15 THE ELECTRICAL FIELD.

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NEW AND NOVEL INVENTIONS.

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Lighting Cars by Electricity.

What may be called the "burning question" of how to light railway cars lends interest to the following from the Chronique Industrielle. The passenger trains on the Stuttgart-Halle line are lighted by the Bernstein system of incandescent lights and Khotinsky accumulators. The accumulators are not connected by any electric source, although a dynamo is carried in the baggage car. On account of this non-connection the lights are not subject to pulsations. The dynamo during the run charges a battery of accumulators which can be used in case any of the gatteries supplying the light in any car should lose its force or efficiency, in which case this extra battery could be immediately attached to it. Each car has two batteries of eight accumulators each, and each battery weighs 150 kilograms. The accumulators of each car are separate and entirely independent of the batteries in other cars. The lamps are fixed to the car ceilings. Third-class cars have three candle power lamps. First and second class cars have from five to sixteen candlepower lamps.

Electric Car-Lighting in Wurtemberg. Enquirer: The Wurtemberg government has in practical use on some of its railroads the following system of electric car-lighting.

The lights in each car are supplied from separate accumulators which are charged by a dynamo driven from the car-axel. Each car is thus entirely independent, and is the train is stopped or the cars uncoupled the lights are not interfered with. The management of the apparatus is said to be very simple.

Removing Excrescences by Electricity. Nashville American: A friend was telling me of hisown and his wife's experience in having moles and wens removed by electricity. His wife had on her right shoulder a blemish in the form of a large mole, quite half an inch in diameter, which practically made it impossible for her to wear ball or evening dresses, which would reveal her otherwise shapely shoulders. She accidentally heard of the electric operations, and, obtaining the address of the surgeon who performs them, she went withhusband's knowledge to his office, and submitted to operation. It required about a week to heal the wound made operation. wound made by the needles with which the mole was perforated in every direction; then the ole, which had been burned to a dry, black crisp, fell off, leaving the shoulder perfectly white, and with only the slightest indication to show where the discoloration had been. A new skin formed over it, and there is hardly a noticeable blemish there now. Success inspired her to insist on her husband's undergoing the same operation on a more delicate part of his person-namely, his nose. He thus tells his

story:
"I had on my nose at birth, so I was told, a wen, which grew with my years until I became a man, and for many years it greatly disfigured my countenance. It was about the size of a pea and was on my left nostril. It changed color from time to time, and would grow to be a frightful sanguinary red whenever I indulged myself with wines and liquors of any sort. I came to regard it at times as a gin blossom, and an irreverent reporter in describing me once suggested that this object had evidently been one of long and patient and costly culture. I went on my wife's urgent entreaty to her surgeon and asked him if it could be removed. He looked at it and suggested that it might be if would not look upon the wine when it was red; but I told him I was born so. He examined further, and at once pro-

ceeded to operate upon it. He bathed my nose, first of all, in cocaine. It grew cold at first, then became perfectly numb, as though asleep from lack of circulation of the blood. It felt as if paralyzed. He then applied an electric needle to the wen, sticking it through and through, as near the root as possible. There was no pain, though half an hour was consumed in the oper-Whenever he increased the current of electricity I saw billions of stars, and sparks seemed to flash from my eyes, and the eyeballs seemed to crack with each spark that apparently flew from them. When the operation was completed the wen was black, no longer red, and more unsightly than ever. He put flesh colored court plaster over it and kept it there for about a week Then in washing it off the mass of blackened flesh fell away. A new skin formed and you can barely see a small scar where the unsightly object once was.'

Expensive Electrical Joke.

Chicago Herald: A young man went to a Brooklyn theater, purchased a seat in the row next but one from the orchestra, and was soon absorbed in the performance, which included the ex-hibition of a contrivance called the electric organ. Suddenly he felt a strange thrill pass through his body. He struggled violently to raise himself from his seat, but found that he could not move from the chair, and was entirely unable to successfully exert any muscular force whatever. He was ter ror stricken, and for a moment thought he had been seized with a stroke of paralysis. The spasm lasted for a few moments, and then, as it passed off, the man sprang from the chair, rushed up the aisle and out of the auditorium, pursued by the laughter of the audience which had witnessed his contortions. He soon discovered that he had been made the victim of a practical joke, and that the chair in which be had been seated was connected with the electric organ. It was part of the scheme to play this trick upon some one occupying a chair near the stage, in full view of the audience. The victim couldn't see where the fun came, and brought suit against the theatrical managers for \$25,600 damages.

Electrical Expressage.

