

NEW ELECTRICAL CAR.

Superiority of the Sprague Multiple Unit System of Car Traction.

Gets Up a Speed of Twenty-Eight Miles an Hour in Ten Seconds—Subjected to Very Severe Tests.

General Electric company officials have been showing the working of the Sprague multiple unit system of car traction to Isaac D. Barton, general manager, and C. B. Cornell, chief engineer of the Brooklyn elevated railroad.

The cars are all equipped with the new Sprague system of control, by which any car is operated from either end by a lever or push button with automatic return something after the method of the Sprague elevator.

By its application a number of cars without regard to sequence or heading may be coupled together, and when so coupled instantly controlled from either selected end of any car. The cars are individual in all details. The object is to control them so that they can be connected together at will, and when so connected operated from either end of any car in the train unit.

Controlling mechanism is carried on five cars, included underneath the seats inside the car. In one car occupies the unique position of a space inside the canopy over the platform, where it can be reached by an inspector without entering the car.

Underneath each car is a small cable, terminating in a flexible end, with a peculiar interlocking coupling, which, no matter what the heading of the cars may be, so connects the controlling circuits that the directional movement of the controller on the platforms always produces the same movement of the car with regard to the track. There is, therefore, no such thing as a head or tail of the car. The establishment of this coupling takes less time in ordinary car service.

The tests made for the Brooklyn gentlemen were unusually severe, but were in every way satisfactory.

When the Brooklyn road people had watched the workings of the mechanism, the train was tested on accelerations. It takes a Manhattan "L" engine 25 seconds to get going at the rate of 14 miles an hour. The test train got up speed of 28 miles an hour in ten seconds; 38 miles in 15 seconds, and 43 1/2 miles in 20 seconds. This beats all previous records in this direction.

MARINE SAVES THE FLAG.

Gunner Prevents Delay in Lowering Colors at the Naval Camp.

Through a remarkable feat of climbing by Clerk B. Bradshaw, gunner's mate of the First Battalion, "Old Glory" was spared the ignominy of having to remain at half mast the other day at the naval militia encampment at Chicago when the occasion did not call for it.

The ceremony of lowering the colors is one of the most impressive of the dress parade, and this would have been badly marred because of an entanglement in the pulley ropes near the top of the staff, had it not been for the forethought of the young officer.

Just as the seamen were about to lower the flag Bradshaw noticed the knotted ropes fully 100 feet from the ground. Off went his dress uniform instantly, and replacing it with a white duck fatigue costume, the agile officer shinned up the pole until he reached the guide ropes.

These he grasped to steady himself, and then continued the difficult hand-over-hand climb. The guards at the bottom of the pole had begun to let down the flag, and Bradshaw released the knots in time to avert a delay.

Cheers and maritime music applauded the feat, and, in addition to being the hero of the camp, the gallant young officer won a score of South Chicago maidens' hearts.

Europe's Oldest Professor.

Samuel Brassai, the eminent Hungarian professor, has just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his advent to scientific honors. He is 97 years old, and is the senior active teacher of learning in Europe. Through his unselfish devotion to the cause of Hungary and the purifying of the Magyar language he has established a firm place in the hearts of his countrymen.

Mr. Brassai has contributed a number of scientific inventions to the physical laboratories of his college in Buda Pesth, among them a chronometer with which he watches the standing of the sun each day, and thus regulates the town clocks. He is a great philanthropist. Most of his money has been given to the advancement of sciences throughout his land.

She Saved the Day.

A minister's family was subjected to the infliction of calls from a feminine bore of the neighborhood, a certain Miss X., and when the dominie heard Miss X.'s voice he always kept close in his study, says an exchange. One day, some hours after Miss X. had been announced, his wife summoned him to luncheon. He called downstairs: "All right, and is that bore gone?" "Yes, dear," replied his wife, "but Miss X. is here and will take lunch with us."

The Astor House.

The lease of the Astor house expires within two years, and there will be no renewal. The owners have decided to tear down the building, which is today the oldest hotel in New York. It was erected in 1834, and has been the scene of many historical incidents.

Chinese Tea Crop.

The tea crop in the best districts of China is from 300 to 400 pounds per acre.

GET CLOSER TOGETHER.

Eminently Successful Gathering of English and American Bishops.

Views of the Lambeth Conference as Given by Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota.

