HOPE IN MR. EDISON.

Automobile Business Dependent on New Invention of His.

Blectrician Said to Be at Work on Storage Battery That Will Revelutionise the Electric Automobile Business.

Thomas A. Edison, who is on his way from Florida, is at work upon an invention which, if successful, will revolutionize the electric automobile business. Manufacturers of these machines say that such an invention will be as important and as profitable as the invention of the telephone. Mr. Edison some time ago realized this, and for months has

been at work on the invention. Briefly stated his idea is to construct a storage battery which will not have the excessive weight of the storage battery now in use on electric machines, and which will not be put of proportion to the load carried. So expensive is the present electric automobile that the business of constructing them is about to be abandoned in Chicago and New England. It has been estimated that between \$3,000,000 and \$4,0000,000 are invested in the automobile business, and that a large proportion of this immense sum has been put in machines of the

It is understood that Mr. Edison has ordered two automobiles of this kind with the storage batteries left out. He will put in batteries of his own construction. These, it is said, he has recently invented, and he will make a long automobile tour to test them.

"Where Mr. Edison bought these two machines is not of much importance," said an officer of the automobile company. "The new storage battery is the important thing. A great many electric vehicles are made, and any one of them would be benefited by a storage battery" such as Mr. Edison hopes to show. Without some invention like that the electric business will be done for in Chicago and Boston, which means that New England manufacturers will have to shut down because the intorage batteries now in use are too expensive and insufficient for the purpose intended.

"While machines run by steam or gasoline have moderate weight in proportion to the load carried it is different with the electric machine, whose excessive weight is out of all proportion to the load carried. Mr. Edison's idea, I believe, is to construct a battery much smaller-say the size of a soap box—and yet so much more powerful as to do the work better than it is done by the storage battery now in use."

RINDERPEST IN PHILIPPINES.

Precautions Taken to Prevent Spread of This Fatal Cattle Disease to Other Island Possessions.

On account of the reported existence of rinderpest in the Philippine islands, Secretary Wilson some time ago recommended to the secretary of war that such action be taken as might be necessary to prevent the introduction of the contagion into the Hawaiian islands and the United States by animals brought on government transports. He also requested the secretary of the treasury to direct that special precautions be taken on the Pacific coast to prevent the landing of susceptible animals without their being turned over to the department of agriculture for quarantine under the supervision of the bureau of animal industry. Secretary Wilson has received replies from Secretary Root and Secretary Gage, informing him that the desired instructions have been issued.

Rinderpest is the great cattle plague of oriental countries, which has frequently swept over Europe, destroying nearly all bovine animals. and has attracted special attention during the past two or three years by its ravages in Africa, where in many sections it destroyed from 90 to 95 per cent. of all the cattle.

Although inoculation at last has been so far efficacious as somewhat to reduce the losses from this disease, it still remains one of the most fatal diseases to cattle.

ORANGE GROWING.

Experiments Being Made in Washington That May Prove of Real Value to Fruit Growers.

It is expected in the near future pranges will be grown in Washington as palatable as those of Florida. The trees are new bearing, but the fruit will not be ripe until fall, so the real Mayor cannot be determined. The experiment has been carried on by H. J. Weber, an expert in plant breeding. who obtained hybrid from 12 of the hardiest oranges known in the world, and the prospects are promising. Even If the fruit fails a valuable work will have been done, for the growth of tree produced from crossing varieties can be used to great advantage as a hedge, and for this purpose it will be better than the leafless variety now msed altogether in the gulf states.

A Great Incubator. What an English paper says is the greatest incubator in the world is at Batary, near Sydney, Australia. It accommodates 11,440 duck eggs or 14,-∤\$80 hens¹ eggs.

Pinest Collection of Orchids. At Schoenbrung, the Austrian emperor's palace, is the finest collection of orchids in the world, numbering 18,000 plants.

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION.

Various Items That May Be of Value to the Young Housekeeper.

Scraps of plain or puff paste trimmed from patties or pies may be sprinkled with grated cheese and made into cheese straws.

The cold boiled rice left from dinner or luncheon may be mixed with waffles or muffins, and will make them lighter, says the Boston Budget.

