## A LIFE GUARD FOR STREET RAILWAY CARS.

This fender, though strongly made and readily attached to a car, presents only flexible yielding material, not liable to inflict injury upon a person struck thereby. It has been patented by Mr. J. J. Beals, of No. 110 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. It comprises a instincts of ferocity and savagery. We are indebted network of diamond-shaped loops of steel wire, as shown in the small view, the upper end of the network connected with a frame to be fastened to the

upper part of the dashboard, while its lower end is connected with a crossbar or stretcher, preferably of hollow metal, rubber covered. Connected with this crossbar is a second one on which are wooden rollers adapted to run easily over an uneven surface, and the lower portion of the fender is held at some distance in advance of the dashboard by side arms pivotally connected with a transverse beam bracketed below the end of the car platform. The net is also additionally supported by an additional guy rope, preferably of steel, the adjustment of the rope causing the lower portion of the fender to travel along close to the road surface without normally coming into actual contact with it, there being also other flexible and elastic supports stretched from top to bottom at the rear of the net. The net is designed to form a yielding pocket or bag which will prevent the throwing out of a body struck thereby. By means of a lifting rope at each side the lower framework may be quickly raised to hold a body caught, or held raised as it is automatically lifted by

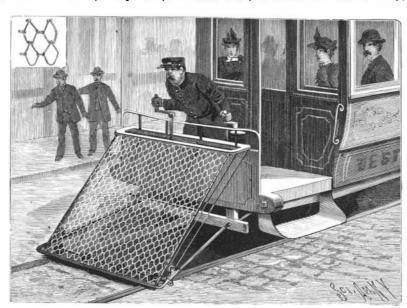
and braces may be folded up close to the dashboard when the apparatus is not in use.

## BULL TEASING IN THE ARENA OF ARLES.

These contests take place generally on Sunday or holidays, in the wonderful setting of this ancient amphitheater, where formerly the Roman emperors had their bloody games. These provincial contests form a graceful recreation, in which skillful fencers generally seek to distinguish themselves under the eyes of their sweethearts, and it is a great contrast to the Spanish bull fight, where the spectacle of the disemboweled horses and dying bulls forms a scene of re-

actors seek to remove without being hurt by the animal. It is true it is a perilous game, but those who are skilled engage in it without hurt. We prefer this elegant spectacle to the effusions of blood so popular in Spain, which can only awaken in spectators the to Le Monde Illustré for the following and also for our engraving:

Arles, a city of 23,000 inhabitants, is situated on the century, has forty-three tiers of seats and can accom-



BEALS' LIFE GUARD FOR CARS.

being only 46 miles from Marseilles. Arles contains remarkable Roman ruins and was the Arelete of the ancients. In the time of Julius Cæsar it was a rival of Marseilles and was called the "Gallic Rome." Arles lies in the province of France known as Provence, which was always particularly noted for the love of the people for pleasure and amusement. The women of Arles are still famed for their good looks and tasteful costumes. Bull fighting is by no means a new amusement in France, but the government has now wisely restricted the bloody bull fights to imitation conflicts in which no blood is spilled, either of man or beast. The announcement that there is to be a is placed between the horns of the bull, which the spectators, who come from the surrounding country ceptible if they existed.

and from the city as well, so that at times the amphitheater is entirely filled.

The amphitheater is the largest extant in France, although it is not in as good preservation as that of Nimes. The Arles amphitheater is 1,500 feet in circumference; the longer axis is 450 feet, the shorter, 348 feet; the arena itself is 225 feet long and 129 feet wide. This arena, which dates from the first or second

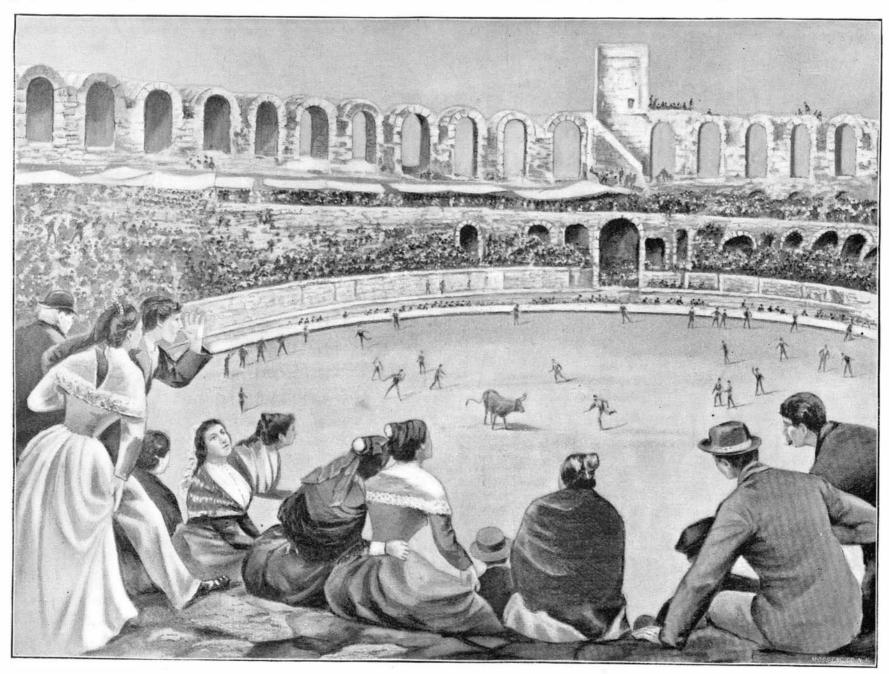
> modate about 26,000 spectators. The two stories of sixty arches present a most imposing aspect. It was turned by Abd-el-Rahman into a fortress, and flanked by four massive towers, two of which still exist and one of them is shown in our illustration. The interior was formerly occupied by a number of poor families, but they were expelled in 1825-30, so that the entire space is available for any kind of amusement permitted by the government.

## Nothing is Wasted in Paris.

Even the smallest scrap of paper, that which every one throws away, here becomes a source of profit. Old provision tins, for instance, are full of money; the lead soldering is removed and melted down into cakes, while the tin goes to make children's toys. Old boots, however bad, always contain in the arch of the foot at least one sound piece that will serve again, and generally there are two or three others in the sole, the heel, and at the back. Scraps of paper go to the cardboard factory, orange

the collapse of the net in striking a body. The frame Rhone, almost at the southern extremity of France, peel to the marmalade maker, and so on. The ideas suggested are not always agreeable, and to see a ragpicker fishing orange peel out of the basket is enough to make one forswear marmalade; but there is worse than that. The most valuable refuse—that which fetches two francs the kilo-is hair; the long goes to the hair dresser, while the short is used, among other things, for clarifying oils.

The photographers of the Paris Observatory have just finished for the Academy of Sciences the clearest view ever secured of the moon. They have photographed her surface in sections, which fit, making a great image five feet in diameter. The work is so pugnant slaughter. In these games at Arlesa cockade | fight at the arene is sure to draw a vast concourse of | perfect that towns, forests, and rivers would be per-



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