Rev. Henry B. Whipple, bishop of Minnesota, who has been one of the most prominent among the bishops in attendance upon the Lambeth conference in England, has written the following views of the conference:

"The conference manifested a decided unanimity of feeling on all questions connected with work for mission and the social problems which at this time have so much interest for all thoughtful men. One of the most remarkable speeches of the conference was made by the bishop of Washington, Dr. Satterlee, on the social problems connected with the employer and the employed, the keynote of which was that men do not need charity; they need brotherhood as the children of one Father. The bishop of Albany occupied a foremost position in the conference as one who always expressed himself with terse simplicity. Bishop Potter always has a hearing in England as well as at home for his wise and loving thoughtfulness."

"I think the American bishops won the respect and love of their English brethren. There was a strong unanimity of feeling with all the American bishops that while in fraternal love and brotherly sympathy our hearts are one with the church in England and the colonies in defense of the church and in the work of our Saviour, yet they stand, and always will stand, on the rights of the national church with its particular responsibilities to God and to the world. The American bishops have always maintained from the very first Lambeth conference that the American church must retain its autonomy as a national church and their English and colonial brethren all recognize that this is their position. They know that the American church does not desire to have any voice in the internal affairs or management of the mission of the church of England nor does it desire to assume any of the responsibilities thereof; neither does it (the English church) expect to take any share of the government of the bishops of the American church."

"There were signs throughout the conference that a power above men's wills was drawing Christians together. There was very much to cheer us in the story of the church's triumphs in mission lands, such as Uganda, where 15 years ago there were five Christians and today there are 200 churches, 200 worshippers and 60,000 who read the Gospel. We have seldom been privileged to witness such gatherings as the missionary meetings held in connection with this conference. At Salisbury cathedral 7,000 people celebrated the anniversary of the baptism of Ethelbert 1,300 years ago. Ten thousand were present at a missionary meeting at St. Saviour's church, and the cathedrals of Southwell and Lichfield never had greater congregations than were drawn to the meetings there."

"It has been a pleasure to the Americans to meet some of the foremost men among the non-conformists who have shown the deepest interest in our deliberations. We were informed at a missionary gathering at the Church of St. Saviour's that it is one of the oldest in London and excelled in grandeur only by Westminster Abbey, a memorial to the non-conformists of the church's triumphs in mission lands, such as Uganda, where 15 years ago there were five Christians and today there are 200 churches, 200 worshippers and 60,000 who read the Gospel. We have seldom been privileged to witness such gatherings as the missionary meetings held in connection with this conference. At Salisbury cathedral 7,000 people celebrated the anniversary of the baptism of Ethelbert 1,300 years ago. Ten thousand were present at a missionary meeting at St. Saviour's church, and the cathedrals of Southwell and Lichfield never had greater congregations than were drawn to the meetings there."

ELABORATE FUNERAL FOR CAT.

Pet of an Indiana Woman Buried in a Casket Made to Order.

For years Mrs. L. E. Parsons, well known, and a member of the Presbyterian church at Peru, Ind., has lavished maternal attention on two large cats, "Toby" and "Bluey." They eat at the table and sleep in beds.

Often she would roast a chicken, and reserving only a small portion for herself, give the remainder to the cats. A few days ago she went to Burlington Falls, N. Y., to visit, and entrusted the cats to a neighbor. "Bluey" was ill, and instructions were left to give it a good burial if it died.

Death soon came, and the neighbor, true to her promise, ordered a casket specially made at Fetters' establishment; the director came to the funeral, and "Bluey" was laid away in a carefully made grave with all due ceremony.

LIZARD IN GIRL'S STOMACH.

Crawls Into Her Throat After Meat When She Is Masturbating.

A case that is exciting much interest among medical men in Dubuque, Ia., is that of a deaf and dumb girl named Clara Kuntz, who is the unfortunate possessor of a live lizard in her stomach. The girl can feel it running up and down her throat, and at times it nearly suffocates her. It is particularly troublesome in the morning. The other day while she was eating a piece of meat it came up, snatched the meat and dropped back again. The doctors attending her have decided to starve her for a few days, and then by putting a piece of meat in her mouth induce the creature to come out far enough to be grasped by pinchers. It is thought she swallowed it some time ago, while it was very small, while eating raw cabbage.

Found a Deer Standing Over Him.

A gentleman who was fishing on Seventh lake a few days ago became tired and sleepy. So he anchored his boat near the shore and lay down in the bottom for a nap. After awhile he was awakened by something blowing upon his face, and when he opened his eyes he saw a big buck standing in his belly in the water beside the boat and with his nose close to the fisherman's face. The gentleman lay quite still, rather enjoying the situation. About that time another boat came around the corner into the little cove, and the buck, with a bound, disappeared in the woods.

