THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.
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THE ORFENDERS OUSTED

AT LEAST, GOV. RICH ORDERS THE OFFICERS VACATED.

Jochim, Hambitzer and Berry Appeal to the Supreme Court.—Poles and Italians Riot at Bessemer.

The formal hearing before Gov. Rich of Secretary of State Jochim, State Treasurer Hambitzer and Land Commissioner Berry, comprising the board of canvassers, resulted in the officials named of being removed for "gross neglect of duty."

There were present in the governor's room Gov. Rich and his counsel, ex-Judge Uhl; Hambitzer and his counsel, F. A. Baker, Col. Atkinson, ex-Senator Wesselius and J. P. Lee, representing the canvassers and several local lawyers and politicians, all anxious to hear the arguments it was expected the learned counsel would submit but first they were disappointed for as soon as Gov. Rich rapped for order Col. John Atkinson arose and said that it had been agreed between the attorneys that should the governor declare the offices vacant the question would be taken to the supreme court for decision within a few days. In view of this fact the attorneys for the defense had agreed to submit the case without further argument. Attorney Geer for the governor acquiesced.

"Upon this understanding," said the governor, "it is being agreed to submit the case without further argument and having considered the arguments that were presented the other day, I have decided that 'these gentlemen are guilty of the neglect of duty charged, shall therefore remove them.' Thereupon the hearing was adjourned and the board of state canvassers, the incumbent returns was, in theory at least, out of office.

The governor's order of removal recites the various charges made against the three officials in connection with the "irregularities" their appearance in answer to the charges, the hearing before the governor's decision that the three mentioned had been proved guilty of the charges preferred.

RIOT AT BESSEMER.

Foreigners Create a Reign of Terror Because Undoesring are not Supplied.

A serious riot occurred at Bessemer over the distribution of supplies among the starving miners. It was learned that many of the men who had been receiving pay were quarreling over plentiful supply of provisions and considerable money, and in justice to those who have been making contributions to this section, it was decided to refuse further help to such. W. J. Haggerson, justice of the peace and poor commissioner at Bessemer, has for day received several threatening letters warning him against Italians.

A large gang of Italians and Poles assembled in front of the poor supply store and threatened to congience depredations unless the conditions were continued. Three men entered the store, and brandishing knives and guns, helped themselves to a supply of flour and pork. Several officers stood by, but dared not interfere. The mob then started for the residence of Mr. Haggerson, but he had removed his wife and family to a place of safety. Haggerson and 15 armed friends were obliged to flee to the woods. Haggerson and his family and many of his friends came through the deep snow to Ironwood late in the day.

Iron wood and Bessemer were in a fermen of excitement. An Italian woman of tip town entered the saloon of John Kimbey, threw a bottle at his head, and, missing a well aimed shot, forced him to leave the place through the back door. She and a number of her compatriots then took possession of the place and drank until they were reeling drunk. The woman is big, athletic and strong enough to whip any three ordinary men, and she is quite an anarchist. She railed against all the living and other corporations and declared that the French revolution should be repeated and the million Poles thrown in the midst of property-owners, employers and what she termed "white slave drivers" of the 19th century." She and her husband, who is known by the name of Pietro, have been the recipients of aid from the relief committee, although they own a valuable farm near Bessemer and are known to have 300 bushels of potatoes stored away in their comfortable home.

The Polish Catholic priest at Bessemer declared he was ashamed of the people of his own nationality and the Italian members of his congregation and there was talk of lynching the priest and burning the church and parochial residence.

Suicided After Three Futile Attempts.

George Schoonover, a farmer living a mile west of Milburg, killed himself in a fatally killed himself. He has had despondency fits for many years, having tried to shoot himself sixteen years ago, but was prevented by his wife interfering. Four years ago he took paris green and again his wife went to the rescue. This time the was enraged over a sudden request of her's, and immediately loaded a shotgun and after a brief resistance by his wife ran to the barn. While the wife was trying to get help from a neighbor a loud report was heard at the barn, where they found him disembowled and dead. He was about sixty years old.

$25,000 Fire at Chelsea.

The most disastrous fire that Chelsea has ever experienced destroyed the uptown shop of the Glazier Stove company, a portion of the Chelsea house, owned by E. G. Gilbert, and the Congregational church and parsonage, entailing a loss of over $25,000. The fire started in the basement of the stove works and when discovered had gained very considerable headway. A fire engine from Ann Arbor, Jackson was the means of stopping the fire without more serious loss.

