

EDISON IS PLEASED.

Has Practically Solved the Storage Battery Problem.

With Beam Automobile Business—Has Nearly Perfected Another Invention by Which Power of Tides Can Be Utilized.

Thomas A. Edison is visibly pleased with the success he has met in practically solving the storage battery problem. He says also that he will soon perfect an invention by use of which the countless millions of horse power stored up in the mighty tides of the Bay of Fundy and elsewhere can be utilized.

"I've worked over two years on this thing," he said, "and I perfected it some time ago, but I have been waiting a little so as to settle the question of deterioration. Now I'll give them all they want. Let them bring on their automobiles."

The expense of furnishing power will be no more than that of the lead batteries now in use. Besides all this the elements are composed of commercial materials easily procurable. Iron and nickel, you know, can be had anywhere very cheap. Its staying power is good. Why, a man traveling in an automobile can go much farther with the same weight of battery. I should estimate that an automobile equipped with these batteries ought to travel 75 miles on one charge. The main things to be overcome are deterioration and excessive weight. Weight is of particular importance in automobiles. I propose to institute a series of tests with regard to its adaptability to use on automobiles. In fact, we have tested it a little over some rough roads. This battery solves the tracking problem. You can send your truck out in the morning and it will stay out all day and still have enough surplus energy left in the batteries to get home on. I think this is the best feature of the battery."

THE EFFECT OF SUGAR.

Study of the Question Shows That It Acts Beneficially on the Human System.

Most of the bad effects ascribed to sugar are due, according to Mary Hinman Abel, who has made a study of the question for the agricultural department, to its use in larger quantities than the three or four teaspoons a day which seem to be digested by healthy adults without difficulty. Provided it is not eaten in indigestible forms. There is no proof that sugar is harmful to the teeth, although sweet food when allowed to cling to the teeth after eating rapidly ferments and acids are formed which may attack the teeth. This is equally true of starchy foods. It is said, however, that the natives of the West Indies, who consume enormous amounts of sugar, have the finest teeth in the world.

It has never been proven, as has been claimed, that sugar is responsible for gout. Sugar seems ill-adapted to the sick, except when used in small quantities. It is quite well known that during illness the stomach is inactive, has less absorptive power, and that sugar on this account is not good for invalids. The action of sugar in stimulating a flow of the gastric juices may in case of illness be slightly irritating.

Play Game of Living Chess.

Three hundred persons witnessed a game of living chess and checkers the other night in Music hall at New Haven, Conn. The match was played on a raised platform. The eight black pawns were young women dressed in black and white, the white pawns were young girls, dressed in white. The four rooks were men, two in white robes and two in black, with castle-shaped headpieces. The knights were in full armor, with black and white plumes. The bishops were in black and white robes, as were also the kings and queens. The costumes were handsome and the board made a pretty picture during the game.

E. B. Adams, President of the Yale Chess Club, Moved the White Pieces.

E. B. Adams, president of the Yale Chess club, moved the white pieces and C. A. Roberts, vice president of the club, moved the black pieces. The game was won by Mr. Adams after three-quarters of an hour play.

Carves from the Philippines.

One of the most interesting exhibits which will be seen at the Buffalo exposition within a short time will be that from the Philippines. It left Manila on the steamer Guthrie for San Francisco, by way of Hong-Kong. The exhibit consists of about 100 Filipino carvings from different parts of the islands. There are 25 women and several children. Some of them are Tagalos, others are from Iloilo, and some from the Visayas.

Four Large Carabao Will Prove of Special Interest.

Four large carabao will prove of special interest, as will also a spinning loom, a banoo, all kinds of Filipino weapons, several bales of hemp for weaving, and large quantities of gins cloth.

The Carabao are Somewhat Like the American Ocea in Disposition.

The carabao are somewhat like the American ocea in disposition, and the canoe will illustrate the method of water transportation.

Thirty Populated.

Arizona has 108 inhabitants to the square mile.

INDIGO FROM PHILIPPINES.

Adulteration by the Natives Has Almost Ruined the Export Market for This Article.

