

A COMPANY 12, D COMPANY 0.

McElroy and his help fell on D Company Saturday and enjoyed a swatfest at the expense of the D Company pitchers. When the smoke cleared away the score was 13 to 0.

Meerscheidt was knocked out of the box in the third-spasm and Deware, who replaced him, could not stop the carnage.

Glass-eyed errors by Butts and Blake were responsible for some of the runs. McDaniel, Beall (2), Hamilton and Cornell were the two-bagger stars, while Hamilton annexed a three-bagger. Martin, Clements and Heller each gathered in some hard chances. "Fish" Deware got his fins on some hard chances in left. Cobolini, Rutledge and Smith were with the goods in the field.

LINE-UP:

D	A
Rudledge, 2nd b.	Carlin, 1. f.
McDaniel, r. f.	Hamilton, c. f.
Cobolini, 1st b.	Cornell, c.
Butts, s. s.	McElroy, p.
Deware-Meerscheidt, p.	Sherrard, s. f.
Smith, c. f.	Heller, 2nd b.
Deware-Smith, 1. f.	Clements, s. s.
Blake, c.	Martin, 3rd b.
Jones, 3rd b.	Beall, 1st b.

Struck out: by Meerscheidt, 1; by Deware, 3; by McElroy, 9. Hits: A. Company, 13; D Company, 1.

Official scorers: Cobolini and McIlhenny.

B COMPANY 10, C COMPANY 4.

B Company took a game from C Saturday and as the score indicates B had the best of the batting. Bittle was not very effective, while Abney held the C Company sluggers safe at all times. Both companies came out to root for their teams, and there was plenty of spirit. Reichenstein pulled off some star catches for C Company and Abney's batting made him the star for B.

LINE-UP:

B	C
Day, 1st b.	Reichenstein, r. f.
Dibell, c.	Bittle, p.
Easterwood, c. f.	Robinson, s. s.
Filgo, 3rd b.	English, 2nd b.
Maxwell, 2nd b.	Cox, 3rd b.
Jennings, s. s.	Lempert, c. f.
McDow, 1. f.	Stinson-Potts, 1. f.
Harris, r. f.	Haney-Stripling, 1b
Abney, p.	

Struck out: by Abney, 11; by Bittle, 6.

Umpire: G. F. Moore. Scorer, Culver.

A VS. C.

Someone handed A a bunch of horse-shoes before Tuesday's game and she used them for all they were worth. C Company got but one man in, although she got a man to third several times. Clements made a pretty one-handed pick up in the sixth.

The teams evened up on hits, rapping out four each. McElroy got six strike-outs and Cox five.

The line up:

A 3.	C 1.
Carlin, 1. f.	Reichenstein, r. f.
Hamilton, c. f.	Bittle, 3rd
Cornell, c.	Robson, s. s.
McElroy, p.	English, 2nd
Sherrard, s. f.	Cox, p.
Heller, 2nd	Tempest, c. f.
Clements, s. s.	Whitney, c.
Martin, 3rd	Strong, 1. f.
Beall, 1st	Haney, 1st

Dear Mr. Zwiun: I have to inform you that measles has broken out in my house, therefore, in the interests of your own family, I should recommend you not to call with your bill for the present. Yours, etc., etc.—Meggedorfer Blatter.

Young Lieutenant (to his adored one)—What a jolly little dog that is of yours, Fraulein Hilde. It won't bite, I suppose?

Fraulein Hilde (crushing)—Oh, no, it's very fond of children.—Meggedorfer Blatter.

ELECTROLYTIC METHOD OF EXTRACTION OF BISMUTH.

St. Louis Has Company Which Professes Secret of Extracting Bismuth from Crude Bullion.

St. Louis has in a South Second street chemical works the only process in the world by which pure bismuth may be obtained from crude bullion. The process used is the electrolytic method, which has been making such headway in the favor of the world, and which has been in use more or less for twenty-five years. The method may be used in extracting copper, lead, gold, silver, aluminum and other metals, and is in general use for these, but the only electrolyte (or acid solution) in the world by which bismuth may be obtained is known solely by the St. Louis concern.

