

MAKES ANSWER TO ACCUSATIONS

Postmaster Merritt, of Washington, in His Own Defense.

DENIES TRUTH OF CHARGES

In Turn He Presents Complaints of Serious Wrong-Doing Against Ex-Cashier Tulloch, Author of Accusations Against Him.

Washington, May 30. — Postmaster General Payne has made public the reply of Postmaster Merritt, of this city to the Tulloch charges. He emphatically denies the truth of Tulloch's statements regarding his administration of affairs of the Washington office. The Merritt response makes serious accusations against former Cashier S. W. Tulloch of the Washington post office, saying that a transaction in which Mr. Tulloch was concerned in 1898 "appears to comprehend the presentation of a false voucher, which is made a crime by the statutes." Mr. Merritt's reply further alleges that receipts were signed in blank on the pay rolls during Mr. Tulloch's regime as cashier and that the files do not indicate any complaint of irregularities against the Washington post office filed by Mr. Tulloch while he was in office. Mr. Merritt says the general practice of giving employees duties seemingly incompatible with their positions is no abuse, and that the practice of paying certain expenses of the post office department out of the Washington city post office funds always has existed, and is proper.

The reply of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith will be given out Sunday. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's reply, which will be made public later, according to Postmaster General Payne, denies that he ever asked investigation of the office of the first assistant postmaster general. It is probable that some temporary arrangement will be made with the cancelling machine contractors, in case the investigation continues beyond July 1. The contracts have been held up, and the manufacturers are making inquiries on the subject.

No Indication of Wrong-Doing.

The postmaster general announces the completion of the investigation of the salary rolls of all the first and second-class post offices in the country. The only irregularities reported, all of which have been ordered to be corrected immediately, were the payment to 14 assistant postmasters of a larger salary than they should receive under the department's policy; payments to a few clerks of more than the law allows, and the existence of designations unknown to the law for positions in 17 post offices. Mr. Payne said that none of these items indicated any wrong-doing, and he regarded this net result of the overhauling of the rolls of upwards of 1,300 presidential post offices as gratifying.

Salaries Reduced.

Washington, May 30.—As a result of the thorough overhauling of the rosters of the post offices throughout the country, Postmaster General Payne Friday announced his approval of instructions reducing the salaries of assistant postmasters at the following second-class post offices to 50 per cent of the salaries of the respective postmasters:

Cairo, Ill., Clatskanie, Ia., East St. Louis, Ill., Flushing, Fredonia and Geneva, N. Y., Freehold, N. J., Warren, Pa., Hagerstown, Md., Portsmouth, N. H., Stamford, Conn., Stevens Point, Wis., and Pence and San Juan, Porto Rico.

Must Conform to Law.

He has found 36 officials in the postal service who hold offices under designations not authorized by law and directed that their positions be changed to conform to the law governing them. They were in the following offices: New Orleans, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Washington, Chester, Pa., Los Angeles, Louisville, Nashville, Newburgh, N. Y., Utica and Chicago.

Will Correct Violations.

Among these designations not authorized by law are "superintendents of stations" (although there is a superintendent for each separate station); "auditor of stations," "inspector of stations," etc. Violations of the law which fix the maximum salary of clerks in second-class post offices at \$1,000 a year, except in the case of assistant postmasters, will be corrected at Leadville, Col., New Brighton, N. Y., Tarrytown, N. Y., San Juan, Porto Rico.

To Reduce Salaries.

The investigation disclosed eight post offices at which in all 13 clerks receive more than the salaries to which their designated positions as "assistant superintendent" entitle them, and in these cases the postmaster general has directed that the salaries be accordingly reduced. This order affects two positions in Louisville, Ky., two in New York city, one in Brooklyn, one in Philadelphia and Detroit, four in St. Louis and two in Boston. The maximum salary of these positions by law is a stated percentage of the salary of the postmaster.

Operative July 1.

The postmaster general has directed that such of these changes as involve corrections of the violation of law shall take effect next Monday and changes made to conform to the rules and practice of the department

will be operative July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year. Most of these excessive allowances were made during the administration of George W. Beavers, who suddenly resigned his position as superintendent of salaries and allowances immediately after the investigation of affairs of the post office department began.

Third-Class Offices.

