

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Some Account of its Progress Abroad.

An Interview with a Returned Clevelander,

In Which An Account is Given of Both Arc and Incandescent Lights—The Storage of Electricity and Its Practicability.

Mr. Charles C. Ruthrauff, whose arrival home from the Paris Exhibition of Electricity was mentioned in yesterday's Herald, is staying at the Kennard House, and was last evening interviewed by a Herald reporter on the subject of the exhibition.

"The exhibition," said Mr. Ruthrauff, "astonished even the most advanced electricians, and when it is considered that the Palace of Industry, an immense building once capable of containing a general international exhibition of all the arts and sciences, was found scarcely large enough for this one special branch, some idea of the mighty strides of the comparatively new science may be formed. To the non-professional people the vast building presented the appearance of a brilliantly lighted and immense hall, where large numbers of arc lights of equal brilliancy and steadiness were lending to the dazzling effect, while the sounds of various electrical instruments on the floors below were like a veritable industrial exposition in full tide. The observer, however, who came to study the light as an expert, soon found the widest difference in the glowing balls of light, and that while at first sight there seemed but little difference between the great systems of Brush, Siemens, Gramme, Jablochoff, Jasper, Crompton and Lontin, after a time a certain twinkling was noticeable in all but the Brush and Jasper systems, which became more and more apparent after close investigation, until the purplish, unsteady light of the Jablochoff, the flickering Gramme and Siemens, and the irregular and noisy light of the Lontin came out in bold relief.

At the generators the expert found still more of interest. The Jablochoff generators were developing apparently three horse power to each light, and running from each machine circuits of but four lights each. The Siemens, Lontin, Crompton and several other arc systems developed very little less horse-power per light and on similarly small circuits, while in the British section the big Brush 40 lighters amazed the newcomer with the marvellous volume of current, and the fact that but a single circuit was required for this large number of powerful lights, while the power developed was less than one horse per light. It was also a noteworthy fact that the lights of the other arc systems had to be located near the generators, a circumstance that proved of enormous advantage to the Brush people when the different systems were invited to compete at the Grand Opera House. All the competing arc systems except the Brush were compelled to locate engines in the cellars of the Opera House, while the Brush people simply ran a cable through the sewers from the Palace of Industry, and when the night came to exhibit were, consequently, prepared. The other systems were not prepared, and even when, after a week's delay their lights appeared, both the Paris and London papers gave the Brush praise not only for the best light, but also for the fact that it was the only system capable of furnishing light at an indefinite distance from the generator. The grand stairway lighted by Brush lamps was described by the foreign papers as one of the finest spectacles ever witnessed, the light bringing out the hidden beauties of the painter's and sculptor's work."

"You spoke of the Jasper lamp as equal to the Brush. Is it a new system?" asked the reporter.

"I will answer the last question first. The Jasper system is of Belgian invention, and was one of the first in use. It is only equal to the Brush in point of steadiness. It is a handsome laboratory light, but as it requires an entire generator to itself and takes fully two-horse power, and cannot be burned in series, it is not practical. The English patents are owned by the Anglo-American Brush Company, but they are doing nothing with it."

"Which system exhibited the most lights at Paris?"

"The Brush exhibited more than all the others combined, having, all told, a capacity of 250 lights of 2,000 candle-power each. The investigations of the jury, on which the award of the gold medal was based, recognized the Brush as the most practical system exhibited as well as being the most extensive collection of arc lights ever made at one place in Europe. It was no less a

manipulation of the light is concerned, and destined, perhaps, some day to be in practical use. I know that it is customary to make fun of Edison, and that Edison stock which was quoted last summer at \$1,700 sold the other day at \$925, but I have respect for his genius as well as admiration for his light. But in the race for practical incandescent lighting Edison has been outstripped, first by Maxim, next by Lane-Fox, and last by Swan. The latter system carried off the honors at Paris in this kind of lighting, and is proving in its field what the Brush is among arc systems. The comparative efficiency of the four great incandescent systems, run from Gramme and Siemens generators at Paris, I found to be about as follows: Swan, ten lights of standard sixteen candle-power; Maxim, seven; Lane-Fox, six and one-half; Edison six. With Brush generators the efficiency of the Swan system was increased 20 per cent. I myself saw 205 Swan lamps run from a sixteen light and 40 from a forty-light Brush machine, the lights being apparently of normal power, and in point of whiteness—the test of efficiency—superior to all others. They were beautifully arranged in ornamental chandeliers and were quite easily manipulated. In London I saw the Savoy Theater lighted by 1,200 Swan lamps, and it was a pronounced success. A railway apartment on the London & Brighton road was lighted successfully with electricity supplied from Faure storage boxes. The Swan seems to be growing in popular favor, and I firmly believe it to be the coming light for houses."