Embossed leather can be cleaned with turpentine applied with a soft cloth. This removes the stains but slightly stiffens the lather, which must be made pliable again by rubbing briskly with crude oil. Use a very little oil and go over the piece with one of the clean cloths upon which no oil has been put, as care must be taken to get all the surface greate off to prevent soiling the clothes.

A delicious cake filling is made from chopped figs mixed with crabapple or apple jelly.

A novel plan for protecting a dainty silk or lawn shirtwaist is suggested in an underwaist of very fine lawn, made with bishop sleeves gathered into dainty cuffs of lace or embroidery. a small round yoke also of lace or embridery and a transparent choker. This can be laundered; and the outside waist is made more dressy by cutting it out to meet the decollette

yoke or the underwaist. A good cement for china and glassware is made by soaking isinglass in water until soft, then dissolve it in proof spirits and add a little resin.

Pickles should not be made in vessels of brass, copper, iron or tin. Use only porcelain or earthenware and the very best cider or white wine vinegar. The jars should be of stone or glass, and the pickles kept in a cool, dark place, and examined at intervals. If white specks make their appearance in the vinegar draw it off, scald and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a few cloves. All vinegar should be scalded before using with pickles, otherwise it will not keep well.

When fish is rather deficient in fiavor a little vinegar rubbed over the skin and a few sweet herbs boiled with it will greatly improve it. For boiling large fish should be placed on the fire in cold water and small ones in hot water. Both are done when the fins pull out easily. Fish soup is the most economical of all fish dishes, baked fish the second best, broiled fish retains nearly all its nourishment. and boiled fish is the poorest of all. The following technical terms are used to denote different methods of cooking fish: To dress fish a la Hollandaise is to boil it in sea water; au court bouillon with cold water, white wine or vinegar, sweet herbs, soup vegetables, lemon and white spices; a l'eau de sel in salt and water; a la bonne eau with sweet herbs and cold water; au bleu in equal quantities of red wine and cold water, highly flavored with spices and aromatic herbs.

PINEAPPLE ICE CREAM.

Delicious ... Dessert for Spring and Easily Made-Pincapple Water Ice.

There are few more delicious spring desserts than a well made pineapple ice cream. The acid strawberry pine can be used for this purpose, but the sweeter garden pineapples from Havana and the districts around there are much sweeter and better for the purpose, says the New York Tribune. These Cuban pineapnles are varieties which owe their existence to certain English gardeners, who have long mace a specialty of raising pineapples in hothouses for an extravagant public which is willing to pay \$1 for a hothouse pineapple. When cultivated outdoors in the West India gardens these choice varieties of the pineapple may be raised in perfection and sold in New York markets as low as 25 or 30 cents each. They are larger than ordinary pineapples, and the eyes are so shallow that there is little waste in peeling, and it pays to buy them in place of the little strawberry pineapple, with its deep eyes, which sell at ten cents each. When these garden pineapples are sent in abundant quantity to our markets they are likely to reduce the price of all inferior pineapples or take their place. To make a pineapple ice cream chop in dice enough pineapple which has been peeled and freed from its core to make a pint with its juice. Let it cook with a cup of sugar for five minutes. Put a cup of sugar with three egg yolks, mix them and stir a pint of milk with them. When the custard is well mixed add a quart of rich cream which has been heated to the scalding point. Add the cooked pineapple, and mix it in. Freeze the mixture and serve it alone or with an orange ice.

A pineapple water ice is one of the best we have. Cut a small ripe, sweet pineapple in haif; put away one part for further use. Peel and chop the other half in fine pieces, and mash it to a pulp, adding a cup of sugar, and continue to mash the mixture until it is perfectly fine. Add the juice of three lemons and a quart of cold water, with a quarter of a cup more of sugar. Stir the mixture over the fire two minutes, then remove it and beat the whites of two eggs to a thick froth, and then beat them in the mixture for two minutes, or until it is cold. Freeze the water, ice and pack it away for at least three

hours, or until it is needed.

Two cupfuls of boiled rice, one cupful of red beets boiled and chopped fine, one cupful of celery cut fine, mix together lightly, adding a pinch of salt and a dash of cayenne. Serve with any dressing desired, using a little whipped cream to cap each portion .--Good Literature.