The rolls of the third-class post offices, the lowest of the presidential grades, are also under investigation, and the authority for the compensation of the employees of every third-class post office in the country is being carefully examined.

Calls Machea a Forger.

Washington, May 30.—The taking of \$29,000 by one official of the department is but a small matter compared with the developments expected hereafter," said Postmaster General Payne in an interview.

"In addition to the charge of bribery A. W. Machea must face the charge of forging another man's name to an important official paper. We are determined that everything shall be sifted to the bottom, disclosing every fraud and every irregularity committed by those responsible for disbursing government funds. I believe the discoveries yet to be made will exceed by far the irregular and improper tactics already brought to light."

TRADE REVIEW.

Industrial Disturbances Are the Most Unquieting Factor in Business Circles.

New York, May 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Weather conditions have improved, particularly as regards the great staple lines, although considerable losses have occurred in garden truck and other minor farm products at the east owing to drought. Labor controversies are still the most disturbing factors in the situation, and it is difficult to anticipate how far distribution of merchandise will be affected. Structural material of all kinds is moving slowly, because of strikes in the building trades, which are now exercising more widespread influence than other disagreements. At the east the trade situation is satisfactory, as a rule. Railway earnings thus far reported for May were 12.8 per cent. larger than last year, and surpassed those of 1901 by 25.6 per cent.

"Failures this week numbered 206 in the United States, against 194 last year, and 7 in Canada, compared with 20 a year ago."

Bradstreet's says: "Wholesale trade awaits crop, labor and price developments. Too much rain is reported for western crops, but particularly for corn, the planting of which is still delayed. The outlook as to the country's export trade is by no means depressing. Exports of manufactured goods for the month of April were only twice exceeded in the country's history."

Rains Help Winter Wheat.

New York, May 30.—Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. from the winter wheat belt state that the winter wheat crop has been greatly benefited by the recent rains in nearly all sections of the west. The stand is generally quite good, though the grain is backward and the production in some states will undoubtedly be curtailed in consequence of the recent severe drought and hot winds. Still, conditions are now quite satisfactory.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.

Chicago, May 29.

FLOUR—Steady. Spring patents, special brands, \$1.00@1.10; hard patents, \$3.00@3.10; straight, \$1.00@1.10; winter patents, \$3.00@3.10; straight, \$1.00@1.10.

WHEAT—Dull but firm. July, 75¢@77¢; September, 70¢@72¢.

OATS—Dull. July, 33¢@34¢.

CORN—Firm. May, 64¢@65¢; July, 65¢@66¢; September, 66¢@67¢; December, 67¢@68¢.

RYE—Easy. No. 2 in store, 66¢; samples, 51¢@52¢; may delivery, 49¢@50¢.

BARLEY—Steady. Screenings, 30¢@31¢; feed barley, 30¢@31¢; low-grade malting, 42¢@43¢; fair to choice, 45¢@46¢; fancy, 54¢.

BUTTER—Holding steady. Creameries, 16¢@17¢; dairies, 15¢@16¢.

EGGS—Continues steady. Fresh eggs, at market, new cases included, 13¢@14¢.

LIVE POULTRY—Steady. Turkeys, 10¢@11¢; spring chickens, 2¢; ducks, 13¢@14¢.

NEW POTATOES—Easy. Good New Orleans Triumphs, per bbl., \$3.00; Peerless, \$3.00; choice Mobile Triumphs, \$3.75@4.00.

New York, May 29.

FLOUR—Dull but steady.

WHEAT—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 82¢; market closed unchanged; July, 76 1/2¢@77¢; closed 75¢; September, 70¢@71¢; closed 70¢; December, 70¢@71¢, closed 70¢.

CORN—Spot steady; No. 2, 66¢; market closed partly 1/4¢ net higher; May, 65¢@66¢; July, 65¢@66¢; closed 65¢; September, 66¢@67¢; closed 65¢.

OATS—Spot dull; No. 2, 33¢; standard white, 41¢; No. 3, 33¢; No. 2 white, 42¢; No. 3 white, 41¢; track white, 39¢@40¢; options fairly active and firm.

Live Stock.

Chicago, May 29.

HOGS—Good to prime heavy shipping, \$5.00@5.25; good to choice heavy packing, \$4.75@5.00; plain to choice heavy mixed, \$5.00@5.25; assorted light, \$4.75@5.00; common to good, light mixed, \$3.50@3.75; thin to choice, \$5.00@5.50.

