

WAR SCARE IS OVER.

Jingolists Will be Deprived of the Pleasure of Going to War With Germany.

Possibility That the Whole Matter Will be Amicably Settled in a Few Days.

German Press Hasten to Explain that the Emperor Had no Unfriendly Intentions.

London, Jan. 9.—Outwardly, at least, there is little if any change in the political crisis between Great Britain and Germany. A dispatch from Berlin to the Times, published this morning, saying it is explained that the German press had been protesting against the German residents and desired to protect them from the effects of an armed force from Delagoa Bay, and that no arrangement on the subject had previously been made with Portugal, but this sudden change for the better has been counteracted by the receipt of a special dispatch from Pretoria saying that the Boers demanded the surrender of all British rights and the cancellation of the charter of the British South Africa Co.

It is further stated that the Boers have arrested on a charge of treason eight leaders in the recent movement among the Uitlanders of Johannesburg. These demands, if the dispatch is based on facts, coupled with the previously reported insistence of the Boers upon the expulsion from Delagoa Bay of Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, and Dr. Jameson, who led the freebooters into the Transvaal, and upon the imposition of a very heavy fine upon the British Chartered company, are a demand for indemnity of £300,000 from Great Britain, or both, are not likely to be granted by the British government without a struggle. The opposition to the demands of the Boers, however, will mainly rest on the fact, it is generally admitted, that they are insisted on by the whole of the Boer Republic, and they from the studied opposition upon his majesty's part to the colonial policy of Great Britain in Africa. It is admitted in some quarters, however, on the face of things, that the Transvaal republic would be justified in demanding indemnity from Great Britain for the invasion of the Boer territory, and there is a general sentiment in favor of dealing severely with the British Chartered company, especially as it is claimed in Pretoria that the Transvaal authorities have documentary evidence showing that the raid and uprising in Johannesburg were planned by the company.

A special dispatch from Berlin this afternoon says Russia's co-operation with Germany in the Transvaal matter has been assured. London, Jan. 9.—The Russian report of an anti-British alliance, and that the action of Emperor William towards the Boer Republic was a deliberate, weighty step. Lisbon, Jan. 9.—Portugal, it is announced, will remain neutral in the dispute between Great Britain and Germany regarding the Transvaal, and will not permit the Germans or British to land troops at Delagoa Bay, or adverse Portuguese territory in South Africa.

Berlin and Vienna newspapers this morning regard the warlike preparations of Great Britain as being of little importance, however, and more in the nature of a political move than a military undertaking, so far as Germany is concerned; but the same periodicals take a more serious view of the proposed strengthening of the British forces in South Africa, which they think is possibly intended with a view of taking aggressive action towards the Transvaal. At the same time, it should be added, the chances of war between Germany and Great Britain are looked upon as remote, and the German press toward Great Britain.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says "Steps have been taken in the highest quarters to obtain, by family influence, a full explanation from Emperor William, and the communications which have passed have done more than anything else to bring about the change towards Great Britain." The London press, commenting on this change of tone, the Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "German newspapers, official, semi-official and private, are tumbling over one another in their attempts to explain that the tension of the relations was the fault of England. We are now told that it was a concerted action toward the Transvaal that the extreme point of German interference would have been reached by the landing of a few policemen at Delagoa Bay to protect the German Uitlanders, and that the Emperor's telegram was not meant for what it was thought to mean."

There is little or no abatement of the anti-German feeling here. At a meeting of the London Radical federation today, after many fiery speeches, a resolution was passed demanding the immediate removal of the name of Emperor William from the British army and navy lists, which had been reported that the officers of the First Dragoons, in garrison at Dublin, had been ordered to salute the Emperor as a military commander. The resolution was carried by a large majority, and the officers of the First Dragoons this afternoon telegraphed that there was absolutely no ground for the story, although for quite a time it was generally believed to be true. It is said that the German ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, had made representations on the subject to the Marquis of Salisbury asking to be informed as to the truth of the report.