Adulteration of indigo by the natives of the Philippines has almost ruined the export market for this product of the archipelago, and has out the price in half. According to reports received at the war department, years ago indigo was one of the important products of the islands. In quality the Philippine article compared favorably with the best grade of the Guatemalan product. It used to bring from 61 to 65 cents per pound, but in 1875 the price fell to 23 cents. At present it fluctuates between 30 and 35 cents. The decline in price was brought about by the deterioration in the quality that resulted in a greatly lessened demand. The cause of this deterioration is explained by the fact that years ago the native growers knew and practiced only the most primitive methods of preparing indigo, but with the arrival of large numbers of Chinese in the Philippines, the original process was abandoned and the natives began to imitate the Chinese practice of adulteration. It was found that by the admixture of a small quantity of lime with the indigo the coloring matter could be precipitated and the product prepared for the market in a much shorter period. While the more rapid process provided a source of temporary profit, the effect upon the quality of the indigo was soon discovered by the purchaser, and the Philippine product, owing to its extensive use of lime, fell into discredit in foreign markets.

DECRIES SOCIETY GIRL.

Professor Clark of Northwestern Says She is a Parasite to Be Avoided.

Prof. J. Scott Clark, speaking in his class in English literature at Northwestern university the other day, said the merits of present day women in no way equaled those of the women of the day of his mother and grandmother. His comment was directed against the society girl.

"The society girl is a parasite," said Prof. Clark. "She lives on her father, and in return she gives him nothing. She is of no benefit to the world, and there is no need of our keeping such a weight with us."

Continuing, he told of the failures which society women make as managers of a household, and said they were unable to fill the domestic requirements necessary to make the home an abode of comfort. "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," quoted the professor, and he continued:

"The young man who seeks a society girl for a wife is on the wrong track. May God help him that marries one of them, for he is tying a millstone around his neck."

A report in a Chicago newspaper that Prof. Clark had advised students not to marry college bred women was repudiated by the professor as absurd and false. He has "coeds" in his classes and has no such low opinion of them as was indicated by the erroneous quotation from him.

BIG TASK ON HAND.

Admiral Walker and Assistants Preparing Information Regarding Nicaragua and Panama Canal Routes.

Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, has returned to Washington, says a New York Tribune special, to prepare his final report on the engineering feasibility of a ship channel across Central America to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is thought that the report will be completed in detail by July 1, although it is not expected that it will be made public until congress meets in December. Under Admiral Walker's careful supervision careful surveys have been made of both the Nicaragua and Panama routes, and the engineers, the most of whom came back to Washington with Admiral Walker, and the remainder will return soon, have brought with them the most elaborate field notes. The compilation and comparison of these notes and the deductions of conclusions therefrom will occupy the experts of the commission for the next six weeks or so.

ENTIRE LUNG REMOVED.

A Remarkable Operation on Consumptive is Performed in California.

Perry Taylor, of Santa Ana, Cal., enjoys the rare distinction of being one of the few human beings from whom medical science has successfully removed an entire lung.

The patient, who is 26 years of age, was stricken about four years ago with what he believed was tuberculosis or galloping consumption, and was treated accordingly by physicians he consulted.

Fully 240 cysts were removed in one operation; then it was decided that the whole lung would have to come out. The operation was specially performed, the patient sewed up again with the great void within and nature allowed to take its kindly course. Taylor seems to have recovered his strength and is in the best of spirits.

Books Published in Germany.

In Germany 24,792 books were published in 1900, an increase over 1899 of 1,071. The largest increase was in educational works, the smallest in books on war and military matters.

Lighthouses.

The United Kingdom has 727 lighthouses, France 433, the United States 1,901.

FUTURE OF MEXICO.

Advance of Country Under Diaz Will Not Be Lost.

Is of Such a Permanent Character That It Will Not Be Impaired by a Change in the Head of the Government.