"Is storage of electricity a success abroad?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, so far as its manipulation is concerned; no, so far as its economical use over steam is considered. I saw sewing machines, lathes, saws, pumps and other apparatus run, a piano played and chickens hatched, and small electric lights run; but I do not think Faure has yet solved the problem of using his storage boxes practically—that is, economically. I believe Brush has solved the problem and that he will shortly demonstrate it, and I also believe that the electric light is a 'mere side show' to the uses of stored electricity, and that the utilization of it for small machinery and to supplant horse-power on street railroads and steam power where water power is available is a question only of months and not of years."

Mr. Ruthrauff expects to remain in Cleveland for several days yet, and will then go direct to Denver.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Something About the Smoke Nuisance.

MORE ABOUT SMOKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Health Department of this city has pushed the corporations which use soft coal so hard that to-day Justice Wallace fined the Michigan Southern Railroad Company \$50 for allowing its locomotives to persist in using soft coal without a smoke consumer. The Justice declared that he would enforce the law rigorously among railroads until all burn hard coal within the city limits.

The above paragraph may be of interest as showing the drift of public sentiment with regard to this overpowering nuisance. Possibly the citizens of Cleveland may rise to the situation and make the beginning somewhere, and the city government take action when the streets are settled.

Cleveland, Nov. 22. OBSERVER.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Kitty Rhodes combination is at Reeves' Opera House this week. The show is a good one.

Even Mutual Life Insurance agents have refused to take risks on turkeys.

A man named Aleck Sweeney, residing on Way street, in the Eighteenth ward, was suddenly taken ill last Saturday evening and died Monday night. He had no medical attendance, but physicians pronounce physical exhaustion to have been the cause of his death. He leaves five helpless, friendless children. The mother died about three months ago. The destitution of the family can only be gathered from the fact that a tour of the humble home failed to find a single penny.

It has leaked out that a wedding which was to have occurred in the Eighteenth ward Sunday morning last was not consummated according to the plans of the contracting parties. Had that portion of the city a novelist, he would have at his hands now material from which he might weave a most thrilling fabric of fiction. It seems that a charming young grass widow, on the sunny side of thirty, chanced to fall under the glance of a certain susceptible gentleman in that ward. The admiration of the gentleman soon ripened into an affection which he could ill disguise. It appears, however, that he made little attempt to conceal his passion, for it very soon transpired that the pair were engaged. The day for the celebration of the nuptials was appointed, and all the preparations for the happy event had been made. The blushing groom led his fair bride to the altar and the twain were about to be made

TWENTY-NINTH

Annual Meeting of the Cleveland

Protestant Orphan Asylum Association.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Reports from the Board of Managers, the Superintendent and Physician Submitted—An Excellent Showing.

The annual meeting of the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum Association was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the institution, and there was a large gathering of those ladies and gentlemen many of whom saw the meagre beginning of the institution and can appreciate its present work and influence. The annual meetings have hitherto been quite formal in their character, consisting of addresses other than the regular reports. The meeting of yesterday was quite informal, and consisted simply in the election of officers and the presentation of the annual reports. The election of officers resulted as follows: For trustee for three years, Hon. J. H. Wade; for the unexpired term of the late Henry Chisholm, Hon. H. B. Payne; treasurer, D. P. Eells, Esq.; clerk, A. H. Shunk. For board of managers the following ladies were unanimously chosen: Mrs. B. Rouse, Mrs. G. W. Jones, Mrs. John Poole, Mrs. R. P. Wade, Mrs. E. Curtiss.

At the close of the balloting Mrs. John Poole, secretary, presented the following interesting report:

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

In presenting the twenty-ninth report of the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Board of Managers would express their devout gratitude to God for His guardianship and guidance through another year. In the daily Providential favors which have come to this institution, and which are renewedly brought to our remembrance on the recurrence of each anniversary, we gratefully recognize tokens of Divine beneficence which have appeared on every page of its history.

The chapter which we review to-day is but a continued record of multiplied blessings, which demand our recognition and gratitude.

When assembled at our last anniversary, as now, to review the record of the year preceding, we indulged in mutual congratulations on the completion of this massive and magnificent building, which henceforth we are privileged to occupy. The formal opening, occurring on the following month was an occasion of special interest, and the sacred work of caring for helpless infancy and childhood became invested with a new and deeper significance. The character of the work seeming to take on something of the proportions, as well as the beauty and grandeur, of the building into which we had so recently entered.

The record of the past year will vindicate the assertion that the hopes and expectations then entertained have been realized, and that, with increased opportunities and greater facilities for service, this institution has entered upon an enlarged career of usefulness.