Baltimore Sun: There is under way in Baltimore a stupendous electrical enterprise that will, if mechanically successful, as it promises to be, revolution-ize the common carriage business of the entire world and bring about a new era that will stamp the present as an age of electricity, if there be any doubts of that at present. The enterprise is nothing more or less than the construc tion of an elevated framework, the main features of which are two narrow rails. cartridge, capable of holding express or mail matter, newspapers, baggage or freight of any kind. Above these rails

and equi-distant from them is to run a became docile and his bolting took its place among the lost arts. The other morning he was given a final trial under third rail or copper conducting cable, through which the electricity wil and propel the vehicle. It is stated that the freight cartridge, filled with news-Prof. Harrison's supervision and came to a halt from a 2:40 clip or a walk with papers in Baltimore, would land them in New York in a little over an hour and a quarter. Thus the papers going to press at 3 o'clock in the morning equal docility on hearing be word ',whoa," and gave over his breaking when the order "steady" was given. He was tried under circumstances calcuwould be in New York shortly after 4 lated to excite him and the experiment o'clock. The electric carriage, it is stated, will fly along at an unheard of velocity, and the invention provides for lubrication as the automatic express train speeds upon its way. The gentlemen who are engaged in the enterprise are exceedingly reticent, giv ing names of neither inventor, pat-

entees or stockholders, and calling the

concern only by the name of the Elec-

trical Dispatch company. It is certain, however, that the drawings of the ma-

chinery have been made, and that a

caveat has been filed in the Patent of-

fice. This guarantees secreey until the

movement shall have taken such a shape

that letters patent will be taken out

The inventor is a Baltimorean, as are

the stockholders, and secrecy will be maintained until a syndicate of wealthy

operators is formed and the patents ar

granted in the principal patent offices of

the world, it being the intention to pat

ent the invention all over the globe

Steps are already being taken to secure

patents in England, France, Prussia and

Russia. An experimental road nine

miles long will be built near Baltimore

at some future time to demonstrate the

feasibility of the scheme, and it is prob-

able that the first inter-town line will be run between Baltimore and Wash-

ington, should the stockholding interest

desire that route. In this case Wash-

ington people could stand with a tele

phone in hand and purchase dry goods

or any other commodity, and have their

samples shown them with almost the same facility that a shopper could bad-

Piano Playing by Electricity.

New York Dispatch to the Globe

Democrat: One of the foremost of our

firms of piano forte makers has recently

become interested in an electrical de

vice which may become quite an important addition to the ordinary piano,

or if it does not displace the pianist for

all sorts of music. The device in ques

tion is the invention of a young tele-grapher of this city named Joseph Web-

ber, who has been at work upon his

idea for the last year, and has carried it

so far that there is now no trouble

about obtaining every facility for test-

ing the experiment upon a large scale.

For every note in the piano is provided

a piece of soft iron, bound with wire in

the usual fashion and capable of becom

ing a magnet when influenced by an elec-

tric current. Each magnet attracts a

lever attached to a piano key, so that

when a current passes to a particular

magnet the key corresponding to this magnet is acted upon, add the hammer

strikes thd string more or less forcibly

according to the strength of the mag-

netic attraction. The wires running

center around a small cylinder provided

with metallic pins, somewhat like the

cylinder of a music box, except that the

pins, instead of projecting from the sur-

ace of the cylinder, are perfectly flat.

It is easy to understand how the cur-

rent can be made to pass to a particular

note only when a certain metallic point

on the surface of the cylinder comes in

connection with a comb, each metal

tooth of which corresponds to a note on

the piano. The chief difficulty to be

met with was the problem of giving

notes different dynamic values ,one note

being soft and the next note loud. This

has been accomplished by introducing

ing to the power of the note wanted and

the tone can be graduated in a suffi-

ciently accurate manner to allow some

Electric Lights for Firemen.

nissioners have tried various devices to

ried by firemen when carrying their

pipes into subterranean corners or dark

rooms above ground, but nothing has

been satisfactory so far. A small elec-tric lantern used in some parts of Lon-

don, and approved by Chief Shaw of

this city, was tried, but it was not satis-

The latest invention is a broad belt to

be worn by the firemen, in which are set on the front about a dozen electric

lights arranged in metallic cells, which

resemble large size rifle cartridges.

The fireman on entering a dark room or

cellar has only to turn on a screw and

the electric lights flash out in front of

him. The contrivance has not been

tested as yet, and until it has been Pres-

ident Purroy and Assistant Chief

Bonner will not express an opinion as

The First Telegraph to the West.

New York Sun: The talk of a new

telegraph line between New York and

San Francisco has aroused the old

timers here to lively reminiscences of

the building of the first line across the

plains. One pole, one hundred miles

west of Laramie, was set up four times

and each time hacked down by Indian

tomahawks. Each time there was a bloody skirmish with the redskins for

temporary possession of the stump. At

last the pole was given to a young man

who is now high up in the management of the Western Union. He laid a mine

in the hole, set up the new pole, trailed

the fuse to an ambush of rocks close by

and waited with two armed friends

and held a war dance around the pole

When the mine was fired all but three

were killed and those three carried off

Minie balls with them. The powder

blew up the pole again, but it cleaned

the hole out nicely for a new one, which

was thereafter let alone. This story

was told with great eclat at Delmon

ico's, and was the signal for more bot-

tles and more stories. It is curious

what enthusiastic storytellers are to be

found among New Yorkers who have

Bolting Trotter Cured by Electricity.

New York World: An interesting and

very satisfactory experiment was tried

several days ago at the Harvard Veter

inary school. A valuable trotting horse

was brought to the school for the treat-

ment of a fractured jaw, which had bean

the result of attempts 12 manage him.

