A STRANGE RAILROAD.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BICYCLE TO BE UTILIZED.

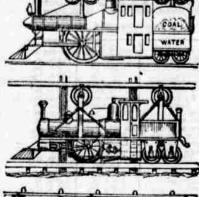
They Are Busy This Hot Weather Experimenting with the Invention at Hampden. Plans and Pictures Showing the Pro-

For years young men have been riding about on bicycles, never dreaming that the little vehicle illustrates a principle which might be operated on a very much larger scale. The speed at which a bicycle can be driven by muscle is twenty-four miles an hour. It occurred some fifteen years ago to Mr. E. Moody Boynton that if the principle could be applied to the railroad system, far greater speed and safety could, be attained. Since then he has been experi-

safety could, be attained. Since then has been experimenting and has at last brought his system to such perfection theoretically that he has determined to test it practically. An experimental road is to be built from Hampden, N. H., to Salisbury Beach Cottages, three miles long, and the locomotive and cars are being constructed.

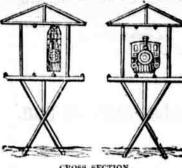
The engine has one driving wheel eight feet in diameter, which runs on a single rail below and is held firmly in position by means of small wheels

below and is held END VIEW OF SMALL below and is held ENGINE. firmly in position by means of small wheels running on a single guide rail above, though the system may be applied to a double lower and upper rail as well. The engine cab and tender are all one solid piece. In the widest part the engine is only 44 inches. The crank is unlike that of ordinary engines. It is a regular bicycle crank, the connecting rod being fastened to the crank in the place where the pedal of the road bicycle is attached. This gives an enormous leverage power.



- Parlamenta -THREE PLANS OF BICYCLE ENGINES.

The speed is increased one-third by the prevention of slip in the grooved driving prevention of slip in the grooved driving wheel which clings to the rails, and, without changing the size of the ordinary driving wheels or the stroke, speed will be increased one fourth. By increasing the driving wheel or shortening the stroke almost any rate of speed may be attained. If the treading of an ordinary five foot bicycle wheel by a man can send him a mile in two and a half minutes, the stroke of the rapid engine piston would bring of the rapid engine piston would bring more than four times the speed, a thou-sand times the power. A drive wheel of ten feet should give a speed of 200 miles an hour, though speed is always limited by friction and air pressure, the last of which increases with the velocity at which increases with the velocity at-tained. Considering the firmness with which the train is held to the track and that a practicable speed of 120 miles and that a practicable speed of 120 miles an hour will be reached. Should this speed be averaged, the continent may be traversed in a day instead of a week as now.



CROSS SECTION. (Showing bridge and method of using the same

track for both the old and new styles.) Arrangements for sudden stops have been made, and it is expected that the going round curves will be attended with much more safety_than by the old sys-tem. It is not anticipated that the old road beds will be abandoned, but that the bicycle system will be placed upon them. The results of the experimental trains will be awaited with great interest.

The Town of Pullman.

The town of Pullman, which is a curl-osity in its way, is within a few minutes ride of Chicago, and it is here that George Pullman has tried his social experiment. The Pullman Palace Car company gives employment to about 4,000 of the residents, and other factories have grown up in the little city. The car company turns out about \$8,000,000 worth of cars during the year, and they build all kinds of cars. They can make forty freight cars a day. and the Allen Paper Car Wheel company, which is located there, turns out 15,000 paper car wheels every year.

The town is a beautiful one.

It has a pretty little lake, a hotel, a market house and school building, and the areade, which is a building covering over half an acre of ground, contains the public institutions and all the stores of the town. The company will not permit any shops or stores to be established outside of the building, so that a lady of Pullman can do her shopping on a rainy day without getting her feet wet, for all the business is under one roof. The town has a public stable and a hotel, run by the company, contains the only barroom in the place. The Pullman farm com-prises 175,000 acres. It is devoted to gardening, and was established for the utilization of the town sewerage, which is all collected in a mammoth tank and and thence pamped out and distributed over the farm

Foreign Goods to China.

The British consul at Ichang, the most western port in the Yangtsze, notices in his last report that while the import of the lighter cotton goods has increased, that of the heavy and coarse textures has decreased. In the spring of last year there were rumors among the Chinese of bodily ailments, diseases of the skin, and bodily aliments, diseases of the skin, and even death being induced by wearing garments of foreign cotton stuff in Szechuen province the story had much currency for a short time. He suggests that those who control the cotton goods trade should take means to prevent the presence of noxious or irritant matter in their goods. "The alleged use of baryta and its possible effects might be worth inquiry."—Scientific American.

Business Is Business "Five cents fare for that child madam."
said a street car conductor as he opened
the door and put his head into the car.
"Very well," she replied, feeling in her
pocket; "this is an orphan child and I am
its guardiam. I must have a receipt for all moneys paid out, and as soon as you write one I'll drop a nickel in the box." He shut the door and leaned over the brake like a man in deep thought.—Emporis

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. It Will Meet This Year in the City of San

California has succeeded in inducing the executive committee of the National Educational association to accept her cordial invitation to meet in San Francisco in July, and the intellectual "bill of fare" is most enticing. The association opens July 17 and closes on the 20th.

