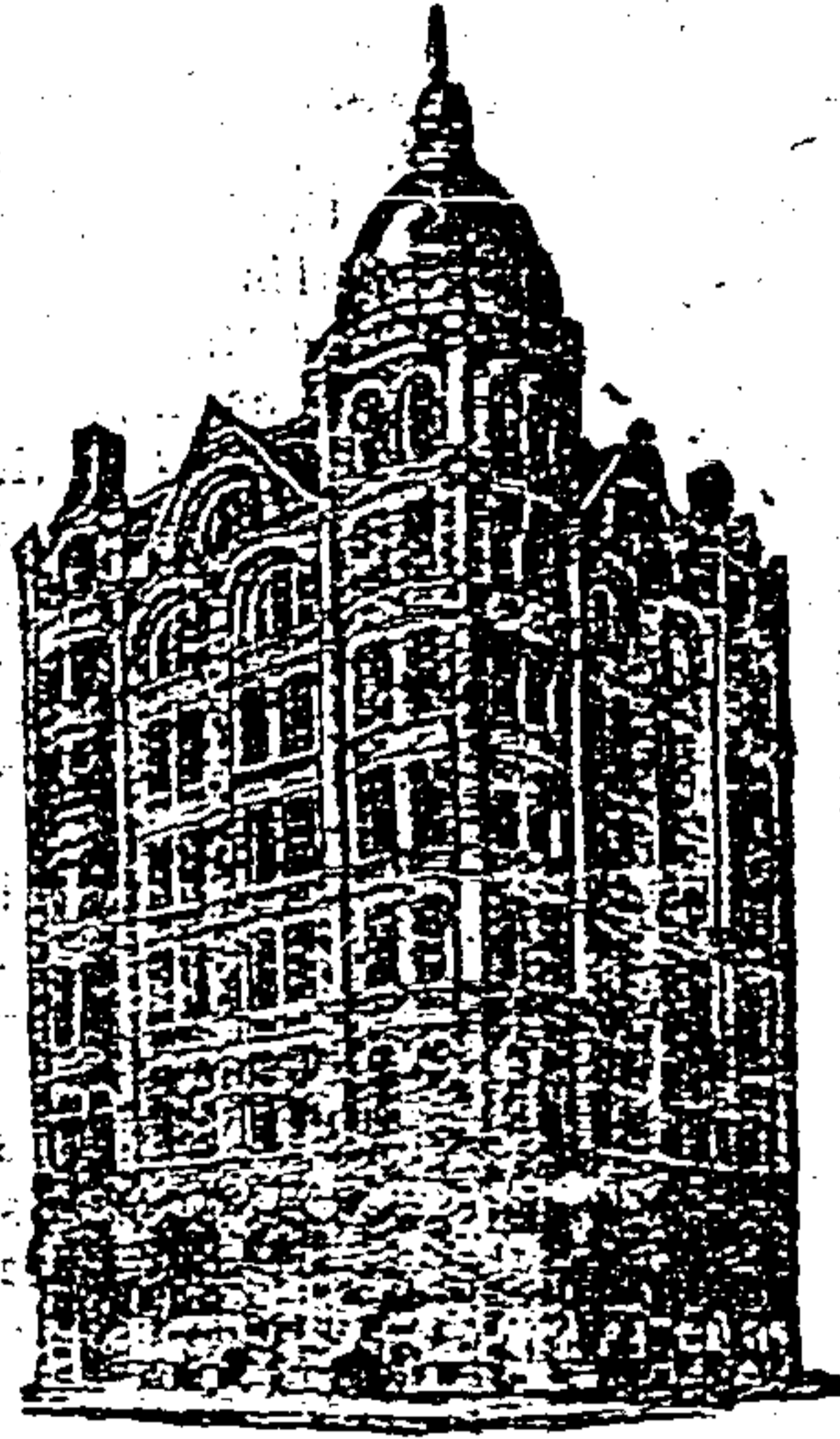


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PRIVATE CABINETS and SPLENDID SALOON FOR FAMILIES.

