

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Barnum Was Flabbergasted

Amusing Incident of the Campaign When the Great Showman and Humberger Was Seeking Election to Congress.

The last man you'd ever expect to be flabbergasted at anything was P. T. Barnum, who gloried publicly as well as privately in the fact that his business was that of humbugging the American people. Yet there came a time in the course of his election to Congress in 1886 when the great showman was actually so flabbergasted for a few moments that he was actually stricken speechless.

Some years before he became obsessed by congressional aspirations, Mr. Barnum was engaged in the personally delectable task of exploiting Tom Thumb. To do this in the way that he had planned he needed more ready than he possessed, and, looking about for a man who had it and was willing to lend it, he came across the late Chauncey Goodrich, a well-known Connecticut clockmaker, whose father had been a clockmaker before him—who had, in fact, invented the famous Connecticut clock, so called. To Mr. Goodrich Mr. Barnum gave a series of demand notes to secure the loan.

As time went on it became known, somehow, that Mr. Barnum had negotiated a loan of Mr. Goodrich and had given notes for it. In time, also, Mr. Goodrich's affairs so shaped themselves that he would have been glad to demand payment of the notes, but he refrained from doing so because of his friendship for the borrower and his belief in Mr. Barnum's intention to take up the paper when he became able. Thus the matter stood between the two men and was known to many of their mutual friends and acquaintances at the time Mr. Barnum was to be given a great send-off at a banquet as the Republican candidate for congress against another Barnum of a totally different make-up—the late William H. Barnum, a wealthy iron manufacturer who afterward became a United States senator from Connecticut and chairman of the Democratic national committee.

The banquet in honor of the showman was a great success. The leading Republicans of the district were there, and there were also several leaders from beyond its bounds. Finally, the toastmaster called upon "our honored guest, our distinguished friend

low citizen, that public-spirited son of Connecticut whose name is known all over the English speaking world, and who is now our candidate for congress," to make the speech he had promised the banquet committee in private he would deliver at the opening gun of his campaign.

Mr. Barnum rose and received the tribute of applause that followed with every evidence of complete inward and outward pleasure. Then his right hand traveled to the inside pocket of his coat—and came away empty, to be thrust into pocket after pocket without result. In to his hat Mr. Barnum looked, and under he table and in his chair. Then he gave a scornful shake of his head and cleared his throat.

"My fellow-citizens," he began, "I have prepared with care an address in which I meant to express my obligations to you for the honor you have done me tonight, and also to set forth what in my opinion are the issues of the campaign before us. There is great work for our party to do now that the Union has been saved and reconstruction begun. But, my fellow-citizens, I can't find my notes. I was sure I had them with me. I must

Was Saved Against His Will

Worden Would Have Been Killed on the Monitor if Not in Pilot House Had Been Wide as He Wished.

"If Lieut. John L. Worden, whom you know better as Rear Admiral Worden, had had his way, he would have been killed in the naval battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, instead of receiving the injury to his eyes which every school history tells came to him while he was gazing through the lookout hole of the pilot house of the 'cheese box' at the height of the battle," said a cousin of Admiral Worden to me when his distinguished kinsman's career was under discussion.

"While the Monitor was partly completed, the work upon it was being rushed day and night, so as to get it ready for the earliest possible moment to oppose the ironclad which the government knew the Confederates were building at Norfolk, Va., the secretary

have mislaid them or left them at home."

For a moment Mr. Barnum paused in doubt perhaps, as to what to say next. And in the moment, in a voice that carried to every corner of the banquet hall, the late Isaac H. Brumley, who afterward gained a national reputation as a wit and humorist while an editor of the New York Tribune, sang out:

"Mr. Barnum, Chauncey Goodrich has got your notes."

In an instant the banqueters were in an uproar; and as the shouts of laughter surged about him Mr. Barnum appeared completely flabbergasted. But only momentarily, for, with that quickness of resource for which he was noted, he turned to Mr. Goodrich, made swift acknowledgment of his indebtedness and announced his intention of taking up the notes.