Died From a Logging Accident.

Chris Breen was caught between some logs on Holmer & Sons' narrow gauge railroad and both his legs were crushed. Manistee surgeons found it necessary to amputate both legs, but the man died the day hurt and had lost too much blood to stand the operation, and died soon after.

Mrs. Lorin Giddings, of Onondaga, was badly burned by an explosion of gasoline and is not expected to recover.

Roan Coe, of Climax, while standing on a side track at Battle Creek, was struck by a switch engine and probably fatally injured.

The jury in the Pacolmi murder trial at Sault Ste. Marie returned a verdict of not guilty. Pacolmi was charged with killing his wife, whose dead body was recently found buried in the hemcomp on his farm.

Mrs. Martha Seeley, wife of Banker John Seeley, of Caro, who had been at Ann Arbor attending her daughter, a freshman, ill of scarlet fever, dropped dead of heart failure in the parlor of the Delta Gamma house.

George Cauville, of Union City, housed and fed a colored tramp for several weeks, and spent considerable in clothing the rascal. When told that he must leave he was brought suit against Cauville for wages, and the court awarded him $9 and costs of the suit.

MINOR MICHIGAN NEWS.

The Colon knitting mills has started up again and will soon employ 65 hands.

Stephen Orton's 10-year-old son was drowned in the mill race at Three Rivers.

A bed of fire clay has been discovered near Saugatuck, and will be utilized for brick making next season.

Ole Hammer was instantly killed in the Calumet & Hecla copper mines, by a mass of earth falling upon him.

Sieghe Minnema, a farmer, was struck by a train in Grand Rapids and instantly killed. He was 70 years old.

The board of health of Flint Grove township, Van Buren county, has ordered cows vaccination for all residents.

The second annual meeting of the Lake Superior Mining Institute will be held at Houghton, beginning March 7

Antrim county people will vote on a proposition for local option on March 4. It is thought that the measure will pass.

Willie Orton, son of Stephen Orton, aged 11 years, while playing on the ice in Three Rivers, fell into the water and was drowned.

Orange Beebe, a farmer of Portage township, Kalamazoo county, was arrested on complaint of humane officers for starving a horse to death.

Ira Warren, who was kicked by a horse in December, died at his home in Edmet, aged 85. He was one of the pioneers of Calhoun county.

School teachers of Cass, St. Joseph and Berrien counties held their first annual convention at Cassopolis; State Supt. Patterson gave an address.

Elmer Clarkson was killed by a limb falling upon him, while cutting timber about 10 miles east of Petoskey. He leaves a widow and two children.

Rev. J. Brewster Hubbs, the Grand Rapids Episcopal divine who came out for socialism a short time ago, has now announced himself a single-taxer.

On March 15, the population of the Kalamazoo News, a new morning paper, will be begun at Kalamazoo. It will be independent in politics.

The Muskegon Log Towing association handled 112,668,748 logs last year. This is the smallest number handled since 1895. The largest was 215,447,398.

It is estimated that $500,000 worth of ice has been contracted for in northern Michigan for shipment to the southern part of the state and Ohio and Indiana.

A. H. McKenzie, an Alpena grocer, was before United states Commissioner McMath, at Bay City, on the charge of selling oleomargarine as butter, and also selling it at wholesale on a retail license.

The false work of the bridge on The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road near Ellis Junction fell, carrying with it fifteen carpenters and laborers a distance of twenty-five feet. One man was killed and several injured.

An aged and eccentric farmer by the name of Hamer, near Cement, died recently. His son found about $800 in gold coin in a small bag in an out bin. Continuing his search, he unearthed $10,000 more in the bottom of the bin.

Joseph North, a sawyer in Rushnell township, Montcalm county, was clearing away a wood stream from a circular saw with a stick. The saw threw the stick into his face with such force as to tear his nose nearly off and seriously injure him.

The Canadian Pacific is reported to be after the Pontiac, Oxford & Northern railroad, as a means of tapping the "thumb" of Michigan, which is far north. If the deal is consummated the Pontiac road will probably be extended to Detroit.