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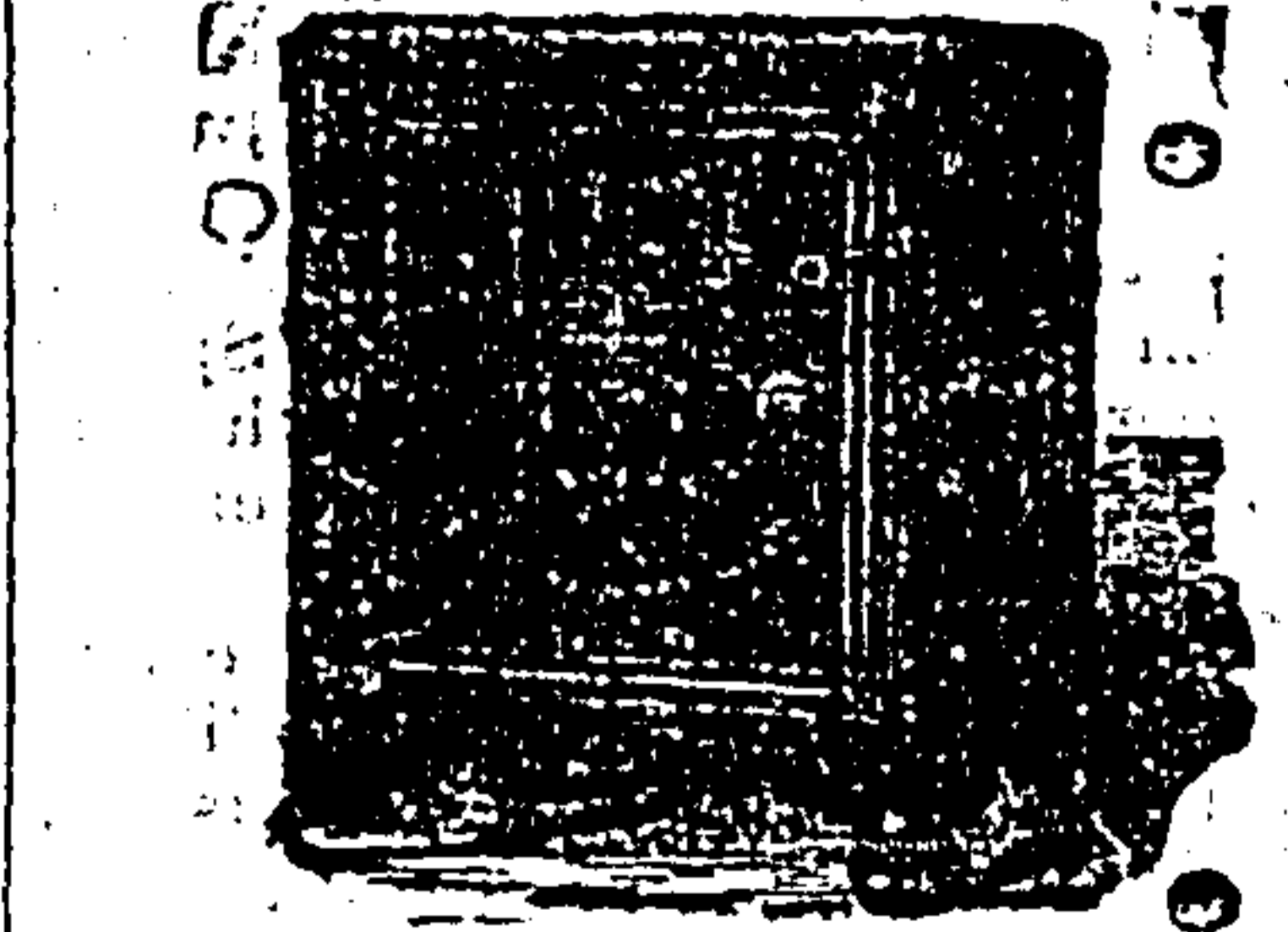
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Mosler, Bowen & Cook,

2d. CINCO DE MAYO, No. 6. (Under Hotel Gillow.) SAFES, VAULTS, LOCKS ETC.