An interesting view of the present economic status and future prospects of Mexico is presented by Dr. Walter E. Weyl, who has recently spent six months in the country on some special work for the department of Commerce. Dr. Weyl availed himself of his interest in economic problems to study informally the financial development of Mexico and the prospect that the long strides taken under President Diaz will not be retraced if he dies or retires from office. Dr. Weyl is satisfied that Mexico has reached a position of political stability which will not be impaired by a change in the head of the government. He says that when the country was the theater of frequent pronouncements and revolutions there did not exist the present means of prompt communication by railway and telegraph. A revolution might be in full progress for several weeks in some distant province before the news would reach the capital and action to suppress it could be taken. The conditions at present are very different. They illustrate the change wrought in the political and economic world. Any government worthy of the name would be informed at the earliest moment of any outbreak which might occur and would be able to dispatch troops promptly by rail to the scene of the disturbance.

The peaceful transfer of power from President Diaz to a competent successor would, in the opinion of Dr. Weyl, tend to strengthen confidence in the future of Mexico rather than to impair it. Such an event would demonstrate that the country did not depend for its security and progress upon the life of a single man, now that he has put the nation upon its feet. It is expected that President Diaz will practically choose his own successor through a modest suggestion to his friends in congress, and that the man thus designated will be elected with but little opposition. The election is made by congress, thereby avoiding the strain and excitement of a popular vote. The choice for the new president will probably lie between Limantour, the present minister of finance, and Gen. Reyes, the head of the war department. Both men are liberal in their political sympathies, although Limantour belongs to the old aristocratic element. It is because of these aristocratic connections that the choice is more likely to fall upon Reyes, who is popular at once with the masses and with the army. Both Limantour and Reyes are on cordial terms and possibly an agreement may be reached by their friends by which the former shall hold the office for a term and the other be chosen later.

Pearl Harbor to Be Fortified.

The naval board having charge of the location of a naval station on Pearl harbor, Hawaii, has completed its work. The board adheres to the view that Pearl is the only harbor in the Hawaiian group capable of complete naval defense. It is only five miles from Honolulu. Much of the surrounding land has been occupied for commercial purposes. The board proposes to leave this shore land for commercial purposes, and, if possible, to locate the naval station on the large islands lying in the middle of the harbor. As some of this island land was raised to a high price since it was learned the government might want it, the board is disposed to consider a much larger tract of island land, so that the final selection may be made with less restriction. The improvement of the harbor contemplates a deep water channel across the coral bar at the entrance, and heavy batteries on each side of the entrance.

Denies Paying Duke's Debts.

Eugene Zimmerman, father of the duchess of Manchester, has returned from Europe, after a three months' visit at Kimball castle, where the duke and his bride are now living. Mr. Zimmerman denied the stories that he had gone abroad to settle the debts of the duke.

One story, to the effect that Mr. Zimmerman had offered the creditors a certain percentage of the gross amounts, which had been refused, to the great sorrow of the duchess, Mr. Zimmerman read with indignation.

"It is not true, not a single word of it," he said. "I did not go abroad to settle the duke of Manchester's debts or to in any way mix up in his affairs. He is quite competent to take care of himself. He does not need my help to do so."

Oldest Physician.

Gallus Ritter von Hochberger, imperial and royal counselor of the Austrian court, is believed to be the oldest duly qualified physician in the world. He was born on October 15, 1803, and is therefore 97 years of age. He has been practicing for 71 years, and still gives medical advice.

Great Britain's Coal Production.

Great Britain's product of coal represents 50,000,000 horse power per annum, or the work of 500,000,000 working people.

British Roman Catholic Bishops.

There are nearly 200 bishops of the Roman Catholic church within the British empire.

MAILS BAR LIGHTNING BUGS.

Box Containing Two Cocoyas from Southern Mexico Held by Postmaster Coyne at Chicago.

Live bugs, reptiles and animals are barred from the United States mails, but in particular this ban is directed against "firebugs." The latest enforcement of this rule followed a somewhat amusing incident at the post office. A small cardboard box was received in the mails at Chicago a few days ago. The side was punctured with numerous small holes, and through these a watchful clerk detected a soft, phosphorescent light. Visions of a dynamite stick passed through the clerk's mind, and, in fear of having his head blown off, he carried the box with care to the superintendent of the city division.

