GEN, BRISBIN IN WYOMING

He Wants a New Kind of Company Organized for Developing the West.

GOLD SEARCHING CORPORATION

Some Valuable Suggestions-Interest ing Statistics About Gold-Where the Precious Stuff Is Found.

Once more our prospectors are busy seeking for new mineral fields in the Big Horn basin. There are numerous traditions of gold finds in the Big Horn mountains in earlier days, but the Indians have always been so bad, and so much opposed to mines that it was dangerous for prospectors to go out into the mountains. Now, however, the Indians themselves have become prospectors, and are anxious that their country should yield up all of value that is in it. This change in their views is partly due to the severalty law fixing definitely the amount of land an Indian may have, and partly to the progress the Indians are making in the ways of white men.

The Rattlesnake mountains this spring are full of prospectors both Indians and white men, and some very good finds have already been made.

The Schushonee Indians are prospecting the Bad Water and ores of a high grade and very satisfactory to work are reported.

The history of gold is so interesting 1 cannot refrain from speaking of this precious metal in detail.

Not long since Mr. Jacob, a competent and reliable authority, told us that the addition of uncoined gold to the wealth of the world was about \$25,000,000 per annum; but soon afterwards the discoveries in California shot it up to \$100,000 000. Then came Australia with its gold, and men began to wonder what we should do with all the precious metals. Mr. Jacob said in 1847 there was not over \$1,900,000,000 gold coin in the whole world, and although he may, and probably did, put it too low, he fixed the limit of this metal at \$6,000,000,000 beyond which it could not go without affecting its general value. The discoveries of California, Victoria and South Wales had not then been made. Of these enormous products the following figures will

Biro (F)	Victoria.	South Wales
1862	£9,300,000	£3,000,00
1803	9,300,000	2,400,00
	8,800,000	3,000,00
1865		3,800,000
1866	8,400,000	2,800,000
	7,800,000	2,600.00
The race b	etween Californ	is and Vic

toria was for a long time close, the one producing in nineteen years \$785,000,000 producing in nineteen years \$735,000,000 and the other in seventeen years \$680,000,000. These vast additions to the world's wealth completely upset the calculations of such men as Mr. Jacob, and they withdrew from business. At the close of the year 1875 there was gold coin in the world equal to \$4,643,087,395 and the value of gold was not affected. Of this vast amount the United States had deposited in its mints from 1793 to 1884 \$1,237,505,193 in gold.

\$1,237,505,193 in gold.

In 1880 the whole world's production in precious metals was estimated at \$107,-000,000 in gold and \$93,000,000 in silver, and of this amount our country produced \$36,000,000 in gold and \$42,000,000 in sil ver. In 1882 the production of twenty countries was estimated at 155,226 kilograms in gold, worth \$103,161,532 and of silver \$109,446,586. Of this amount the United States produced \$32,500,000 in gold and \$46,800,000 in silver.

This vast amount was distributed as fol-

ows:		COLOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLOR OF THE PER
	Gold.	Silver.
Alaska 8	150,000	
Arizona	1,065,000	*8 7,500,000
California	16,800,000	845,000
Colorado	3,360,000	16,500,000
Dakota	8,300,000	175,000
Georgia	250,000	110.000
Idaho	1,500,000	2,000,000
Montana	2,550,000	4,370,000
Nevada	2,000,000	6,750,000
New Mexico	150,000	1,800,000
North Carolina	190,000	25,000
Dregon	830,000	35,000
Bouth Carolina	25,000	# non non
Utah	190,000	6,800,000
Virginia	15,000	
Washington Ter	130,000	
Wyoming Territory	5,000	
Total	39.500.000	846,800,000

Wyoming Territor	y 0,000	
Total	00,000.	846,800,000
The other countri	les producing Gold.	were: Silver.
Russia		8 473,519
Australia		102,878
Mexico	936,923	29,237,798
Germany	249,890	8,984,652
Austria-Hungary .	1,050,086	1,958,234
Sweden	665	48,873
Norway		199,987
Italy	72,375	17,949
Spain	12000	8,096,220
Turkey	6,446	89,916
Argentine Repub.	78,546	425,225
Colombia	4,000,000	1,000,000
Bolivia	72,345	11,000,000
Chillianne	128,869	5,081,000
Brazil	741,694	
Japan	466,548	916,400
Africa	1,993,800	0.00
Venezuela	2,974,693	
Dominion of Can-	222222	7044400
Add United States	1,094,000	68,205
Add United States	33,500,000	46,800,000

above named abroad, is estimated to have fallen off in 1883 fully \$10,000,000, and to have increased in our own country, \$11,000,000. I have not the official figures before me, but I know in 1883 the states and territories produced

	Gold and Silver.
California	\$ 15,073,314
Nevada	3,771,691
Dregon	502,980
Washington	63,526
Alaska	105,000
Idaho	3,805,827
Montana	9,879,000
Utah	7,017,58
Colorado	24,810,000
New Mexico	8.418.519
Arizona	8,133,74
Dakota	2,823,000
We had no correct	reports from

Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia or Wyoming; but it is likely the whole gold and silver product of the United States for 1883 would figure up in the neighborhood of \$86,000,000, as against \$105,000,000 to \$108,000,000 produced in other parts of the world.