The celebrated Mosler Patents. A large assortment of Safes constantly on hand. A few second hand Safes at low prices. Special attention to Bank and Safety Deposit work. Send for catalogue or sizes and prices.

The Mosler Safe is used by the United States and Mexican Governments, and by Merchants and Bankers throughout the world.

Individualities. Bismarck will move to Berlin, it is said, having taken two large houses in the Koniggratzer-Strasse. The Hamburg Reform announces that the Emperor and Prince Bismarck will dine together shortly with Count von Waldersee at Altona.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has been sued in Bologna, Italy, for twenty-two thousand lire. Dr. Mattea, a lawyer, is the plaintiff, and declares that the sum is due him for arranging a contract between the ex-empress and the Princess Bacciochi. The case will be tried May 5th. A subpoena for the appearance of the ex-empress has been issued by the court.

Lawrence Barrett's will provides that each of his three daughters shall be paid the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum. They are Mary Agnes-Baroness von Roder, Stuttgart; Anna Gertrude, wife of Joseph Anderson, of London; and Edith Miltonia Barrett. The net income of his estate goes to his wife so long as she remains a widow. If she marries, she is to have only one-third of the net income, and the remaining two-thirds is to be divided among the daughters.

One very rarely hears of Arabi Pasha, whose rebellion led to the British occupation of Egypt about nine years ago. He is alive still—a prisoner of England on the Island of Ceylon. He and his companions petitioned the other day for leave to return to their own country, on the ground that the East Indian climate was prejudicial to their health. The governor of Ceylon was instructed to have a medical examination made of the exiles, and as this did not show that Arabi and the rest were at all ill, he and they will have to stay.

A wedding that excites much peculiar interest is one that occurred in New York last week, when Miss Pomeroy became Mrs. John Stevenson. The "happy man elect" is the head-waiter at the Murray Hill Hotel. Miss Pomeroy is young, pretty, of excellent family and position, and, in the eyes of many, the possessor of a still more unquestionable charm—twenty thousand dollars a year income. John Stevenson, who is a quiet, well-mannered young Scotchman, has been head-waiter at the hotel since it opened, and Miss Pomeroy has been a guest there for the same length of time. All the other guests manifest the most vivid interest in this romantic love affair.

A great sensation was caused in St. Petersburg recently by the suicide of Baron Von Kaufmann, adjutant of the Czar and son of the conqueror of Samarkand. The baron was one of the most popular men in Russian society, and a well known sportsman. While sitting in a restaurant, a short time ago, the young cavalry officer became involved in a dispute with an infantry officer and a naval lieutenant. The dispute ended in fist fights. Kaufmann had severely criticised the Russian infantry. Every effort was made to keep the matter secret. That was impossible, however, and Kaufmann, fearing that his career would be ruined in case the affair became the subject of an investigation, decided to put an end to his life.

The death of Lord Albemarle removes from us the most interesting survivor of the battle of Waterloo. Lord Albemarle was a body of fifteen as he sat, an ensign in the Fourteenth Foot, on a drum, while his regiment was being pelted with round-shot, which every now and then plumped into a horse or a man. He described the situation very graphically when he said that it reminded him of Tom Cribb's words when he was preparing for a fight: "I wish it was fit." Lord Arbemarle later lived the life of a country gentleman, devoted to his estate in Norfolk, and liking nothing better than a quiet amble round his farms. He was also a familiar figure in town life, and was to the last a sturdy, healthy, simple old man, full of stories of the great world in which he had spent his youth and manhood. He was a regular attendant at the famous "Waterloo banquet," at Apsley House, with its solemn toasts and stately commemoration of the great leader and the men who had fallen in the fight.