He had a habit of taking the bit under

his tongue, thus making himself master

of the situation, and being a horse of

high spirit, he would proceed to bolt or do as he chose. He is a trotter with a

record of 2:22, having at one time gone

by the name of Gray Eagle, and later by that of Walter H., but was practically

valueless on account of his habit of break-

ing and bolting.

Prof. R. H. Harrison took the matter

in hand, resolving to make an attempt

to save the animal. He procured a

galvano-Faradic battery of small size which he placed in a wagon. From this

extended two slight wires along the

arrangement of buttons on the battery

it was a very easy matter to "shock" the horse. The instrument was applied

to Gray Eagle, and at the same time the

first meaning to stop him in a short dis-

tance if trotting or to stop short if he

were walking, the second to get on his

feet if he were breaking.

The animal after a few experiments

atmost care was taken to use it only with

reins to the bit of the bridle. By

the words, "whoa" and "steady,"

seen life in the Rockies.

Then a band of eight Sioux came along

supersede the ancient lantern to be car

New York Telegram: The fire com-

surprising effects.

factory.

to its merits.

resistance coils into the circuits accord-

from the magnets attached each ke

ger a clerk to-day.

proved eminently satisfactory.

Lighting Buoys by Electricity. Electrical World: The only lighted buoys in the waters of the United States are two in number, and these are lighted with gas, in Charleston harbor. As the buoys in our northern harbors are subject to submersion and rough handling by ice flows, gas lamps would not answer on them, and the lighthouse board has recently decided to try

electricity. For the experiment a spar buoy thiry-five feet long, two feet at its greatest liemeter, and tapering to about ten inches at each end, has been secured to half spherical sinker weighing 3,600 pounds, and has been fitted up to take the place of the present bell buoy off Robbins' reef in New York harbor. The Edison company is preparing a fifty candle-power lamp to be attached to the top of the buoy, and a gutta percha company has completed a two conductor submarine cable to connect with the lamp.

Runaway Caught By Electricity.

Haverhill Gazette: Last Saturday evening about 8 o'clock a horse owner y Louis Plouf, attached to a buggy and driven by his son, started into a furious cun on upper Main street and came lashing down the hill at a startling gait. The young man got down upon his knees and used all his strength to check the animal, but without success, yet succeeded in directing him over the oridge, and everybody hurried out of the street to give the plunging jehu a wide berth. Ira K. Messer immediately telephoned to B. G. Perry in Bradford of the approaching team and on its arrival in front of his store the animal was stopped before any damage was done. Electricity was too speedy for horse motion that time and is entitled to due credit. The young man was thoroughly frightened and says he doesn't want another Christmas drive of that sort.

Electric Brevities. Frank Briggs, twelve years old, was drowned Tuesday, January 3, at Win-cendon, and the body was found Wedresday evening by the use of an electriclight, which was put under the water on a pole.

An inventor of Dallas, Tex., is making efforts at Nashville, Tenn., to or-ganize a company with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture his electric fare boxes and registers for street cars.

The Electrical Review says that the iselessness of the lightning rod is becoming so generally understood that the agents find their vocation a trying one. Fewer and fewer rods are manuactured each year, and "the day will come when a lightning rod on a house will be regarded in the same light as a orse-shoe over a man's door.'

A new thing out is a clock with ordipary works, that will run for a year without attention. An electric battery concealed in the case winds up the clock from day to day, or week to week, as the need may be. Once in a great while the battery must be renewed, but that is all the care the clock calls for.

Berlin will soon be the most brilliantly illuminated city in Europe. The electric light is being fitted all along the Unter den Linder, and the Leipziger strasse, which is upward of a mile in length, is already illuminated throughout by electricity, which is to be introduced into all the principal streets and

The New England Electric mail company, of Boston, had on exhibition in the Main hall its electric mail box, a most convenient and useful invention This is similar in appearance to the ordinary boxes which are placed at the entrances of business buildings, apartment houses and private residences. It differs, however, in detail in being connected by means of wires with a small mechanism, which is inclosed either in he lower part of a clock or in a small wooden case with a glass front. This case is placed on the wall in any room of the building. The box, which contains a small electrical contrivance, is so constructed that when any mail matter is dropped into it the occupant of the room is immediately notified by the striking of a bell, and by the dropping of a white disc inside, which remains in view until the mail is removed.

EDUCATIONAL.

The new Hall of Science at Hamline, sive ceremonies. President Cleveland has been invited to

attend the twentieth annual commencement of Cornell university. The next meeting of the Lancaster county, Nebraska, teachers' association will be held on the 28th at Raymond.

The Albany Journal is concerned because most of the economic text-books used in American colleges are written by foreigners. During the past year Dr. A. G. Haygood, general agent, distributed, \$40,000 of the inome from the Slater fund, forty-two school

Wheeling Gaunt, a wealthy colored man of cellow Springs, O., has bequeathed his property, amounting to \$40,000 or \$50,000, to Wilrforce university.

The school population of Dakota multiplied hirteen times during the period from 1875 and at the same time the number of schools nultiplied twenty times.

