

**MAJOR-GENERALS MILES AND WHEELER.**

The accompanying photograph represents Major-General Miles and Major-General Wheeler in conference before the tent of the latter.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, who commands the army, was born in Massachusetts in 1839, and is not a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point. He was made captain of the 22d Massachusetts Infantry in 1861 and was honorably mustered out in 1862. In the same year he again enlisted, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 61st New York Infantry. He became a Colonel in September, 1862, and was made a Brigadier-General in May, 1864. In October, 1865, he was made a Major-General, and was honorably mustered out on September 1, 1866. Up to this time he was in the volunteer army, but he was accepted as Colonel in the regular establishment of the 40th Infantry on July 28, 1866, and was made Brigadier-General in December, 1880, and Major-General April 5, 1890. General Miles has a long and honorable record. He fought at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill and commanded a brigade in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Fredericksburg. Since he entered the permanent establishment he has been very successful in waging war against the Indians on the Western plains. Personally, he is much liked, and is considered the true type of the gentleman-officer. He was chosen to take part in the Queen's Jubilee in 1897. He was also with the Turkish army in the Græco-Turkish war in order to observe the war maneuvers.

General Joseph Wheeler is an ex-Confederate officer and was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, by President McKinley. General Wheeler was born in 1836 and entered the Confederate army at the age of twenty-five. He was successively promoted to the command of a regiment, brigade, division, and army corps, and as early as 1862, when he was only twenty-six years old, he was made Major-General and had been assigned to the command of the Confederate cavalry corps of the Tennessee army. He commanded Gen. Bragg's cavalry at Green River and at Perryville; he led the cavalry at Murfreesboro and at Chickamauga. In a raid in Tennessee, in 1863, he destroyed national stores to the value of \$3,000,000. He engaged at Knoxville, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain. He harassed General Sherman in his march to the sea and fought at Atlanta and Aiken. He was elected to Congress from Alabama as a Democrat, and has served continuously since 1885.

One of the interesting features of the war is the drawing together in the bonds of unity those who, only a quarter of a century ago, were facing each other in hostile array. Such political sections as the North and South no longer exist, and the public has a like interest in our military leaders irrespective of the part of the country from which they come.

**CARD CRICKET.**

BY W. B. CAULK.

One of the most effective and pretty tricks performed by the celebrated English magician Mr. Devant is known as "Card Cricket." In this trick the performer shows his hands empty, and takes a pack of cards and requests three ladies to take one card each, and to remember what the cards are. The cards are then replaced in the pack, which is well shuffled and cut by one of the audience. The performer then passes for inspection an ordinary cricket bat, which on its return he places on a table in full sight of all. He then asks if any one in the audience can bowl, and requests the gentleman who can to come and have a game at cricket.

The performer now asks the gentleman to take the pack of cards and bowl at him, and he will be the player or one at the wicket. The performer picks up the bat and says "Play." The cards are bowled at him, and he hits the pack with the bat as the cards are in the air, and, to the astonishment of the audience, the chosen cards are seen sticking to the bat. This very pretty card trick is quite simple to work.

In selecting the cards the ladies were under the impression that they exercised their own free will, but such was not the case. The pack of cards was what is known to magicians as a forcing pack, that is, consisting of only three cards, which for convenience sake we will say are the ace of clubs, five of hearts, and nine of spades, one-third of the pack being composed of only one of these cards. The pack being thus made up, it is very easy for

a skillful performer to present to the first lady the portion of the pack containing only ace of clubs, to the second lady the part consisting solely of five of hearts, and to the third lady the part that contains only nine of spades. By using such a forcing pack the performer is sure to have the proper cards selected.

While the ladies are examining their cards the performer steps to his table on some pretense and slyly changes the forcing pack for an ordinary one consisting of the usual cards, with the exception of the

the three cards, the wax on the backs adhering tightly to the bat.

After the gentleman who has consented to bowl the pack of cards at the performer is in place, the performer picks up the bat, steps back a few feet, and says "Play." The instant the flying cards touch the bat the performer turns it over, bringing into view the side of the bat to which the three cards are sticking, which appear to have been caught on the bat from the flying cards.