other parts of the world. Now, if we take into account the great discoveries made at Butte, Couer d'Alene, Clark's Fork and Heiens, we may say the United States produced in 1884, one half of all the proclous metals produced in the whole world. An example of the proclous metals produced in the whole world. ination of the coinage of the different countries will give us a better insight into this matter. In 1880 the United States comed in gold, \$62,308,279, and all the other countries only \$87,416,802 in gold. In 1881 the United States coined in gold. gold \$06,409,706, and all the other countries only \$40,348,117. In 1882 the United States coined \$65,887,685 in gold, and all the other countries only \$34,022,301. If we consider silver, the case is still worse; not that we s still worse; not that we have coined so much, but that we have so ch to coin. It will be remembered that a few years ago we so completely overdid the silver business, that there was a glut of silver and it was not worth exporting. Many feared, for a time, it would be produced in such vast quanti-ties that it would not retain its value at home; but the decrease in the yield of

the Comstock lode temporarily relieved

us to fear that a production greater than Comstock has been found. I have long believed there was more silver at Butte and on the head of Clark's Fork than in the whole state of Nevada; and the question arises—What are we to do with this vist wealth? We can dig it out and smeit it, but if we coin it will it not become a base metal? Silver in the west is found like lead and iron in the east, and I suppose if we have more silver than lead or iron, lead and iron would be as valuable as a metal as silver. Would it not? If any body supposes the precious metals in the United States have all been discovered. they are very much mistaken. Not one mine in ten is vet worked. All our gold mining so far, I believe, has been but the working of outlying spurs to a great central deposit which exists somewhere in the basin of the Big Horn mountains. and it will be discovered one of these days. It is likely one of the central de-posits of silver that was struck at Comstock, but others will be found, and I think Clark's Ford and Butte are central deposits of this metal. We, however, do not need any more silver mines, and I think it would be unver mines, and I think it would be unfortunate for the country, in a measure,
it we were to go on finding them, as we
have lead, and also copper, coal, and
iron. When the great central deposit of
gold in the United States is struck, the
world will probably shake with excitement and I believe the time to be near at
hand.

hand. There are probably only three great central deposits of gold in the whole world, viz: In Africa, Australia, and the

United States.

The African and Australian deposits have been found; but the one in the United States, as yet remains undiscovered, except a small portion of it at Alder Guleb, Montana. Follow the geological stratas of the earth, across the globe, and you will find three great dips, or basins in them; one in Africa, one in Australia, and one in the United States. The lowest dip in this country is in the Big Horn mountains, and there is where I think the great central deposit of gold is—somewhere in the Big Horn basin. This was Professor Aggasiz and James Gardner Austin's opinion and careful observations of mining for so many years in all tions of mining for so many years in all parts of the west, has confirmed me in the belief that they were correct in their opinion. There is one kind of a com-pany in the United States that has never pany in the United States that has never been organized; but which will some day be organized and I should like to see it. I mean a "Gold Searching and Develop-ing Company." All our mines have so far been accidentally stumbled upon by such men as Comstock, Sutter, Pritchard and others, and it is simply astounding that no systematic search for gold, aided by capital, has been made in the United States. I think it highly probable that if a company with a million dollars capital were organized, and expert prospectors employed with a contingent interest in their discoveries, before the company had expended judiciously \$100,000 of their capital they would find themselves the possessors of mines worth \$1,000,000. At all events the experiment is worth trying and it is strange it has not been tried before this.

The nearest approach to a gold searching company we have ever had was when two or three merchants at Denver clubbed together and grubstaked one or two poor prospectors. Senator Tabor of Colorado, grubstaked three miners with about \$200 in provisions and implements, and got \$10,009,000 out of his venture. Mrs. Edg-erton grubstaked Pritchard with \$100, and of they had not cheated the old lady out of her just dues, would have got \$50,000

for her \$100 venture. JAMES S. BRISBIN. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Aimee will stick to burlesque next year. Emma Thursby is expected back from Europe in two weeks.

Christine Nilsson pays taxes upon \$125,000 of Boston real estate. Effle Eissler will make a specialty of "Egypt," Laura Don's play. Mrs. Dion Boucleault (Agnes Robertson) proposes to star next season in "My Ger-

ddine." Charles Wyndham and his London com edy company propose to tour this country next season They say that Mrs. James Brown Potter means to act next season in Dumas' risky drama, "Francillon."

Miss Bodington, an American girl, has just been awarded the Moschelle prize at the Leipsic Conservatoire. Despite the financial troubles of the National opera company, the management talk of going on another year.

"Hazel Kirke" and Couldock may be seen this week in New York again. There is talk of taking the play to London. Mrs. Langtry has invested \$200,000 in real estate in New York. Her acting may not be of the highest order but it seems to pay. Miss Effie Ober, manager of the Boston Ideal Opera company, lately made \$30,000 by a speculation in Washington real estate.

a speculation in washington real estate.

The Maurice Grau French opera company will include, among others, the French prima donna, Mile. Barnatti, of the Bouffe l'arisienne, and Mile. de la Renaissance. The support will be new, except perhaps Mezieres and Duplan, the old favorites.

By decision of the will of the composer By decision of the will of the composer, Flotow's until now unknown opera, is to be brought forth at Mannheim. Its title is "Die Musikanten." Its history is founded upon an episode in the youthful life of Mozart and Herr Richard Genee has litted a libretto to the score. Another hitherto unknown work has also recently come to light in the shape of a three-act opera by Lortzing, entitled "Mozart." The score, which has never been engraved, is in the hands of Herr Angelo Naumaun.