CATTLE—Prime beefs, \$5.15@5.40; choice to extra steers, \$4.50@5.10; medium beef steers, \$4.25@4.45; plain beef steers, \$3.50@4.15; common to rough, \$3.00@3.50; good to choice feeders, \$3.50@4.15; good to choice heifers, \$3.90@4.50; poor to plain stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.25; corn-fed western steers, \$3.50@3.75; Texas bulls and grass steers, \$2.75@3.25; Texas steers, fair to common, \$3.50@4.00.

Omaha, Neb., May 29.

CATTLE—Slow, easier. Native steers, \$4.50@5.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.50; canners, \$2.00@2.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; calves, 12.25@12.50; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.75@3.15.

HOGS—Slow. So lower. Heavy, \$5.50@5.75; mixed, \$4.60@5.20; light, \$5.00@5.70; pigs, \$4.75@5.50; bulk of sales, \$5.65@6.70.

SHEEP—Steady. Fed yearlings, \$5.00@5.75; wethers, \$4.75@5.50; ewes, \$3.75@4.50; common and stockers, \$2.25@3.00; lambs, \$3.00@3.75.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Money in Farming.

The chances for a young man to make money in farming in Stutsman county are clearly shown in the case of Frank Neva, residing north of Jamestown. Mr. Neva has just sold his farm, containing 1,100 acres, and stock and machinery to John Morris of Cooperstown for \$38,000.

Mr. Neva came to North Dakota with his parents sixteen years ago and lived at home until seven years ago, when he began working for himself with practically nothing. He filed on a homestead and kept buying adjoining lands until he secured 1,100 acres with much stock and machinery. He has run a thrashing rig in the falls and has been an unting worker. He has cleared \$22,000 in the seven years he has been farming, or a little better than \$3,000 a year. He has decided to retire and live on the interest of his money.

Glanders.

Physicians were summoned to investigate a case of contagious disease on the farm of Joan Peterson, west of Northwood. The doctors found a terrible condition of affairs. The disease is buton farcy, a type of glanders. All the horses on the place are affected and will have to be killed.

Peterson had contracted the disease and was dead. His wife is so ill that little hope of her recovery is entertained and there are eight or ten children in the family all of whom have been exposed. The place has been quarantined and all means available are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Narrow Escape.

Two employes of the Grand Forks Gas and Electric Company had a narrow escape this evening from suffocation by escaping gas while repairing a main. John Adams, who was at work at the bottom of the excavation, became overpowered by gas. His companion, Will Hawk, went down and undertook to shut off the gas and rescue Adams, but before he could do so he, too, was unconscious. The driver of a delivery team had happened to notice from a distance that something was wrong and he succeeded in getting the men out. A physician was called and it was two hours before the men were able to walk.

McGuigan Honored.

Hugh McGuigan, assistant to Professor E. F. Ladd of the chemistry department of the North Dakota agricultural college, has been awarded one of the two fellowships in the department of chemistry at the University of Chicago. Mr. McGuigan's friends are elated over his honor. He is a Cass county boy, a graduate of the agricultural college and has taken a post graduate course at the Michigan university and department work in Washington.

Contract Awarded.

The board of trustees of the state institute for the feeble minded met in Grafton and awarded the contract for the completion of the building to Nollman & Lewis, a local firm, their bid being \$21,000. The contract for ventilating, heating and plumbing was awarded to E. J. Harrington, of Fargo, for \$11,845. It is expected the buildings will be ready for occupancy early next fall. When completed it will be one of the handsomest state buildings in North Dakota.

Caught.

Miss Finn, the convict who walked out of the state penitentiary the other day, was recaptured at Wilton, where he was found hiding in the coal mine. He surrendered without making any resistance. Finn was arrested on a charge of burglary, and while in the penitentiary he was employed at meal times as a waiter on the officers' table. After supper the other night he went up stairs, changed his suit of stripes for something that was less conspicuous and walked away.

Serious Accident.

Rev. Father L. Londe, the priest in charge of Sacred Heart church at Oakwood, met with a serious accident. While returning from a sick call, his horse became unmanageable. The priest jumped from the buggy, and broke both his legs at the ankle. Amputation of at least one foot may be found necessary, as the bones and tendons are crushed.