It was in this same campaign that Mr. Barnum was asked why he was humbugging the American public and boasted of it, wanted to go to congress. Quick as a flash came the reply:

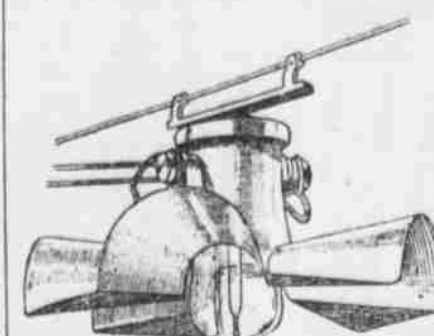
"If I can get elected to congress that will be the greatest triumph of humbugging in all my career." (Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

REFLECTOR ON STREET LAMP

Electric Light is Made to Cast Greater Portion of Its Rays Down Thoroughfare.

By means of a porcelain enameled steel reflector, composed of four intersecting semi-parabolas surrounding the lamp, the globe type of electric street lamp is made to cast the greater portion of its light down the centers of the intersecting streets, and only the minimum amount reaches the street corners, says Popular Mechanics. When the fixture is suspended



Shade Throws Light Down Center of Street.

In the center of a block, a reflector with only two, instead of four, semi-parabolas is furnished, thus stretching the light out considerably.

GROWING HAIR ON BALD HEAD

Electricity Utilized by Latest Method—More Effective Than Any Other Process Tried.

The newest method of growing hair on bald heads is by electricity. It is said to be more effective than any process hitherto known, and promptly checks a tendency to falling hair—though of course when baldness has reached its final stage nothing will help, and even the electric current does not avail, the roots being dead.

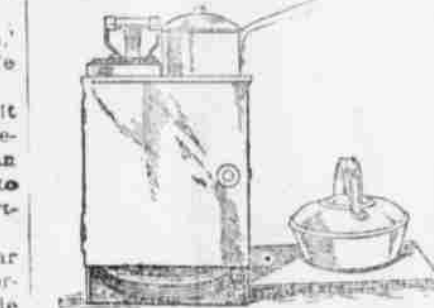
For the purpose in question a current is applied to an exceedingly high voltage, but of small amperage. This is not so hard to understand as might be imagined. Voltage is a term of pressure. When water is flowing out of a faucet one might call the rate of flow the voltage and the size of the stream the amperage. In the case of the bald-headed man who seeks electrical treatment only a small quantity of electricity is employed, but it is applied at high pressure.

The result is a vigorous stimulation of the scalp and the roots of the hair. If the latter have any vitality left in them the bald place will soon be covered by a downy fuzz, and, healthy conditions being restored, a becoming luxuriant thatch will take the place of the erstwhile bare expanse of cranium—a source of thankfulness to the patient.

ELECTRIC COOKER IS CHEAP

Carried on Hinges so That It Does Work of Two in Boiling, Frying, Heating, Etc.

This electric cooker consists of an oven, 12 by 12 by 14 in. inside, with the heating apparatus mounted on



Economical Electric Cooker.

one side, says Popular Mechanics. This is carried on hinges so that it can be lowered, as shown in the illustration, for boiling, frying, etc., while in its ordinary position it heats the oven. This one heater can be made to do the work of two, although, of course, not as the same time.

Get Electric Light With Coin.

The authorities of the village of Joeketa, in Saxony, recently installed electric light in the streets. The light is cut out at 11:00 p. m. when it is supposed everybody is in bed. The authorities, however, discovered a number of clubmen who were "afraid to go home in the dark" and who kicked about having the lights extinguished at eleven. To meet their demands the authorities have attached penny-in-the-slot devices to the light poles.

A tired clubman going home in the dark after eleven can now fumble his way to an electric light pole, drop a penny in the slot and light his way home. If he lives far from his club track.

Electricity Displaces Gasoline.

The old-style gasoline lights which have been used in Central park are to be displaced with 1,400 or more than twice as many electric lamps. A very artistic lamp pose has been designed for the new lamps. One of the objections to the gasoline lamps was the fact that the leakage of the oil ruined the grass around these lamp posts. Furthermore, the lamp-lighters did much damage by making short cuts through the flower beds along their routes from one lamp to another.

Wireless on Ocean Vessels.

Every ocean-going boat carrying passengers and doing business at American ports and playing between ports 200 miles apart is now equipped with wireless telegraph outfits, or it is violating a law passed by congress last June, making such equipment compulsory. The light-houses also are equipped with the wireless. This will make easy the extension of a new invention to circumvent the danger of fogs.

