Rossitter's Emin Pasha vs. H. M. N. Spring's Pat Molloy, Simmons & Donahue's Anchoria Leland vs. Kay & Trant's Diana, Simmons & Donahue's Mountain Lassie vs. Bartels & Rossitter's Santa Alecia, Devine & Lippman's Forget-Me-Not vs. R. de Lopez's St. Cloud, Bartels & Rossitter's Firm Friend vs. Bartels & Barrow's Ben Hur, Thomas Hall's Annie Laurie vs. Bartels & Rossitter's Forders Valientine, Nethercott Bros.' Little Wonder vs. Paul Giles' The Brindle Pup, D. Shannon's Systematic vs. E. W. Sheehan's Governor Markham.

The hounds that have been selected by the knowing one to win are: Zoe, Deceiver, Connmeara, Old Glory, Move On, Joy Bells, Johnny R, Little Delight, Skyball, Right Bower, Wayfarer, Rusty Gold, Royal Daisy, Rey del Rey, Mission Tip, Tod Sloan, Fear Not, Snowbird, Eclipse, Magnet, False Flatterer, Flashlight, Mialmo, Granwale, Queen B, Magician, Rosey R, Ferrona, Mercy May, Emerald, Moondine II, Sweet Lips, Emin Pasha, Diana, St. Alecia, St. Cloud, Firm Friends, Annie Laurie, Little Wonder and Systematic.

The club held a banquet last evening at a popular restaurant and after enjoying the good things that made happy the inner man dog talk galore followed until the wee sma' hours.

SHE WANTED HER MICHAEL

Mrs. Yapolsky of Butte City, Mont., Is Looking for a Lost Husband.

Mrs. M. Yapolsky of Butte City, Mont., tells a story of desertion which has interested the Eureka Society. She claims that her husband, who was formerly a barber in Butte City, deserted her and three children about six months ago. From information given to the police Mrs. Yapolsky objected to the attention her husband bestowed upon young ladies who daily had their hair dressed in his establishment. The barber became wearied with repeated lectures, and came to this city.

Through the influence of friends Mrs. Yapolsky raised sufficient money to follow her husband. After arriving in this city she applied to the police for aid in searching for her lost husband. Detective Anthony was detailed on the case and, after several days' search, discovered that Yapolsky had gone to the Alaskan gold fields. After this disappointment the deserted wife applied to the Eureka Society for aid. Her case was favorably reported on and she will be returned to her home to-day by the society, with her husband still a minus quantity.

Lawyer Cross Sues Senator Mahoney.

Senator Jeremiah H. Mahoney has been sued by Lawyer Charles W. Cross for $1442 95, said to be the balance due for professional services as attorney at law. Of this sum $565 45 became due for advice given to Senator Mahoney by the firm of Cross, Ford, Kelly & Abbott, while that partnership was in existence in 1895, which claim was duly assigned to Mr. Cross. The remainder of the bill was incurred by the defendant since the beginning of 1896.

NEW TO-DAY.

The Greater Puritan

Greater in quantity
Greater in quality
Greater in the hearts of the people

10 cents—$1 a year—all newsstands, or of Frank A. Munsey, New York.

PLUMBING

Gas and Electric Fixtures

GOOD WORK AND NEW STYLES.

ICKELHEIMER BROS.,
NEW STORE. 20 Geary Street.

NEW 10-DAY—DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS!

Extra Values!

At 50 Cents. Our Extra Heavy All-Wool Black Mohair Serge, 44 inches wide.

At 75 Cents. Black Crepons and Frise Stuffs. The most desirable article in the market for Separate Skirts; 38 inches wide.

At $1.00. 42-inch Black All-Wool Mohair Novelties; large assortment of beautiful designs just opened.

At 50 Cents. 40-inch Two-Toned Jacquard Frise, rich effects and wonderfully cheap.

At 60 Cents. 42-inch Mohair Fancies in a variety of new colorings.

At 75 Cents. 44-inch All-Wool Scotch Cheviots, Heather Mixtures, really worth $1 a yard.

At $1.25. 56-inch Venetian Cloth, in all the latest shades of colorings. The newest fabric in the market for Tailor-Made Suits.

Our out-of-town patrons will be supplied with samples on application.

C. CURTIN,
911-913 Market Street. Established 1862.

ART AND THE ARTISTS.

Many Chinese Pictures Are Being Exhibited at the Sketch Club.

Jules R. Mersfelder to Lecture in This City During the Winter Season.

Chinatown must have been turned loose while the artists of the Sketch Club were preparing their pictures for this year's display. The majority of the pictures at the exhibition are "celestial" subjects. Amy Johnson, Helen Hyde, Albertine Wheelan, Jennie McElroy and Mabel Williamson have all taken up this subject.