The preliminary programme of the state eachers' association meeting at Fremont, Feb., in March will be sent out to the teach rs of the state in a few days. Dr. Wilham H. Ryder, pastor of the Congregational church, Ann Arbor, Mich., has seen called to the associate professorship of sacred literature in the Andover theological

eminary, Andover, Mass. Statistics of the women graduates welve American colleges show that two thirds of those who have passed the age a which girls generally marry are still unmar Rutgers college, at New Brunswick, N. J.

is to have a school of electricity and an im-proved scientific department, having received \$15,000 under the recent act of Congress for experimental stations, At the last meeting of the trustees of Amerst college the trensurer announced that a

person whose name is to be unknown for th present, had given \$50,000 for the general exenses of the college. A large class of students at Washburn col-Topeka, Kan., has been organized by Phelps for the inductive study of the Old Testament, according to the plan laid out

by Prof. Harper, of New Haven. Mr. Frederick H. Rindge., of Los Angeles, Cal., formerly of Cambridge, Mass., has added a city hall and an industrial school for boys to his gift of a library to the latter city, the total of his benefactions the sum of \$500,000.

The corporation of Harvard university The corporation of Harvard university have voted to build a new dormitory to cost \$200,000. The plans for the new building, which will be known as Hastings hall, are now being prepared, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy in October,

Plans for the new Victoria college in Toronto have been prepared. The government has offered a spiendid site of four and a half acres at a nominal rent of \$1 a year. The buildings will be among the finest in the Dominion. One-half of the \$45,000 required to carry out the scheme of confederation has been pledged.

French flannels are now imported in dotted and Persian figured patterns in place of the old checked and plaided designs.

NEIGHBORING

Cuba as a Resort for Americans-Some Rare Sights.

AN INTERESTING PEOPLE.

Entering a Cuban Harbor During Norther'-The Harbors of the Northern Shores-Havana's

Domes and Minarets.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 9,-[Correspondence of the BEE-Copyrighted. |-It would be difficult to find any other interesting foreign land, when its accessibility is considered, so worthy the attention of American travelers, as Cuba. To the average thought of one who has not visited it, it seems far, repellant, barbarous. It is none of these. The great Ward steamers take you from the American to the Cuban metropolis in just three days. In that brief time one has hardly an opportunity for study of companions, and no chance whatever for ordinary ocean misery, for you are constantly reaching summer seas and skies; and there are now such hosts of gay and cheery groups making Cuba their winter home, that the trip to the West Indies has positive delights. Nor can there anywhere be found such interesting and hospitable people as these of this Antilles pearl. The genuine American is welcome and made glad in Cuba in a way he can know in no other land. By and by when it is properly a part of our own country, it will become the vast winter pleasure ground of a

continent. So, too, there is winsome interest in other than one's immediate surroundings in this brief sea voyage to the tropies. There is tranquilizing conciousness in every mile's added distance from the growl and grip of our northern winter. Life's asperities are severer when the relentless elemental forces, like a horde of desperate marauders, come out of polar lairs for onslaught. As the sun grows higher at mid-day, and the north-star sinks closur to the horizon at midnight, there steals upon the sense vague pulsings of wel-come languor, innumerable seemings of soothing presences, and consciousness

Nor can one tire of these personal. inner realizations in repeated goings from northern to southern seas. There are ever and again these new-old delights. They come to you like sudden, sunny smiles on old friends' faces; and, as when you take these old friends by the hand you look and feel and know beyond the hand, the face, or the presence, to the intangible reality of halfforgotten good, so your heart lays hold in ample affection upon the old, halfseen sights, half-heard sounds and halfknown compassings of coast and sea and sky, in wondrous awakened zeal. It is not altogether through an o'er-

quickened impressibility and seeming that, as in these winter hours we sweet from biting to balmy airs, there are hourly such changes as entice the attentive and enthrall the contemplative mind. All the long way is the friendly Here, behind the nearnee of coast. bleak shores lie the fields in wintry fallow, and one almost hears the bleating of barn-yard flocks or the chimes of country side bells. A bit further are the wide, wind-swept tracts of neverwinter lands, where in the deepest valleys the warmth of summer never quite departs. Following this are the rast areas where winter is ever brown, enfless summer a-chill. come the reaches where we know the gray swamps darken from the lordly palmetto's shade, and the still waters deep in shallows of eternal green, while beyond, in a mimic tropic land within our own, the red-bird ceaseless sings and the odorous orange blooms. Beneath, in the wake of our speeding steamer, the white plume, spuming and broadening rearward, grows whiter and whiter by day, and more sparkling and iridiscent by night, as if in keeping with THE MATCHLESS VISIONS

of firmaments no eyes behold in northern latitudes; for nearer and nearer come the stars, until the mighty constellations pulse and glow with marvelous colorings and fires. In bird, fish, wave, horizon, sky and tremulous zephyrs, there is constant and witching change; until, having swept past the balmy Bahamas, we plunge into the green waters of the Mexican gulf, and before half settled in a loving contemplation and enjoyment of it ail, the weird, mountainous coast lines of Cuba suddenly rise above the far horizon's edge, like a dream in winey purple upon a bed of misty, evanescent blue. As luck would have it we came upon Cuba with the most furious of "northers." A "norther" in Cuba is the nearly expended deviltry of one of those blizzards which ripen somewhere in the storm center of Jay Cooke's original 'isotherm" up there in Dakota or Mantoba, and after waltzing all over the North American continent until people have got tired of its airs, comes down here like an old adventurer to make these passionate veined people wish they were dead.