The plant has been installed about a month, and is now in fine working order. It has been declared by all the electrical experts who have seen it to be one of the most wonderful things in the country.

The crude bullion which is used is smelted in Mexico and brought to the very door of the plant. Here it is deposited and put into a room at one end of the building devoted to this operation. In this room is a melting pot with a capacity of 20,000 pounds. The metal is dumped into this and reduced to a liquid by the heat. All heat in the plant is furnished by fuel oil—there is no coal to handle and consequently no ashes. When the liquid is ready it is syphoned into a cast and molded into anodes. These anodes are composed at first of lead, bismuth, silver and gold, besides many impurities.

From the melting room the casts are taken into the tank battery room, where the real work begins. There are eight lead tanks; that is, tanks in which the pure lead is extracted from the bullion. When charged these tanks must sustain a weight of 3500 pounds of metal, and necessarily are very substantially constructed. The bottom of them is made up of 4 by 10 inch timbers, and the sides are 3 inches in thickness, strongly bound by iron. In the tanks is the patent solution, and along the sides are the copper bus bars, which carry the electric current, just thick enough to insure a proper voltage. In this process it is not voltage that is sought after, there being only about six or eight volts, but there are 1000 amperes of current.

The anodes (the crude bullion bars containing the four metals) and the cathodes, which are thin lead sheets, are placed in the solution in pairs. One end of an anode is placed upon the copper bus bar, but the other side is so arranged that it rests on wood, and the electric current necessarily goes down through the solution and into the cathode. Thus it alternates throughout the tank. The pure lead is drawn from the bullion into the pure lead cathode, where it adheres in crystalline formation. It takes about one week for all the lead in one anode to be extracted and transferred to the cathode. Each tank is charged once a day and one tank is emptied every day.

It is a process which must be kept up every day and night or it will not avail, and for this purpose it is necessary to keep the solution well in circulation. To accomplish this the tanks are arranged in what is called the cascade system. That is at the highest end of the battery is placed a tank containing the solution. The two nearest tanks are slightly lower, and the two next still lower than them. The tanks are connected by pipes, which allow the solution to flow from one into the other. When the end of the battery is reached there is an overflow pipe which takes the solution back to the starting point, where it is pumped through again by

means of a hard rubber pump, which in itself is a new thing. All the pipe connections are of hard rubber.

When the lead has been extracted the metal that is left in the bullion bar, that is the bismuth, silver and gold, is what is called the lead slime. This bar retains its shape, despite the fact that the lead has been extracted from it. The pure lead is taken to a melting pot, melted and made into bars.

The lead slime is then melted into bismuth anodes and placed in bismuth tanks, the cathodes of which are the bottoms, which are composed of carbon plates. The manner of charging these is similar to the lead process, only it does not take so long to secure the product. When the bismuth has been extracted that part of the original bullion which is left is called the bismuth slime, which in turn is put into the silver tanks and the silver is extracted. So on to the gold, which is the last metal to be taken out.

At one end of the section devoted to this work is the motor generator room, where is located the generator which sends the current through the tanks. Current is secured from outside sources, but the generator is carefully run by the office men who know just the amount of voltage and amperage that is necessary for the proper sustaining power of the tanks. Just so many volts and no more must be allowed to pass. The connections between the different tanks are carefully watched so as to detect any short circuit. In the generator room is a switchboard which records any slight difficulty in the tanks and the machinery is immediately under the protection of the employees.

BISMUTH PROCESS EXCLUSIVE.

The lead process is the invention of a Mr. Betts; the silver and gold electrolytic method is quite generally known, but the bismuth process is the exclusive property of the St. Louis company.

One of the peculiar features of the lead process is that after the lead has been extracted it retains its shape. It is no longer bullion nor lead, and so it is called lead slime. This slime, although it contains the bismuth, silver and gold yet to be taken out, is easily broken with the fingers. The lead and bismuth tanks are in full operation now; but the silver and gold have not yet been set in working order. Dr. L. Veillon is superintendent of the plant and Mr. G. DuBois is the chemist in charge.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Banker (who surprises his daughter's suitor on his knees before her): "H'm, judging from the soles of this fellow's shoes, it is high time he became my son-in-law."—Fliegende Blatter.

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