USEFUL FIRE ALARM DEVICE

Electrical Apparatus Especially Handy in Vessels, Stores, Houses and the Like.

W. P. Pierce, of Kirkwood, Mo., has invented the device shown in the illustration and is especially useful as a fire alarm in vessels, houses, stores, or the like, or it may be used on four-nated bearings to prevent a hot-box. The device comprises two members normally held out of contact by means



High Temperature Alarm.

of a fusible substance which holds a spring, says Scientific American. When this substance melts at the predetermined temperature the spring is released and forces the two members into contact, thus completing the circuit of an alarm.

ELECTRIC WAITER IS NOVEL

Frenchman Arranges His House so That He Can Secure Numerous Articles by Electricity.

The wonderful electric house of Mr. George Knapp, in Paris, France, in which the owner can be served with anything he wants from a book to a meal in any room in the house by simply pushing a button, can hear everything going on in any part of the house and see approaching visitors before they gain the entrance, has been described before. But many new things are continually being added, one of the most interesting being the means by which dishes are made to appear on the table.

The chef prepares each dish in its proper order and has it ready waiting on a tray. When the host and his guests are seated at the table, the former touches a button and the electrically operated tray arrives through a trap door in the top of the table. When closed this tray looks like two ordinary silver-servers on the table. By pressing a further button, the tray with its dishes is carried around the central vertice of the table. As the dish arrives in front of each guest, the host touches a third button, which stops it while the guest is helping himself. The dish passes all around the table in this way, and then, on again pressing the first button, it disappears through the table and returns to the kitchen.

Electric Floats in Holland Parade.

During the celebration of the birth-day of Queen Wilhelmina at The Hague recently, a novel feature was introduced. Instead of the ordinary floats on common drays or trucks, the electric floats were used and decorated in the most ingenious and original fashion.

The novel idea embodied the spirit of emulation among the decorators and the cars were transformed in the most striking manner into a Chinese temple, a Dutch inn, etc. It was an amusing and picturesque spectacle and obtained an immense success.

An Electric Ink Eraser.

A Graftman system has the patent for an eraser. If the eraser is applied to a piece of paper, the ink is removed. The eraser is made of a special material which is applied to the ink with a light but not a heavy touch. Recently an electrically driven eraser has been invented, consisting of a small motor provided with a flexible strip which carries a cleaning eraser at its outer end in order to clean the eraser of particles of ink which it picks up, a clean rubber is provided, which bears lightly against the erasing rubber.

New Application of Electricity.

An eminent firm of German electrical engineers claim to have devised an apparatus by which an electric current, of the character used for the purpose of heating internal disorders, may be applied locally.

The inventors say that while the current produces no detrimental consequences, it may be applied to a diseased organ with good results.

It is alleged further, on its behalf,

that the current, directed to any part of the body on which it is intended to operate, would produce sterilization and thus prevent blood poisoning.

Reflection of Mirrors.

Mirrors that are made of glass have metal placed on one side of the glass. The light will pass through the glass, but will not pass through the metal backing. Light has the property of bounding from a surface that it can not penetrate, the same as a ball would when thrown against a surface that it can not penetrate.

The light passes through the glass of the mirror, meets the metal backing, and then bounces from it. This bounding of the light from the metal surface is called reflection, and mirrors are said to reflect—St. Nicholas.

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

The National Electric Light association has attained a membership of nearly 4,000.

Germany now leads the world in the number of electric furnaces for smelting, refining and casting.

A pulsating vacuum pump, operated by an electric motor, is a novelty in the line of milking machines.

Ranking next to the sun's rays in stimulating and germicidal effects are the rays from electric lights.

To take up the strain more evenly a Swedish inventor has produced electric cables with hemp cores.

The danger of fire is eliminated when an oil tempering bath is heated by electricity instead of coal or gas. It is estimated that electric illumination is used by about 700,000 out of a total of about 8,500,000 households in the United States.

Of the 1,000,000 horsepower which the rivers of Minnesota are estimated to be capable of producing less than one-third has been made available.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS THAT WILL HELP THE HOSTESS

A Thanksgiving Tea.

A reception or tea on this festive day is distinguished chiefly by appropriate decorations, costumes and refreshments. The rooms may be completely transformed by taking down all the portieres and other draperies and replacing them with others made of cranberries strung on a stout, red thread. Popcorn strung and alternating with the berries makes a pleasing effect. Strings of cranberries are very pretty fastened over white window curtains.

