

**ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

**Some Account of its Progress Abroad.**

**An Interview with a Returned Cleveland,**

**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 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. H. 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 tokens of kindness and instruction which rendered these occasions a source of profit and blessing.

The limits of this report will not permit a passing allusion to the progress of erection upon the grounds, a description of which will appear in subsequent reports.

We have been reminded in view of the interest and sympathy in our work, which we gratefully and appreciate, extending to all thus ministered to orphaned and bereaved children, that the Sunday-school of Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church are we indebted for many of our clothing, prepared by their own hands, and the product of their industry accumulated into stores of garments for the little ones.

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

Around this symbol of our faith our homeless, orphaned and bereaved children gathered, and taking up the echo of the morning song seemed to linger round the coming of the Easter day.

There seems to be a peculiar interest attached to the present anniversary, in recounting the treasures which the benevolent friends of this institution have brought as permanent memorial offerings to the generosity of Messrs. Perkins, Henry Chisholm, H. S. T. Everett are we indebted to the sculptured form of G. H. Wade which has been placed within an appropriate and enduring expression of our gratitude.

This work of rare excellence, from the purest Carrara marble by the inert Italian sculptor, Carmelo, messa Papotti, commands our admiration, while, in the wondrous reproduction of feature and expression, we recognize the friend.

It was a felicitous thought to have a beneficent face almost upon the walls of this orphan's home, to greet with kindly welcome the orphaned child, who, through coming generations, find within these sheltering walls a home.

We bear in grateful remembrance those whose name and memories are of our inheritance, and whose faces, glowing with life and beauty, have been laid down upon us from the silent earth, with look of interest seem to bear witness in other years in this sacred charity. We gladly welcome upon the walls the kindly faces of Rev. E. L. Scovill, and Levi Sartwell, the early benefactors of this institution; of Father R. Father Scovill, of the early benefactor, Mrs. Phio Scovill, and the benign of our venerated and beloved president of the board of managers, Mrs. E. F. who still with word of counsel and direction presides over the work she well.

Within the past year, there have been added to these asylum treasures the fair face of Leonard Case, Jr., and Mary Clark Maynard, whose noble deeds in latter years have formed our Asylum history. Fitting testimonies to the memory of these benefactors also been placed upon the wall chapel, consisting of marble tablets inscriptions as follows:

TO THE MEMORY OF  
LEONARD CASE, JR.,  
Who gave the land for this Asylum.  
This Tablet is erected by the Board of Managers.  
Gifted with rare intellectual, of varied culture, his name is cherished for the generosity of his conspicuous public charities, and called by his private acts of benevolence.  
ANNO DOMINI 1880.

TO THE MEMORY OF  
MRS. MARY CLARK MAYNARD  
This tablet is placed here that she may be remembered as among the living; than as one dead; for her useful and active life, and in testimony to the good work she loved to do in this world; and in the hospital of this Asylum, in honor of her, and in her name, a tablet is erected by her husband.  
ANNO DOMINI 1880.

To the bright list of those whose institution will forever hold in sacred memory is the name of Henry Chisholm, honored member of our Board of Managers, who since our last anniversary has passed to his eternal rest and reward.

It was eminently fitting that his face should be placed upon the wall of the children's dining room, which is adorned and fitted with expressive friendly interest, and in this portrait adorns these walls, the children recognize their benefactor and friend.

And thus, as the years go by, we are reminded that the workers of this sacred charity are passing away live in grateful memory when their names are placed upon the wall of affection have crumbled into dust.

As we take up the work of another year with an enlarged appreciation of the blessings of the past, and with bright hopes for the future, we safely entrust the care of our cherished institution to the fatherless and the orphan. His divine blessing and gracious aid.

Respectfully submitted to the Managers.  
MRS. JOHN POOLE, S.

Cleveland, Nov. 22, 1881.

Mr. A. H. Shunk, the efficient superintendent of the institution, at the request of the Board of Managers submitted the following excellent report for the past year:

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.  
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"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."

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"Is the Brush system making much headway in England and France?" asked our reporter.

"Most decidedly," said Mr. Rutbrauff. "The Credit Lyonnais, the great financial institution of France, after a thirty days' trial of two Brush 40 lighters, on a twenty mile circuit, purchased the French patents for between \$400,000 and \$500,000. They are erecting an immense manufactory near Paris, and are using an old one for present orders. The English company cannot turn out work fast enough. Hammond & Co., their North of England agents, alone could take all their product, and they are weeks behind in orders. The greatest steel company in the world, Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., of Eston, recently adopted the Brush light after having been the first to use the Siemens, and their example was followed by dozens of great industrial institutions. Lighting companies are being formed in various cities after the American system, concerning which I gave the London Times a full account in October. The mast system has not yet been tried in England, but an order for one like the Akron mast has been given and it will be erected at once."