The package was turned over to a young woman clerk, who bravely pulled off the string and took off the outer covering of the box. When two black bugs fell in her lap there was a scream and flight. Then it was seen that each of the bugs had two glowing spots on its head. A brilliant light shone from each of these, dying out at intervals. The address was notified that the box was unmailable and he would have to call for the bugs. It was learned that he was a professor living at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

He wrote Postmaster Coyne that the so-called "lightning bugs" are nonexplosive and perfectly harmless; that they are natives of the southern part of Mexico and are of the "genus cocoyas." Mr. Coyne took the professor's word for this, but he said it was enough for him that the bugs were alive and carried fire. They were marked "unmailable" and held for the sender.

HORSES LIFTED OUT OF HOLE.

Derrick and a Trolley Cable Used to Rescue Two Unfortunate Equines at New York.

A trolley car bumped a team of gray horses into the 40-foot deep tunnel excavation in Fourth avenue, New York city, the other afternoon and a trolley derrick lifted them out and ferried them like buckets of earth through the air to a safe landing on the surface. This feat was performed between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The horses were crowded into the tunnel by a street car. When it was seen they were alive a horse ambulance with slings, ropes and bandages was sent for. When the horse ambulance got there the tunnel engineer asked for a sling. This is a stretcher to carry horses. One of the big gray horses was strapped in the sling and the tunnel engineer rigged up his trolley derrick.

The chain usually attached to the dredging bucket was hitched to the sling with the horse in it. Engineer Seaman signaled to the man at the hoisting engine. The engine puffed, and up came the horse. They hoisted him up out of the hole and then ten feet above the ground and slid him down the trolley cable like a dredging bucket. The same was done with the second horse to the delight and amusement of the big crowd which gathered.

FUNSTON ON OCTOPUS DIET.

Letter Received Describing General's Hardships During Recent Raid.

Gen. Frederick Funston and his followers, on their trip to capture Aguirre, were reduced to a diet of snails and octopus, according to a letter dated San Isidro, P. I., April 5, and just received from the Kansas by Capt. Adnard Clark, of Lawrence.

"It was one of the very hardest tramps I have ever taken, and tried us to the limit," says Gen. Funston. He spoke of passing themselves off as prisoners of the Filipinos and of the lack of food, and says:

"It is a galling thing for a man who has been brought up in Kansas to come down to a diet of rice and snails, and be yanked along over the rocks at the rate of 15 miles a day. I did one thing, however, which I want put to my credit in case I should come back to Kansas and try to break into politics: I helped to eat an octopus. It was the real thing, a devil fish with a number of arms, each about 18 inches long, which we were fortunate enough to get where it had been left in shallow water at low tide."

Germans Like American Goods.

In Germany, as well as in Great Britain, an American label or trademark has come to be recognized as conveying a certain guarantee as to general excellence in material, workmanship and ingenious adaptation to the purpose for which the article is intended, according to a very comprehensive report concerning American manufactured articles in Germany furnished the state department by Consul General Frank Mason, at Berlin. The Germans, he says, do not hesitate to buy our products when convinced of their superiority over the home make, though this is often accompanied by reproaches from the German trade as to their lack of patriotism. Especially marked has been the German appreciation of American machinery and tools, imports of which last year were many times in excess of those from Great Britain and France.

Stoves Made of Tiling are in General Use in Austria.

Stoves made of tiling are in general use in Austria. They are said to be superior to iron stoves on account of the great economy of fuel possible by their use.

German Capital in China.

The amount of German capital invested in China is over \$70,000,000.

RECALLS ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Appointment by Germany of Herr Von Bruening to a Diplomatic Post in Morocco.

Private advices have just reached Washington that Herr Adolf von Bruening, formerly an attaché of the German embassy, has been assigned to the German diplomatic establishment at Tangiers, Morocco, as first secretary. It will be remembered that Herr von Bruening's engagement to Mrs. Gordon McKay, a rich and beautiful divorced woman of Washington, was believed to have caused his recall, after which he was assigned to a position at Constantinople.