AMERICAN SPECTACLES.

People Looking Through Them Nowadays All Around the World.

"Up to 15 years ago," said an optician, reports a New York exchange, "four-fifths of all the finer spectacles used were made in France. In the past six or eight years French spectacles have been largely supplanted by American glasses, which are now sold even in France.

"American spectacles are now easily the best in the world, and their superiority is due to the same characteristics that mark so many American manufactured productions, namely, adaptability to their use, good workmanship, uniformity and interchangeability of parts. There have been made in this country great improvements in the special machinery with which the spectacles are made, so that the parts are produced with precision.

"You will see an increasing number of signs saying that spectacles can be mended while you wait. This can be done with these finely made American spectacles. You break a bow, for instance, of your steel spectacles, and any one of a thousand bows of the same style will fit in place of it.

"American spectacles may not be the cheapest produced in the world. but they are certainly the best, and a good proportion of the population of the world that uses glasses now looks through spectacles of American manufacture.

"We pay much more attention to our eves in this country now than we formerly did. There are many more oculists here than there formerly were, and many more skilled opticians. And of people who ought to wear glasses, including, for instance, children, a greater proportion now than ever before do wear them.

"I dare say that a third of the spectacles now made in this country are exported, and our exports of these goods are all the time increasing. We sell spectacles in China, in Australia, and New Zealand, in South America and South Africa, and some, as I said, in France, and more or less of them in Germany and other countries of continental Europe. Large numbers of American spectacles are sold in Great Britain. I guess you would find that shipments of such goods from here to England are made as often as weekly. I imagine that there are now worn in England and in Scotland more spectacles of American than of any other manufacture."

A FIREHORSE'S ANTIPATHY.

An Intelligent Equine That Hates Water and Carefully Avoids It When He Can, '

Capt. T. F. Smith, of Truck 2, was having the floor of his company's house scrubbed. The men were using brooms and water vigorously, says the Chicago Times-Herald. Back in his stall, awaiting an alarm, stood Sport, one of the big-boned, stronglegged horses of the truck. His eye caught the splash of the water on the floor. Up went his head high in the air. He trembled, shook himself, gave every sign of nervousness. Something required that he should be brought out on to the floor. His door swung open. Obedient to orders, he came out, but shied at the wet spots. Where the floor was dry he put his feet down with confidence, but his eyes glowed at any trace of moisure, and he carefully walked around the standing pools. A splendid fire department equine hero is Sport, a pet and friend of the men who whirl down the street behind him after a fire call is in. He stands under his suspended harness and curls his upper lip as the men come up to pat him. He bites at them, not maliciously, but to show how much he appreciates their confidence. One day he bit a little too quick and caught a small piece of flesh out of a finger, but he did not intend harm.

Lieut. Nolan strokes his neck and chucks him in the side. As perceptible a horse grin as ever was seen goes over his face. Then he sees the water again, and humps his back and arches his neck. Sport, a brave, dar-Ing fire department horse, is afraid of water. Why? No one knows. He has been in the department a great many years.

"He's a humane horse," says Driver Garrity. "If he sees water coming out of a hydrant he's all a-tremble. I don't think he even likes to see it rain, but of nothing else is he afraid, and he is one of the greatest running horses I ever knew. Watch him now."

Sport stands in his accustomed place by the truck, but his companion horses have not come out of their stalls. He turns his head and looks toward them. As plainly as can be he nods and indicates they shall come out. Suddenly he discovers that one of his hoofs is in water. Up it goes, and comes down with a tremendous smash on the offending liquid. Again and again he strikes it. Sport hates

Marine Plants on the Roof of Asia. A remarkable discovery by Capt. H. P. Deasy in the Kuenlun mountains is that of a species of marine plant, called grasswrack, at an elevation of 16,500 feet, more than 10,000 feet higher than the summit of Mount Washington. The plants were not growing, but were found, with their leaves and fruit, deposited in a bed 10 or 12 feet thick, which was covered and interspersed with strata of blue clay. The explanation offered is that the deposit once formed part of the bottom of a salt lake.—Science.

On a Street Car. Shivering Passenger (sarcastically to conductor)-How is this car sup-

posed to be heated? Much-abused Conductor-Mostly by remarks from the passengers .- Boston Courier.

