CARRYING AND LIFTING.

According to strength and build a man can carry from 30 to 50 pounds; an elephant from 1,500 to 2,000; a horse will carry 250 to 300 pounds; a donkey 175 to 200; a mule, when it suits him, 250 to 300. A horse can usualy draw seven times as much as he can carry. A man may lift with both hands from 200 to 250 pounds; his shoulders will support 330 pounds. When his weight to his load is as from 4 to 3, a man can lift with best effect. He can push horizontally about 110 pounds, and pulling together men can pull about 70 pounds each. But in carrying or lifting without some definite rule for guidance, men are always apt to overestimate their strength or the strength of their draft animals. Hence, as a consequence, many serious strains follow, which if not taken in time, settle into chronic pains or deformities. An immediate application of St. Jacobs Oil to man or beast, thoroughly followed up until the overstrained muscles renew their strength and the pain ceases, then a cure follows, and it is a handy and cheap mode of getting over a very trying difficulty. By way of example, Mr. George M. Gray, city bill poster, Dover, N. H., made his original statement in 1878. June 27, 1887, he writes: "About nine years ago sprained my back; had to be carried home. Instead of going to the doctor I used St. Jacobs Oil. In three days was out with a cane; in three weeks was all right without cane—cured. No return of pain." Mr. W. T. Towdall, postmaster, Peoria, Ill., made his original statement in 1881: "Over two months ago I fell on the ice, badly dislocating my shoulder, causing great suffering until I got St. Jacobs Oil. First application to my surprise gave great relief; one-half bottle cured." June 29, 1887, he says: "It cured me. Can't add anything. I think it a great remedy." Mr. S. W. Dixon, Baraboo Station, Wis., June 14, 1887.—"Have not felt the least effects from my hurt since I was cured three years ago. Fell from my engine then and sprained my back terribly; thought the life was knocked out of me." Mr. John W. Marshall, 2043 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., August 3, 1887.—"Fell forty feet from a mast and suffered intensely for six years with stiff leg from the sprain. Used crutch and cane. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil completely and permanently cured me. No further use for cane or crutch." With proper care and precaution, keeping on hand what is needed there is no danger from these accidents.

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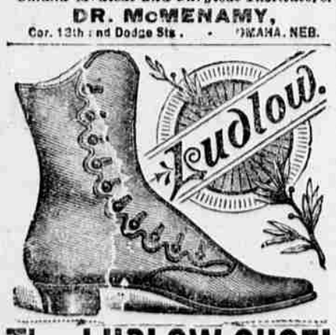

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TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN PERSIA.

The Operator's Life—Maturing Wine By Lightning—Electric Haulage—The Chinese Electric Battery.

American Theatre Lighting.

Great improvements have been made of late years in the lighting of theatres by electricity, and so perfect has the work become, when in good hands, that there is no reason why the adoption of electricity should not be required for every public building in which large number of people assemble. In fact, so impressed are European authorities with the desirability of the electric light, that they have been even precipitate and inconsiderate in forcing it upon theatre managers. However, while in America the use of the light is still permissive and not obligatory by law, many managers are adopting it for their theatres. Thus we are able to illustrate this week a fine theatre plant, which has already been duplicated, and which for flexibility and convenience it seems hard to surpass. Those who have witnessed performances in either of the theatres where these plants are running will readily bear witness to the beauty of the light and effects, and the readiness with which the various changes and combinations are controlled.

Electric Science in America.

There can be no doubt that there is an enormous amount of experimental work performed in the laboratories of the electricians of this country, the results of which, for obvious reasons, have not been made public. But as time passes, the reasons which have dictated the withholding from publicity of this information no longer obtain, and nothing less than duty would dictate making these results known, if they have not been made so before. We are glad, therefore, to note one step in the right direction in the paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, by Mr. J. W. Howell, which contains information of undoubted value and importance to every one connected with the science and industry of incandescent electric lighting. It must be apparent that the publication of such results must eventually be far more beneficial than the temporary individual gain which might be secured by its being withheld altogether. We hope that the beginning made in the present instance will be followed by similar publications drawn from experience, and we feel safe in asserting that if all the original researches performed in American electrical laboratories were published they could compare favorably with those of any other country in the world, and serve to remove the stigma which is often put upon us abroad to the effect that we always sacrifice science to practice.