Cover lamps and all gas and electric lights with shades made from red, white and blue crepe tissue paper and for stools and divans have large pumpkins; they are very comfortable and are admirably adapted for the purpose. The usual refreshments are served with the addition of pumpkin "chips" and the bonbons in the national colors. To make pumpkin chips, which are quite a novelty, select a deep colored pumpkin, peel and slice very thin; to each round of chips add a pound of sugar and a gill of lemon juice, with the grated lemon rind; stir well and let them stand overnight; cook very slowly until tender; then skim the chips out, let them stand two days to get firm, then put them in a jar with just enough sirup to keep them moist. These are often taken for an expensive imported preserve. No one recognizes the plebeian pumpkin. Spices may be added if liked.

Hot speed cider or a cider frappe may be served and cranberry ice cream is delicious in flavor and looks. The sandwiches should be of minced turkey and the flowers red and white carnations with conflowers or bachelor buttons, as they are blue.

If individual molds are desired for the ice cream, they are cunning little turkeys, and all sorts of vegetables. Stands of wheat tied with the national colors are very decorative over arch and doorways.

A program of music consisting of patriotic airs would be a diversion suitable for the occasion.

It would be attractive to have six girls dressed in colonial costumes to assist in receiving and to "pour" in the dining room, also to preside at the trapeze bowl.

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A Party for Thanks Day Night.

Use characteristic cards for the invitations decorated with some of the many symbols associated with the

day; turkeys, corn stalks, pumpkins,

etc. Decorate with pine boughs, vines and all the woody things obtainable. Ask the guests to come in Pilgrim costumes. The game to be played is founded on the coming of our forefathers, the voyage, etc. The questions are written on slips and passed to the guests with little pencils that may be purchased by the dozen.

1. In what course goods did the Pilgrims live for a time? Holland.

2. To what effluence did they trust their lives? The Mayflower.

3. What broad letter did they travel on? C (sea).

4. What fowl was used in landing? Plymouth Rock.

5. What very bewildering thing did they find growing in the new soil? Maze (Malze).

6. They numbered among their party two old-fashioned pen and ink cases. What were they? Standishes.

7. What long name did one of the Pilgrims have? Miles.

8. What famous book does the journey of the colonists suggest? "The Pilgrim's Progress."

9. Why should we think the first New England girls were bicyclists? A number of spinning wheels were seen.

10. What distant islands were the Indians to the colonists at first? Friendly.

The prizes should be either a copy of Miles Standish (courtesy) or a picture of "Priscilla," plainly framed. Other prizes may be turkey and pumpkin bonbon boxes filled with corn-kernel candy. On the dining room table use only brass or glass candle sticks. Fill blue bowls with old-fashioned flowers. Serve ham and chicken sandwiches, baked beans in individual brown ramakins, pumpkin pies, cider, doughnuts, popcorn, nuts and apples.

Black Pearl Beads.

Black mother-of-pearl beads in regular allover designs are dainty in effect and nets beaded with them are at present much used in flounce effects.

Parisian Ideas



On the Left, White Chiffon with Pearl Drops; on the Right, Satin and Emerald Brocade.

LANCIES OF FASHION

All coat and dress sleeves continue to be small.

Much gold and silver lace appears on stockings.

Shopping bags are a bit smaller than last season.

Suit coats are generally short; separate coats are long.

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show whole panels of head embroidery.

Wooll embroidery is the latest trimming for afternoon gowns. Some of the combinations seen are blue wool on white gazon de soie, gray wool on gray tulle over satin of the same shade, and mauve wool on blue linen soie.

The wool used is the same kind that is employed for knitting or crocheting. On heavier materials, it is used in various bright colors in an oriental effect, and is very striking.

Buttons. To make buttonholes strong in children's clothes, work over ordinary soft wrapping string. Hold it on the inside as near the edge as possible, and it will not show when the buttonhole is finished.

A Bit of Color. The little satin shoulder scarves are prettiest when lined with a pale color instead of white and edged with gold or silver fringe.

Refused Wealth for Ambition

How Clement Tetedoux, Famous Teacher of Music, Rejected Offer of Russian Nobleman so That He Might Study Singing.