News Notes.

The people of Lisbon and surrounding territory are urged to contribute to the support of the rest room which has been of such great value in the past to the tired wives and mothers from the country who come to town and need a quiet place in which to rest.

The granary of Ed Nelson, near Minot, was struck by lightning, and the side of the building was torn out, letting several hundred bushels of grain run onto the ground.

Lightning struck the residence of James Whelan, of St. Thomas, and tore a large hole in one corner. No one was damaged.

More cows, more creameries, more creameries, better cows. Thus it goes, and thus it will go until the state flows with milk and butter.

A little girl at Casselton, while learning to ride a bicycle, lost control of it, and was thrown down an embankment, breaking an arm.

The upper story of the Pugh store building at Mapes will be used as a place of worship, there being no church building in the town.

Firemen are practicing up for the state tournament at Wahpeton.

Poles have arrived for the telephone extensions out of Tower City.

Thieves stole a lot of tools belonging to the workmen, engaged on the Norwegian Lutheran church at Michigan City.

The Cray telephone exchange will be connected with the Northwestern system. A contract has been made for ten years.

It now looks as though the proposed extension of the Northern Pacific from Edgeley northwest is a sure thing.

State Game Warden Haie has appointed O. M. Champlin his deputy at Minot, and every one seems to think that the selection is a good one.

WILL STOP SLAVE RAIDING.

Great Britain Makes War Upon the Overshadowing Evil of the Central Soudan.

Within the past three months British troops under Sir Francis Lugard have put an end to the supremacy of the sultan of Sokoto, east of the Niger river, in the central Soudan. They have also occupied the famous town of Kano and subjected its sultan. The British flag is now supreme in the great country of the Hausa tribes between the Niger and Lake Tchad, says the New York Sun.

One of the most significant announcements in a long time relating to Africa is the statement in the London Times that the British now propose to make an end, once for all, to slave-raiding and the slave traffic throughout the Hausa country.

The overshadowing evil of the central Soudan is slave raiding and the traffic in slaves. Up to this year, the evil has been entirely unchecked by any Caucasian influence; and there is probably no other part of Africa of equal size where the slave trade in recent years has flourished as in the Hausa country.

Most of the slaves are obtained, not from outside of Hausaland, but from Hausa villages and towns. The captors belong to the same tribe and race as the persons they enslave. The result is that the country has practically been in a condition of perpetual civil war.

A petty sultan at any time is likely to receive a message from his superior lord ordering him to send at once a certain number of slaves on pain of having his own towns raided. He accordingly selects some village within his territory or outside of it, against which he quietly sends a force large enough to overcome all resistance, attacks the town, and carries off the inhabitants.

Those who resist are killed on the spot, and the remainder are marched away in fetters. Many of them have been included in the annual tribute payable to the sultan of Sokoto, while others are sent to some central slave market to be sold or taken back to the town of their captors.

When C. H. Robinson traveled in Hausaland a few years ago he said that about 1,000 slaves were brought into Kano on a single occasion as a result of a slave-raiding expedition. Between Kano and Bida he passed a large number of towns and villages that had recently been destroyed, and whose inhabitants had been sold as slaves. This was done, not by foreign invaders, but by the sultan in whose territory the towns were included.

He found that slaves are to a large extent the currency of the country. A native who is about to travel usually takes with him slaves proportionate in number to the length of his journey. After traveling perhaps 100 miles, he will sell a slave and then travel another 100 miles, when he will sell a second, and thus by the time he returns home he will have sold all his slaves and devoted the money to paying the expense of his journey.

The maximum price for a 14-year-old girl in Kano is about \$35 to \$50. A young man of 18 brings about \$30, a man of 30 about \$20—the price decreasing as the age advances.

This is one of the more thickly populated parts of Africa, and it will be a great blessing to the hundreds of thousands when the terrible evil of slave raiding is thoroughly suppressed. Life is not secure in Hausaland. Few persons know whether they will continue to have a home, a family and liberty from one week's end to another.

The certainty that the British have the power and the intention to suppress this terrible evil betokens better days and more prosperous and peaceful times for this region, which, in spite of the barbarism from which it has suffered, is in many respects more highly developed than most parts of tropical Africa.

Sad Story of Success.