His Own Police Alarm.

A Manchester man carries on his person a complete pickpocket alarm system. Removal of his watch, pin or other jewelry causes the ringing of a bell. The electric plant weighs 22 ounces.

SOME QUEER FISH.

Wonderful Collection Brought to New York from Bermuda.

The Aquarium of That City Enriched by a Devil Fish, Clawless Mottled Lobsters and Other Strange Creatures.

A wonderful collection of marine creatures which arrived from Bermuda waters on the steamer Orinoco has just been received at the aquarium in New York city. It included 12 clawless mottled lobsters and an octopus or devil-fish, weighing 200 pounds, having eight arms, each from one to two feet long, with tentacles on each, and a beak like a parrot. The body is four inches long and attached to it is a sac from which the animal extrudes an inky substance at pleasure.

There were also thumpers, blue and "lang" sturgeons, with lances sharp as a razor at the side of the tail, which may be depressed or extended at will; snappers, rock fish, squirrel fish, with red eyes; hedgehogs, with bristles like porcupines; "yellowtails," which have a gold stripe running from the head to the tail along the spine; "four-eyed," or bride fish, so-called because in addition to the ordinary two eyes they have on each side, near the tail, a round black spot, surrounded by a narrow rim.

There are specimens of the coney, one red with white points all over the back and one brownish gray, the whole back from the top to the middle of the body being covered with white stripes; but the queerest little fish in the collection is yellow on the sides, shaded with olive, and the whole surface of the head and body marked by a brilliant blue line, with a broad black band on the tail. This fish grunts like a pig.

WOMEN IN THE SULKY.

Novel Race Draws a Crowd to a Trotting Meeting in Maine.

For the first time in racing history, a race under the national rules, driven by women wearing bloomers, carrying weight and riding bicycle sulkies, was trotted the other day at Pittsfield, Me. Women who had driven in wagon races were asked to participate. Several gladly consented, and there were 12 entries and four starters. There was a crowd of more than 4,000 people on the track, that came from all sections of New England to see this event. It was the last event on the card. It was about 4:30 when the race was called. As the women came down with their horses they received a great round of applause from the grandstand. They were called to the stand and drew positions, after which the starter quoted the rules to them in regard to scoring and keeping in position. They came down a few times before the score, and then came together for the word. It was on the second score that the word was given, and the four steeds, with their fair drivers, went away in a hunch.

Starter Merrill said afterward: "I have never started a field of horses in my life where they came down for the word in such good shape, as did these women, and they have set a fine example for some of the drivers of the opposite sex, who make a practice of scoring all day."

TENNYSON BEACON UNVEILED.

Memorial to Poet is Dedicated on Freshwater Downs.

Rev. Granville Bradley, dean of Westminster, unveiled the other day on Freshwater Downs, Isle of Wight, the Tennyson memorial beacon. The beacon, which will take the place of one that has long stood there, is in the form of an Ionic cross, and is visible for miles. The site is in the immediate vicinity of the poet's favorite walk.

Although the family preferred not to issue many invitations to the ceremony, there was a large gathering. Among those present were the archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Whipple, Lord and Lady Tennyson and Hon. Lionel Hallam Tennyson, with other members of the family, and many literary celebrities.

Rev. Joseph Harrison, chairman of the memorial committee, pointed out that a considerable proportion of the subscriptions had come from the United States.

A special interest attached to the ceremony because it was the anniversary of the poet's birth.

JOINS RANKS OF AUTHORS.

Ex-Queen Natalia of Servia Publishes a Book of Aphorisms.

Ex-Queen Natalia of Servia has joined the ranks of authors, publishing a book of aphorisms, some of which are interesting, as they were evidently learned from her own suffering. She says, for instance: "The dream of every brave soldier is to die for something great and to live for something nice." "In every country the army is like angels before the throne of God; "A girl is an angel. Take care that when she becomes a wife she is not changed into a devil." "The heart tried too far no longer knows how to be happy;" and "A moment of apathy may render superfluous a whole existence of the greatest energy."

Bank of England Note. The longest time during which a Bank of England note has remained uncashed is 111 years. The note in question was for £25, and it is computed that the compound interest gained by the bank owing to its non-presentation amounted to no less than £6,600.

Prefer the Male Sex. Lion tamers, as a rule, prefer lions to lionesses, and dislike a troupe of both sexes mixed. In such cases the danger of entering the den is quadrupled and mischief is pretty sure to result sooner or later.