Prince Aloys, a nephew of the reigning Prince of Lichtenstein, the millionaire candidate of the anti-Semite-Socialist-Labor party for mayor of Vienna, is one of the most extraordinary figures in European politics, and possesses many traits in common with Lord Randolph Churchill. He inaugurated his parliamentary career some fifteen years ago by getting himself turned out of Rome, where he had given serious offense to the government by his aggressive championship of the temporal claims of the Pope. His expulsion resulted in his election to the leadership of the Clerical and Feudal parties in the imperial legislature. About a year ago, he suddenly reappeared in the arena as an enthusiastic friend of socialism, of labor, and, above all, of anti-Semitism. A grand seigneur, an aristocrat to the very tips of his fingers, and the possessor of immense landed estates, he distinguished himself by his bitter invective of capital and by his animosity to the Hebrew race. During the course of the recent parliamentary

election, to which he devoted more than two hundred thousand dollars, he went so far, on several occasions, as to incite the populace to expel all the Jews from Vienna and to pillage their great banks and financial establishments.

The Fate of the Telephone.

Last December the fundamental patent on the speaking telephone, granted in England to Alexander Graham Bell, expired, and the Britishers are already congratulating themselves, on relief from what there, as here, has proved to be a very obnoxious monopoly. Telephone rates have already been reduced through the natural agency of competition.

This leads to a brief consideration of the circumstances surrounding the principal patent that have enabled the Bell Telephone Company to maintain its almost absolute monopoly. The fundamental patent was granted March 7, 1876, just twenty-one days after the application was filed. It was a remarkable patent, its feature being the enormously sweeping claim for transmitting vocal sounds by electrical undulations. All other claims are comparatively unimportant.

This patent will expire in this country March 7, 1893, its life being quite unaffected by the expiration of the English patent. It will be seen, therefore, that on March 7, 1893, the broad principles of telephoning will be thrown open, and operative, receiving and transmitting instruments can be freely manufactured. This seems to open up a rosy future to the unfortunates who now have to use the telephone, but there are other matters to be considered.

January 30, 1877, Alexander Graham Bell took out a second patent, covering the important features of the form of receivers generally used. This second patent will probably enable the ordinary form of construction to be withheld from public use until January 30, 1894. Relief at this comparatively early date, however, is not to be so surely reckoned on, for complications arise regarding the patents on that part of the telephone known as the transmitter.

Thomas A. Edison, April 30, 1878 secured the principal patents on the carbon transmitter. They are now controlled by the Bell Telephone Company, and will not expire until April 30, 1895. While the Edison transmitter is eminently successful, it has not been generally used. The American patent on this was granted on August 30, 1881, and will expire September 16, 1892. This is, however, antedated by the Edison patent, so the Bell company will hold a claim on the carbon transmitter until April 30, 1895, when the Edison patent expires. The original form of Blake transmitter is the subject of a group of patents dated November 29, 1881, but is the result of the division of an application filed January 3, 1879, and the entire group, patented in England in that year, will pass out of legal existence January 20, 1893.

It will thus be seen that while the receiver becomes public property in most of its forms in 1892, the transmitter patents are likely to tie up that part of the telephone system for nearly two years thereafter. Of course other modified transmitters will be found to operate, though perhaps it will be weak in long distance work. So it seems that a thoroughly successful telephone for anything but long distance work can be manufactured by anybody who desires to put them on the market after Jan. 30, 1894.

This condition of affairs has led to the circulation of a very interesting rumor in telephonic circles. It will be remembered that Daniel Drawbaugh became notorious as a claimant to the carbon transmitter. His application for a patent was filed considerably later than Edison's, but might be ruled to come within the statutory limitations if there was no serious opposition. It is, therefore, stated as a possibility that an effort will be made to tie up the transmitter for another long term of years by establishing a legal priority for Drawbaugh, in default of an active opposition in behalf of Edison. Through such a possible legal machination the Bell Company might continue its cherished monopoly on a very important part of its telephone system.

Mexican Training Ship "Ignacio Zaragoza"

Mr. Ramon Fernandez, Mexican minister to France, Mr. Gustave Baz, first Secretary of legation, Mr. Enrique Olarte, second secretary, Mr. Altamirano, consul general, Mr. Maneyro, Mexican consul at Havre and all the Mexican naval commission were present at the launching of the above war-ship at Havre. The "Zaragoza" is a fine ship of 1,200 tons burden, 65 metres in length and 10 metres in width. Her engines are triple expansion of 1,200 horse power and will develop a speed of 13 knots. As she will be a school ship she will be barque rigged. Her armament consists of 6 cannons of 12 centimetres. Four of 43 centimetres in the half-turrets and two bow and stern chasers of 36. Her cabins are elegant and comfortable and lodging is provided for 20 naval students. As soon as her armament and machinery is on board she will sail for Mexico which will probably be about the end of this month.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.