You who know the blizzard in its healthy form, would smile at its weak-ened pretentions here. Though its real power is gone, Cubans regard it with ven more horror than we. The suffering here on the part of these people under a "norther," when you and I would be quite comfortable in our shirtsleeves, while laughable is still pitiable The sun is shining, the flowers are blooming, the whole physical expression of nature is one of comfort and delight. To us it would be simply bright and genial April or October weather. But the way these tropical natures collapse under even that, is something startling. As there is neither stove nor fire-place 25ywhere in Cuba, they simply pile all sorts of clothing upon themselves, stay in doors, pray in the name of the saints for mascalor or more heat, let the country take care of itself, and, when the norther" has passed on to take a feeble whirl at Haiti or Porto Rico, come out of their abodes delorous catarrhal bjects that would cause a sensation in

Before Taking" advertisements. And right here is a suggestion for those fillibusters who have designs on luba. They should not make so much fuss about it. All that is necessary is an old "tramp" steamer" or two and a thousand men. Watch the United States Weather reports along through December, January and February. When a regular sure-enough blizzard is loose up there in the glorious northwest, make ready. It will surely wind up its debauch in a "norther" here. It then that the beauty and chivalry of the Spanish in Cuba are void of sub-stance and virility. Observing closely these pre-requisites only any ordinarily lively American fillibuster could sail in

here AT MORO CASTLE ENTRANCE unopposed, establish a responsible government, and reduce these cigaretteconsuming people to willing servitude before they could become thawed out for defense

But getting into Havana harbor dur-

ing a "norther" was attended by us with some perplexity and trepidation. The north shore of Cuba has but three harbors of value-Havana, Matanzas and cardinas. Bold, precipitous headlands jet out from dreary cliffs from end to end of the island. These great heights are buttressed by ledges and hidden reefs at their base which extend from an eighth to a half mile from land. Of these harbors, that of Havana, while incomparably the finest and most spacious, is still most inaccessible during great storms and tempests. You could throw a stone across the navigable channel of its entrance. With a strong sea behind a vessel, the slightest error in its course involves certain destruction. To the east the rock on which stands Moro castle, rises straight from the bottom of the channel hundreds of feet. But a few rods to the west is a sunken reef over which the breakers seethe and spume to the low walls of La Punta fort. Scylla and Charybdis are more than here; while that other more dangerous rock, the sodden and murdereus stupidity of the Spanish rule, threatens with the deadly peril of not permitting vessels to even in storm uness Moro castle signals the fact that Havana's lazy pilots consent to emerge from their safe siestas, and set the official seal of their wholly unnecessary presence upon entrance. The yawning sea beneath us and the

enough, however, to regard all the frowning forts and the glorious unseen labor behind them with an utter absence of criticism. We were being pounded squarely into port at the rate of twenty knots an hour. We saw no welcome signal from Moro. Even with our glasses we could see no look-out. Along the whole savage coast there was naught but the craigs, the pink and white city, with its strange, half-Moorish architecture, and the tremendous forts in front of us, with a rim of white spray where the great waves beat madly upon the deadly ledges before, Just there, between Moro castle and the low-lying La Punta fort opposite, was a steely, black line. That marked the parrow entrance not five hundred feet wide. The splendid bay was in there behind all this fury. But three other wind-whipped objects were in sight-the gray gulls that circled and shricked, the hateful flag of yellow and red above old More's tower, and a dismasted Spanish bark just astern of us, with her decks stove in, her hold water-logged, and her hull careening to teeward as though the very life were beaten out of Like a broken life going down her. where all who should give succor stand silent, in sight of her own flag and in desperate peril, there was no sign of aid from behind those grim battlements where hundreds of craft were safe and silent in peaceful waters underneath a

howling gulf behind us made us glad

glowing sun. Our captain was agitated, but he swore he'd make that harbor. So our steamer's blistered old nose went cracking and cutting through the boiling sea with increasing speed. We were charged right into Spanish authority like a riotous ram. Moro castle loomed high and grand above us. The surf at its feet and our side reminded one of a swirling snow-storm. Opposite, La Punta, not a stone's throw away, was completely hidden from sight by the waves which rose up and shook their crests like shricking hags. Suddenly there popped up out of the cauldron in front of, and beneath us, a life-boat full of Cuban barqueros, and a pilot, wild with indignation at our temerity. Like the sea, the pilot fairly foamed.

Though YELLING AT US SAVAGELY, we could not hear his voice. But his gesticulations plainly ordered us to put about and stand out to sea again. Our captain responded in still more frantic tones and movements. High bove the fury of the elemental din his brave oaths rang out excuse, incentive, scorn, defiance. We nearly ran down the boat which barely got under our eeward, its occupants the maddest Spaniards that ever escaped drowning: and thus as we rounded Moro, we swept past all danger of the sea-the pilot crew and our captain testing their lungs and profanity to the utmost--into one of the most beautiful harbors known to seamen, finally coming to anchor, over against the Regla side of the har bor, where the quaint city, rising higher from the wharves to the low-lying, fortified mountains behind, was spread be fore our view like some fantastic picture from half-Mosiem old Spain.