Jubilee Poems. The London Daily News averaged six jubilee poems a day for more than a month preceding the celebration.

CATCH THE GOLD FEVER.

Women Organize an Expedition to the Klondike Region.

Elaborate Preparations to Be Made for the Start in March of '98—Will Travel in Style.

The Woman's Klondike syndicate expedition has been organized in New York city. Miss Helen Varick Roswell is president, and among the patronesses are Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Laur Werrevelter, Chicago; Mrs. Sarah E. Bierce, Cleveland; Mrs. William Craighead, Dayton, O., and Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Delaware, O.

"We expect to leave New York on March 1, 1898," said Mrs. McDonald, one of the officers, "and a Pullman sleeping car—or two cars, if 40 people join us—will be chartered from New York to Seattle and will be occupied exclusively by the members of the expedition. Three meals a day will be furnished on the cars and all fees and tips will be defrayed by the party. The distance is 3,210 miles, and we will make it in seven days."

From Seattle to Sitka, another thousand miles, we go by steamer, and it will take us four days. From Sitka to Klondike is an overland route of 700 miles. We will make a short stay at Sitka in order to complete the outfit of the expedition, which will be ordered by telegraph on leaving New York.

"We may decide not to go over the Chilkat pass, but to take the Schwatka route instead; we will decide that question at Sitka. We will travel by caravans when we leave Sitka, where the vans will have to be taken to pieces and carried on horseback over the pass; so with the tools and provisions. On the other side of the pass the vans will be refitted and the journey continued as when leaving Sitka. When we reach the lakes rafts will be built from timber on the banks, and the rafts will float people, horses and vans across. For 20 persons there will be five vans, each with four horses, and three of the vans will be fitted with portable sleeping accommodations for seven persons each. The two other vans will be used for provisions, with sleeping bunks in front. For those wishing to sleep on tents and army cots will be provided."

There will be half a dozen men in the party, including a physician, an assayer and a capable guide. It is the purpose of the expedition to prospect and locate mining claims on the Klondike and other tributaries of the Yukon river, to establish a new mining camp and hospital and to equip a complete commissariat train.

Acting Secretary Ryan, of the Interior department, has issued an official warning to parties who intend going to the Alaska gold fields, telling of the dangers to be encountered and the difficulties involved. The circular is based upon information which has come to the department since the rush started.

REPLY TO BROWN FACULTY.

Prof. H. L. Wayland Contributes to the Andrews Controversy.

H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia, dean of Brown university, has addressed a lengthy communication to Prof. Clarke and other members of the Brown faculty in reply to the latter's open letter to the corporation. In it mention is made of President Andrews' resignation and the issues at stake. Continuing, he says:

"The real questions involved are, I think, threefold. "1. Has an instructor, a minister, an editor, the president of a bank or of a college, or a president of a university, the right to use his position to give currency and authority to his views without being open to suggestion from those who have placed him in his position? "2. Was the occasion such as to justify the request of the corporation? The chief justice of the Hawaiian islands recently said: 'The advocates of free coinage in the islands were told that the weight of the intelligence and the integrity of the American people were against their views.' They never failed to reply: 'Is not Brown university an institution of high standing? Is its president with us?'"

"3. Was there any want of courtesy in the manner in which the corporation conveyed its suggestions to the president? The suggestion that is in the air about the president being 'forced out' is as groundless as the suggestion that his independence is compromised."

RATS FED ON BABY'S FINGERS.

Pitiful Tale of a Little One Whose Mother Lives in a Basement.

A wee, scrawny baby was brought to the Fresh Air sanitarium in Lincoln Park, Chicago, the other day with its fingers torn and lacerated by rats which in the night had attacked the child while the mother was sleeping. Poverty had driven the parents to a basement lodging, and the mother says the rats are fearful in their boldness and readiness to attack the baby at the slightest stillness. The mother was awakened the other night by the screams of the baby in convulsions and had to use a broom to drive the rats away. In a few hours the baby was at the sanitarium doctor's office where it was found that the third finger of the left hand was almost stripped of flesh and two fingers of the right hand were seriously lacerated. It seems likely now that the baby will lose the finger on the left hand. The baby with its hands in bandages is now safely away from rats and enjoying the fresh air of Lake Michigan at the refuge for the little ones.

Post Office Savings Banks.

There are 20,400 post offices in the United Kingdom and 28,000 letter boxes. Savings bank business is transacted at 11,000 offices.