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dispatches saying that the Boers demanded the banishment of Mr. Rhodes from Africa and the abandonment of any right of Great Britain regarding the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay, are discredited on the ground that Sir Hercules Robinson made no mention of any such demands or conditions.

REV. MUNGO FRASER, D. D. Of Hamilton, Ont.—This Well Known Presbyterian Divine, Pastor of Knox Church, Hamilton, Ont., Has Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Tells Its Virtues.

Few ministers in the Presbyterian church of Canada are better known than the Rev. Mungo Fraser, D. D., of Hamilton. His great talents have been over and over again recognized in the church courts. As a preacher he has few equals, and the people of Knox church, one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Canada, believe he stands at the head of the list. He had suffered, as so many in his profession suffer, from cold in the head—a serious hindrance to those who have mental work to do. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has brought under his notice, and over his own signature he has told of the great benefits it has conferred on him, as it does on all who use it.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Tonsillitis, and deafness, 60 cents. Sold by druggists. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. G. Detchem, 44 Church street, Toronto. For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

CAN'T CATCH GOMEZ

He is Not to be Found Napping by General Campos, but is Biding His Time.

Insurgents Seem to Have an Understanding With Their Sympathizers in Havana.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Havana received here says the advance column of Gomez's army is camped in the mountainous country in Pinar del Rio, thirty-five miles west of the capital. The main body of the insurgent army is in sight of Havana, and skirmishes with the Spanish troops are common. It is not believed, however, that Gomez will attack Havana. He is too wary for that. There are in the insurgent army under Gomez at least 11,000 men. The Spanish army in Havana numbers at least 70,000 men. Marshal Campos would welcome an attack under these circumstances, but a General Gomez is too shrewd to accommodate the Spanish commander. He has sent couriers to the eastern provinces to recruit reinforcements, and will see that the campaign until the recruits arrive, and until the insurgents' sympathizers in Havana have perfected their plans. Campos is apparently afraid to engage the insurgent army outside the city. Gomez has attempted to attack the city, but the enemy will not retreat. He will continue to harass Campos until a definite understanding with the people of Havana has been reached. General Gomez is counting upon an uprising in the capital, and he plans an attack on the city simultaneously with this outbreak.

Havana, Jan. 9.—The insurgents, according to advices from the front to-day, are still mostly in the province of Pinar del Rio, and as they are keeping to the coast, it is believed they are awaiting the arrival of an expedition having with it a large supply of ammunition, arms, etc. A column of Spanish troops commanded by General Prat is announced to be continuing in pursuit of the insurgents under Generals Maceo, Sagay, Miro and one of the Munoz brothers. This force is reported to have passed by Matanzas, following the coast line in the direction of Mount Guanaja. The Spanish troops have been advanced to positions on Mounts Baracoa, Valenciano, Guain, Central Luiza and Mameyes. The insurgents, on retiring, left eight killed, and thirty-two fire-arms behind them. The owner of the plantation of Salina Lucia claims that the insurgents retreated carrying with them 120 wounded men, among whom is the insurgent leader Miro.

In the skirmish between the insurgent cavalry and the Spanish troops in pursuit of the enemy, three officers and seven soldiers were wounded. A number of insurgents, under Manuel Sanchez, has attacked the troops who were engaged in repairing the telegraph lines at Navajas. The soldiers repelled the attack, and the insurgents left five killed upon the field. Among them was the leader Sanchez, hit by two bullets.

QUEER PROTECTION.