The noble harbor which made the gay capital of the West Indies possible, is named Havana Bay. "The Careening Place," the child-like natives call it because here came land and sea chiefs to attend to the "careening" and mending of their craft on the circling palmshaded beeches of its shores. They also took counsel and rum here. Lay your left hand on your table, back downward, with the fingers pointing south. Then imagine your thumb twice its size, and standing out squarely to the east, and you will have a very clever notion of the shape of Havana Bay, save that its entrance from your wrist joint would be proportionally no larger than your wrist's least vein. The bay is nearly three miles long and quite as wide. As you enter, overhanging your very ve sel is the famous Moro castle, and to the right and opposite, not two hundred yards distant, is La Putna, a fort set low in the shore, its southern angel extending to where the shipping is dense and the wharves swarming, and its western angle turning sharp the narrow entrance back along the sea, terminating where the noted sea drive, Calla Anche del Norte, begins. La Punta is so low it might almost be described as a water battery. It bristles threateningly with cannon. Behind it are hospitals, morgues, arsenals and many buildings of ugly suggestiveness; a little park, Parque de la Punta, where the lovely Cabanas flirt with the gay trumpeteers, and many a low-life tragedy is begun; and still behind this is the collossal prison, which immense quadrangular structure will guard 5,000 prisoners at one time. Havana proper ies to the south and west of this spot. You may wander in lod Nuremgurg and dream in older Granada, and you will find no more quaint and vagarous structural composites than you will here stumble upon in the narrow calles on every hand. BUT THERE LIES HAVANA,

a rare study in Moorish, Saracen and Doric architecture, startling in its pink, yellow, red, lavender and blue colors and decorations, on the west of the gleaming bay, while ferries ply to the villages, estacions, steamer landings, and warehouse communities of the opposite side, where the close jaws of the harbor open a bit, and clambering up the mountain-side, where frown the landward outworks of Moro castle, is Casa Blanca, with its queer villas and structures, each one standing out in this wonderful daylight of the tropics in such distinctness, and with such a strange seeming of approaching and growing proportions, that, in your fancy, the houses individually become great pillared temples. In and over and through this dreamful spot, away up the side of the mountain, thread and run such indescribable wealth of vegetation that, as you look again and again, the clustered, shining homes seem like great white grapes bursting through a glorious wealth of vines and

leaves. Beyond Casa Blanca the bay debouches

to the east. Here is a veritable valley of rest. Every half mile is a little clus-ter of homes set in a marvelous wealth of rose and bloom. Beyond this valley are seen pretty villages, each with its half-ruined church whose only suggestion of use or occupation is had in the din of neuer-ceasing chimes; and still beyond these, are uplands which almost reach the dignity of mountains, upon whose far and receding serrated heights an occasional cocoa tree or royal palm looms lonely as a ghostly sentinel upon some medieval tower.

Below and nearer, upon a little peninsula extending towards Havana into the bay is THE GLOOMY QUARANTINE.

Farther to the south lies the great

Senta Catalina warehouses where the

saccharine source of Cuba's wealth is stored in huge hogsheads, or rests dark as lakes of pitch in tremenduous vats. Behind these, in Regla, the lesser Havana, across the harbor, with its churches, its quaint old markets, its cock-pits, its ceasless fandangoes and its bull-pen. Over beyond this, set like a gleaming nest in the crest of the mountains, a glimpse is caught of Guanabacoa, full of villas, beautiful gardens and fountains, and in the olden times the then oldest Indian village of which Cuban legends tell. Beyond Regla to the south, and upon the shores of the bay, is the ferry and railroad station, whence thousands reach the outlying villas, or leave the capital for the various scaports of the northern coast; and right here, night and day, is as busy and interesting a spot for the study of manner and character as may be found in all Cuba. At this station is seen a famous statue to Edouard Fesser, founder of the Havana warehouse system. The entire southern portion of the bay where some day the barren shore line will be lined with great warehouses and docks, is tilled with old hulls of sunken steamers and ships, conveying the keenest sense of desolation, and the shore here rises to unlands bare as Sahara, until skirting to the right, the bold mountain, Jesu del Monte is seen; and then come the great outlying forts extending far around to the sea. Between you and these if still aboard ship, you see Havana's domes and minarcis, and to all intents, you are anchored in a sceneful harbor of old Spain. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Oh, young Lochinyar, who came out of the south. Will ne'er again warble "Tit-Willow;" For he went to his bed and got "down in th mouth.

When he swallowed a snide hotel pillow. A pointer on pork-A pig's nose. The man of brass is always ready to show

Ed-Lend me a dollar. Al-Certainly; got hange for a V. An old pedagogue says his business is in collar-and-cuff line.

These long winter evenings are well suited o pressing engagements A collide-oscope is about the same thing as telescope in railroad parlance.