The failure of the Seville, O., Exchange bank has been followed by the discovery that Cashier Frank P. Widemann, who is missing, a week before failed turned his property over to his wife and feeling against him runs very high.

James Young, 80 years of age and an old and respected resident of Yankee Springs township, Barry county, committed suicide by shooting. He was thought his mind was affected. He had recently expressed himself as being in fear of a band of whitecaps.

Joseph F. Anderson, manager of the United States Baking Co. at Muskegon, stumbled upon a log while hunting. His gun was discharged and 250 shots penetrated his right leg, tearing the clothing into the wound. It is feared Mr. Anderson cannot live.

The village council of Bear Lake has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors within the village, and making the payment of the United States license tax evidence of such sale. The ordinance is an entirely unique one and may lead to litigation

The Bally House, a large three-story brick building at Stanton was totally destroyed by fire originating in one of the rooms on the second story occupied by dissolute girls. For 28 years it has been one of the most prominent landmarks of pioneer days. Loss about $10,000.

L. W. Cole, editor of the Albion Mirror, died of old age. He was past 87. Mr. Cole came to Michigan in 1838. He ran the Ann Arbor Journal 7 years. In 1885 he went to Albion and started the Mirror, which he has conducted ever since. Mr. Cole was a life-long Democrat.

William H. Roberts carries the mail between Hartford and Keeler, in Van Buren county, and drives the same horse with which he commenced the route in 1878. During this time the animal has traveled 93,376 miles, with no lost days, and is just as frisky as on its initial trip.

Rev. R. O. Smith, president of the Star Publishing company, and for the past three years pastor of the Congregational church of Coldwater, has resigned to become assistant pastor of the Woodward Avenue church of Detroit. He was in college with Dr. MacLaurin, and will take up his work with him about March 1.

A little over a year ago Robert W. Smith, a rich citizen of Kalamazoo, disappeared. His affairs were in bad shape, and his friends attributed his part with her home, one of the finest in the city. The mental strain has unbalanced the woman's mind, and she will be taken to the insane asylum at once.

A terrible accident happened to John Felty, of Hopkins, while attempting to jump on a load of wood from behind, but his foot caught in a rope, throwing him forward upon the top of the load. There was an ax lying there with the blade up and he fell directly on it, cutting a gash seven inches long in his abdomen. He can scarcely recover.

The house of Sylvester Cochrane, an aged farmer who lives alone on his farm in Blackman, near Jackson, was entered by two men who pretended to be tramps. The old man was overpowered, had after binding his hands and strapping him to a chair, they ransacked the house and secured $23 in cash. A year or so ago his home was visited by a party of masks, on that occasion the old man used a shotgun with good effect.

Ira Cox, who had given the name of B. F. Bentley, registered at his room at the Temperance hotel, at Jackson. He left two letters, one to Mrs. B. F. Bentley, Dowagiac, and another to a Mrs. Pressman in Stewart, Iowa. In both letters he said he was tired of life and could not secure work. Both letters were addressed to "My dear wife." Bentley was about forty years old and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He had taken laudanum.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—Fifty-first day.—Senate bill making harbor improvements in Rock River, a local bill, was reported by Mr. Kyle from the commerce committee and passed. Mr. Platt and Senator Gray (Del.) resumed his argument in the Hawaiian case, occupying the day. HOUSE.—The Bland bill to coin the seigniorage in the treasury was passed. Mr. Bland attempted to secure an agreement to vote on amendments, but could not and may have to resort to cloture to gain a vote.

SENATE.—Fifty-second day.—The entire time was consumed in the discussion of the House bill compelling the railroads to stop their trains at the new towns of Enid and Kingfisher, and Senator Pettigrew said the measure is proving a subject of great attention, as some members of the house, in a circle of congressional power a usurpation of the rights of the people of Oklahoma. The Bland seigniorage coinage bill continued to occupy the attention of the house, the resignation of Mr. Brawley, of South Carolina, was accepted and Messrs. Stevens, Ogden and Strauss, of New York, was sworn in. Bland bill filed the remainder of the day.