"How did Edison fare at Paris?"

"Edison's managers, with their usual shrewdness, gave him plenty of newspaper notoriety; advertised liberally in the official catalogue and in the French papers, and in other ways showed considerable enterprise. But puffs in the French papers at card rates didn't make his light any whiter, nor could he thereby produce any more light to the horse-power. I do not wish to be understood as ridiculing Edison. He has a good system, perfect so far as the

now 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."

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#### Forest City Circle.

The meeting last evening of the above circle was largely attended, and the exercises were of an instructive and entertaining character. The meeting opened with prayer by Mr. King, followed by a song by Professor Bischoff, entitled "When the Flowing Tide Comes In." The circle next listened to an instructive essay on "Art-needlework," by Mrs. T. S. Paddock. Then followed an essay by Miss Sarah Marshall, who rendered "The Jaguar Hunt" in her usual masterly manner. "Man the Life Boat" was sung by Mr. Frank X. Cahill; after a short recess Miss Lizzie Roth sang "Una voce poei fa." Miss Marshall gave another of her recitations, this time selecting the amusing piece, "Love and Latin." The entire class then joined in a class exercise on Mosaic in history and geology. The meeting closed with a duet by Professor Bischoff and Mr. Cahill. The circle returned thanks to those who had furnished the delightful music, and also to Miss Marshall for her part in the exercises.

#### Fire at Benton, Myers & Co.

An old can had been sent in to be filled with alcohol, and after having filled it the clerk discovered that it was leaking. In trying to find and stop the leak he got it near a burning gas jet. The vapor of the leaking alcohol ignited and the can was instantly in a blaze. It was thrown out of doors and a Babcock extinguisher, with which this firm always keep themselves supplied, at once put out the fire of the burning can.

Forty year experience of an old nurse, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25c a bottle.

were unanimously chosen: Mrs. B. Rouse, Mrs. G. W. Jones, Mrs. John Poole, Mrs. R. P. Wade, Mrs. E. Curtis.

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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 children whose cases had assumed a chronic form, requiring constant and vigorous treatment, and resulting in partial or complete restoration to health. This has been particularly true in relation to the little ones brought by our home philanthropist, Mr. D. L. Wightman, many of whom had been exposed to various forms of cruelty and neglect, from the hands of heartless parents or guardians. In all these instances the Children's Hospital has brought unmeasured benefit and blessing.

These rooms exclusively devoted to sick and convalescent children, and furnished with every appliance of convenience and comfort, are fragrant with tender recollections of her to whose memory they have been so lovingly consecrated.

Her name has been reverently spoken in thousands of soldiers' homes, all over our land, for her acts of charity and mercy—so now at the bedside of suffering children she still ministers—and they, too, shall repeat in turn the story of her kindly deeds, written in letters of light wherever she is known.

One of the most prominent and hopeful features of the work the past years has been the establishment of our nursery for helpless, unprotected infancy. The great need of this department within the asylum walls and under the direct supervision of the managers had been severely felt for years, but on account of restricted accommodations in the old building and for sanitary reasons also, it was found impracticable to receive children under two years of age. These were boarded outside the institution, though subject to the same regulations and oversight as the other members of the family.

The realization, therefore, of this long-cherished wish and hope has at length been made possible, and this important department of asylum work has through the year been successfully prosecuted. The most sunny and cheerful apartments in the building were utilized for this purpose; and in order to secure necessary quiet and seclusion from the rest of the family, rooms in the upper part of the building were selected and furnished with every comfort.

Around these rooms and "our babies" there seems to gather an abiding interest which has never declined through all the year.

Touching stories could be told of scenes which have transpired in these rooms, did not circumstances forbid the recital. The story of desolated home nurseries, of empty cribs and vacant chairs, is written in legible characters upon the faces of bereaved parents, who with tearful eyes and trembling lips come to our asylum nursery and seek among "our babies" to fill, as far as is pos-

sible, glowing with life and beauty, and down upon us from the silent can with look of interest seem to bear; in other years in this sacred charity.

We gladly welcome upon our walls the kindly faces of Rev. E. J. Tell, and Levi Sartwell, the early benedictors of this institution; of Father R. O. Father Scovill, of the early tru Mrs. Phio Scovill, and the benign of our venerated and beloved pres the board of managers, Mrs. B. who still with word of counsel and tion presides over the work she well.