Following our last annual meeting, the asylum family was increased by the addition of many children whose entrance to the institution had been delayed until suitable accommodations could be furnished in the new building. These arrangements were made as speedily as possible, and within a few weeks our family, at its maximum, numbered 1,015 children. The number of these remaining in the asylum, as reported subsequently, has varied each month, the object of this institution being to offer a temporary shelter, rather than a permanent home, the children remaining only until good homes can be secured.

The regular work of the asylum has advanced prosperously during the year, the details of which will appear in the report of the superintendent to be submitted for your approval.

It is a matter of surprise and gratitude that during a year of unprecedented mortality in our city, when diseases incident to children have so alarmingly prevailed, and while so many guarded homes have been desolated by death, the health of the household has, with a few exceptional cases, been generally good. There have been times when contagious diseases have appeared, causing grave apprehensions, but, through the blessing of God, in careful nursing and medical skill, we are glad to report that the usual degree of health has prevailed.

It will be seen by our house physician's report that in nearly every instance terminating fatally the disease was either hereditary or superinduced by want or exposure previous to admission to the asylum.

In this connection we gratefully refer to the admirable hospital arrangements provided by the munificence of Dr. Alleyne Maynard, and to which in a large degree we are indebted for comparative immunity from the diseases which have prevailed elsewhere.

We have also been able to afford increased attention and comfort to invalid

sible, the sad void which death has made in their own home circle.

While many of these little ones are the helpless children of poverty and neglect, needing only tender care to develop them, there are others where hereditary disease has so far progressed and their hold on life so frail that notwithstanding the best medical treatment and care, restoration to health could not be made possible, and six of these little ones have been gathered into the fold of the Good Shepherd above, never knowing the shadows which brooded over their helpless infancy. It is a matter of gratitude to-day that, of the infants received during the year, thirty have been placed in permanent homes and are the light and joy of happy households.

The history of the year in detail has been essentially the same as in other years, and the familiar story of bereavement and poverty has been repeated in varied form and variety throughout the year. This institution stretches wide its arms in every direction over this large city and has gathered the bereaved, the orphaned and the children of want and destitution, who otherwise would be left to the cold charities of the world, and thence transferred them to happy homes and loving care.

This is a theme which has grown familiar, but one which gathers increasing interest as the years go by. One striking feature of our work is the frequent occurrence of incidents stranger than fiction, but which cannot be repeated, and so interwoven with other human lives that, for obvious reasons, the veil can never by us be lifted. Within the past year our attention has been called to the following instances:

Upon the pages of our earliest records there appears the name of a little boy who, when but five years of age, was brought to our Asylum by parents who had lately come from a foreign shore. Under the pressure of extreme poverty, and unacquainted with any one either able or willing to assist them, they consigned their little one, with many tears and prayers, to the sheltering care which our Asylum proffers to such as these. Thus surrendered, he was, after some months, placed in a Christian home, and legally adopted. Meanwhile the years passed rapidly away, and to-day, in the pulpit of a church in one of our eastern cities, we recognize in an honored pastor the little boy who more than a quarter of a century ago came as a stranger to this asylum.

Some score of years ago a profligate, dissolute father brought two little girls to this institution, and as their mother was dead and with no friend to care for the little ones, he gladly relinquished all claim upon them. They were children of unusual intelligence and beauty, and in their new home of adoption all memory of their old home was soon obliterated. Enjoying every advantage which wealth could procure, we find them to-day not only a source of blessing to the family circle which they adorn, but useful members of society, endeavoring to rescue and to save others, as they also have been rescued and saved.

Our records abound with histories, of which these are but representative instances. If such be the first fruits, what shall be the full harvest in the great reaping-day, when all the sheaves are gathered in—when the great multitude of little ones which this institution shall have rescued and saved through all the years shall appear? And the King shall say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these least, ye have done it unto me."

The year which has closed has brought an unusual amount of varied correspondence relative to the reception of children and their transfer to permanent homes, which, to one unacquainted with the details of the work, cannot be fully estimated. The homes of adoption into which children have been placed are selected with great care by the committee having this department in charge. In each case the religious, educational and domestic influences of the family have been carefully considered, testimonials of character relative to persons making application for children required, while the highest good of the child is made paramount to every other consideration.

While the legitimate work of the Asylum has been vigorously prosecuted and the "solitary set in families," the moral and religious teaching and training of the children while inmates of the institution deserve our special notice and commendation.

We bear grateful testimony to the fidelity which has characterized the administration of the internal affairs of the household, by our experienced and faithful superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Shunk, and renew our assurance of confidence in their ability and qualifications for the important trusts committed to their care.

We also hold in grateful appreciation the valuable services rendered by the governesses, teachers and other care-takers throughout the institution. The spirit which has actuated these devoted helpers is worthy of our highest commendation.