The late Clement Tetedoux was one of the best known and most successful of all the teachers of music who came from Europe to this country to take up the vocation of teaching. He settled in Boston in the early sixties, was for some years in New York and afterwards at Philadelphia and Chicago. Many who gained great success as singers received the greater part of their instruction from him, among them being Clementine De Vere, Mme. Jacoby, the contralto, and Dr. Carl E. Martin, one of the country's best known oratorio basses. Mr. Tetedoux died about six years ago, and his name will remain a tradition among American musicians for many years.

When I last saw Mr. Tetedoux, early in the century, he was already 80 years of age, although his appearance would have justified a guess that he was not more than 60. He was erect, his step was active, his eyes very bright, his mind alert, and he spoke not merely correct but elegant English. In the real meaning of that word, although often lapsing into something like French idiomatic expressions.

"When I have time to think a little," said Mr. Tetedoux, "I permit myself to reflect upon what might have been my career if I had not chosen differently when I was a young man. Let me tell you what I chose, and then you may perhaps be able to say to me: 'Mr. Tetedoux, you did not make any mistake.'"

"When I was a young man I was employed by a very rich Russian nobleman—oh, very rich—as tutor for two of his sons.

"There came to Moscow to sing in opera three of the greatest singers the world has ever known. These were Mme. Grisi, Mario—ah, there was a tenor such as never was before or will be—and Tamberlik. I went one

night to the opera. I was enchanted. That night I could not sleep. So I went every night, so long as these three sang in the opera at Moscow. I lived in the air; I said to myself: 'You must be a great musician. You must go to Italy and study.'"

"So, a few days later, I went to the nobleman, and said: 'Go immediately to Italy. I go to study music. I am a born musician. I cannot remain here to teach any longer.'"

"Then he said to me: 'M. Tetedoux, if you will remain with me two years, until you have prepared my two sons for the university, at the end of that time I will give you much money. I will not tell you how much, but I will give you so much money that afterwards you will not find it necessary to teach; you will be a gentleman, you will have enough for life. You know me, that when I say I will give you much money I will keep my promise.'"

"I know you will keep your promise," I said to him in reply, "but what is money to me? If I learn to be a musician, then I will make money. I must go to Italy."

"So I went to Italy to study, and I learned some other things than music. I learned after some time that, while I knew everything that anyone could learn about music, I could not sing like a great artist. Therefore, what remained? I must teach. And I have been teaching for nearly 60 years. All that time I have been pulling the devil by the tail. That is a saying in France which anyone uses who is hard up. I have made a living. I have educated my children. But I have pulled the devil by the tail all the time. Perhaps, if I had stayed with the nobleman and received much money from him, I should not have worked so hard, but perhaps I should not have lived so long. And the man who could have been rich and led a life of ease had not ambition fired his soul, smiled contentedly at me."

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Cross on Flodden Field

Memorial Unveiled by Sir George Douglas Is the Outcome of a Joint Effort by English.

Although Flodden was fought close upon 400 years ago it is only during the present week that there has been unveiled a monument erected upon the site approximately of the center of the battlefield. "To the Brave of Both Nations"—Olim Hostes, Nunc Fratres.

Much confusion, writes a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, has arisen heretofore from the presence of the reputed Spylis Wall with its inscription on Flodden Hill among the trees above Blinkbonny, where it had been placed, or rather misplaced, by the late Marchioness of Waterford with entire disregard of historical accuracy.

The prevailing misapprehension concerning "King's Stone," another supposititious site memorial consisting of an unshewn column, has probably been perpetuated by it if it did not originate

tain probably more than 35,000. But these comprised the flower of the Scots army. The numbers of the two forces which faced one another, though at first largely in favor of the Scots, were probably pretty well equalized after the dramatic disappearance of Home and Hunt's division of 8,000 to 10,000 men shortly after the beginning of the battle.

The arm mostly used by the Scots was a keen and sharp spear fifteen feet long. Targets also were carried by them and when the spears failed they fought with "great and sharp swords." Flodden was the last field upon which the bows of yew and cloth-yard shafts were employed by the English.

One Stipulation.

Two golfers at Picheurst, one of them an amateur who had been runner-up in several big tournaments, were starting out, and a friend from Chicago, who was leaving that afternoon and had packed his clubs, started to walk around with them. "You can go," said the class amateur, "if you won't talk."

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