Naumaun.

New York's sensation this week is to be the "Fall of Babylon" production at St. George, Staten Island. The staze is to be 400 by 250 feet, and will be lighted by novel electric devices. The dressing-rooms will be under the stage, and will be lighted with incandescent lights. The costumes were made in London and Paris from special designs, numbering in all 2,300. There will be about 1,000 living characters, elephants, camels and other beasts, moving tableaux, and other notable features. In the fete of Babylon gladiatorial and ancient pastimes will be seen. The city will be eventually destroyed by the Persians, who will use in the execution of that purpose huge catapults, fireballs, battering-rams and other curious weapons of the days of antiquity.

tion of that purpose huge catapults, fireballs, battering-rams and other curious weapons of the days of antiquity.

In Kuerschner's "Richard Wagner Jahrbuth" it is shown that in twenty-five German towns and cities, during 188, "Rienza" had 24 performances, the "Flying Dutchman" 73, "Tanahauser" 103, "Lohengrin" 123, "Tristan" 25, "Meistersinger" 48, "Rieningold" 33, "Walkure" 71, "Siegfried" 19, "Gotterdammerung, 10, No other composer reached a figure as high as "Lohengrin" I and "Tannahauser", Bizet comes next with 105 for "Carmen." Then comes Beethoven's "Fidelio," 26, Verd's "Trovatore," 22, Webber's Freischutz, 88, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" 82, Flotow's "Martha, 72, Mozart's "Don Juan," 71, Rossini's "Barber," 28, etc. Nessler's "Trompeter von Sakkingen, "which had 300 performances, is omitted from this list because it is a work of the flimsiest kind, which owes its vogue entirely to the popularity of the poem on which it is based, and which, there is not the least risk in predicting, will have entirely disappeared from the repertary in five years.

CONNUBIALITIES.

Among the presents at a recent Adrian (Mich.) wedding were eight pickle castors. The two most important days in a woman's life are said to be her graduation day and her wedding day.

A blunderbuss and an infuriated parent were unable to prevent a Georgia girl from cloping last week. Her alm was better than

Amon the wedding presents received by a Brooklyn couple was a bronze grayhound, which was an accurate representation of a dor to which the groom had been much attached. Sunset Cox showed me the other day, as a curiosity, the announcement of the marriage of a daughter of his paternal great-great grandfather as it was published in the newspapers of New Jersey 126 years ago. It reads as follows:

This relief, however, was for a short time only. The more recent discoveries at Clark's Fork, Butte and Helens lead tho city's history. It is all very easily ex-

plained. This is a marrying administration. The president and Secretary Lamar both set the matrimonial example.

the matrimonial example.

May 14 Charles Sage and Catherine Brest of Duncansvilla, Pa., were married. All went well until the other day. He sent home a piece of veal and a keg of beer. The rats ran off with the veal and all the beer leaked out of the ker. Then he put on his coat and abandoned wife and home.

At a recent gypsy wedding at Macomb, Ill., it is stated in a local paper that "when the bridegroom was asked if he took the woman to be his wedded wife he answered, Just as you say. After the ceremony the man went out of one door and the woman out of another, and they did not appear to be in the least interested in each other."

On Thursday last Francis Hopkinson, Esq.,

On Thursday last Francis Hopkinson, Esq., was joined in the velvet bands of Hymen to Miss Nancy Borden, of New Jersey, a lady noted both for her internal as well as external accomplishments, and, in the words of the celebrated poet—
Without all shining and within all white; Pure to the sense and pleasing to the sight.

Jabez Hall, an aged and reputable planter. Jabez Hall, an aged and reputable planter, living near Mariana, Ark., advertised for a wife, and the answers were so numerous that he was at a loss how to choose. His gigantic intellect came to his rescue, however. He gave each applicant a number, and, writing the numbers on separate cards, put them in a box and shook them up well. Then he blindfolded his little grandchild, and had her draw a card from the box. He is now corresponding with the lady to whom the card had been allotted, and it is probable that a wedding will result.

Miss Nancy Borden was a daughter of

a wedding will result.

Miss Nancy Borden was a daughter of General Borden, who laid out the city of Bordentown, N. J., and he was also the grandfather of Sunset Cox's grandmother. Francis Hopkinson was one of the scholars of revolutionary days. He wrote a number of humorous and patriotic poetical pieces, among which were the "Battle of the Kegs" and others. He was a graduate of Princeton, a signer of the declaration of independence, and a member of congress. His son Joseph was one of the ablest lawyers of his time, and was the author of "Hail Columbia."

The Bostonians had hardly ceased gushing

The Bostonians had hardly ceased gushing over the wedding of Miss Helen Ames to Robert Hooper, which took place last week at North Easton, the summer home of the bride's rich father, Frederick Ames, when they were again thrown into a flutter by the wedding of Miss Pauline Revere and Nathaniel Thaver, on Saturday, Miss Revere had been bridesmaid to her friend Miss Ames just four days before her own marriage. fust four days before her own marriage. There is a feeling of intense satisfaction to the good Bostonians in the union of wealth and historic name in the Thayer-Revere

Annie Foutz, a pretty girl of fifteen, re-cently, at Wabash, Ind., met Clinton Carothers on a corner in the northern part of the city and, entering a buzgy, they drove furiously to North Manchester. She was observed to to North Manchester. She was observed to join Carothers by persons who notified her mother, Mrs. Kimmel, and she induced her husband and other men to give pursuit. The latter party arrived in North Manchester an hour behind the elopers, and found Annie sitting in a room in a hotel and Carothers, who was under a bed, fled through a back door. Annie was finally persuaded to return home, but Carothers has not as yet shown up. Mrs. Kimmel has opposed Annie's association with Carothers, and it is supposed the intention of the pair was to take the train for Michigan and get married.