Electric Haulage in Factories.

Electrical World: As the success of electric street railways, which often involve many serious difficulties, is now recognized, electric haulage is looked upon with more and more favor by those interested in the transportation of materials. It required time to bring the owners of street railways to admit the benefits of this mode of propulsion, and mine owners are now about becoming interested in a similar way. But that another large field is still open for development, is made evident by the recent installation of an electric car in a cotton mill, illustrated on another page. In this instance the electric motor accomplishes that which would probably not have been attempted by any other form of motor. It is evident that the question was not only one of compactness combined with power, but also that of safety and cleanliness, the latter quality especially being of considerable importance. It is not difficult to forsee that such work will become quite common in the future, and that the electric locomotive will be as familiar a sight within factories as upon the street.

Maturing Wines By Electricity.

M. Mengarini is continuing the investigations of Blaserna and Carpine upon the method of artifically maturing wines by the electric current. In his experiments a current of about four amperes was passed through the wine for periods of varying length! The electrodes, which are of platinum, became coated with a deposit which consists chiefly of albuminous substances. The proportion of alcohol was diminished by the formation of a small quantity of acetic acid, and also by evaporation. It is also probable that some of the alcohol was directly oxidized. The bouquet of the wine is developed almost exactly as if by lapse of time, and it was sensibly increased at every application of the current. The color is also modified. There is also reason to believe that the wine is sterilized, so as to be incapable of further change, but on this point M. Mengarini is not able to speak positively at present.

An Electrified Chinaman.

Yesterday afternoon a man who runs a perambulating electric apparatus, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, with which he delivers shocks at five cents a shock to people who think it does them good, saw some Chinamen approaching, and as they stood looking at the machine he invited one of them to take hold and see how the thing worked. After some persuasion one of the Chinamen, who was a trifle more curious than the others, took hold of the handles and then waited with an impatient look in his eyes for the machine to get in its work. It finally did so. The man who bossed the machine gave the crank a twist which made the queue of the Chinaman emit electric sparks in profusion. His eyes bulged out with fright, he turned alternately red and pale, but was unable to say anything, although his companions began jabbering in their artless, innocent way about the predicament their fellow-heathen had got himself into. After the unhappy victim of too much electricity had squirmed as much as the man who ran the machine thought would satisfy his curiosity, the Mongolian was released. He was a mighty glad Chinaman when he was able to let go. He examined his hands, and with many gestures and much talk tried to give an account of his experience to his companions as they walked away.

Telegraphy in Persia.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, in an article on Persia in the Commercial Advertiser says: "As government offices in Persia are comparatively scarce, and princes decidedly numerous, their posts are not always grand nor their salaries princely, as we are accustomed to use the term. Prince Assabdullah was a young man who had learned telegraphy, and was operator at the little control station of Miana. The Persian government telegraph system consists of one-wire, tumble-down lines, and the offices are little mud-built houses with bee-hive roofs. Prince Assabdullah's daily routine of duty was to squat on a mat inside this hut and from time to time test the line with his instrument. For this prosiac employment he received the munificent salary of $35 a month—25 tomans. On this modest stipend, however, he was able to support a couple of wives and a budding family of princes and princesses, and to keep a farrash. He was a jolly sort of fellow, a regular hail-fellow-well-met, as are a good many of the younger Persian nobles. Although forced to keep up an outward appearance of piety, in deference to the sanctimonious tone of society about him, he showed his contempt for orthodox Shiah practices by taking supper on the quiet with a Feringhi and by consuming a good deal of arrack."

Subway Privileges.