Before assuming his duties at Constantinople Von Bruening was granted a leave of absence, during which he returned to Washington and married Mrs. McKay. Whether he overstead his leave or not was never learned, but when he returned to Constantinople he was informed that his post had been filled. No influence could be brought to bear that would bring about his reinstatement.

From that time until lately Von Bruening was denied a diplomatic position. At the time of the wedding the German ambassador gained the consent of the emperor to be present at the wedding, and he, with all of the other diplomats stationed at Washington, participated, making it a brilliant event. However, when the count and countess returned to Washington for a prolonged visit last winter no attention was given them by the German ambassador, and their stay was a remarkably quiet one.

Mrs. von Bruening before her marriage to Gordon McKay was Marian Treat, of Boston, and when divorced from Mr. McKay an alimony of over \$30,000 a year was allowed her. When she married Von Bruening her divorced husband presented her with an extra \$100,000 as a wedding gift.

Herr von Bruening is wealthy in his own right, his mother having large interests in the salt mines of Silesia and the great shipping interests of Hamburg. Herr von Bruening will immediately proceed to his post of duty in Morocco.

CUBA'S TRADE.

Imports and Exports of the Island Show a Substantial Increase Over Last Year.

A comparative statement by the division of Insular affairs, war department, shows that the total value of merchandise imported into Cuba during the first ten months of 1900 was \$51,149,109, and for the same period of 1899, \$54,325,782, an increase of \$3,277,673. The exports of merchandise also showed an increase. The figures for the period stated of 1899 were \$40,942,638, while for 1900 they were \$41,439,953, or an increase of \$497,315.

Cuba's trade with the United States shows a decrease of \$487,456 in imports and \$6,438,007 in exports. The marked decrease in the value of exports to the United States and an apparently large increase in the exportations of European countries, is explained by the war department in part by the fact that in the early period of 1899 many shipments of tobacco for Europe were consigned to New York for reexportation, their final destination not being reported. Hence the United States in that year received credit for a greater amount of this commerce than it was entitled to under the present arrangement for crediting export trade to the country of its final destination.

Suffer from Pest of Queer Flies.

A plague of small black flies has settled upon Stanley, N. Y., and its vicinity. The insects attack human beings and animals, especially horses. They get into the eyes and ears of horses, cut the tender cuticle until the blood flows and the animals are nearly frantic. John Rodman, a farmer, drove into the village the other day and tied his team in front of the blacksmith shop. The horses were attacked by the flies and ran away. William Broughton had a similar experience with a horse attached to a buggy.

Farm work has been delayed because the flies are so annoying that horses cannot be worked to the plow or harrow. Several runaways have occurred in the fields, and one man, Robert Merwin, is reported to have been fatally injured by a team running away with a harrow. Farmers and villagers are covering their horses' and their own faces with veils when they go out of doors.

Ostrich Flights with Keeper.

There was an exciting time at the "Zoo" at Cincinnati the other afternoon when Henry Thompson, a keeper, attempted to clean out the winter quarters of the big male ostrich, preparatory to moving him to his summer pen. Thompson entered the case, carefully closing the door behind him. With a hiss like a steam exhaust the ostrich rushed at the keeper, kicking viciously. Thompson backed into a corner and fought the big bird with a shovel. The bird's legs have sufficient strength to kill a horse, and several times they came very near to the keeper in vicious thrusts.

Thompson Thrust the Shovel Blade against the Bird's Long Neck and kept it at a distance, all the while lustily yelling for help. A tarpaulin was thrown over the immense fowl finally and Thompson was dragged out of the cage completely exhausted.

Power Plant for Three Cities.

There is a movement on foot for one power plant for three cities and electric lights for the street cars and electric lights for the three cities of Newport, Covington and Cincinnati. It will be one of the biggest concerns of the kind in the country.

COMMERCE OF JAPAN.

Steady Increase in Imports of Country is Shown.

Falling 68 However in the Importation of Raw Cotton—Political Troubles of Little Eastern Create Unfavorable Conditions.