A. F. Briggs' "At the Close of Day" is one of the best that young lady has done. Mrs. Sheeth's portraits this year are very clever. Isabelle Morrison Niles received many well-deserved compliments upon her work. The artist shows much improvement. Helen Hyde's picture entitled "Divided Duties" ranks among the best exhibited this year. The young lady is both a clever artist and a hard worker.

Dobbertin has just finished the design for the cover of the Christmas News Letter.

William Keith has nearly completed the portrait of Le Conte. It is Mr. Keith's intention to exhibit it at Hopkins.

Jules R. Mersfelder is at work on two pictures for E. H. Huntington. One is called "Sunrise Among the Oaks" and the other "When the Day is Done."

Mr. Mersfelder has been lecturing on the "Barbizon School" in the East, and he intends giving several lectures here on that subject this winter.

Joullin is painting an Indian picture to be exhibited at the Bohemian Club. He will call it "Primitive Art."

The Mission at St. Francis Church.

The mission for men that is now in progress in St. Francis Church will close this evening. Father van der Erden, S. J., will preach the sermon and impart the Papal benediction. The young ladies of the parish will assemble in the church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and will be addressed by Father Finnegan, S. J. The mission, which is about to close, has been eminently successful and will be long remembered by St. Francis parishioners.

CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED BY A NEW METHOD

Yes, our offices would certainly have proven an uncomfortable abode during the past week for any one who was superstitious about looking at cross-eyed people, for we have had hundreds of inquiries as to the new methods we employ in accomplishing a cure for this most deplorable deformity. And we assure you it is a pleasure to see the relief with which these unfortunates learn of the simple and painless way in which they can be forever relieved of their cross eyes and look the world square in the face.

There are very few that realize the burden our cross-eyed friends have to bear, and in the case of the extremely sensitive it is a positive torture. Many will understand this statement better when we make the assertion that a sure remedy for this ailment has heretofore been unknown. Cross-eyed people have learned from experience that an operation is seldom successful. And as this has been the only recourse to the average individual we cannot blame them for not wishing to put themselves under the surgeon's knife for the small chance of relief offered in this line.

Of course, it is a disappointment to many to be obliged to wear glasses in order to keep their eyes straight after the cure has been effected. But we cannot see why this should be viewed with so much distaste, as they simply join the ranks of the spectacle wearing public, with nothing to indicate that their eyes were ever different than their friends' who wear glasses for other and much simpler troubles. We repeat the statement made in last Sunday's CALL that nine out of every ten persons can be relieved, and in almost every case have their eyes strengthened by the simple means we offer. Our methods are open to reason and we invite investigation.

FITTING GLASSES AN ART.

Something of the Science Which Insures Clear Vision to Mankind.

Care Taken in Fitting Glasses to the Eyes Not to Strain Those Delicate Organs.

How did spectacles ever come into use? Who was the first to discover this artificial aid to sight, and to whom are we that wear glasses to be thankful for this indescribable blessing which we that are near-sighted feel that we could not possibly do without? There must have been a time when spectacles were entirely unknown to the civilized world, and our best authorities tell us that defective eyesight has, in all probabilities, existed all through the ages. The writer, although taking more than usual interest in this line of work, is not authority as to the origination of spectacles, but because the following version is quite plausible, only quotes it as a story that has been told to him:

"There was once a king, or ancient ruler, who, although conscious of the fact that he could not discern distant objects as other people did, yet knew of no way of curing his defect, although he had consulted the wisest men of the time and tried numerous experiments; when one day he happened to be in the shop of one of his subjects, and quite by chance he picked up a small piece of crystal or glass, which it seems must have been, through some accident, broken or formed in the shape of a concave lens, for upon placing it to his eye he discovered that he could see objects quite distinctly at a distance that he was wholly unable to see without the glass. This little instance so interested him that he immediately began an investigation, and by being able to furnish all the means necessary for experimenting, and by the help of the best mechanics of his time, he eventually succeeded in procuring a pair of lenses, which, although they must have been very crude at best, were of countless value to him."

They must have made the world seem like a different place, for how often do we hear the remark made by our friends and acquaintances who are subject to what seems to them a great cross, yet to part with their glasses would be equal to parting with one-half of their happiness.

Wonderful Progress.

This little story naturally leads to the inquiry as to what has been accomplished in this line in the present generation. I will venture there has been more accomplished in perfecting artificial means of sight in the past generation than there has been since the king produced the first pair of spectacles. Not alone in the manufacturing of glasses, but in the way they are adapted to different eyes.