TOO HOMELY TO LIVE.

Strange Hallucination of an Old Bachelor in the East.

In Dying of Agoony of Mind Because He Imagines He Looks Like a Rhinoceros—His Strange Actions.

There has recently been committed to the Middletown state hospital for the insane, in New York, a man who suffers the strangest hallucination imaginable. The name of the man is James Myer. His home is in Kingston. He is 50 years old, and is a bachelor. The hallucination of Myer is that he is the homeliest man in the world. For a long time he made his home with J. Gardner Miller, in the "Promised Land," an outskirts of Kingston. Months ago he showed symptoms of insanity. Suddenly one day he asked for a looking-glass, and upon getting it gazed at his face for fully five minutes. Then he dashed the mirror to the floor and, cursing horribly, fell to the floor unconscious. When he regained consciousness he moaned pitifully and refused to partake of food which was offered him at mealtime.

"I am a rhinoceros," he exclaimed from time to time, "and I am too homely to live."

Do what they would his friends could not cure him of the strange delusion, and from the time when the hallucination first manifested itself he refused to leave the bedroom which he occupied, saying that if he were seen by outsiders they would suffer the loss of their sight, so ugly and forbidding was his face. The greater part of his time he spent in bed, covering his face with the bed clothing if any of the family came into his room. At midnight the mantel would rise from bed, dress himself and then go out in the rear yard, where he would creep about on his hands and knees like a dog, grunting every now and then like a pig. He was in dread of being seen during his nocturnal rambles, and on one or two occasions, when perceived by neighbors, he was seized with spasms.

Myer is well known in Kingston, where he has lived all his life. He at one time had money, but lost it through unfortunate speculation. He comes from one of the best families in Kingston and is well connected. The most peculiar thing about his insanity and its attending hallucinations and delusions is that in reality Mr. Myer is a fine-looking man, although his face has wasted away some since his illness.

PUBLIC BATH HOUSES.

Facts Regarding Their Management in European Countries.

Some facts as to the conduct of the management of public bathhouses in Europe are given in the current monthly bulletin of the department of labor. It shows that the movement to provide baths and washhouse facilities, which originated in Great Britain and has spread widely, and has not yet spent its force. It notes that the establishment of public washhouses in connection with bathhouses of the combined swimming and cleanliness type is not so common as in the early years of the movement. The success of the movement in Germany in establishing workmen's baths of the shower-bath type, is cited as evidence that the simpler and less expensive forms can be most profitably introduced by American cities in their first attempts to provide working classes with adequate baths for cleansing and refreshment. The adoption of school shower baths has been general in towns and cities already well provided with swimming baths.

OIL TO LAY THE DUST.

Experiment of an Eastern Railroad Said to Be Successful.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Mrs. Landing, N. J., says the recent discovery of Chief Engineer J. H. Nichols, of the West Jersey & Seaside railroad, that crude oil applied to the ground along the railroad tracks would effectively lay the dust. As proved, after thorough tests, to work far better than was first expected. Both lines of track leading from Camden to Atlantic City are being thoroughly saturated for a distance of six feet on both sides of the track.

The oil is applied on much the same plan as streets are sprinkled with water, and recently an oil train with sprinkling apparatus sprinkled more than 20 miles of track. The work will be completed in a few days. One sprinkling a year at a cost of \$80 a mile, it is claimed, will lay the dust effectively, but two applications may have to be made. The entire Pennsylvania system, it is said, is to be sprinkled with oil as speedily as possible.

YOUNGEST COLLEGE PRESIDENT

West Virginia University Selects Jerome H. Raymond, of Wisconsin.

Jerome H. Raymond, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, was the other day elected president of the West Virginia university by the board of regents. There were 17 applicants for the chair.

Prof. Raymond is the youngest college president in the country, being only 29 years of age. He was honored by the faculties of Princeton, Johns Hopkins, the University of Chicago, Harvard and Yale.

James H. Steves, ex-state senator from Putnam county, was elected director of the state experimental station, C. C. Brown, the candidate of the state agricultural organizations for the place, having withdrawn in his favor.

Prof. John I. Harvey was re-elected professor of modern languages, with the understanding that he retire at the expiration of the next school year.

Artificial Ice in Alaska. Artificial ice is made even in Juneau, Alaska, during the summer.

SUBMARINE BOAT LAUNCHED.

New Craft Not Regarded as So Formidable as the Holland.