The New Dictionary Define Ten Times as Many as Educated Men Use.

Professor Elliott Cowes, of the Smithsonian Institute, who is one of the editors of "The Century Dictionary," has been engaged for nearly six years upon the department of biology, which was assigned to him, says a writer in the New York Tribune. He says that the new dictionary will contain some 200,000 words. The Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in its later editions, contains about 130,000 words. The 70,000 additional words which will be found in "The Century Dictionary" come from the thorough definition of all scientific terms and the words which have been added to the language through new discoveries in science.

The professors say that in the department of biology alone there have been added since Darwin's discoveries some twenty odd thousand new words. He said that it was a well educated man who could use 15,000 words, and then it would be some specialist who was familiar with science. The most highly educated and the most widely read of scientific specialists occasionally reached the actual knowledge of 40,000 words. He knew of no one who had ever gone beyond that. So, to find definitions for the 200,000 words it has been necessary to employ a great many individual specialists who are authorities in their particular departments. The additions to the language year by year are great. All of the words of current slang will be found in the new dictionary.

Speed of Electric Trains.

A well-known electrician, being requested to state within what distance an electrical train could be brought to a standstill without blocking the wheels when running at a speed of 125 miles an hour, estimated the distance at 7,000 feet, or a little more than a mile and a quarter. Assuming these figures as correct it would demonstrate the utter futility of using such high rates of speed, even when their possibility has been accomplished, for any other purpose than very long distances. It is estimated that to make this stop for a weight of 40 tons would require a brake pressure of 5,000 pounds. In order to attain this speed a locomotive of 530 horse power would be required.

Reiter Ordered to the Thetis.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Commander Reiter, who was involved in the Barrundia affair, is to be restored to favor. Because the Commander did not protect General Barrundia he was displaced from the command of his ship, the Ranger, and received a sharp letter of reprimand from Secretary Tracy. That was November 5, last year, and since that date the Commander has been sojourning at his home in Pittsburg, Pa., under waiting orders. He was to-day given command of the Thetis, now at Mare Island, Cal., under command of Lieutenant Commander Stockton. The vessel is being fitted out for survey work and will continue the work of sea surveying, begun by the Ranger. Stockton has been relieved and given two months furlough.

The "M" on the Dollar.

The Philadelphia Record says: There is a popular idea prevalent that the minute letter "M" to be seen at the base of the head of Liberty on the face of the present issue of silver dollars stand for "mint" and is an evidence of the genuineness of the coin bearing it. This is a mistake. The "M" stands for Morgan—George T. Morgan—who is the originator of the design. Upon the same side there is another "M," also the initial of the designer. This is to be found in the waving locks of the fair goddess, and is so cleverly concealed in the lines of the design that it can only be seen after a long scrutiny. A prominent mint official, in speaking of this other initial, said that he had had it shown to him scores of times, but could never find it unassisted.

A Strange Death Sentence.

Among the extraordinary causes for condemnation to death that in the case of a French soldier named Vertjevo must rank high. He was being tried by court-martial at Oran for an attempt to desert when he suddenly threw the quid of tobacco comfortably stowed away in the recesses of his cheek in the face of Colonel Thiery, who presided. The man was at once sentenced to death for an assault on a superior while on duty.

An Immense Cabbage Farm.

The most extensive cabbage farm in the world is near Chicago. It consists of 190 acres in the "cabbage district," as it is called, which comprises 2,500 acres of rich heavy soil, especially adapted to cabbage culture. It requires 1,114,000 plants to set the 190 acres, and counting those used in re-setting, 40,000,000 for the whole district under cultivation. The bulk of the crop is sent south in box cars to supply a demand that exists after the consumption of the southern crop, which, owing to the climate, cannot be stored.

Buy the DAILY ANGLO-AMERICAN.