Within the past year, there has added to these asylum treasures thiar face of Leonard Case, Jr., and Mary Clark Maynard, whose n deeds in latter years have formed our Asylum history. Fitting testi to the memory of these benefactors also been placed upon the walls chapel, consisting of marble tabl inscriptions as follows:

#### TO THE MEMORY OF

LEONARD CASE, JR.

Who gave the land for this Asylum.

This Tablet is erected by the Trustees.

Gifted with rare intellectual, of varied culture, his name is especially cherished for the generosity of his his conspicuous public charities, recalled by his private acts of benevolence.

ANNO DOMINI 1880.

#### TO THE MEMORY OF

MRS. MARY CLARK MAYNARD

This tablet is placed here that she be remembered as among the living, than as one dead; for her useful active life, and in testimony that good work she loved to do is still fresh in the hospital of this asylum, in honor of her, and in her name. This tablet is erected by her husband.

ANNO DOMINI 1880.

To the bright list of those who institution will forever hold in sacred memory is the name of Henry Chisholm, honored member of our Board of Trustees, who since our last anniversary has to his eternal rest and reward.

It was eminently fitting that his face should be placed upon the children's dining room, which is a friendly interest, and in this portrait adorns these walls, the children recognize their benefactor and friend.

And thus, as the years go by, we are reminded that the workers of sacred charity are passing away, live in grateful memory when their hands are raised by the hands of affection crumbled into dust.

As we take up the work of another year with an enlarged appreciation of the work committed to our hands—grateful for the future, we safely entrust the trusts of our cherished institution to the fatherless and the orphan, to His divine blessing and gracious intercession.

Respectfully submitted to the Managers.

MRS. JOHN POOLE

Cleveland, Nov. 22, 1881.

Mr. A. H. Shunk, the efficient superintendent of the institution, at the close of the report of the Board of Managers submitted the following excellent report for the past year:

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The past year has been one of our most prosperous. The number of children in the asylum at the close of the year (September 30th, 1880) was 1,015. During the year there have been a total of 206. There have been returned to their parents 165. Died, six, (all infants). Taken to State asylum for feeble-minded youth 1. Placed in homes for adoption, 14. Now in the asylum, seven.

Whole number cared for during the year 260. Of this number thirty-six were boys, and cared for at a loss of cost. By reference to the physician's report will see that of the six babies who were one of them was of premature birth of them came to the asylum entirely in life-giving force, and another died of diseases from their parents while its life of short duration.

The committee on admitting and discharging children meet at the asylum every Monday afternoon to consider applications for the admission of children, to applications for children for adoption, to hear reports from children already in homes. Careful consideration is given to all applications for the admission of children. Thorough investigation is made of all applications for adoption, and attention is given to children already in homes. The committee does not place great numbers of children in homes but rejoices rather in the character of the homes our children go into.

The asylum now have a number of boys, from the infant in his cradle to the boy of ten and twelve years of age, many of them nature has done a rich work. They have received a rich ment of sturdy robustness, and their hearts are in readiness to receive the highest cultivation. We want to see three boys into good homes in the try—good, honest, pure, hearty, family this is what we want. There are good done up in these little bundles of life, whom by and by somebody will be glad to own. Only waiting for the mother-heart and the strong father-heart to bring them out. We appeal most in behalf of our boys. Will not our who have so kindly aided us in the look about them and see if they find at least one good home.

Sometimes people think they can't do an orphan child as they could the but they can and they do. We can do hundreds of such cases, elsewhere people have taken small children the smaller the better. The foremost in every good work is the man woman with the will and the wisdom to do the task. A child's head is as a nest of little birds, wings flutter and quiver to be gone the mother bird sit not upon some

Very respectfully,  
Feb. 28, 1881. J. H. WADE.

This timely donation occasioned renewed feelings of thankfulness which could not be expressed.

The inventory which the sacred writer has given us of the earthly possessions of the Eastern patriarchs seems not so rich as the following record of him: "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me, and when the eye saw me it gave witness to me, because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." We join our prayers with those of the destitute and fatherless in invoking upon our benefactor the blessing of heaven.

The sale of the old asylum property subsequently for \$25,000 has placed our society on the basis of a substantial and permanent endowment, and no responsibility remains for its managers but the faithful administration of a great and beneficent trust.

During the past year our pleasant and attractive asylum chapel has afforded the long needed facilities for the observance of public religious services, for the benefit of the household and others who may participate. These have been held on alternate Sabbath afternoons, conducted in turn by the clergymen of the city, to whom we ex-