At a late meeting of the Boston board of aldermen, the board passed an order granting an exclusive franchise to H. E. Cobb, Royal M. Pulsifer and F. R. Chapman and their assigns to construct, establish and maintain through and under certain streets conduits, in and through which to conduct wires for telegraphic, telephone, electric lighting and power communication. Included in the order is a provision that the board of aldermen shall determine the location in the streets through which the coduits are to pass. The parties receiving the franchise agree to furnish the city, free of all rent and charge, accommodations for all wires now owned or controlled by the city, or that may hereafter be owned and controlled by the city, and shall furnish and keep in repair such wires without expense to the city. The parties accepting the franchise shall pay to the city all the excess of their profits ovet 10 per cent of their capital actually invested, and shall also allow their books and accounts to be inspected at any time by the city auditor or any person whom the board of aldermen may designate. The parties also agree to begin work in four months from the passage of the order, and to grant to all parties and corporations, where wires may be required to go underground, reasonable accommodations, and shall charge all persons or corporations, a uniform price without favor, partiality or discrimination; all disputes to be referred to the board of aldermen. Should the city construct a subway in the streets occupied by the conduits, the parties agree to take up their conduits and place them in such subway at their own expense, if ordered so to do by the board of aldermen. After ten years the city may purchase the franchise. Nothing granted shall in any way affect the right of the Edison Electric Illuminating company to lay its own conduits or the rights granted heretofore to any individual or company to maintain underground conduits, or the vested rights, if any, of any individual or corporation in any of the streets included in the order. The order was passed by a vote of seven yeas and three nays.

Science Solved the Puzzle.

Hartford Times: A Meriden clothing dealer recently offered a spring overcoat to any person solving the "anti-rattle-box" puzzle. This consisted of a short cylindrical wooden box, securely sealed. The point was to shake the box without rattling the contents. On the box was printed: "You can't do it; but it can be done." Those who get hold of the boxes, after shaking them in different ways, cut them open and found the contents to consist of pieces of tin of different shapes. As no method of doing the trick could be thought of, it was generally supposed that the puzzle could not be solved. Charles M. Fairchild, assistant to Superintendent Fitzgerald, of the Meriden Electric Light company, came into possession of one of the boxes. He dissected it, noticed the bits of tin, thought a moment, and then, taking a piece of magnetized iron, replaced the cover on the box and applied the magnet to one end. It was strong enough to attract all the small pieces of tin and hold them fast to the end of the box however violently it was shaken. He got the overcoat.

Paper Bottles.

One of the most interesting of the many uses to which paper has been put is the manufacture of paper bottles.

We have long had paper boxes, barrels, and car wheels, and more recently paper pails, wash basins, and other vessels; but now comes a further evolution of paper in the shape of paper bottles, which are already quite extensively used for containing such substances as ink, bluing, shoe dressing, glue, etc., and they would seem to be equally well adapted for containing a large variety of articles.

They are made by rolling glued sheets of paper into long cylinders, which are then cut into suitable lengths, tops and bottoms are fitted in, the inside coated with a waterproof compound, and all this done by machinery almost as quickly as one can count.

They are cheaper and lighter than glass, unbreakable, and consequently very popular with consumers, while the fact that they require no packing material and are clean, handy and economical, commends them to manufacturers. Unlike glass, they can be manufactured and shipped at all seasons, and being made by machinery, the supply is independent of labor troubles, which are additional advantages to manufactures who use bottles.

Physical Development in Theory and Practice.