There will be few mourners when the telegraph and telephone wires are buried. Pocket books with bank note trimmings and coupon linings are very fashionable Poker players expect that 1888 will be a rood year, as it contains three of a kind. There is no charm like that of novelty

eggs. Don't go and become a glutton now, simply because this year is ante-een hundred and

It is true that the busiest man is the bar plest man, but he often doesn't have time to realize it. Men are not judged by their deeds nowa-

days; they are judged by their bonds and mortgages. The christian railroad men held a conference the other day. No sleeping car porters

To one distinguished African potentate we make no compliment.
nigger in the woodpile. The exception is the Lo! the poor councilman, whose untutored

mind sees a job in every ordinance and expects to raise the wind. Nothing is too small to escape the notice of ot even the man who tries to get his paper for nothing.

George W. Childs has paid \$20,000 for clocks. For that money he ought to have some pretty good times. The trouble with most people who believe that charity begins at home is that they never

go outdoors for exercise. No. Josef Hofmann, the little musical

prodigy, is not from Boston. Though he creates a hub-bub, he isn't one. The destiny that shapes a man's end does not make a good shape without some little assistance on the part of the man.

Sometimes there may be found a trace of sugar on a fly's foot; but as a rule there is sugar on a fly's foot; but as a r not much to be caught on the fly.

Let us have no more of these press yarns about phenomenally aged lawyers. It makes it look a sif they are afraid to die.

In polite circles the word "drunk" or "in oxicated" is no longer used, "Overestimated his capacity" is the proper thing. If people themselves were only as good as they think other people ought to be, how much better this world would be.

One of the reiging dime muschm attract tions is "Coffey, the thinest man alive." first name is probably Boarding House. Nature seems to have made one sorry mis take in fixing things so that a people may grow in wisdom as rapidly as in numbers.

"What will you give me for my horse, Deacon!" Why, you've only got the framup, John; when he's done I'll look at him." A correspondent says that milkweed is the proper thing to plant on a milkman's grave. He is wrong, though; a water-lily is the

A Belgian scientist says that salt is con-ducive to longevity. This is a roundabout way of saying that fresh people are soon

Politicians do not amount to much these lays. The really important people are the judges at turkey railles and leaders of the Michigan makes more shingles than other

states in the union, but, curiously enough it

has no more than than usual percentage of The newspaper man had heard that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," and so when desirous of a second plate he called for

When a man becomes firmly convinced hat he is a genius, it is then that the fringe slowly begins to form on the bottom of his

Ttis is the season of the year when the man who contrives to live on credit wishes they would put up in the post-office the sign "Post no bills." It is alteged that the coloring matter of greenbacks is a deadly poison, and yet there are many men who do not realize the danger they escaped by being born poor.

"What would civilization be," asks Dr. Holmes, "without a piano." Among other things, it would be able to sleep on nights, things, it would be able to sleep on nights, besides being a thought less unhappy by Ruskin says "Man should resemble a

We do not know what but suppose the reason is that in order to amount to much in society he should owncouple of banks. "The coming newspaper," we are told.

"will not print any advertisements." were under the impression that it is the going newspaper that does not print any advertisements, and that that is the reason why it is going. Old pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. What

a mass of sickening, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and in curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys' stomach and bowels.

TIMELY WARNING.

Heed the Advice of Friends Who Have Been There.

Shun the Evil Doer and Take Kindly to the Admonition Here Given by Some Previous Sufferers.

Among the numerous patrons to the advertising columns of this paper the readers have no doubt read some of the articles of Drs. Mctoy and Henry, who offices are located in the Ramge Building, corner lath and Harney streets. It is not the business of this paper to uphold any institution or business firm who are not thoroughly reliable and hence the inspiration of this article. Drs. McCoy and Henry came to this city last summer highly recommended, and opened their offices at the above-named location, making yearly contracts with the newspapers and leasing the rooms for one year with the privilege of a term of years. Their specialties consisted of treating Catarria and Lung Troubles, Having had the experience of several years in the leading hospitals of both America and Europe, besides being graduates of the best medical colleges of this country, they have acquired the ability and are well known as skillful and reliable physicians. With them it is not examined that a part of the stantiffer ourse of west. methcal colleges of this country, they have acquired the ability and are well known as skillful and reliable physicians. With them it is not experiment but a scientific course of practical treatment. While these eminent specialists are in business the same as any other business firm, to make money, they have been doing excellent work and have from week to week advertised seme of their many cures. They do not advertise all the patients they cure, but when they do publish testimonials they give the full name and address that the person so mentioned may be visited by those who doubt the trutifulness of the statements published and make all the necessary inquiries before consulting the doctors.

SOME OF THE EVIDENCE.

The following are among the many who have been treated with success by the doctors:

"Yes, sir, said Mr. Dave Edens in reply to a question by the reporter, "I had been afficied with Catarrh for more than four years and tried different doctors, besides using various kinds of paten medicines that were recommended to me by my friends. I used to have a cold nearly all the time. My nose would stop up, so I could not breathe through it. My head was continually aching. I had the night sweats so that my night dress would look as though I had been out in the raim. I was always hawking and spitting in a vain endeavor to clear my throat. In

ting in a vain endeavor to clear my throat. In the morning I would gag and frequently would yount. I visited the offices of Drs. McCoy and Henry and began treatment. It was only a short time until I began to get better, and now I am not troubled with my former symptoms and feel like a new man."