MEAL WITH FIJIAN PRINCESS.

American Woman Took Dinner with Granddaughter of a Cannibal King.

The guests invited to meet me were all Caucasian ladies. The house is of such immense proportions that it was hard to understand how the great ridge pole had been raised to its lofty position with the primitive native appliances, until the information that 300 men were employed served as a partial explanation. The windows were screened by a blind made of braided cocoanut leaves. A string fastened to the bottom of this blind passes over a rafter. By this the blind can be fastened inside out of the way. A similar arrangement on the outside makes it act as an awning or screen. It is scarcely possible to imagine the coolness of this lofty open house when we entered it on a hot day. Ratu Bene-the husband-received the guests with the hostess. We were escorted directly to the little raised platform, which we learned after was usually sacred to guests belonging to the Fijian nobility, relates the San Francisco Chronicle.

To do honor to the occasion our hostess had brought out all the rare mats which are treasured heirlooms in her family, covering the floor to such a depth that we decided sitting "Turk fashion" was not so very hard after all. As the hour for the feast approached Ratu Bene disappeared, as the dinner was to be a ladies' function.

Finally at a quiet signal from their mistress two pretty attendants appeared with a handsome double mat, long enough to reach entirely across the room. This was to serve as tablecloth. Beside it, on the other side opposite the door, was placed another. This was for the guests to sit upon, the princess occupying a small one at the head of this improvised

When the hostess and guests had taken their places one flower-bedecked maiden placed a fan beside each, as two others brought in the soup. This was much like bouillen and was served in half cocoanut shells. No spoons being forthcoming, I took my cue from those familiar with native customs and drank the liquid. When the central calabash and the individual soup bowls had disappeared other attendants brought fish. This was served in native pfates, plaited from cocoanut leaves and lined with crisp, fresh banana leaves. Before each guest was laid a glossy taro leaf, which was to answer the purpose of a plate. Neither knives nor forks appeared, but so delicious was the fish that we all proved ourselves aware that "fingers were made before forks."

At the conclusion of this course one servant folded our plates and removed them, another cleared the table, and to each lady was brought a half cocoanut shell filled with water. While these primitive finger bowls were used, a fringed square of white tapa was furnished to take the place of a serviette. Prawns came next, and by each of us stood a dusky

handmaid to remove the shells. Graceful and dignified, our royal hostess kept an alert eye upon all, for it is a part of native etiquette that she shall eat nothing until her guests have finished. Turtle followed the prawns, and with it were served baked vams. I had gone with a fixed determination to cat what was set before me, no matter how great the effort of will required. By this time I had decided that Fijian cooking did not need much improving, and when delicious roast fowls appeared, accompanied by great golden spheres of bread fruit, served in trenches and garnished with the crisp bread fruit leaves, I was inclined to think that this primitive people could give some points to table decorators.

At the close of each course the green plates were replenished, the finger bowls passed and the table entirely cleared by the swift, deft-handed attendants, whose abject, crouching courtesies, made each time the princess was passed, were amusing to

The queer puddings, "vakilolo," which came with dessert were made of taro and grated cocoanut. One dish, which was something of a tax upon the ingenuity of those to whom spoons are an every-day matter, consisted of great Java bananas, gashed, filled with grated cocoanut and served floating in cocoanut milk. A jelly came next, the ingredients of which were arrowroot seaweed and cocoanut. This was the only dish which did not appeal to my palate, the seaweed making-itself unpleasantly manifested by a saltish flavor.

The dress of our hostess might be summed up as a "sulu" and a "pinafore." The "sulu" is the short, loose loin cloth which is worn by both sexes. Folded about the waist it hangs almost to the knees. The pinafore is like a Mother Hubbard wrapper cut off at the waist line, so that each movement of the wearer's arm reveals a strip of brown skin between the two garments. The hair of all married women is worn short. In many cases elaborate floral decorations are worn, but the extreme simplicity, which is a marked characteristic of the princess, is apparent in her omission of such addition to her costume.

of Again, On Again. "Very well," said she, in a huff, "all is over between us. I'll thank you to return my letters." "All right," said he, "I'll send them

to you the first thing in the morning. Oh, there's no killing hurry. Suppone you-er-bring them with you when you call to-morrow evening."-Philadelphia Press.