Popular Science Monthly: "Every writer on education, from Plato to Herbert Spencer, has advocated physical activity as a means of attaining that full-orbed and harmonious development of all parts of the human economy so essential to robust, vigorous health." Theorists, then, are agreed upon this as the "ultimate aim of every kind of physical exercise." But we all know how difficult it is to get the best theories put into practice. They may commend themselves as the very best, but they fall far short of their good to men till they can be made working theories. In this respect the "harmonious-development" theory, whether mental or physical, forms no exception to other theories. But once get hold of some motive by which to induce even a few individuals to put a theory into practice, and half the battle is won. If it is a really good theory, its own practical examples prove the fact. "Wisdom is justified of her children." Here is always the difficulty—to get hold of the motives which will influence men and women in such way that they may finally be possessed by the "love of symmetry in form" which has such "a deep moral significance." You may preach the doctrine to children, and your words will be like the idle wind. Even our young men and maidens will prefer snug-fitting garments and handsome raiment covering a bad form, to the proportions of Apollo or the beauty of the Venus of Milo not clothed in the fashions of the day. Many men and women, staggering along under burdens of ill health, self-imposed by neglect of the simplest natural laws, will give your beautiful theory small thought. They will pursue their phantoms of wealth and ambition, while they hug the delusion that they suffer by God's will in this "vale of tears." They do suffer, and deservedly, but only because they do not use their own wills to conform their conduct to his good will as revealed in the constitution of their own being. It is useless to set forth to such people the truths of health, the glad tidings of deliverance from many of their ailments by the natural remedies of air, exercise, and food. The doctrines of health have always been preached, and men have not heeded. Let us begin, then, with children, and educate them to these high truths. But with children we have to use authority or play upon motives. If we use authority merely, the idea of harmonious development will become distasteful to them. They will break away from authority and break with the theory at the first opportunity of liberty. Put them at what we elders call play, and they often accomplish of their own free will what we with difficulty get out of them by force. Now I say that, by their various athletic organizations, young men are doing this very thing for themselves that children do in play. They establish in the colleges a system of training for their various sports which affects not only the members of the higher institutions of learning, but which reaches almost every young man in the land.

The Moral Influence of Climate.

Popular Science Monthly: Since the revival of naturalism the tendencies of educational reform make it probable that the progress of moral philosophy will become identified with the development of a new science, thus far only outlined by a few incidental treatises on the interaction of body and mind. The possibilities of that science are suggestively indicated by the results of the statistical studies devoted to one of its branches—the moral influence of climate. Modern French scientists are nothing if not methodical, and have repeatedly called attention to the curious regularity in the geographical distribution of certain vices and virtues; intemperance, for instance, north of the forty-eighth parallel; sexual aberrations south of the forty-fifth; financial extravagance in large seaport towns; thrift in pastoral highland regions. It is, indeed, a remarkable circumstance that in the home of the best wine grapes, in Greece and southern Spain, drunkenness is far less prevalent than in Scotland, or in Russian Poland, where Bacchus can tempt his votaries only with nauseous vodka. The idea that a low temperature begets an instinctive craving for alcoholic tonics seems disproved by the teetotalism of the Patagonian savages, who horsewhip every Spanish stimulant-monger without benefit of clergy. The Lesghian mountaineers, too, observe the interdict of the Koran in the icy summit regions of the Caucasus; but there is no doubt that the bracing influence of a cold climate affords a certain degree of immunity from the debilitating effect of the alcohol vice, and that a Scandinavian peasant can for years survive the effects of a daily dose of alcohol that would kill an Egyptian fellah in a single month.

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A Valuable Penny.

A copper cent in the possession of the mayor of Chuluata, Fla., is said to be more than worth its weight in gold, because it was coined for the confederate government during the rebellion, from a die which was captured by the United States authorities after the forty-second piece had been struck off. It is thought that only about twenty of these coins are now in existence.

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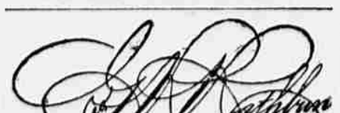

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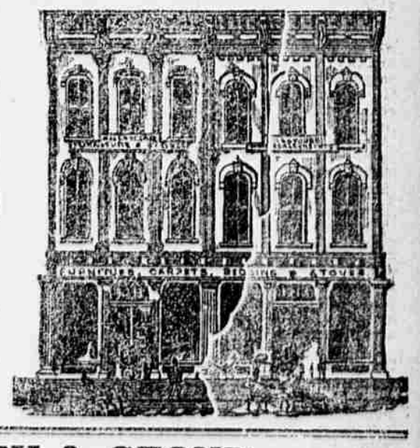

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