SINGULARITIES.

A live lamb with two bodies and one head is the latest Tuscarora, Cal., "freak." A big owl whipped three dogs that attacked it in the woods near the county jail at Scran-ton. Pa., the other night.

In Laredo, Tex., they raise onlons weigh-ing two and one-half pounds and measuring 20 inches in circumference. BA mammoth tooth, four inches long and weighing one-fourth of a pound, has been found on the banks of the Mackinaw. A button wood tree supposed to be 150 years old has just been felled at Burlington, N. J.,

that was twenty feet in circumference. A silver maple sixteen feet in circumference, in Middletown, Ill., was grown from a twig which a traveler stuck in the ground while passing through in 1840.

A mirage has been distinctly seen by several citizens at Perham, Minn. It lasted ten minutes. The picture was Devil's lake, seven miles west. Buildings and farms were

recognized.

The fruit and foliage of the buckeye of Arkansas is death to cattle. Indians fish with it tied in a bag, which they drag through the water, and in an hour the fish rise to the surface and die.

A cat at Hayes, Tex., takes great delight in walking over the keys of the piano. She seems particularly fond of the high notes and executes a regular dance on the ivories at that end of the key-board,

An owl and snake, both dead, were found

An owl and snake, both dead, were found by Edward Schwartz, of Glia Station, A. T. The snake was tightly entwined around the neck and left wing of the owl, the latter hav-ing the tail of the snake in its beak. A gooseberry bush is growing amazingly fifteen feet from the ground in the forks of a large elm tree at Newton, N. J. It is now two feet in height and supposed to be the product of a seed deposited there by birds.

J. N. Clingan, of Blue Mound, Iil., has cow that gives three large pail fus of milk every day—one in the morning, one at noon, and one at night. She has the advantage of most cows, as she has five milk-giving

D. B. Grubb, of Melbourne, Fla., has a to-mate vine over ten feet in length. one and one-half inches in diameter and covered with blooms and ripe and green fruit. He also has a rose bush two and one-half feet high with 175 roses on it.

A grey eagle was shot near Frankfort the other day at the outlet of Crystal lake. When shot the bird was skimming over the water for fish, and its mouth and throat were crammed full. The bird measured seven feet across from the tips of the wings.

Henry M. Kepler, of Middletown, Md., found a turtle on his farm the other day, and on the shell of the turtle was cut "C. S., 1761." Mr. kepler looked over some old papers, and finding that in 1756 the farm was deeded to Casper Soaf, is confident that the letters and date were cut on the shell 126 years ago.

years ago.

Mrs. John Chandler, who lives about six miles east of Marietta, Ga., set a goose in the spring. The goose sat on the eggs about a week and died on the nest. She was taken off the nest and a gander, mate of the goose, took her place, and sat three weeks, when the eggs hatched, six in number. He cares for the little orphans just like a mother goose, hovers them a night, and during the day leads them where the grass is the greenest.

PEPPERMINT DROPS. Nothing succeeds like success. except the

Delaware peach crop. That is only successful when a failure.

A Canadian has shot an American sewing machine agent; but shooting only one American sewing machine agent won't settle the

Chief Justice Cole of Wisconsin, pretty clearly expressed the functions of a court when he said in reply to the question of what he was busy at. "Oh, guessing out cases. We have the last guess.

cases. We have the last guess.

A quantity of whiskey and a number of Apache Indians have started another war on the southwestern border. It is believed the Indians would lay down their arms at once if they had their way, but the whiskey will not surrender on any terms.

Before marriage the question a girl asks her lover most often is: "Do you really love me?" After marriage the query becomes, "Is my hat on straight?"—Journal of Education. That is all right. The question of love has been settled by marriage. The question of hats will go on forever.

"Where shall we go this summer, dear?"

question of hats will go on forever.

"Where shall we go this summer, dear?" asked Mrs. Flyaway. "Well, let's see," repited the husband, "last winter we got malaria in Florida?" "Yes and the alligator got your pointer dog." "And the preceding summer we got rheumatism in the mountains?" "We did, and the bears got my little Skye terrier." "And the summer before that we went to the seashore, and got bled by the mosquitoes and the landiord?" "Yes." "And the summer before that we went into the country, and the children were laid up all summer with ivy poison?" "I remember." "Well, if I felt as strong as I used to, I'd like first rate to take a vacation this summer, but I'm feeling kind of weak and listless, and I'm afraid I couldn't stand it. Let'a stay at home and rest this year."—Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

An Old Fashioned "Fourth." Cincinati Enquirer: Philadelphia is making great exertions for a tremendous Fourth of July: but her city government has decided to have no fireworks and no firecrackers. Go to! Who cares for plum pudding without plums, or mince pie without mince meat? A Fourth of July without fire crackers is a monstreasity

NATURE'S MAJESTIC WONDER,

The Achievements of the Electric Fluid in Various Parts of the Globe.

NEW YORK'S NET WORK OF WIRES.

An Electrical Street Car-Tuning an Organ by Telephone-Death at the Wires-Electricity in Railroading-Flashes.