The commerce of Japan, in which the United States is greatly interested, is discussed by the Swiss consul-general at Yokohama in a report which has just reached the treasury bureau of statistics. It shows a steady increase in the importations of Japan in 1900 over those of the preceding year, though in the matter of raw cotton there has been a marked decrease. Japan's importations of raw cotton in 1899 were very large, and owing to the high price in 1900 and the large stock of American cottons laid in during 1899, her imports of that single article from the United States in the nine months ending with March, 1901, have been but \$1,729,580 in value, as against \$11,517,988 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1900. As a consequence the total figures of our exports to Japan show a material decrease, chargeable, however, almost exclusively to the single item of cotton. Even with this great reduction our total exports to Japan in the nine months for which the bureau of statistics has completed its figures of the present fiscal year are nearly \$2,000,000 in excess of the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1899, though, as above observed, less than those created by the abnormal importation of American cottons in the fiscal year 1900.

The following statement of commercial conditions in Japan is taken from the report of the Swiss consul-general above referred to:

"Owing to the recent political troubles, Japan's foreign trade in 1900, unlike preceding years, shows a considerable falling off. Money has been scarce, one bank after another has had to suspend payment, and Japanese merchants, unable to find a market for ordered goods, simply break their contracts. It is reported that there are at present goods to the value of about \$20,000,000 which have been ordered but not taken by Japanese merchants and manufacturers.

"The imports, as compared with those of the preceding year, have been higher by about \$33,000,000, while the exports have been lower by \$5,500,000. This means for Japan an outflow of over \$40,000,000. It is hoped that after the end of the Chinese troubles, which impose upon Japan altogether excessive sacrifices, a turn to the better may take place. The total value of the foreign trade in 1900 was \$243,791,000, an increase of \$27,000,000 over the figures of 1899. This increase is due chiefly to the extraordinary demand for rails and other iron products, woolen cloth, sugar and petroleum. The exports show a decrease of \$5,500,000, chiefly owing to the depreciation in the trade of raw silk, 'kaiki,' matches and cotton yarns."

Three Progressive States.

A bulletin was issued by the census office at Washington the other day showing the condition of the manufacturing interests of the states of Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming, as developed by the twelfth census. In Idaho the value of manufacturing products is \$4,020,532 as against \$1,396,996 in 1890, or a gain of 183 per cent. in ten years. The number of establishments increased from 140 to 601 in the same time. The average number of wage earners in 1900 was 1,474.

Nevada shows an increase of 48.7 per cent. in the value of products between 1890 and 1900, the value for the latter year being \$1,843,675. Six hundred persons are employed in that state in manufacturing industries.

During the year 1900 Wyoming manufactured \$4,226,240 worth of products, a gain of 78.5 per cent. over 1890. There was a similar gain in the number of establishments. The Wyoming manufacturers gave employment to 2,151 persons in 1900 as against 1,022 in 1890.

Reina Mercedes as a Training Ship.

The former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes is to be fitted up as a training ship for landmen. When the work of repairing it has been completed it will be placed in commission without further delay. The Reina Mercedes was sunk by the Spaniards in Santiago harbor on July 4, 1898, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Americans. After the war it was raised and taken to Norfolk, then to Portsmouth, N. H., where the ship is now. It was originally intended to cover over the vessel and use it as a receiving ship, but an examination showed it could be put in condition for sea service. All the machinery will be new. The Reina Mercedes will be the first vessel captured from Spain to be placed in commission on the Atlantic coast. The name will not be changed.

A Musical Doerscraper.

The late Sir Frederick Gore-Ouseley, professor of music at Oxford, was once going to call on a friend in London and asked a fellow musician the number in which he lived in a certain street. "I don't know the number," answered the other, "but the note of his doerscraper is C sharp." Sir Frederick went off, contentedly kicked the doerscrapers all down the street until he came to the right one, when he rang the bell and went in.

China's Kerene Imports.

Before 1880 little was known in China of kerene. In 1890 more than 100,000,000 gallons were imported.