Mr. Edens resides on Twenty-sixth street, South Omalia, and will verify the above.

ANOTHER CASE.

Mr. Edens resides on Twenty-sixth street,
South Omaha, and will verify the above.

ANOTHER CASE.

B. F. Brown, Esq., a former resident of Council Blufts, but now living in North Omaha, says:
"Yes, sir! Drs. McCoy and Henry cured my
boy Francie of catarrh, which he had in a very
bad form, after I had him treated by some of
best physicians in Colorado and lowa. I consider those physicians of merit and believe them
fully capable of treating successfully any disease they may take hold of."

ONE MORE CASE.

Mr. James White, a blacksmith in the U. P. R.
R. shops, says; "Three months ago I had the
catarrh in its worst form, and was treated with
entire success by Drs. McCoy and Henry, after
several unsuccessful attempts by other physicians and innumerable patent preparations that
I tried. I am perfectly satisfied with the benefit I derived from their treatment. They did all
for me that they promised and far more than I
expected."

STILL ANOTHER.

"Drs. McCoy and Henry and all for me they

STILL ANOTHER.

"Drs. McCoy and Henry did all for me they told me they would do. I went to their office in a deplorable condition, and after taking their medicine and using their treatment for three months. I can truthfully say I never felt better in my life," remarked Mr. Frank Dahlstrom, who resides at 3il William street, and I can recommend them to those afflicted,"

A Few Symptoms of a Disease That May Prove S rious to You.

Do you have frequent fits or mental depres-Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears?

Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down?

Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery, and frequently inflamed?

Does your voice have a husky, thick sound, and a nasal sort of twang?

Is your breath frequently offensive from some

Does your voice have a husky, thick sound, and a masal sort of twang?

Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?

Have you a dull oppressive headache generall located over the eyes?

Do you have to hawk and cough frequently in the effort to clear your throat?

Are you losing your sense of smell, and is your sense of taste becoming dulled.

Does your nose always feel stopped up, foroing you to breathe through your mouth?

Do you frequently feel dizzy, particularly when stooping to pick anything off the floor?

Does every little draught of air and every slight change of temperature give you a cold?

Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk and spit out an endless quantity of phlogm?

Are you always tired and indisposed to exertion, whether of business, work or amusement?

Is great effort required to keep your thoughts fixed upon matters that formerly were easily performed.

Do you rise from bed as tired and weak as you were the night before, and feel as though you wanted to lie there forever?

Is your throat filled with phlegm in the morning, which ern only be discharged after violent coughing, and hawking and spitting?

Do you occasionally wake from a troubled sleep with a start and feel as if you had just escaped a horrible death by choking?

Have you lost all interest in your calling or business or former pleasures, all ambition gone, and do you feel indifferent whether tomorow finds you alive or dead?

Are you troubled with a discharge from the head in the throat, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucous, thick sticking to whatever it touches, sometimes bloody and nearly always putrid and offensive?

The above are some of the many symptoms of catarrh and the beginning of lung troubles. Not one case in a hundred will have all of them, but every one effected will have a lew or many of them. The greater or more serious your symptoms, the more serious your condition. This class of diseases is treated very successfully by Dr. Me-Coy and his associates. The many cases reported t prove this, and each statement published is substantially the same as given by the patient cured. Dr. McCoy, and his associate, Dr. Henry, use no tecret nostrum, but cure diseases by their skillful combination of the best known remedies, applied in the most approved manner and by using the latest and most highly recommended appliances known to their profession. They thus produce results which speak for themselves in the many patients cured and we assure our readers that these eminent physicians have achieved a success in curing disease which few or no other doctors can duplicate.

Drs. McCoy and Henry have permanently located in Omylas, and have office parlors in the Ramge block where he and his associate, Dr. Henry, have treated within that time at least 1,000 people, publishing weekly testimonials of some of their many wonderful cures.

Consultation at office or an opinion by mail \$1.90. All letters should be accompanied by 4 cents in stamps to insure a reply. ents in stamps to insure a reply.

DOCTOR

CRESAP McCOY,

Late of Bellevne Hospital, New York,

Dr. Columbus Henry

(Late of University of Pennsylvania)
HAVE OFFICES
No. 310 and 311 IN RAMGE BUILDING.
Corner Fifteenth and Harney sts., Omaha, Neb.,
where all curable cases ace treated
with success.

Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's disease, Dyspepsiv, Rheumatism, and all NERVOUS DISEANES. All diseases poculiar to the sexes a specialty. CATARRH CURED.

CURED.

CONSULTATION at office or by mail, \$1.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p.

m. Sundays included,

Correspondence receives prompt attention,

Many diseases are breaked.

Many diseases are treated successfully by Drs, McCoy and Henry through the mails, and it is thus possible for those unable to make journey to obtain successful hospital treatmen at their homes. No letters answered unless accompanied by

te in stamps.

Address all letters to Drs. McCoy and Henry Rooms 310 and 311 Ramge building. Omaha Neb.