Until the pack of cards are thrown against the bat, the magician exercises the greatest care not to turn the side of the bat to which the cards are sticking toward the spectators. Properly presented, this trick has proved most illusive.

**The Umbrella Industry.**

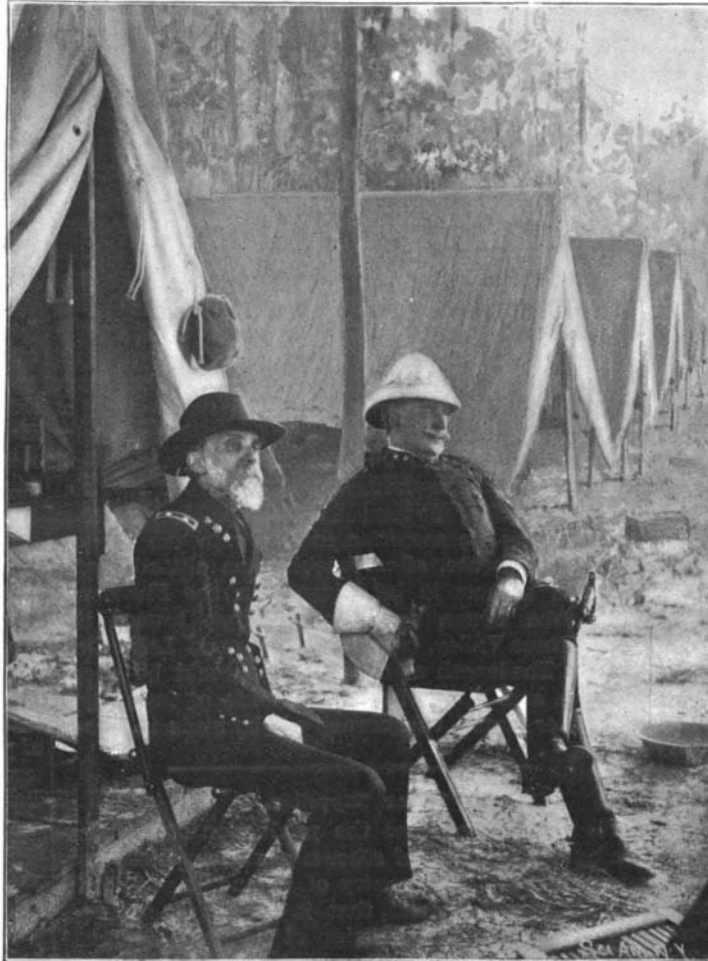
More than one-half of the umbrellas used in this country are produced in Philadelphia, and the distinction of the Quaker City in this respect is no new thing, for it has passed almost into a proverb throughout the United States that "when the Quakers come to town, it is going to rain." Very few persons have any correct idea of the extent of the umbrella business in the United States, says The New York Sun. It amounts in a year, taking the retail figures, to \$25,000,000. There are in this country five hundred umbrella factories, having an invested capital of \$6,000,000, of which more than \$3,000,000 is in the city of Philadelphia alone. New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Ohio are the other States which are largely represented in the manufacture of umbrellas, while all the States are represented, though unevenly, in their sale.

For many years some of the best umbrellas were imported from abroad, especially from England, and the rate of duty upon them prior to 1890 was 50 per cent ad valorem if covered with silk or alpaca and 40 per cent if covered with any other material, cotton or linen included. Under the tariff of 1890—the McKinley bill, so called—American umbrella manufacturers were favored by an increase in the duty of 5 per cent, the rate upon silk and alpaca covered umbrellas being 55 per cent and on those covered with other material 45 per cent. Since then the importations of English umbrellas have declined, though this change is not to be ascribed wholly to the workings of the tariff, but

rather to the fact that American-made umbrellas are decidedly cheaper and quite as serviceable as those imported from other countries. Moreover, they have the additional advantage of being lighter and less cumbersome, and are not constructed to meet the requirements of hard and continuous usage, as is the general custom abroad; for the number of those who always carry umbrellas is materially larger on the other side than it is here. The American plan is to carry umbrellas only when it is raining or seems likely to rain, and it is a matter of common observation in American cities that there are more men who neglect, omit, or are unable to get umbrellas on rainy days than there are men who carry umbrellas when the weather is fair. This condition is exactly reversed in most European cities, where it is no uncommon thing to see many umbrellas carried on a bright, clear day. The average rainfall in inches is 25 in London, 23 in Paris, 24 in Berlin, 20 in Vienna, 17 in St. Petersburg, and 44 in Glasgow. The average in New York is about 40 inches, but the number of days in which there is some rain is larger abroad than it is here.