Cost of Electric Lighting. Pottsville Miners' Journal: 'The Baltimore newspapers are making a flourish over the fact that the mayor of the city has succeeded in having the cost of electric lighting in that city reduced to 50 cents per lamp per night. In Philadelphia the cost is 53 cents per lamp per night. Both of these cities have a very large number of lamps-Baltimore about 1,800, and Philadelphia many more. In Pottsville, with only fifty-eight lamps, the cost is only 20 cents per lamp per night, and yet there are some people who are not happy.

Electricity in Railroading. Galveston News: Several papers of late have contained accounts of a new invention adopted by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. It is an electric system of signals that will entirely do away with the bell rope now in use. It consists of a small whistle placed in the engineer's cab and a small gong in each car. When the conductor wishes to signal to stop or go ahead he touches a push button which blows the whistle in the cab. The engineer answers by pushing a button that rings a gong in each of ing a button that rings a gong in each of the cars. The wires are conducted the length of the train by separate rubber tubes or hose similar to those used to set the air brakes. The invention most highly prized by the engineer, however, is an arrangement by which the air brakes can be instantly released by electricity. This is an important invention, and if it proves satisfactory on a long train its use will become general.

New York's Network of Wires. New York Mail and Express: There are about 20,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires in New York City. Of this number the Western Union Telegraph Company operates and controls more than 5,000 miles, 500 miles of which are already placed in conduits underground. The same company operates over 430,000 miles all told. Its wires, if stretched in one continous line, would go around the globe nearly eighteen times, and they would reach from the earth to the moon would reach from the earth to the moon and almost back again. The 20,000 miles of wire in this city would make over 2,230 parailel lines from the battery to the Harlem River, and over double that number from the East to the North River at the greatest width of Manhattan Island.

This length of wire weighs compara-tively little. The wiges of the Western Union company vary in weight from 330 to 650 pounds per mile. Taking the smallest sized wire as a basis for calculation, one ton of metal would make thir-teen and one-third miles of wire, while 2,000 tons would be sufficient to stretch around the world, with plenty to spare. The cost of the wires is about 6c per pound. They are very durable when stretched through an open country, lasting from twenty-live to thirty years. mospheric changes affect them but little. Repairs are chiefly made in towns where chemical substances are used for manufacturing purposes, the smoke from the factory chimneys being very destructive

Tuning an Organ by Telephone. The Electrician: A Birmingham paper says that a novel experiment was tried there last week with a telephone. A let-ter was received by Messrs. Rogers and Priestly musical caterers in that town, asking them to send an organ to suit a pianoforte to a room at Morseley, where a concert was to take place that night.
The firm were totally at a loss to know
the precise tone of the plane, and consequently despaired of being able to
comply with the demand in time. However, much to their surprise, they found that they could communicate with the people at Moseley through the telephone. Forthwith Messrs. Rogers asked that one of the notes of the piano should be struck. When this was done the sound could be distinctly heard in Colmore Row, and by gradually reducing the witch him the gradually reducing the pitch pipe the tones of both instruments were made to

correspond. An Electrical Street Car. Boston Advertiser: One in the series of private tests of the electrical appliances for running street cars, the adoption of which is contemplated by the Cambridge railroad company, was held in the company's repair shops on Dunster street, Cambridge. The car is the ordinary box car used by the company. A Julian storage battery of 104 cells furnishes the power. A part' of the current passes to a motor of the Weston pattern, the powers conserved. ton pattern, the normal capacity of which is five horse power, but which can be speeded above that should occasion demand. The car is lighted by five incandescent lamps, the electricity for which is conveyed from the battery. Over each window is a push cushion for the convenience of passengers, which rings a bell for the stopping of the car and beside each door is a similar button for the use of the conductor.

The car is started, stopped and backed

by a lever placed on the platform where the driver usually stands. The maximum speed which the car will attain is ten miles an hour. The car was operated last night by

Electrician Stevens. The test was satisfactory in every respect, and in a short time a public test outside the shops will

be given. Killed by an Electric Shock, Troy (N. Y.) Times: Albert Lowell, who resides at No. 60 River street, had been in the employ of the Troy electric-light works for several years. His business was to trim the street electric lights, and see that they burned properly. He worked nights. He not only cared for city lights, but he trimmed commercial lights also. At 2:30 o'clock one lights also. At 2:30 o'clock one morning Officer Coughlin found Lowell lying on the sidewalk in front of W. & M. Gross' store, on Congress street, near Fifth. Lowell was mouning and attempting to speak, but he dould not be under-stood. Dr. Archambeault was summoned. Lowell was taken to the Second precinct station house, but he was dead when he was taken from the carriage. Coroner Foy took charge of the case, and will hold an inquest at the court house Friday night. The remains were removed to Joseph Burn's undertaking rooms yester-day. Drs. Prendergast and Cipperly made a postmortem examination. They decided that Lowell evidently ascended a decided that Lowell evidently ascended a pole in front of Gross' store to adjust one of the commercial lamps. The circuit of commercial lights is turned of at midnight, and the lamp was not burning. It is supposed that the city light wire became crossed with the commercial line, and when Lowell took hold off the lamp he received a shock which knocked him from the pole and caused his death. The from the pole and caused his death. The seat on which he was sitting at the top of the pole was found there, and the small ladder used to reach the steps on the pole was leaning against the pole. Lowell leaves a wife and three children. Red streaks could be seen on Lowell's back.