SENATE.—Fifty-third day.—The vice-president had occasion to cast his vote to break a tie. The Oklahoma town site bill was passed. It was a bill to compel the Rock Island Railroad company to stop trains at Enid and Enid and Pond Creek as established by the Secretary of the Interior, and was vetoed by the company two miles distant to the detriment of the town. The vote stood 27 to 27 on the bill after a week's warm discussion, and the vice-president voted for the bill, breaking the tie. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, spoke against it. A bill was presented by Senator Hoar "to prevent lotteries from entering the national and foreign mail service." Senator Harris, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to prevent conflict between the federal and state courts in all cases affected by prior jurisprudence. Senator Jeffers presented an amendment to provide that in any election for the Senate, representatives in the Congress of the United states, irrespective of sex, shall be entitled to vote. Mr. Platt, in a speech, in conclusion, "to avail myself of every opportunity to pay tribute to women—they have been very advantageous, every right and every privilege." The Bland seigniorage bill was defeated. Yeas 15, nays 42. HOUSE.—The Senate bill to amend the pension laws was reported by the committee on interstate commerce, accompanied with President Cleveland's veto, with the recommendation that it do not pass. Mr. Bland was then tried to secure a vote of debate on the seigniorage coinage bill without success.

SENATE.—Fifty-fourth day.—Senator Brice, of Ohio, presented a petition signed by 25,000 citizens of Ohio, praying for a reduction of the duty by reclaimed ore iron ore. On motion of Senator Hoar the resolution was adopted requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate all records and dispatches from Mr. Willis, the minister of the United states of Hawaii, not heretofore transmitted, especially the dispatch of the minister of the United states of Hawaii to date specifying certain charges against the queen of Hawaii." Mr. Platt, in a speech, opposed the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham for associate justice of the supreme court. Was considered, and was rejected by a vote of 32 to 41, the vote being a party one. In this second nomination by President Cleveland for this position, the first being rejected by the Senate, House. The day was confirmed by Mr. Platt, who spoke against the Bland seigniorage coinage bill without success.

SENATE.—Fifty-fifth day.—No session. HOUSE.—The proceedings of Tuesday last. Mr. Bland was again unable to secure a quorum to close debate on the silver seigniorage bill and by special order the rest of the day was devoted to eulogies on the late Representative Lilley, of Pennsylvania.

SENATE.—Fifty-sixth day.—Hawaii was once more to the front. Senator Daniel made a lengthy argument in support of President Cleveland's action. In executive session the nomination was received of Senator White, of Louisiana, as justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Blatchford's death. This was the third name President Cleveland had presented for this position, but the names of Hornblower and Wallace, both of New York, had been rejected. Senator White was confirmed. HOUSE.—The filibuster against the Bland silver seigniorage coinage bill continued unceasingly. After an adjournment a caucus of Democratic members was held, and two resolutions were adopted, one to keep the seigniorage bill before the House to the exclusion of everything until disposed of, and the other expressing it as the sense of the caucus that it was the duty of every Democratic member to be present and to remain for or against the bill. The only difference of opinion existing was as to the advisability of adopting a further cloture and compelling members to vote or be counted if they refused to do so. No vote was taken on this suggestion.

Grand Canton I. O. O. F. Organized.

The work of organizing a grand canton for Michigan, Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was completed at Flint and the following civil officers were elected: President, G. A. Willett, Flint; vice-president, J. W. Adair, Battle Creek; secretary, F. C. Burnham, Flint; treasurer, O. H. Ludington; sentinel, George Everson, Detroit; picket, W. M. De Witt, St. Johns.

The report of Brigadier-General T. A. Willett showed 30 cantons with a membership of 1,500 and other good work. The outlook for the order is a prosperous condition, with brighter prospects for the future. It was decided to hold a state cantonment on Aug. 29 at Charlotte.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The trans-Mississippi congress at San Francisco passed resolutions against the Wilson bill and for the remonetization of silver and for free coinage.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell died in Chicago, after a long illness. Mrs. Bradwell was the proprietor of the Chicago Legal News, and was the first woman in the United States to be admitted to the bar.

A Greensburg, Ind., business man while going out of his house to his residence to his store, fell and struck his head on a stone step, causing instantaneous death.

The union moulders of Cleveland, in mass meeting, have voted almost unanimously not to accept the latest reduction of 10 per cent in their wages ordered by the foundrymen.

The Farn line steamship Oxford, Capt. James, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, with 23,000 bags of sugar valued at $230,000, went ashore at Cooch reef, off the Florida coast.

The Colorado senate passed the eight-hour bill. This is the first measure that has gone through both branches of the legislature at the extra session, which has already lasted over a month.

