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(Illustrated articles are marked with an asterisk.)

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Detailed table of contents for the supplement, listing sections I through XI with sub-articles and page numbers.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

We have received a pamphlet treating of the effects of this treaty, recently signed by the President, upon industrial property, patents, and trade marks of citizens of the United States. It is issued by the government and is written by Mr. F. A. Seely, Examiner of Trade Marks in the U. S. Patent Office.

In the main there are no effects as far as American citizens or patentees are concerned. The provisions of our patent system are already so liberal, as compared with those of other countries, that a treaty of this sort does not operate to broaden their scope; while the limitations of our statutes are such as to remove the American patent practice practically from the operation of the convention.

The review by Mr. Seely is most creditably executed, and may be commended to our readers. In the future the treaty may develop so as to affect our interests. As periodical meetings of the commissioners are provided for, a continual discussion of its provisions, with modifications thereof from time to time, is a probability.

THE GENEVA NON-MAGNETIC WATCH.

In these days, when dynamos and electric motors are everywhere met with, and when they are continually finding new fields for work, the production of a watch that is utterly unaffected by the strongest magnets is an improvement well worthy of special notice. When dynamos were first introduced, many watches were magnetized, and processes and machines were invented for demagnetizing them.

Palladium is absolutely non-polarizable, and is unaffected to any noticeable extent by the presence of a magnetic field. The invention was recently tested before the National Electric Light Association. A balance wheel made of it as a substitute for steel was placed directly upon a powerful magnet without showing the slightest adhesion; another was floated upon water, and was entirely indifferent to the presence of a horseshoe magnet held close to it.

The introduction of dynamos and motors for the propulsion of street cars, for elevators, and for scores of other uses is only a question of time. The importance of having a non-magnetic watch is increasing every day. The Geneva Non-Magnetic Watch Company, of 177 Broadway in this city, are well prepared to supply this want of the day, as they are the agents for Mr. Paillard's inventions, which have proved so successful and which on their face must solve the problem.

Alaska as a Mining Region.

From all we have been able to learn, the outlook for placer mining in the Territory of Alaska is not so very encouraging, the long distance these mines are located from the sea coast, the cost of getting to them and of living after they are reached, coupled with the shortness of the working season, constituting the great impediments to success in this branch of mining.

But Sitka reached, the real hardships begin, the journey thence on being rough, toilsome, and not altogether free from danger. It is also very expensive. After navigating an inlet for a hundred miles the miner reaches the Chillcoat mountains, where a long and costly portage has to be made, the Indians charging \$13 per hundred pounds for packing goods over the range, which has an altitude of 3,500 feet above sea level.

If in that region the miner gets in 90 days of actual work, it as much as he can count upon. Yet this, between going and coming, implies a year spent about the business, unless the miner attempts hibernating in that high latitude, an alternative which few have the hardihood to try.

While getting to these mines is no mere pastime, the wages made there are by no means large—that is, if the accounts given by those who have lately returned from that region can be depended upon, and, according to which, the earnings of the miners do not average more than \$300 or \$400 for the season; or, to use the language of these men, they run from \$200 to \$500. The gold, which is scaly and rather fine, occurs in bars along the main river and some of its tributaries.

The miners who returned recently from the Yukon diggings, Alaska, while agreeing as to the richness of the bars in gold, say that the country is a hard one to mine in and to prospect in. The shortness of the season is a great drawback, and even when they can work, the myriads of mosquitoes make life a burden.

These are not inviting conditions for the old California miner, few of whom we opine will be likely to seek these distant and forbidding regions as a field of labor, unless it be in search of quartz deposits, upon which, it seems probable, the mining industry of Alaska will have to mainly depend. That some portions of the country are rich in vein mines has been abundantly shown, though comparatively speaking but little prospecting has yet been done there.

Closing Events of the Autumn Naval and Army Maneuvers at Newport, R. I.

The sham battle between the North Atlantic naval brigade and the military was fought at Newport, R. I., on November 10, and brought the fall maneuvers to a brilliant close. The naval brigade landed and had managed to pass the enemy's batteries at Fort Adams, but were unable to dislodge the opposing forces from their position on Coddington's Point.

At noon the landing of the naval brigade began. The men were carried ashore in launches with three inch and Gatling guns. The marines took a prominent part in the contest, and the army was represented by both infantry and cavalry. The attack at last began. The tide of battle turned several times, but the shore forces prevailed over the blue jackets.

Invention of the Circular Saw.

The circular saw has been claimed as an American invention, made by Captain William Kendall, in 1820. This claim is pretty effectually upset by the fact that an English patent was granted in 1777, to Samuel Miller, of Southampton, for an entirely new machine for sawing wood, stone, etc., in which the drawings show the circular saw.