Electricity for Street Cars. New York Commercial Advertiser: W. W. Laman, president of the North and

East River Street Railroad company, laughed when he was asked how he exnected his company could make any money, if it paid to the city 35 per cent on its gross earnings, according to the terms of the bid made yesterday for the fran-chise along Fuitoa and Cortlandt streets. "I'll tell you," said he; "our company will use electricity for motive power.

The construction account will be larger than for a horse tramway, though not nearly as large as for a cable road, while nearly as large as for a cable road, while the operating expenses will be decidedly less than those of either of the other sys-tems—at least 30 per cent less than a cable road and 50 per cent less than a horse road. So if either of the other roads would pay under any circum-stances, our road will pay even with the 35 per cent paid to the city. Then, again, ours is a new system, and one that eventually must be adopted by every street railroad in the city and country, as a matter of economy, although the cost a matter of economy, although the cost of changing from the present system to electricity will be very large. This ex-pense we will be relieved from, of coarse. The Eighth and Third avenues are wait-

ing impatiently for us to get to work, and are ready, in case of our success, to adopt the same system.

"The Bently-Knight system is the one we have adopted. One engine, with generators at one end of the road, will supply power for the whole line. The electric current is carried by a wire in a conduit not more than eighteen inches conduit not more than eighteen inches deep, running between the rails. Cars may be sent forward, stopped or reversed by one lever, and a speed may be attained all the way up to diffeen and eighteen miles an hour.

"The persons who bid against us and

forced us up to so high a figure have established a precedent that will worry them in the future more than it will us, for all new companies that are formed hereafter will have to pay enormously for their privileges, while those that are now in existence will be forced to pay handsomely to change from the antijusted horse motive power to either cable or electric power. We are all ready to begin the building of our line, except some preliminaries which are to be set-tled in a few days. I think the construc-tion will begin inside of a month."

A Simple Telephone.

Fort Worth (Tex.) Gazette: Cut with a circle saw from an inch board two circular rims, 12 inches in diameter, the open space in the center being 7 inches in diameter, one of them for each end of the line. Then glue on one side of the rim four thicknesses of heavy manilla paper, drawing them as tightly as possi-ble. (It would also be well to drive in a few large head carpet tacks about an inch apart.) On the other side of the rim glue on two thicknesses of paper, having in the center an opening 3 inches in diameter.

The wire to be used is copper, about the thickness of a knitting needle. To fasten the wire to the poles, nail a short crosspiece to the top, from which to tie the wire with a heavy cotton cord, leav-ing it loose enough so that the wire will not touch the wood. The opening in the side of the building should also be large enough not to interfere with the wire. Then make an opening in the centre of the four thicknesses of paper barely large enough to receive the wire. Draw the wire tight and give a few twists around a nail laid flatwise on the inner side of the paper. Between the back of the transmitter and the side of the room place near the edge four small blocks of spools. To call tap on the nail with any small piece of iron. By this arrangement one can communicate from his house to that of a near neighbor with but small ex-

Electric Ecls. Philadelphia News: Don Miguel Santa Mezzito, a wealthy gentleman living in Achaguas, Venezuella, now stopping at the Grard House, tells a wonderful story, alleging that he has succeeded in utilizing electricity generated by electric cels, and that his residence is lighted by electricity from the strange fish. Senor Mezzito is a well educated man, gradu-ated from Heidelburg university and speaks several languages, including Eng-

lish, quite fluently.

"Yes," said he, "I have my residence lighted throughout by electricity generated by large batteries of electric cels. The c is sufficient electricity wasted in the streams of the northern portion of south America to lights with a portion of South America to light a city as big as Philadelphia, could it be properly util-ized. The town of Achaguas lies on the bank of a small river of that name, which empties into the Orinoco 100 miles to the southeast. It is in the state of Apure, about 150 miles from the eastern boundary of the United States of Columbia. The city is reached by boat up the Orinoco to San Fernando, and by rail from that place. Achaguas is an old town and has been the home of my family for many generations. I give you this in detail because I have met scientists since I came to this country who evidently disbelieve that I have electric lights run-

ning by electric eels.
"I got my first idea of utilizing the gymnotus electricus while studying elec-tricity in Germany. Living as I had for years, near streams in which the cels abounded, and knowing personally of men and animals that had been prostrated and were killed by cels in water, I was especially interested in Faraday's account of the torpedo and other fishes. I was particularly impressed by the great scientist's statement that a full-grown electric eel contained electricity equal to fifteen Leyden jars of 3,500 square inches. Upon returning to my home I at once began experimenting, and was both surprised and delighted with my success. I found that by holding a small eel, the head in one hand and the tail in the other, the shock was much stronger than in any other way, and soon discovered that the positive and negative cells are divided, the negative near the pectorals and the positive next the tail. I also satisfied myself very quickly that the electricity from the eel was the same as common electricity. It rendered the needle magnetic, decom-posed chemical compounds, and by it posed chemical compounds, and by it heat was evolved and a spark was obtained. On these points, however, the scientists readily agree with me. I was satisfied that the power was there if it could be utilized, and after two years of further experimenting I succeeded in getting a battery by which a small light was run nearly an hour: Then it was merely a question of time and study. I merely a question of time and study. I have had the lights running, eight of them, eight-candle each, for three months. My success has brought me to this country, and I propose to explain my invention and discovery to the mem-bers of the Franklin Institute before I return to Venezuela.
"I first tried the placing of a number of the eels in one large rubber tank well insulated, but I afterward discarded it