A Harvard student of exceptional physical vigor, as he and his friends believed, was stricken in 1883 with complete paralysis of the legs. He took up his studies at home, worked under general rules and examination and in 1888 gained his degree as of the class of 1884. Then, although frequently interrupted by illness, he undertook to compete for a prize offered by a learned society. The task occupied him two years. Unanimously the committee awarded the prize to his manuscript—but he died before their judgment was made known. That seems a sad conclusion. Yet many a story of "success" lacks the uplifting and inspiring quality of this simple, brave, pathetic tale.—Youth's Companion.

Mammoth Dam.

The greatest dam ever built for the production of power is that building at Spier Falls, on the Hudson river. It is of granite, 1,800 feet long and 156 feet high. Ten steel tubes having a diameter of 12 feet will lead water to 54-inch turbines, each coupled to a 5,000-horse-power generator. The cost will be \$2,000,000.—N. Y. Sun.

Largest Strike on Record.

The largest strike on record is not yet ended. The 2,800 men and boys employed in Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries, in Wales, went out 2 1/2 years ago, and the question of the strike is now a question in British party politics.—Indianapolis News.

That Was the Trouble.

Fish—Are you a suitor for Miss Juliet's hand?
Sprat—Yes; but I didn't—
"Didn't what?"
"Suit her."—Stray Stories.

Christian War and Christian Murder

By ERNEST CROSBY, Disciple of Tolstol, President Civic Council of New York, Author of "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable."



Some years ago, while I was visiting Count Tolstol at Yasnaya Polyana, the English governess of his children told me this story:

Tolstol's ten-year-old daughter Sacha (diminutive of Alexandra) was playing one day with a peasant boy when the lad hit her with a stick, hurting her arm. Sacha ran crying to the house and begged her father to have the boy whipped, but Tolstol, taking the child on his lap, said to her:

"Now, Sacha, I'll tell you what I'd do. I'd go to the kitchen and get some cake and a saucer of raspberry jam and a spoon, and I'd take them out to him. What would be the good of whipping? The boy was angry, wasn't he, and he hated you? If I whip him, he'll hate you more and more; he'll hate everybody; perhaps he'll hate all his life."

Sacha got the cake and the jam and took them to the boy. That is all the governess told me, but I know what happened as well as if I had been there. Put yourself in the place of that lad, hanging about the house, curious to know what was going to happen, wanting to run. Instead of an old gentleman with a switch, he sees a little girl coming with jam. He wants to run worse than before, but he stays where he is, for it is not every day that little peasant boys get jam. He waits and he looks sheepish and he sidles up to the little girl with his tail between his legs; some phases of shame a dog can express so much better than a human being.

Which child got the better of that quarrel? How shall a man, a family, a nation, get the better of another, by resort to brutality and unreason or by Sacha's method of good will and raspberry jam? The little story is an allegory capable of many applications.

Whenever we acquire more than Sunday faith in the Golden Rule, whenever we are ready on Monday to help found the kingdom of God on earth, replacing an organization of life where division, deceit and violence are all powerful by a new order where reign concord, truth and brotherhood, then we shall see that war, public or private, between individuals or nations, is wrong.

War is hate. Let us fill our hearts with love and look forth upon our enemies with that love, and we shall see that a Christian war is as impossible as a Christian murder.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

There are 20 German schools in Italy. The largest, in Milan, has 172 pupils.

The daisy chain, which is carried by the tallest and handsomest sophomores of Vassar college, during the commencement exercises, is always just as many feet long as there are seniors. It is used to inclose the seniors about the tree, and is much in evidence during the graduating exercises of class day.

In the United States the majority of librarians are women. In Berlin a school for women librarians was opened in 1900, which provides two courses of instruction, one scientific, covering a period of three years. Many private libraries in the old country, notably those of the Royal Historical society, Manchester college, Oxford and the Bradford Literary society, are in charge of women.

The Bible publications of the Oxford University Press have been issued for 300 years, and can be published in 130 languages and dialects. Every year fully 600 tons of paper are used for this purpose alone. Orders for 100,000 Bibles are quite common, and the supply of printed sheets is so great that an order for half a million copies can be readily filled. On an average, from 30 to 40 Bibles are furnished every minute.