Fire at the oil warehouse of P. H. Preston & Co., in Buffalo, N. Y., caused a loss of $200,000 worth of linseed oil. The elevators and mills of the firm were also totally destroyed. No insurance.

One of the dormitories at the Rosebud Indian agency in South Dakota burned, causing a loss of $10,000. The building accommodated 200 children, some of whom narrowly escaped with their lives.

Capt. Lloyd Francis, who was engaged in the Matabele campaign, permitted that wounded Matabeles, many of them aged and helpless, were shot by British volunteers, while attempting to take no prisoners, but to shoot every native they came across.

Nothing seems to have one of the biggest establishments in Kansas City. The plant is to include two large saw mills, with a combined capacity of 300,000 feet of lumber a day, a factory for making of shingles, salt blocks and a general store. There will be six enormous sheds and ten acres of land on which to pile lumber. The company will employ 350 men.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Curtis in a letter to the congress recommends that the beacon light on the statute of liberty in New York harbor be extinguished. The light has been lit for seven years has been $64,782 net. According to the lighthouse board the beacon is not an aid to navigation.

Grand Commander A. A. Reynolds, of the Ancient Order of Loyal Americans, has gone to Chicago, where he will institute 10 new regiments. He says the united labor organizations of that city have come into the ranks, and the order now has already gained a footing in 44 states and territories, and Mr. Reynolds believes the whole country will capitulate before long.

Another destructive fire has been added to the list of incendiary conflagrations of Detroit, the sufferer this time being Farrand, Williams & Clark, wholesale druggists, at 32 Woodward avenue, who were completely burned out. The loss on stock and furnishings is in the neighborhood of $130,000 and on the building about $25,000. The fire insurance carried is about $230,000. The business men were given a good opportunity to witness the workings of the new fire boat, and were all pleased at the streams it threw were the highest and in a continuous stream. The ferocious flames and preventing their spread.

VARIOUS NEWS ITEMS

OF VARIOUS SORTS AND KINDS FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

Ex-Grand Master Workman Powderly and Ex-Officers Promise Trouble for the Knights of Labor.

Trouble in the K. of L.

If a bombshell had been exploded in the midst of their camp Knights of Labor could not have been more surprised than they were when John W. Hayes, general secretary-treasurer of the order, received the following letter:

"To the order wherever found, greeting: Brothers.—T. V. Powderly, past grand master workman, Frank J. Wright and John Devlin, of the late general executive board, have entered suits against the order of the Knights of Labor for balances of salary which they claim are due them. This notice is published to prevent any decision being given to unreliable statements that may be made in the public press of the order. It is also learned that the order is indebted in any way to these claimants, the order is, and will be fully able to meet any just claims."

The notice was the first intimation that the raised and file of the order had that Powderly, Devlin and Wright would in any way open attack the order. It was an open secret that the defeated trio were covertly endeavoring to create dissension in the ranks of the knights. Within the last month Powderly has presented bills to the order for salary and expenses amounting to $3,000. It is stated that he will make a bold claim for an enormous sum for the purpose of creating consternation. The bill presented by Wright and Devlin amount to about $1,000.

In reference to the suits Secretary Hayes said: "The claim of two of the members is so small that they very well know that they could get their money whenever they wanted it. Powderly did not present his bills until a short time ago and then six months in a lump. He should have presented them monthly and knew it. There was left for us to do but to refer them to the general executive board for audit. It looks like a scheme, and a very futile one, to disrupt the order."

37 Men Killed by an Explosion.

A terrible accident occurred on board the German ironclad Sandenburg, near Stollergrund, three miles from the entrance to Kiel Bay. The big vessel for some time had been in Kiel Bay, with one of the best havens in Germany, undergoing various experiments.

To get the ironclad in first-class condition for a test, forty artificers were sent aboard from the imperial dockyard. While eleven of these artificers were in the engine-room a tremendous explosion took place. The main steam pipe of the starboard engine had burst. Far above the noise of the escaping steam were heard the heart-rending cries of the injured. The men were temporarily spread among the crew, but after a moment's hesitation every effort was put forth to rescue the unfortunate men in the engine room. It was then found that of the eleven artificers all but one had been killed. When the steam had cleared away and the panic had subsided a further search was made among the crew for the dead and injured. It was then discovered that 30 men in all had been killed and nine injured. The list includes the chief artificer. Thirty-seven of the men were killed instantly. Two of the wounded died a short while after receiving their injuries.