and tried the forming of a strong battery by the connection of fifty cells, with two or more eels in each. The result was more than satisfactory. "I may state that no ground wire is used. Each cell is so connected as to

complete a circuit through the wires run-ning from either end of the row to the amps, which are all in one circuit. only secret is the manner in which the electricity is conducted from the cells. electricity is conducted from the cells. That I believe to be an entirely original discovery, and I shall not divulge it until it is protected by patents both in Europe and America. The cel, I learned, makes heavy, involuntary discharges of electricity when its circulation is increased, or when unnaturally excited. This I learned by seeing the In dians, under my orders, driving cels into our nets by the aid of horses and mules. With half a dozen horses rushing through the water the cels throw off such quantities of electricity that the animals quantities of electricity that the animals are prostrated and sometimes killed. This without actually coming in contact

with the fish. In an hour the eels will have discharged their store of electric fluied, and coming to the surface lie quite still. They are entirely helpless. Taken in by the nets the eels are placed in receiving tanks, and in half an hour their electric cells are as strong and as active as ever. The Indians and ignorant people in the vicinity of Achaguas regard me as a wizard, and my life has been threatened because a minor chief of a small tribe living a few miles west of Achaguas was killed by an electric shock

while taking cels for me.

"But I was telling you of the batteries. I found it necessary to keep the cels excited in order to compel them to throw off their store of electricity steadily. I tried several ways of keeping a wheel re-volving in each cell, but afterward learned that the feeding of strychnine to them, or rather the placing of strych-nine in the liquid in which they are kept, accelerated circulation by producing tetanic contraction of the muscles, and did all that was required.

"How about when the store of elec-tricity is exhausted, you ask?
"Well, that is easily overcome. I do not allow a battery to work more than half an hour at a time. By a very simple clock work contrivance I have so fixed things as to instantly and at regular intervals, throw one battery off and an-other on. I keep these batteries of thirty cells each all the time ready. Relieved for an hour the eels are as active as ever. During the half hour of service the stryothnia has become absorbed and the fishes quickly recover their natural power.

"Thirty cells of two eels each are equal to 1,000 volts, and strong enough to kill three men should the current pass through them. Each cel is a perfect battery within itself. There are two positive and two negative cels one-thirteenth of an inch in diameter in each cell, and each cell has many minute cells within it. I keep a large tank full of the eels on hand all the time, and am compelled to replenish the batteries every day or two. I have attempted to propagate the cels, but thus far have not been successful.

"No: I do not see that my discovery and invention will ever benefit the world very much, because these cels are not found much outside of northern South America, but it is interesting from a sei-entific standpoint, and I consider my time, labor and money well spent'

Senor Mezzita will remain in Philadelphia for a few days inspecting woolen mill machinery, and wiff then go to Bos-

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Garnets are becoming fashionable. The crest-shaped bonnet has reappeared. Etched silver girdles are rather a novelty A new shade of red is called "Ruddygore." "Peach colored gold" is a new notion in

jewelry. Very large feather fans are in high Man was created first. Woman was a sort of recreation. Gold and allvar braid is much used as

stylish decoration. Parasols are more startling in shape, color and price than ever before. Carmelite in gray or fawn color is a favorite material for traveling wear.

Basques are all short on the hips, with loose and long pointed fronts. Braiding is still immensely popular in rich dress as well as utility toilets. White Suede gloves for summer wear are elaborately embroidered with gold.

It is said that three-fourths of the women in New York city are wage-earners.

The Norfolk jacket style of bodice is popular for both cotton and flannel gowns. Large poke bonnets for wear on afternoon drives are picturesque and shade the face. Some very dressy capotes are made of tulle or lace sewn over with small gold spangles. Fine checks are fashionable, but very fine ones only. Checkerboard patterns are not

The scarfs with hoods which were so popular some years ago, are stealing into favor Turban hats, the crowns of which are cov-

ered with puffed twilled silk or faille, are in The newest color is honeysuckle, pale yel low in one light and pale pink when viewed from the opposite side. Bebe ribbon of black velvet is worn about the throat and tied behind. This ribbon is of the narrowest width that is sold,

Of late there has been a revival of coral of the pink variety in the shape of rows of beads and plain polished ear drops. Narrow-shaped lace fichus in black, white or pale tints of color are again worn with summer dresses cut V shape in the neck. Stripes are arranged in many ways. The almost plain round skirt, made of velvet-striped fabric, is often out entirely on the blas.

There are some women who wouldn't be happy in a mansion in heaven unless they could clean house about once every three months.

Memorandum tablets of etched silver, fre-quently ornamented with gold-applied bugs, beetles and other insects, are used as chate-Every really fashionable dress now-a-days must have a long pointed waist, full front, clinging skirts, puffed sleeves, high-shoulders and a girdle.

The semi-precious stones, such as the hyacinth, tourmaline, topaz, acqua-marine and golden beryl are in much better taste for or-dinary wear than Rhine stones and paste. The Bernhardt girdle consists of single or double braids of spiral wire in dark oxidized inish, ending in a ball and chains, to which a fan and a flask or other pendants are attached.

The newest design for a bracelet is now of coffee beans. The inside of the kernel in exposed and every bean, or rather half bean, is of a different color, from a delicate green to a rich purple.