It is interesting to know that the question of the largest university in the country has been finally settled and that the proud distinction belongs to Columbia university, the entire student enrollment, deducting double enrollment, being 5,581, as compared with 4,044 of Harvard for the last year and 5,468 for this year. This registration includes, besides Columbia college, Barnard college, the graduate schools in philosophy, political science, schools of applied science, law school, college of physicians and surgeons, summer session, auditors, extension students.

Rev. James C. Bradley, a young preacher of Guthrie, Okla., made a funny slip of the tongue a couple of months ago, but is very glad of it now. He was leading the service at a young people's meeting, and in the course of his prayer said: "O Lord, give us clean hearts, humble hearts, pure hearts, sweet hearts." The last caused a titter which nearly broke up the service. After the meeting was over one of the young sisters jokingly inquired if he really meant it. Her question gave him an opportunity to plead a suit he had feared to suggest hitherto and the culmination of his odd mistake in the pulpit came in his union recently to the girl who had joked him about it.

Well, Moses, he began the senator, as a grinning African was ushered into his presence at Washington, "what brings you here?" "Mars Joe," replied Moses, "I've got 'portant business, sah. I wants er office." "You want an office! Why, what can you do?" "Do, Mars Joe? What does everybody do that's got er office? Bless yer heart, Mars Joe, yer don't un'stand ole Mose. I ain't look'n fo' work, sah; I only wants er office."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

As It Struck Him.

The teacher had endeavored to make clear to her class of small children the story of the Boston tea party. Several days later she questioned them in regard to it.

"Why would not the Americans drink any tea?" she asked.

A small boy promptly replied, "Because the English put tacks in it."—N. Y. Times.

HUMOROUS.

Higgely—"Poor chap! he's walking on his uppers." Figgely—"Dear, dear! Can't even call his sole his own!"—Harvard Lampoon.

Percy—"Miss Sweetly, do you think you could be happy with a man like me?" Miss Sweetly—"Well, perhaps—if he wasn't too much like you!"—Comic Cuts.

Pertinent Inquiry.—Biggs (smoking)—"This is something like a cigar, old man." Diggs (getting a whiff)—"Yes, er—something like— What is it, anyway?"—Chicago Daily News.

"What's Jinks a-doin' of now?" "Settin' still an' growlin' at the world." "What for?" "Well, the world won't rise up an' make a living for him."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Why, there isn't enough room in this flat to swing a cat," said the man, contemptuously. "That needn't bother you," promptly replied the janitor. "We don't allow cats here."—Philadelphia Press.

Would See So.—Gunner—"I am going to look in the front of this magazine for the best pictures of the day." Guyer—"Oh, you should look in the back. The best magazine artists are illustrating advertisements these days."—Chicago Daily News.

Johnny—"Is there any difference, pa, between sleeplessness and insomnia?" Pa—"Yes, indeed, Johnny, a great deal of difference. Anybody can be sleepless, but it is only persons who have money and a place in society who suffer from insomnia."—Boston Transcript.

RUN WAGONS BY TROLLEY.

Novel Method of Transportation is Displacing the Horse in Germany.

With the Lombard-Gerin system our readers, says the Scientific American, are not unfamiliar. The system utilizes two overhead wires—one positive and one negative. Instead of driving the vehicles entirely by motors connected with the axle, an auxiliary device called an "automotor trolley" is used which runs along the overhead wires. In other words, the vehicles are towed along by a self-propelled motor-trolley. The towing trolley is driven by a three-phase induction motor suspended between two conducting trolley wires. The motor is carried in a frame which also has bearings for the two trolley wheels. Motion is communicated to the trolley wheels by the revolving field of the motor.

The current is fed to the trolley motor from the omnibus motor, which latter may be regarded as a combined rotary transformer and direct-current motor. The trolley motor travels with a speed somewhat in excess of that of the car itself. From this peculiar arrangement of causing it to lead the way, as it were, the Frenchmen have termed the auto-trolley "the blind man's dog."

The Lombard-Gerin system has been tried on a line extending from the village of Sannois to Fontainebleau, a distance of about five kilometers. On this line the car or omnibus is driven by a double motor operating at a tension of 500 volts direct current. The time taken for the journey is about 20 minutes. The total energy used is 543 kilowatt hours, or 60-foot kilowatt hours per car kilometer.

It is stated that the low expense of equipment for a line of this character renders it of particular value for country districts, where an expensive track construction would be prohibitive on account of the small amount of traffic.