The national police imposes duty on but cheese, hard, mutton, beef, pork and other farm produce for the protection of Canadian farmers—the national police say. If the duty is any benefit at all to farmers—on which point there is grave doubt—why does the Dominion government seek to neutralize that benefit by heavily subsidizing a steamship line between Canada and Australia in order to enable the farmers of the Antipodes to compete with the Canadian farmer in his home market? In the fiscal year 1884-5 we imported \$102,815 worth of farm products from Australia, and in order that these might be more effectively compete with the products of Canadian farmers, we paid the Canadian-Australian steamship Company \$125,000 in subsidy to enable it to bring the Australian products into Canada at low rates of freight. With one hand the men in power have imposed taxes on the imported article, and with the other they have taken yearly from the treasury \$125,000 of the people's money to overcome the duty. The taxes levied, they assert, are to discourage imports of Australian produce. Wouldn't it be cheaper all round to abolish the duty on the basis by the ancient consigned duty of a complete ancient system of hydraulic works dating from so remote a

STRANGELY THWARTED.

The Crime a Driver in India Would Have Committed for a Fatality.

A rich lady with her two children, both infants, was going to her own ekka from Rannagar, to a place in the centre of the Bar tract, near the Times of India. The driver was a trustworthy servant of the family, and it was for this reason that the lady had not divested herself of the ornaments she specially wore. But the sight of the jewelry was too much for him, and he was exceptionally lonely spot in that lonely country he suddenly asked his mistress to hand him her valuables. On her suspecting his real designs and hesitating, the miscreant showed himself in his real colors. He bowed her and her children and informed her that he would first slay her children and then kill her. By her earnest entreaties she prevailed over him to begin with her first. He had an axe in his hand, with which he aimed a blow at her, but the hand being loose, it flew away and fell a few paces off, the handle only remaining in his grasp. He stepped into the grass to look for it, and disappeared behind a mound. She awaited her doom with all her nerves on edge, until she saw the axe fall into a swoon, and when she came round the first thing she saw was her husband bending over her and her babies crying and tugging at her clothes.

After she had left a nameless unconsciousness had seized her husband. He could not reason away his vague fears, as he would, and at last he mounted his horse and followed the ekka. He had proceeded but a few miles when the dreadful sight of his wife and children lying on the ground bound with cords met his eyes. Having heard the story they both went in the direction the miscreant had taken to pick up his axe. They found the corpse already lying bloated and bloated. Retribution had come in the variety known as khaki, rare even in these snake-infested parts, whose bite instantly paralyzes the victim and decomposes the body in an hour.

NEW SALEM HAS VANISHED.

The reader of Lincoln history is acquainted with New Salem, the village in Menard county where Lincoln passed a few years of his early manhood.

It has a place in history only in connection with Lincoln's life. It was where his character formed and grew. It flourished while he lived with it. It died when he left it.

Not a trace of its buildings remains. The dusty highway which led to it was years ago overgrown with grass. It is now but a Lincoln memory.

On the brow of the high bluff overlooking the Sangamon river, where the village stood, there is a depression in the soil, which marks the site of the Offutt grove.

It was here that Lincoln clerked. It was here that he read law and studied grammar, and from the door watched Anne Rutledge drawing water from the well.

From the centre of this depression there grows a double tree—an elm and a sycamore—springing apparently from a common stump and root. A few inches above the ground they separate—the sycamore inclining a single angle to the south, the elm to the north. The line of separation of the trunks is marked by a faint seam in the bark, but, apparently, the trunks form two main branches of a single tree.

Some years ago a local artist carved on the trunk of the southern tree the face of Lincoln in bas-relief. It is an artistic bit of work and the likeness is remarkable. It has grown and enlarged with the tree, and is now about fifteen feet above the ground.—Boston Globe.

REMARKABLE WORKS.

Feats of Ancient Engineering in the North of Greece.

This is the age of great engineering works, and we are thoroughly cognizant of the fact that we are not yet forget that there were great engineers in antiquity. They built neither suspension bridges nor transatlantic liners, but in masonry constructions and drainage works they were not far behind our equals. Those who doubt should read an article on the recently discovered remains of some great Greek engineering works, contributed to Appleton's Popular Science Monthly by John D. Champlin. We quote a few paragraphs below:

Strabo says: "The spot which the present Lake Copaic (northern Greece) occupies, was formerly, it is said, dry ground, and was cultivated in various ways by the Orchomenians, who lived near it." This traditional account, about the only record of the prehistoric condition of the Copaic basin we possess, would seem to imply that it was kept dry artificially, and we find a partial explanation in other passages in which he describes certain subterranean caverns and fissures through which the waters were carried off.