Amid a din of cheers and the shrieking of steam whistles the Holland submarine torpedo boat Plunger glided down the ways of the Columbian iron works at Baltimore at noon the other day. As she struck the water she rolled violently from side to side and the men on her superstructure, who had volunteered to go with her on her first plunge, clung to the masts, which bore the stars and stripes and navy "jack." Several ladies screamed in fright, but after a second or two the steel fish slowly righted and rested with about one-third of her body above the water line.

On a platform erected beside the port bow of the boat stood Miss Ernestina Wardell and her father, Col. Wardell. In her right hand Miss Wardell held a bottle of champagne decorated with ribbons of the national and Maryland colors. The moment the vessel moved she shattered the bottle against the bow and said: "I christen thee Plunger."

A cheer arose from the assemblage, which for an hour previous had been pouring through the gateway of the iron works, and then everything ashore and afloat in the neighborhood that possessed a steam whistle blew it in salute of the strange new craft. The tug Mohawk was in waiting in mid-stream and soon was alongside the Plunger. The tug towed her back to the works.

The Plunger is not regarded as so efficient a boat as the Holland, launched at Nixon's shipyard in Elizabeth, N. J., last spring. She can only use torpedoes from two tubes in her bow in her warfare. The Holland not only has a torpedo tube in her bow, but an aerial gun in the bow and a submarine gun in her stern. The Plunger is simply a submarine torpedo boat.

HIS SKIN COVERED WITH SCALES.

St. Louis Man Has a Terrible Experience with Poisoned Ivy.

Barney Weber is at the city hospital in St. Louis, with the worst cuticle that ever was brought to that institution. His skin is a mass of scabs and eruptions, and not a square inch of the entire surface of his body has escaped the affliction. There are scales an inch in diameter and one scale has closed his left eye.

His face and head, body and limbs are swathed in bandages, and his hands and feet are strapped to his cot to keep him from scratching and increasing his discomfort.

Weber's miserable condition is the result of contact, 15 years ago, with poison ivy. He was working with a railroad construction gang, and a bunch of poison ivy brushed against him. In a few days the poison had thoroughly permeated his entire system, and he was frightfully swollen. The skin began blistering and peeling off. There was a terrible itching sensation, and he was unable to refrain from scratching. His nails drew blood and lacerated the flesh. That afforded no relief, and only added to his discomfort. A physician treated him, but it was late in the fall before the trouble could be controlled.

Every year since then, when the hot weather arrives, Weber's old ailment reappears. This year, he says, it is worse than ever.

Dr. Sutter says he never saw so severe a case of ivy poisoning. He can give no reason why Weber should be so susceptible to it, for he is a powerful man with an iron constitution. The doctor says he does not see how he can heal the eruption in less than a couple of months, even if no other troubles appear. He fears erysipelas may set in, and the result be more serious than ever.

WOMEN FOR JURORS.

Three Prominent Ladies of Fort Scott, Kan., Will Have to Serve.

In the drawing of the regular addition jury panels for the September term of the district court for Bourbon county, Kan., the names of three prominent women of Fort Scott were among the list of jurors. The women whose names were drawn are Mrs. A. Kaufman, wife of Sigmund Kaufman, grocer; Mrs. A. M. Douglass, wife of Charles Douglass, a mine operator, and Mrs. M. E. Ross, wife of C. Ross, a real estate broker.

The names were furnished the county clerk by the mayor, who took them from the 1907 tax rolls. The women own property and pay taxes, and the names were drawn in the same manner as men's names. On the tax rolls their names appear without the prefix "Mrs."

The state law provides that all taxpayers who are electors are eligible for jury service, and as women are electors in municipal elections, they are, no doubt, eligible. Several prominent attorneys are of the opinion they will have to serve, unless excused by the court.

THWARTING THE SEARCH LIGHT.

A New Composition That Renders Torpedo Boats Invisible.

Much interest is taken in French naval circles at the discovery of a composition which is alleged to have the marvelous property of rendering vessels invisible beneath the rays of electric searchlights. It is stated that at the naval maneuvers off Brest, torpedo boat No. 61, representing the enemy, succeeded in traversing unseen the luminous zone produced by the electric projector, thanks to having been coated with the new composition.

Yeast Deemed Injurious.

In France, when the use of yeast was first introduced, it was deemed by the medical faculty to be so injurious to health that its use was prohibited under the severest penalties.

Fisheries of Canada.

Salmon last year yielded in Canada \$3,700,000; cod, \$3,600,000. Next in value come herring—\$2,786,000, and then lobsters, \$2,210,000.