Yokes and yoke effects are multiplying for hot weather toilets, and take on all sorts of shapes, pleated, pointed, square or scalloped. A novel style shows a pointed yoke, the centre of which extends to the walst in front and terminates at the middle of the back.

The office of arch-deacon has been estab-lished in the Episcopal diocese of Long Island. The arch-deacons, three in number, will have general oversight of missionery work in their districts, and will aid in their proper sphere the bishop and missionery committee. Two young belies appeared at a Boston dinner a few days ago with serpents appar-ently tattooed on their arms instead of brace-

ently lattooed on their arms instead of brace-lets, and a circle of strawberries and straw-berry leaves around the neck, exquisitely done both as to color and drawing, and pro-ducing a striking effect. Though it resem-bled tattooing, it was, of course, some thin substance excellently painted and made to adhere to the skin. adhere to the skin. The chief element of present fashion ap-The chief element of present fashlon appears to be a continual experiment in odd combinations, whether of two or three colors of the same fabric or of two or three different materials, one figured, one plain, another striped, the one in sharp contrast, yet harmonizing with the other two. Ked, for instance, in the hands of a skilled needlewoman, is made to appear and disappear, to glean forth and then be lost again, thus proving, with spare use, a charming and effective addition.

With the new pretty summer skirts, which are full and but slightly draped, many odd corsages will be worn that are made of a different fabric from the skirt. There has appeared one kind that is called an overskirt corsage, because the bodice is attached to an end of the overdress, which is scarcely visible except at the back. This is a variety of polonaise, but much less enveloping than a polonaise usually is, leaving almost the entire skirt exposed instead of hiding it. Then there are the graceful beited corsages, also of different fabric from the skirt. These have their side forms prolonged beyond the belt their side forms prolonged beyond the belt in two long peplum points, which are hand-somely decorated. The fronts are replaced by a pleated plastron made of light silk or

gauze.

The Creole lady would fill a long felt want in some communities. Here is a description of her: She is an obedient and respectful daughter, a faithful wife and a devoted mother. She is soft of speech, and has a grace of manner which gives a charm to all that she does. Well educated and accomplished, with keen wit, she makes a brilliant figure in society, but is, nevertheless, an exceilent manager of her household, and gives

a most careful supervision to every detains that will enhance the comfort of her lorder the looks diligently after the physical and intellectual welfare of her children; especially are her daughters trained under her own eyes in all that goes to make women lovely in mind and person. Their tasks for school are conned by her side, their music lessons are practiced in her hearing, that she may detect the least false note. She shares in all their amisements; she is their companion, their confidence, their friend.

RELIGIOUS.

Twenty out of the forty-nine Episcopal diocesses of the church have archdeacons. The last Sunday in June will be used by many Sunday schools for a temperance day. The Evangelical association of Wisconsin has a membership of 11,600; nearly all Germans.

Cardinal Gibbons is to revive the Catholic propaganda among the colored people of the Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is on his way to China to look after the missions there.

The missions there.

There are in our own country soriewhat more than 100,000 Sunday schools, with an enrollment of 8,500,000 scholars.

The Hebrew translation of the New Testament, made by Prof. Delitzsch, is accomplishing wonders as a missionary agency among the Jews. Not less than 30,000 copies of the work have been scattered among the Jewish people of Siberia, and are read with great avidity.

The Buddhists continue to make most visconic series and series are series and serie The Buddhists continue to make most vig-

The Buddhists continue to make most vigorous efforts to counteract the spread of christianity in Japan; and the Honganji sect was never so busy. One school in Kioto alone is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$12,000 (Mexicans) and other Buddhistic seminaries and colleges are being started in various parts of the country.

At Mr. Dwight L. Moody's two schools in Northfield over five hundred young men and women are being educated to become missionaries or teachers and workers in every branch of christain effort. They are housed and taught in well-appointed buildings, all of which have been paid for by an outlay of over \$500,000.

As for union of the Dutch Reformed with

outlay of over \$500,000.

As for union of the Dutch Reformed with the Presbyterians, the Christian Intelligencer says: "No one has a right to agitate this project unless he is sure of its accomplishment. Unsuccessful revolution becomes crime. And there is no more possibility of carrying over the Reformed church to the Presbyterians than there is of removing the state of New Jersey to the Mississippi valley.

Among the men who have been mentioned as possible successors to Henry Ward Beecher Among the men who have been mentioned as possible successors to Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth church, not the least noteworthy is the Rev. Myron W. Reed, at present pastor of a church in Denver, Colo. Ar. Reed is a unique character, and while not an orator, he is a man of great power in the pulpit. All that he says is distinguished by originality. His sermons are like Emerson's essays in one respect.

essays in one respect.

Even in numbers Christianity now stands at the head of all the religions in the world, according to Sir Monier Williams, professor of Sanscrit, who says: "Next to it I am inclined to place Hinduism (including Brahmanism, Jainism, demon and fetish worship), while Confucianism should probably be placed third. Mohammedanism fourth, Buddhism fifth, Taoism sixth, Judaism sewenth, and Zoroastrianism eighth,"

Willie Gordon, the ten-year-old son of a Mandan wholesale clothing dealer, is his fatherer's bookkeeper and confidential elerk. He shows a surprising applied for business and always takes entire charge of the store when his father goes east to buy goods.

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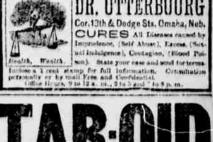
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