"If the subterranean passages were stopped, the waters of the lake increase so as to inundate and cover cities and whole districts, which become uncovered if the same or any other passages are again opened." The memory of such a catastrophe, caused by the stoppage of the natural conduits, the result of the seismic disturbances, as Strabo intimates, or from want of care in consequence of political disturbances, is embalmed no doubt in the tradition of the Orygane Deluge, Orygane being the original name of Boetia. A similar trouble must have occurred about the time of Alexander the Great, who appears to have contemplated the reclaiming of the basin. Strabo says: "When the outlets were again obstructed, Crates, the miner, a man of Chalcis, began to clear away the obstructions, but desisted in consequence of the Boetians being in a state of insurrection, and he was himself slain by a letter to Alexander, many places had been already drained. These statements of Strabo would lead to the inference that the drainage of the basin by the ancient consigned duty of a complete ancient system of hydraulic works dating from so remote a

period that all record or tradition of their construction has been lost. This system, so vast and comprehensive as to excite the wonder of modern engineers, taking into consideration the primitive appliances of the ancients, served to convert this now malarious basin into a fruitful plain, the home, a thousand years before our era, of a thriving and numerous population.

HOUSES ARE LUCKY.

There is an old theatrical superstition that houses are very lucky to have in a play, and theatrical superstitions, like all others, die hard. There are one or two leading London managers who, if they were to reveal their innermost thoughts, believe in this superstition to this very day. "Out the caskie and come to the 'osser," was the favorite maxim of the celebrated Duncroft, and he had good cause to believe in it, for they made him one of the most prominent men in his time.

Sir Augustus Harris is a firm believer in the horse theory, for there has not been a recent successful Drury Lane drama in which a horse has not appeared, while a great many of them have owed their success in a great measure to the introduction of the horse.

In the present drama running at Drury Lane is represented for the first time in the history of the theatre a match with trained polo ponies, that have often played in matches on the actual ground at Hurlingham, in the miniature representation of which, on the stage, they appear every night.

Sir Augustus Harris tells a good story of one of these ponies, a beautiful little grey, formerly the property of Sir George Scott. During one of the rehearsals the pony was brought down near the footlights that they might get accustomed to the glare and not get frightened during the performance at night.

It so happened that one of the dummy horses, which are used in the battle scene—"The Last Stand"—was lying on the stage. The little grey pony caught sight of it, and struggled until he got over to where it lay. He sniffed and sniffed it for some minutes, and seemed to be in some doubt as to the great amusement of everybody on the stage, he made a vicious bite at the dummy's ear, which, not being very firmly attached, came off.

The dummy horse, which was a moment with a strange, frightened look in his eyes, and then took to his heels up the stage. For weeks afterwards it was impossible to get the pony to come down anywhere near the footlights.

The largest of these ponies, from the world are those kept by a horseman near Drury Lane theatre. Here one sees more than one hundred horses that are being used for various theatrical purposes. From these stables horses are sent all over England with touring companies. Often there will be as many as two hundred horses travelling in various parts of the country from this establishment alone.

A NEW ANIMAL.

Once in a while we hear that some geologist has discovered, or concocted, a fossilized antediluvian beast not yet known on the books. But the discovery of anything new in the animal and vegetable kingdom is exceedingly rare.

The "greater" must be the surprise of the scientific world at the find which Prof. E. C. Sterling, of Adelaide made lately in the central desert of the Australian continent. The newly found animal is only a small mole, but, like its big neighbor, the kangaroo, it seems to be a remnant of a period beyond the ken of man. It resembles the kangaroo, for the female has a pouch in which to carry its young. Its general color is a pale gray, relieved in some parts by silvery and golden tints.