DOGS REALLY LOVE MUSIC.

Their Whining and Howling Are Said to Be Signs of Genuine Enjoyment.

The old idea held by many that musical sounds are discordant to the ears of dogs and other animals is so easily disproven that there can scarcely be found the slightest apology for its persistent continuance. The fact that the ringing of church bells invariably causes every dog in a village to set up a howl has given rise to the deep-rooted fiction that the sound causes intense discomfort, says the Baltimore

Not only dogs, but other animals. show in no mistakable way their delight in the sound of musical instruments or other musical notes, whether from the throat of the church bell or from other similar sources.

Robert Wickes, one of the most ardent lovers of dogs in Kent, who constantly keeps a large kennel of fox hounds, water dogs and diminutive pets, several years ago delighted visitors to his home with what he termed his "canine orchestra." Provided with an accordion, violin and several other instruments, the members of Mr. Wickes' household would commence an enlivening air in the dining-room of his home. Immediately the dogs would crawl to the door of his kitchen and set up their whines of approval, or even delight. When admitted into the room they would crowd around the players and indulge in a most novel performance until either they were tired out or the musicians were forced tosuspend playing from mere exhaustion. Their whining was solemn when some dragging air was played, but a veritable bedlam was reached when the quick "and devilish" strains of the "Fisher's Hornpipe" were played. That their sensations were those of pleasure and not or discomfort was unmistakably shown by the fact that they could scarcely be forced from the room as long as the music continued.

In the old high-ceilinged country kitchen the writer has seen mice steal out and become quite tame in response to the performance of some old negro fiddler, who, apart from his perfect time, succeeded in drawing but little music from the dilapidated violin, though of course, the sounds were

There is reason, too, to believe that dogs, like human beings, are not all appealed to by exactly the same sounds. What will attract the notice of and call forth the deep bass solo of the mastiff or the Chesapeake bay water dog may not appeal to the household pet or the farmyard cur or foxhound, and vice versa.

OPPOSED TO IRON SHIPS.

Naval Officers Have Long Doubted the Practicability of These Vennela.

"Naval officers were the most violent opponents of iron ships," observed a well-known naval officer to a Washington Star reporter, "and fought their introduction in every way possible, but the iron ship got the best of it in the long run. Farragut and hosts of other officers refused outright to sail in an iron ship, and loaded down the records of the navy with reasons why an iron ship would not take the place of the wooden ship. It is interesting now to read these old reports in view of the fact that there are practically no wooden ships left. They argued and proved to their own satisfaction, too, that the iron ship would be too cold in winter and too warm in summer; that it would 'sweat' and give everyone who rode in it rheumatism and dozens of other diseases. Experience has shown every one of the objections to be without foundation.

"The people who forced the iron ship on the navy were landsharks in every instance. They knew little about the sea themselves, but just the same they thought it would be an improvement on the wooden ship, and they were right about it. The only thing that I can compare it to was the opposition to the elevated railroads in New York city. Three hundred of the physicians of the 'argest practice in New York city joined in a protest against the building of the elevated railroad. They insisted that if the elevated cars were run that in less than six months one-third or more of the people living along the lines of elevated railroads would be driven crazy; that the noise and the jarring would have such an effect upon the nerves of the people that they could not exist. Hundreds of famous naval surgeons and hundreds not so famous are on record the same way against the iron ship. The long list of diseases that were to follow their introduction have not yet materialized, and the iron ship persistently refuses to 'sweat' in the terrible way that was predicted for it."

Did Better Than They,

In Brooklyn there is a certain clergyman of Irish birth, but who has lived so long in this country as to be to all intents and purposes an American. His own view of the matter he expressed at a church dinner the other night when he responded to the toast of good fellowship.
"I'm a good American," he declared,

gravely. "I'm even a better one than any of you native-born. I had a suit of clothes when I came into this country, and you didn't even bring that much."-N. Y. Telegram.

Flendish Woman.

Mr. Subbubs-Thank goodness the winter's nearly gone and the summer is coming, when I won't have to bother about the old furnace.