To our house physician, Dr. E. C. Brainard, we extend most cordial thanks for eminent medical services, rendered gratuitously during the year, while his successful treatment of the various diseases incident to children has conduced to the general good health of the household. In consequence of the long distance to the nearest public school building, the attention of the board was called, soon after our last annual meeting, to the necessity of providing school accommodations within the asylum or vicinity. After various places had been suggested, the only part of the building found available for this purpose was a portion of the boys' day-room, which was fitted up with desks, blackboards, etc., where subsequently regular school exercises have been held.

As this arrangement was but a temporary expedient, however, the erection of a school house on the Asylum grounds became a matter of discussion, but which, for financial reasons, was considered impracticable. It will be remembered that during the preceding year there had been erected needed additional buildings, which, with fencing, curbing and other necessary improvements upon the surrounding grounds, had involved an expenditure of \$12,487.81, which had been paid from the endowment fund, to be replaced, however, as soon as the sale of the old Asylum building and grounds would render this possible. Under these circumstances, and until this desirable result should be effected, no further outlay would be justifiable. On our last anniversary we

press our grateful thanks for the of kindness and instruction v rendered these occasions a source of profit and blessing.

The limits of this report will but a passing allusion to the in progress of erection upon the grounds, a description of which in subsequent reports.

We have been reminded in va of the interest and sympathy in our work, which we gratefully and appreciate, extending to all thus ministered to orphaned and cordial thanks. To the Sunday-school of Woodland Avenue Pr church are we indebted for ma of clothing, prepared by their o until the product of their indu cumulated into stores of garment little ones.

Among other gifts which de special recognition and thank Easter offering presented by the school children of Grace Episcopal of an exquisite cross of flowers, been decked by the loving hand dren, amid songs of gladness morning of their Easter festival, came to our asylum hour with fragrance and beauty to gl to cheer the hearts of those less than themselves.

Around this symbol of our faith our homeless, orphaned gathered, and taking up in joy the echo of the morning song seemed to linger round the cr too, hailed the coming of the Ea

There seems to be a peculiar i tached to the present anniversa recount the treasures which the brought as permanent memorial

To the generosity of Messrs Perkins, Henry Chisholm, H. and S. T. Everett are we indebted sculptured form of G. H. Wade been placed within an appropri as an enduring expression of r gratitude.

This work of rare excellence, from the purest Carrara marble l inent Italian sculptor, Carre. messa Papotti, commands our ad while, in the wondrous reprod feature and expression, we reco Orphans' Friend.

It was a felicitous thought to beneficent face almost upon the of this orphans' home, to greet v of kindly welcome the orphaned who, through coming generati find within these sheltering wa tion and a home.

We bear in grateful remembran those whose name and memories of our inheritance, and whose faces, glowing with life and bet down upon us from the silent ca with look of interest seem to bear in other years in this sacred chari

We gladly welcome upon o walls the kindly faces of Rev. E. tell, and Levi Sartwell, the early be of this institution; of Father R Father Scovill, of the early tr Mrs. Phio Scovill, and the benig of our venerated and beloved pr the board of managers, Mrs. E who still with word of counsel an tion presides over the work she well.

Within the past year, there h added to these asylum treasures l iar face of Leonard Case, Jr., and Mary Clark Maynard, whose na deeds in latter years have formed our Asylum history. Fitting tes to the memory of these benefact also been placed upon the wall chapel, consisting of marble tal inscriptions as follows:

TO THE MEMORY OF LEONARD CASE, JR.,

Who gave the land for this Asy
This Tablet is erected by the I
Gifted with rare intellectual, of or varied culture, his name is es cherished for the generosity of hi His conspicuous public charities, called by his private acts of bene

ANNO DOMINI 1880.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. MARY CLARK MAYNARD

This tablet is placed here that she remembered as among the living than as one dead; for her us active life, and in testimony t good work she loved to do is t shed in the hospital of this as honor of her, and in her name. A let is elected by her husband.

ANNO DOMINI 1880.

To the bright list of those v institution will forever hold in sac ory is the name of Henry Chis honored member of our Board of who since our last anniversary t to his eternal rest and reward.

It was eminently fitting that h face should be placed upon the the children's dining room, which ished and fitted with expressio friendly interest, and in this portz adorns these walls, the children cognize their benefactor and frie

And thus, as the years go by, w dely reminded that the worker sacred charity are passing away live in grateful memory when t ments reared by the hands of affec have crumbled into dust.

As we take up the work of ano with an enlarged appreciation of t committed to our hands—gratefu blessings of the past, and with bri for the future, we safely entrust ests of our cherished institution to of the fatherless and the orphan. His divine blessing and gracious tion.

Respectfully submitted to the Managers. Mrs. JOHN POOLE

Cleveland, Nov. 22, 1881.

Mr. A. H. Shunk, the efficient tendent of the institution, at the c of the report of the Board of M submitted the following excellent for the past year:

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT
The past year has been one of