Seventeen Men Buried Alive.

An extensive cave-in occurred at the Gaylord mine, in Kingston coal company, Plymouth, Pa. Seventeen men were entombed. Rescuers went promptly to the work, but with little hope of getting the men out alive.

The Gaylord mine or slope has been considered a fortunate colliery for more than a year past. It is stated that there was an extensive cave-in of the roofing, which weakened the roof of the whole mine. The men were alarmed at the accident was caused by a further depression of the surface. Nearly all the men in the mine are large families. It is now believed all the men were caught in the fall and are buried in the mine. Only one escaped, who was at work with the entombed men, escaped with his life by a hair's breadth. The fall was so sudden that he had gone in only about two feet, making a sort of dividing wall between him and his companions, who were buried. The roof had fallen in he could hear the men who were entombed groaning, then all was silent.

Yellow Fever on a U. S. Warship.

Yellow fever has made its appearance in the United States fleet off Rio Janeiro, on the Newark. A cablegram received from Admiral Benham at Rio reads: "One man died of fever, with yellow fever. I have transferred him to the hospital. I shall send the Newark to Rio in a day or two, in conformance with this the fever was sent south for disinfection.

Brazilian Minister Mendonca at Washington does not fear that the present outbreak of fever at Rio will be very serious in its results and certainly not so far as the navy and marine are concerned, for in their case it is entirely possible to the rigid sanitary regulations and keeping the men closely aboard ship, to prevent the appearance or spread of the fever on shipboard.

The World's Gold.

Washington special: Returns received at the treasury department indicate that the gold output for 1893 will reach the almost unprecedented amount of $37,000,000, an increase over 1892 of $4,000,000. Colorado the output has increased from $3,000,000 in 1892 to $5,000,000 in 1893, while the very serious in the gold-producing sections are unusually large.

The Australian production will carry the production of the world, it is thought, to $50,000,000, which is a gain of $12,000,000, for the year. With one or two exceptions this is the largest output ever known. The Transvaal of South Africa seem to be rapidly taking the place of the California and Australian fields as the bonanza finds of the present decade.

Tragedy at Gallipolis.

At Gallipolis, O., Robert Perry and his little sister were both poisoned by eating wild parsnip root, and died in great agony five minutes apart.

Judge Jackson issued an injunction against the collection of the 2½ per cent of gross receipts license fee charged by the insurance department in pursuance of the law enacted April 11 last.

Five highwaymen attacked Peter Major, a butcher of Duquesne, Pa., and after beating him into insensibility placed his body across the railroad track. He was discovered a few minutes before a westbound freight train was due. Five men were arrested.

Dr. Daniel G. Gleason died at his residence in Richmond of paralysis, and his daughter, Alice three hours later of heart disease. Her heart had been affected for some time, but came as an alarming extent, but she brought on a fatal attack by cutting her throat. Dr. Gleason was 70 years of age and single. Miss Alice was 70 years of age.

An important sawmill deal was made recently by which a large tract of pine land in Columbus township, Luce county, was sold to the Danaher & Melindy company, of Ludington, for $319,000. It is estimated that there is about 300,000 feet of timber on the tract, and the work of cutting will which will occupy four years, will begin the coming summer.

FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Liquefying Oxygen by Penetrating the Polar Zones of Chemistry—Some Wonderful Experiments—Photographing Colors by a New Process.

Liquefying Oxygen.