People of means and intelligence of to-day who find their eyes are failing them do not go into a store as in times gone by and try on different glasses until they think they have a pair that improves their sight, but they go to a specialist who gives his entire time to this one study, and have their eyes carefully examined before having glasses made. To be sure, this means an additional expense to the price of glasses, and many neglect the examination and go direct to the manufacturing optician and have their eyes fitted by the simple testing with lenses, as they do not feel that they can afford to pay $5 or $10 for an examination, and then pay for the glasses besides. To such as these we offer an opportunity which we feel certain will be appreciated by many of this city. We are provided with the finest instruments for this work that can be procured in Europe, many of which have never been used here before, and will give you valuable advice regarding the condition of your eyes without making a professional charge. Rooms 415-16-17, the Emma Spreckels block, 927 Market street. This offer will be limited to next week.

A CHILD'S CHARACTER MOULDED IN SCHOOL

Prejudice and Ignorance Giving Away to Knowledge and Reason.

Science Does for the Unfortunate What Nature Has Left Undone.

In this age of progress, when inventive genius and the scientific research of great educators make it possible for the preservation of special organs of the body, such as eyesight and hearing, it is little short of suicide to neglect the opportunities presented, even when the slightest defect is known to exist. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and our families to use the means within our reach to preserve and build up our physical conditions, in order that our presence in this world will be appreciated and of value.

Of all the infirmities that the human body is subject to none are so distressing and terrible as the loss of eyesight.

Many, perhaps, have not taken note of the fact that we have much less blindness to-day among old people than in former years. This is due, in part, if not wholly, to the great strides in science along the line of properly fitted glasses. It has only been about twenty-five years since the first means of looking into the human eye were discovered. But at present every oculist who claims to be foremost in his profession would not fit a pair of glasses without a careful examination of the interior as well as the exterior of the eye, to see if any possible derangement existed, before fitting glasses.

It is sometimes argued that if the eyesight of a boy or girl is defective in any way, so as to retard or make difficult the study of books, that they can take some other position in life, and the better sighted can take up the lines of life work that require the use of the eyes. This is not only a cruel and inhumane decision, but basely ignorant. How often do we see the very child that manifests nearsightedness or imperfect vision in some way naturally inclined to study, to thought, to reason, to research, to all the natural inclinations of mind and disposition that go to make up the scholar, while the strongsighted child cannot be coaxed or forced into the line of learning which makes the scholars and educators?

We predict that the time is not far distant when the public schools all over the country will adopt measures for determining the ability of pupils from an optical standpoint to prosecute the study of books, and that the best means of affording relief will be employed by school boards. That backward boy in his school work may be made to move rapidly to the front when his vision is properly restored.

SHOULD OUR CHILDREN WEAR GLASSES?

In Many Eastern Cities the School Authorities Have Taken the Matter in Hand.

Children Must Wear Glasses if They Fail to Pass the Test Authorized by the Board.

Through the articles touching on this subject that have recently appeared in these columns, it is shown that there are many children in our schools who are having their eyes injured for lack of proper glasses, and the following short interview with Drs. Seymour & Co., who are actively interested in this work, will be of interest to many:

"Yes, we have had many children brought to us within the past week, and it is always a pleasure to us to be able to assist these little folks, who are solely dependent on the judgment or whims of their parents or guardians in this matter. And, as you know, there are many parents who are prejudiced against seeing their children wearing glasses. They often put this matter off until the child has sustained a permanent injury to one or both eyes. But people are learning to take better care of their eyes, and resort to artificial aid more promptly than previous generations did. A proof of this is in the number of young people and little children who are wearing glasses. This does not at all indicate that the race is growing degenerate, but simply that it is learning to take better care of itself. And these little children in glasses will grow up to have better vision, that will also last them longer for it. It often happens, too, that children's eyes are cured of imperfections by glasses worn at an early age, the lens enabling the eye to work normally, and a fault in sight is sometimes entirely remedied by it, and the child in later years is able to dispense with glasses altogether.

"Dr. Brunnell Carter, an eminent specialist of London, says on this subject: 'I have long looked upon dull and stupid children as mainly artificial productions. It is pitiful to see the way in which they are frequently punished for unavoidable but not uncorrectible errors of sight. It is exceptional to meet with children suffering from defective vision who have not been punished for their stupidity when their sight was at fault.'"

Every parent should observe closely any trouble their children complain of in the way of headache, eyes smarting or itching after they have been using them at study. Do not misjudge them as wishing to avoid study, for we assure you that there are hundreds of children who invariably come home with a dull headache after a hard day's study. And it is no wonder that they dread school, for this strain is sure to wear on their nerves and in time affect their health. Nor is it always possible to detect the trouble in the way of poor sight, for the child may see as well as any one for a short time, but this continual strain is wearing, and in almost every case the relief that could be obtained from proper glasses used for study would be most thoroughly appreciated and perhaps avoid the constant use of glasses later in life.

Drs. Seymour & Co. will continue their most generous offer of free consultation until the last of this week. This has been done in order to accommodate the many who have called the past week and been disappointed in securing an interview. Children are given the preference. But every one calling will be supplied with an appointment card if unable to secure attention on first application.