Mrs. Subbubs-That's so. By the way, dear, don't you think you'd better look at the lawn mower and see if it needs any repairing?-Philadelphia Press.

CAUSE OF THE TIDES.

The Theory That They Are Due to Attraction Is Now Opposed by Scientific Observers.

Many theories as to the cause of various phenomena have been demolished by the advance of science. It is only within the past few years, for example, that the belief in the efficacy of the Gulf stream to moderate the climate of northern Europe has been practically supplanted by an explanation that seems more adequate, asys the New York Sun. Just now the time-honored theory of the cause of tides is being assaulted. It remains to be seen whether the evidence in favor of the new theory is so well grounded as to relegate the old belief that the mutual attraction of the earth, moon and sun has the peculiar effect upon the sea which results in the tidal wave.

The opponents of the theory that tides are caused by attraction call attention to the work of the Challenger expedition in 1872. One of the main objects of this expedition was to solve the problem of ocean currents. The scientific world accepted its demonstration that the circulation of ocean currents is due to differences of temperature in the air which causes persistent atmospheric currents that drive along with them . part of the surface waters of the sea; and also to differences in the temperature of the ocean waters causing their movement and intermingling. The moon has no hand in this work. Neither, say the opponents of the tidal theory, is it the cause of the other circulation of the ocean known as the tides.

Mr. Alexander Brownlie, who sets forth the new theory of the tides in the Bulletin of the American Goographical society, gives many reasons for discrediting the part assigned to the moon as a "tide lifter." Among them is the fact that the tide is instantaneous over many degrees of longitude, while the moon takes hours to travel the same distance. The new theorists rely upon gravitation to unlock the tidal mystery.

They say, as Prof. G. H. Darwin does in his book, "The Tides," that the form of equilibrium can never be attained by the ocean. They assert that tide is due to different levels in contiguous masses of water, one mass standing at high level immediately contiguous to another at low level. It is well known, for example, that when tide is high in a vast area around the Bermudas, extending clear to our coasts, it is low in the waters of Greenland and the West Indies. The theory is that when the tide is high in this large Bermuda basin its higher waters must gravitate toward the contiguous lower waters. In like manner, when tide is high in the Greenland and West Indies basins, it is low in the Bermuda basin, and their high waters gravitates simultaneously toward Bermuda's law level; thus high levels and low levels on the ocean surface constantly succeed one another and

the tidal phenomena are produced. The theory of gravitation is thus arrayed against that of attraction as explaining tidal phenomena. It is well that this scientific controversy has arisen. Science grows by the knocking over as well as the setting up of theories. Truth is often evolved when opposing theories clash. Some men of science hold that the tidal problem is insoluble; but the present opposition to the old theory may possibly establish the cause of tides on grounds so convincing that there will no longer be room for divided opin-

GERMANY IS REACHING OUT.

Citizens of the Fatherland Practically Control Central American Trade.

"The increasing influence of the Germans in Central America is set forth in a report which has just been made to the state department by the United States consul at Bremen. There are about 4,000 Germans in Central America, most of whom are prominent in social and business affairs. They are owners or managers of extensive commercial and agricultural enterprises. of important railroads and electrical plants. They are excellent physicians and teachers and, in fact, are foremost in every profession, trade and occupation. It has been officially stated by the German government that there is invested in Central America, in real estate, industrial enterprises and banking business, \$59,500,000, and the large German business houses, which are quite numerous in Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa Rica, not only transact all the business between Germany and Central America, but also control most of the trade between the latter and England and California. says the Chicago Chronicle.

German farms and plantations oceupy more than 742,000 acres, on which are planted 20,000,000 coffee trees. The trade between Germany and Central America amounts annually to from \$7,140,000 to \$11,900,000. In Guatemala the Germans control almost one-half of the entire coffee and sugar crops. In such peaceful ways is Germany extending her influence to other countries on this continent. It is an easy and legitimate form of conquest. It should inspire Americans. Generally speaking, they are more welcome as settlers in the southern countries than are the Germans or any other northern

Very Buoyant. "How should a woman enter the sea of matrimony?" asked the awees young thing.

people.

"All rigged up," responded the experienced benedict .- Chicago Evening

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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