Four hundred and sixty-one degrees below the freezing point of the Fahrenheit thermometer lies a mysterious, but well defined degree of cold which science has long been gazing longingly and trying to attain, wondering meanwhile what may be the conditions of matter at this unexplored point. It existence has long been established and its position established in two different ways, viz, the regularly diminishing volumes of gases, and the steady falling off in the resistance made by pure metals to the passage through them of electricity under increasing degrees of cold. This point, to which both these processes tend as an ultimate, is called the zero of absolute temperature. By more than one eminent observer it is supposed to be the temperature of interstellar space, the normal temperature of the universe. Whether or not the supposition be correct, the efforts which have been made and are still in progress to reach this degree of cold have been very diverse and ingenious; the equipment of the explorer being not boats, condensed foods and the general machinery of ice exploration, but all the varied resources of mechanics and of chemistry which can be combined to compass the extremest degrees of cold. Professor James Dewar, of the Royal Institute, London, has arrived to within 50 degrees of this point, and has incidentally liquefied oxygen gas and solidified nitrogen and air. The machine with which he has carried on his arctic regions of chemistry is a double compressing chamber, cylindrical in form. The system which Prof. Dewar has followed is not peculiar to any one principles. Specifically, however, it contains many new inventions which he does not wish made public. They are mainly in the nature of stopcocks and valves, which he took long study to invent and which became perfect only after many failures and costly experiments. To liquefy oxygen he simply used pressure at low temperatures, but as up to 1878, both oxygen and nitrogen after repeated trials were looked upon as permanent gases it may be imagined that the attainment of such pressures sufficiently to liquefy them which required an extraordinary command of mechanics as well as of chemistry to practically solve. The problem of reaching the extremes of the north pole is now only a matter of time and the exposure of a few farm days to explosions of compressors and retorts. And there will be plenty of enthusiasts willing to risk martyrdom in such a cause.

Photographing in Colors.

The latest invention in the line of photographing in colors is an instrument perfected by Frederick E. Ives of Philadelphia. It is called the heliochromoscope and is a device for exhibiting triple plate composites. Only one observer at a time can look into this little machine and behold a fine colored photograph produced by three negatives taken on one plate, by one exposure. The result is eminently striking and brilliant and far and away prominent over any other method of producing colored photographs now in use.

The heliochromoscope is an exhibitor of the colored photograph supplement. Mr. Ives' remarkable invention of a camera with which it first became possible to get three negatives on one plate by a single exposure instead of following the clumsy and unsatisfactory method of taking the negatives separately and in succession. The manner of exhibiting these composites was by placing the positive transparencies behind glass plates of different colors and thus blending them into one picture. Discoveries made in photography have advanced color productions to a stage that it was supposed to be impossible.

Curious Origin of a Fire.

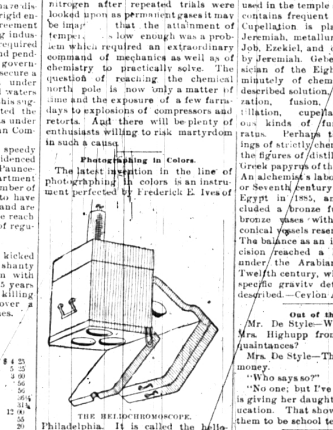
The contents of a large delivery wagon backed up in front of an Eighth avenue furniture store. The smoothness and slant of the asphalt gave greater momentum than was expected, and the hind wheels struck the curb with a crash. The contact of stone and iron drew out sparks. Some of these fell into a wisp of packing hay which soon gave forth smoke and flame. A bucket of water subdued the blaze, but, as a fireman remarked, it was an interesting object lesson on one of the specialties in which serious fires sometimes start.—N. Y. Sun.

Improvement in Half-tone Blocks.

Dr. E. Albert has patented a new method of producing half-tone blocks, which is stated to be a great improvement. The number of lines on a grain screen varies from 5 to 8 per mm.; more than a given blocks difficult to print, less than 5 gives flat results. The portion of the intervals between the lines to the breadth of the black lines is 1:1, and this is not the best for the high lights, and for the shadows 4:1 is better. Albert has arranged a micrometer screw on the objective, which is sensitive to 1:30 mm. The action of both these proceeds on the same lines, and thus gain the effect required.—Talbot's Neuheit.

A Cheap and Novel Road Bed.

An invention designed to facilitate the construction of improved roads and highways is shown in the accompanying illustration. The roadbed is made with a crib formed of transverse parallel planking; on top of which are secured parallel longitudinal stringers. A filling of loose earth, gravel or broken stone is then compacted between the planking and the stringers to form the road proper and completely conceal the crib, the latter protecting the roadbed from lateral displacement. A greater or less number of stringers may be used, as desired, and the timbers and planks may be treated, if preferred, with any cheap



preservative from decay. The impact of travel on such a road is designed to be transmitted from the lateral stringers about the crib frame and render the road solid and durable.

Early Chemistry.