There are in the United States more than eight thousand persons (the larger number of them men) engaged in umbrella manufacture, and the total wages paid in a year in this branch of American industry exceeds \$4,000,000. What peculiar merit the city of Philadelphia offers to umbrella makers is not easily stated. The materials which enter into umbrella manufacture are not procurable with any unusual advantage in Philadelphia, and the chief market of sale is New York.

In a work on the algal flora of the Hamburg waterworks, Herr O. Strohmeyer states that the green algæ—Cladophora, Spirogyra, Enteromorpha, Stichococcus, etc.—have a very powerful effect in purifying water by the destruction of bacteria through the agency of the oxygen which they exhale. Those algæ, on the other hand, which are enclosed in a mucilaginous sheath, especially diatoms, have a very prejudicial effect on drinking water, by stopping the filters through which it passes.



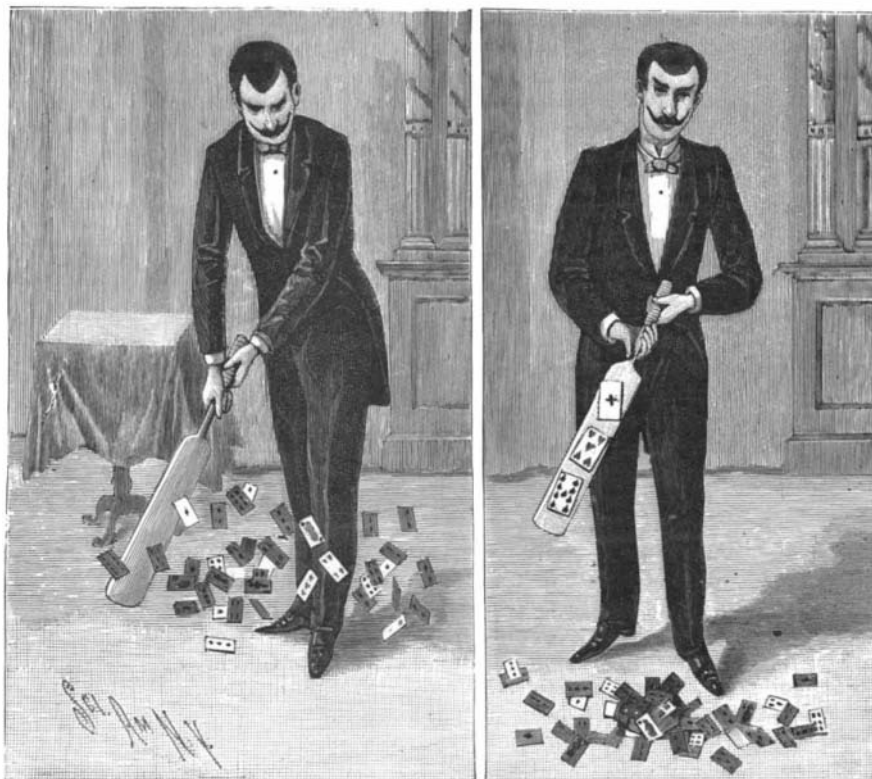
CONFERENCE BETWEEN MAJOR-GENERALS MILES AND WHEELER.

five of hearts, ace of clubs, and nine of spades. This pack he hands to some member of the audience and requests them to have replaced the selected cards and shuffled.

The cricket bat is an ordinary one, which, after being examined by the audience, is laid on a table until the performer finds a gentleman who will bowl the pack at him.

In this simple act of laying the bat on the table we find the principal secret of the trick.

Previous to beginning the performance the magician has placed face down on the table, in a line with each other, an ace of clubs, five of hearts, and nine of spades. The back of each of these cards is lined with cloth similar to the covering of the table, thus preventing anyone noticing the cards when placed face down on the table. On the cloth covering of each of the cards is smeared a dab of soft adhesive wax. In placing the bat on the table, care is taken to lay it directly over



CARD CRICKET.