The face of this stranger presents a queer sight, being simply a horny plate crossed by a dividing line and having two nose holes where there is no nose. The mouth is underneath this plate. Eyes there are none, and minutely small round holes are the only outward indications of the organs of hearing.

The tail resembles a truncated cone, and is bald-headed, so to speak. As the mole has forty teeth it is more liable to toothache. Prof. Sterling was astonished at the strength of the animal demonstrated by the rapidity with which it uses its forefoot, encumbered with enormous, oddly-shaped nails. With these feet and horny snout it digs with such speed into and through the loose sand which covers the ground that it cannot be traced again.

No tunnel marks the route of this underground traveler. With its hind feet it completely closes the passage behind it as fast as it progresses. Like its brethren in Europe and America, it subsists chiefly on animal food, ants and the larvae of insects.—New York World.

SHE RAN A BANK.

A woman died at Munich recently, penniless and destitute, after having squandered millions of dollars. This woman, Adele Spitzner, became notorious in the early seventies, when she founded the Dachauer Bank, pretending to be assisted by the clergy of Bavaria. She took advantage of the wild stock speculations of these years, and, by promising depositors large interest for their investments, she had at first immense success. For some time she paid large dividends, and every one of her customers praised her as the greatest financial genius of the time. Within eighteen months deposits in her bank amounted to \$5,000,000, equivalent to about \$3,500,000. The senseless speculation, and the almost incredible prodigality of the woman, were the causes of the break, which occurred in the early part of 1873. When the crash came some thirty thousand depositors poured losses varying from a few dollars to hundreds of thousands. Being arrested under the bankruptcy law, she was sentenced on July 20, 1873, for fraudulent bankruptcy to three years in a State prison. After her discharge she started a ladies' orchestra, which she conducted under the alias of De Vio. At her debut with this orchestra she was hissed from the hall by students of the University. She then disappeared for several years, but some years later she again began the banking business, in her old style, finding more victims. Her new efforts resulted in another sentence of imprisonment. Since then she has lived in poverty, and has disappeared again from the surface.

My Husband Says I Can BEAT HIS MOTHER WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

at baking biscuits since I have been using WHITE STAR BAKING BOWDER. Diploma awarded 1895.

RUBBER TRADE ROOM. Many Modern Improvements and Much Economy in the Manufacture.

One of the most interesting of current events, from the view point of the electrician, is the newly developed production of rubber in Lagos. In 1839 no imports of this article were recorded as received from the colony, and last year the amount was only \$20,970. By a single steamer which left Lagos at the beginning of last month, however, the value of the rubber shipped to Liverpool was \$75,000.

The new industry has taken hold of the inhabitants of Lagos, indiscriminately with the rush of a gold craze. Numbers of clerks, small traders and others—even, it is said, professional men have packed their traps and gone into the interior to take their chance in collecting and manufacturing the gum.

The native owners of the forests have a shrewd appreciation of the bearing of this unwonted excitement and are insisting upon the payment of royalties. Some of them are even entering into the business of preparing the rubber for market.

Prices in the interior have been considerably advanced, and there is no longer as much profit as there was at first in purchasing and transporting the products to the coast.

The fear among electricians that an artificial rubber would have to be resorted to in consequence of the increasing scarcity of the natural product has, for the present at all events, been allayed. In many rubber sources the wholesale destruction of trees by the use of rubber has been stopped, and odd kinds of rubber are cropping up from unexpected quarters. Several new sorts, together with the familiar little black balls with a white centre, come from the west coast of Africa.

A new product comes from Madagascar. It has a horny appearance and contains much earth. Nothing certain is known of its botanical origin. From New Zealand have been received packages of rubber which appears very elastic, but which does not bear cutting up well. It is the product of the banyan, and the rapidity and facility with which the tree reproduces itself is an important factor in view of the waste methods still adopted by the natives, who practically destroy the tree to obtain the rubber.