Long before chemistry became a science many of the processes and apparatus were in common use. Prof. H. Carrington Bolton has made a list of some of these, finding that the Egyptians were acquainted with the chemical process of dyeing as far back as 2500 B. C.; that crucibles of the Eighteenth century B. C. are now in the Berlin museum; and that siphons

were used in the Fifteenth century. Blowpipes and bellows were early employed. The earliest chemical laboratories now known were those of the Egyptian temples, in which the priests practiced pharmacy, alchemy, etc., used in the temple services. The bible contains frequent chemical allusions. Cupellation is plainly described by Jeremiah, distillation and operations by Job, Ezekiel, and others, and bellows by Jeremiah. Geber, the Arabian physician of the Eighth century, wrote many treatises on chemical processes. He described solution, filtration, crystallization, fusion, sublimation, distillation, cupellation, and various kinds of furnaces and apparatus. Perhaps the earliest drawings of strictly chemical apparatus are the figures of distilling apparatus in a Greek papyrus of the Eleventh century. An alchemistic laboratory of the Sixth or Seventh century was uncovered in Egypt in 1885, and its contents included a bronze furnace about fifty bronze vessels with leads, and some conical vessels resembling sand baths. The balance as an instrument of precision reached a high development under the Arabians as early as the Twelfth century, when very accurate specific gravity determinations were described.—Ceylon Adyt.

Out of the Swim.

Mr. De Style—Why have you cut Mrs. Highup from your list of acquaintances?

Mrs. De Style—They have lost their money.

"Who says so?"

"No one. I've learned that she is giving her daughters a thorough education. That shows that she wants them to be school teachers."

Not Quite a Fit.

Mrs. Oldtime—I do think these colleges do a little good.

Mrs. Oldtime—No, they don't. I sent my grandson a nice, big, soft, warm feather bed for him to use this winter, and he sent back word he wrote back? He said he was much obliged for that foot-ball suit, but it didn't quite fit.

Trusting to Signs.

He (to his sweetheart in dark corner of the conservatory)—She has sat by my side for half an hour without saying a word. I will hesitate no longer. I must tell her that I love her. I love, love, love. She loves me, and I will.

She (suddenly)—Oh, I beg your pardon, sir. I really believe I have been asleep.—New York Weekly.

East of the Century.

Mother—Be a good girl, and this afternoon I will take you to the APS Exhibition.

Small Daughter—Oh, I would much rather go to see the matinee. Matinees where a man takes another man's wife away from him.

Not a Romance.

Mr. Farwest—I met my old schoolmate, Lakeside, to-day, for the first time in an age, and thought from the way he acted when I mentioned you, that you and he must have had some romance or other before we met.

Mrs. Farwest—Romance! It was We were married for a few years, that's all.—New York Weekly.

A Strong Incentive.

Hinper—I hear that the saloonkeepers have resolved to stop the practice of giving bottles of liquor to their customers for New Year's presents.

Bemper—They have, have they? That will be a great incentive to my New Year's resolution this time.

Wee Women.

Mother—How did you like that little girl you got acquainted with?

Daughter—Oh, she was very a little. She's just horrid! She talked so much about her dolls that I didn't get chance to talk about my dolls.

Cures of New Metals and Alloys.
Whenever a cave is newly discovered in New Mexico or Arizona the Rodent cry is hope is that he has unearthed an old prospector's lost gold mine, but this seldom or never has proved to be the case. Generally these holes in the mountains are natural caves, the results of volcanic formations, but sometimes they lie between walls of hard rock, which perhaps contain mineral deposits, including that the primitive cave dwelling Indians may have dug their way in following a soft streak in search of tale to use in pottery making, with which to make pots, or precious metals, Stalactites, snowy white, hang from their roofs, and where mineral water has percolated these crystallizations have the gorgeous metallic hues. Human bones are sometimes found in these caves and other evidences of human work or former occupancy. Recently a cave and Robinson's cave in the Black Range, in Southern New Mexico, have been explored for several hundred feet, and other large caves in that region remain to be explored.

Mrs. J. H. Gilmore
Cannot Say Enough
In Praise of Hood's
C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: I had a cough which I could not stop, night sweats which will speak highly of your Hood's Sarsaparilla. I can tell my friends what it did for me as good, but better than I can write it. Mrs. J. H. Gilmore, 18 Wabash Ave., Detroit, Mich.
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