Improvements and economy in the manufacture of rubber have also been effected by the use of more efficient machinery, and especially by the adoption of large rollers. So far it has not been possible to eliminate the sulphur contained in vulcanized rubber, and all probability for the manufacture of old rubber is more or less unsatisfactory.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE RAINLESS DISTRICT.

In a recent "Curious Little Note" in the St. Louis Republic, we said "The author of that department, that 'the driest region in the world is between the first and second cataracts of the Nile. In that part of Africa rain has never been known to fall and the natives do not believe missionaries who tell them about water falling from the skies.' 'T. A. K.' an Arkansas reader of the Republic, read the above and then wrote as follows to the editor of 'Notes for the Curious': 'I think I have found a curious note equal to your late African desert article regarding the Nile region, where rain is unknown. My quotation from one of the United States weather bulletins and on that account must be official. It is as follows: The most rainless tract in the United States at which regular meteorological observations have been taken for a series of years is at Fort Garland, Col. At that place less than six inches of rainfall have been recorded annually since 1885, and during three years of that time precipitation between January 1st and December 31st. That part of the Centennial State is almost as much of a desert as any portion of the Sahara, but there are regions within the limits of the United States that are worse off in this respect than Colorado. There are deserts in Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California where no drop of rain or dew has ever been known. In the last named state there are head-boards put up to mark the Spanish pioneers which show the chalk marks that were put on them over 100 years ago, and they are as plain as on the day when first made.'

A DEAD MAN'S BAR.

This Gruesome Object Said to Have Suggested the Idea of the Telephone.

As we looked at the original telephone, I asked Mr. Bell, says a writer to the Pittsburg Dispatch, if he could remember the time when he first realized that he had inventive power, and if he had a model of the very first invention he had ever made. "As to the first question, I can't answer, but here is a part of what I suppose to be 'my first invention,' and he took from a book a kind of a cross between a rat trap and a human jaw, made in the shape of a mouth, of what appeared to be bone makers' wax and rubber, or soft leather. It was a model of a jaw, which opened and shut, and the jaws were hinged like those of a man." "I," continued Mr. Bell, "as my first attempt at a speaking machine, I was a little boy, my father took me and brother to see an automaton which uttered some words, and when they were offered a prize to the one of us who could invent a machine which would speak, I made the instrument of which this is a part, and I succeeded in making it say some words. We were living at a time in one of those Scotch flats in which each family has a floor with a common hall. When I was in the machine we took it out into the hall one day and made it say 'mammy.' It made a noise much like that of a baby and the other families in the flat ran out and looked at the machine from the door, crying. I remember this delighted as very much."

He had a friend at school who was interested in electricity, and we worked together. Later on, while teaching school near London, I had among my pupils one young man whom I was trying to cure of stammering. I gave him one of my instruments which was a telegraph on him. All this time I was studying and teaching the physiology of the voice.

As I carried on my experiments with the telegraph, the idea came to me of multiple telephony. I thought that signals of different pitch might be used in telegraphing, and to these sounds in one pitch could be arranged so that they would not conflict with those on another pitch, and thus a number of messages could be sent over the same wire at the same time. I worked upon this for years, and the telephone was the outgrowth of this idea, and my studies in connection with the deaf and the efforts to produce some kind of an instrument to produce sound which could be made intelligible to them. It was while I was teaching in Boston that I succeeded. I had discovered that I could transmit musical sounds by wire, and from that it was only a step to the conception of the telephone or the transmission of speech. The discovery came slowly and I had all sorts of difficulties, both imaginary and real, to contend with. I had first a number of reeds as sounding instruments at each end of a wire with permanent magnets attached to them, these reeds being of different pitches. I then found I could produce the same result with a battery and one steel rod. I worked for months after I had the idea that speech could be transmitted under the impression that the power of the voice would be so lost in its transmission that it would be as if the sound could be transmitted. I did not believe they would be loud enough to be audible to the human ear. I made all sorts of experiments at this time in testing such matters, and in my investigations I wanted a diaphragm as near like the human ear as possible. One day in talking about this to Dr. Terence Blake, of Boston, he remarked: "Why not use the ear itself?" I said that would suit me exactly but asked where I could get a man who would give me the ear, and he said I could possibly keep it in good condition after I got it. He replied that he would give me one and slightly after that I received from him an human ear cut from a dead subject, and so treated that it was able to study it and use it in my experiments. This was of great value to me.

"There have been many improvements in the telephone since your original invention," "No," replied Mr. Bell, "there have not. The principle of the telephone is unchanged. There have been many improvements, but the whole have all been in the line of transmitting and receiving, and things connected with the telephone. As to the machine itself, the fundamental principles, it is about the same as when it was first made."

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A DEAD MAN'S BAR.

This Gruesome Object Said to Have Suggested the Idea of the Telephone.

As we looked at the original telephone, I asked Mr. Bell, says a writer to the Pittsburg Dispatch, if he could remember the time when he first realized that he had inventive power, and if he had a model of the very first invention he had ever made. "As to the first question, I can't answer, but here is a part of what I suppose to be 'my first invention,' and he took from a book a kind of a cross between a rat trap and a human jaw, made in the shape of a mouth, of what appeared to be bone makers' wax and rubber, or soft leather. It was a model of a jaw, which opened and shut, and the jaws were hinged like those of a man." "I," continued Mr. Bell, "as my first attempt at a speaking machine, I was a little boy, my father took me and brother to see an automaton which uttered some words, and when they were offered a prize to the one of us who could invent a machine which would speak, I made the instrument of which this is a part, and I succeeded in making it say some words. We were living at a time in one of those Scotch flats in which each family has a floor with a common hall. When I was in the machine we took it out into the hall one day and made it say 'mammy.' It made a noise much like that of a baby and the other families in the flat ran out and looked at the machine from the door, crying. I remember this delighted as very much."

He had a friend at school who was interested in electricity, and we worked together. Later on, while teaching school near London, I had among my pupils one young man whom I was trying to cure of stammering. I gave him one of my instruments which was a telegraph on him. All this time I was studying and teaching the physiology of the voice.

As I carried on my experiments with the telegraph, the idea came to me of multiple telephony. I thought that signals of different pitch might be used in telegraphing, and to these sounds in one pitch could be arranged so that they would not conflict with those on another pitch, and thus a number of messages could be sent over the same wire at the same time. I worked upon this for years, and the telephone was the outgrowth of this idea, and my studies in connection with the deaf and the efforts to produce some kind of an instrument to produce sound which could be made intelligible to them. It was while I was teaching in Boston that I succeeded. I had discovered that I could transmit musical sounds by wire, and from that it was only a step to the conception of the telephone or the transmission of speech. The discovery came slowly and I had all sorts of difficulties, both imaginary and real, to contend with. I had first a number of reeds as sounding instruments at each end of a wire with permanent magnets attached to them, these reeds being of different pitches. I then found I could produce the same result with a battery and one steel rod. I worked for months after I had the idea that speech could be transmitted under the impression that the power of the voice would be so lost in its transmission that it would be as if the sound could be transmitted. I did not believe they would be loud enough to be audible to the human ear. I made all sorts of experiments at this time in testing such matters, and in my investigations I wanted a diaphragm as near like the human ear as possible. One day in talking about this to Dr. Terence Blake, of Boston, he remarked: "Why not use the ear itself?" I said that would suit me exactly but asked where I could get a man who would give me the ear, and he said I could possibly keep it in good condition after I got it. He replied that he would give me one and slightly after that I received from him an human ear cut from a dead subject, and so treated that it was able to study it and use it in my experiments. This was of great value to me.

"There have been many improvements in the telephone since your original invention," "No," replied Mr. Bell, "there have not. The principle of the telephone is unchanged. There have been many improvements, but the whole have all been in the line of transmitting and receiving, and things connected with the telephone. As to the machine itself, the fundamental principles, it is about the same as when it was first made."

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