The themes to be discussed are as follows:

lows:

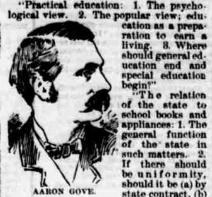
"Literature in the reading courses of the public schools, considered under three heads: 1. The place of literature in common school education. 2. Practical methods of using literature in teaching children to read. 3. Practical value in life of a taste for good literature."

"How can our public schools best prepare law abiding and law respecting citizens? 1. The knowledge most valuable to this end. 3. The culture most valuable to this end. 3. The culture most valuable to this end."

"Carrent criticism of our public school

"Current criticism of our public school system, and what answer. 1. The schools fail to cultivate the religious sentiment, or to teach morality. 2. They fail to give a reasonable mastery of the subjects studied. 3. They fail to give a proper preparation for active business life."

Practical education: 1. The psycho-



appliances: 1. The eral function such matters. 2.
If there should
be uniformity,
should it be (a) by
state contract, (b)

by state publication, (c) by state decree?

3. Should the state furnish books and appliances free?"
"What is needed in our educational sys-

"What is needed in our educational sys-tem to secure respect for common labor or wage working? 1. What is the true American idea of labor? 2. The influence of polytechnic instruction. 3. The influ-ence of ethical instruction."

For the general meetings of the associ-ation, mornings and evenings, the Grand Opera house has been leased, and for de-partment meetings there have been leased. partment meetings there have been leased Metropolitan temple, Odd Fellows' hall, Pioneer hall, Bnai Brith hall, Young Men's Christian Association hall, Union Square hall and Saratoga hall.

Square hall and Saratoga hall.

The music committee is arranging the programme for a monster concert, with a chorus of 500 trained voices, and an orchestra of seventy-five picked musicians, in connection with the exercises of the first night. The cost will be about two thousand dollars.

Indeed all the committees, directed by President Agent Gove are hard at work.

President Aaron Gove, are hard at work preparing to make the meeting in every way a success. These arrangements in-clude a number of desirable excursions, with a view to entertaining still further

A Mistake All Around.

An odd illustration of the tendency of housewives to judge of the merits of kitchen supplies by their cost, irrespec-tive of the real merit of the article, and to condemn the goods not bought as "the best," happened not long ago in Glens Falls. One of the heaviest dealers in flour there bought twenty-five barrels each of two brands of flour that he had not sold two brands of flour that he had not sold before, paying for one brand seventy-five cents more per barrel than the other. For some reason the invoice of the flour did not reach the merchant, but he proceeded to sell it, charging for one brand \$5.25 and for the other \$6.25. The \$6.25 flour gave excellent satisfaction, but complaint was made of the other, and several bar-

rels were returned as bad.

By the time the flour was about sold the invoice, which was missent and had been through the dead letter office, came, and the dealer found that he had made a mistake and sold the cheap flour, which happened to be the most tastefully branded, as the best. He declares that on discovering his error, he made a close examination of the flour and found that the brand he had sold as the cheaper grade was really enough better than the other to warrant the difference in cost to him, and that he had not the slightest and the dealer found that he had made to him, and that he had not the slightest doubt that if he had not made the mistake and had sold the good flour for full price no complaint would have been made of it, and that if the poorer flour had been sold as a cheaper grade it would have failed to suit precisely as the other had done.—Al-bany Journal.

Scottish Rite Free Masonry. One of the most splendid and impres-sive celebrations in the annals of American Free Masonry recently took place in New York, the occasion being the dedication of the costly new temple, which has been purchased by the members of the Order of the Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine. Masons from all parts of the United States flocked there to attend the ceremonies, and the new hall was christened with



NEW YORK SCOTTISH RITE'S TEMPLE. which has scarcely ever been excelled. The new temple of the order is on the corner of Madison avenue and Twentyninth street, formerly the Rutgers Pres-byterian church, and it was purchased at a cost of \$130,000. It is a very handsome structure, and it will be put into thorough conformation to the uses of the society There are more than 800 members of the Consistory, the highest order in the Scottish Rite, in New York, and about 1,200 of the Mystic Shrine.

The Point of View. Lightweight—Let's get out of this Cadley; there's going to be a fight. Smithkins—I say, Bjones, there's going to be a row over there. Let's go over and see the iun.—Harper's Bazar.

Injurious to Plants. Plants are injured by parasitic fungi in various ways. They are deprived of nourishment; growth is abnormally ac-celerated or retarded, causing distortion, celerated or retarded, causing distortion, not only are green parts affected, but roots, stems, buds, flowers and fruit, leaves and fruit fall prematurely; decay is produced in ripe fruits before and after removal from the plant, and valuable plants receive injury from those of less value by ordinary infection.—A. B. Seymour.

Looking for Something Choice. "Enny good butter?" inquired an old lady of the grocer. "There's never any files on our butter, madam."

Then the old lady, whose knowledge of English is limited, said.

"Well, if flies won't eat it, 'taint good 'nough fer me," and she went across the way where only the choice brands are sold.—New York Sun.

Too Bolsterous John-W what is this? "Butter, sir."
"Butter! Whew! Why did you not chloroform it before you brought it in?"-Georgia Cracker.

ON THE PLANET MARS.

THE CANALS A LONG KNOWN MYS-TERY OF THE HEAVENS.

Mars Pavorably Cituated for Astr cal Observation-Some Rather Curious Pacts - What Life on Our Neighb Planet to Supposed To Be Like.

Figure 18 Supposed To Be Like.

M. Berthelot, one of the ecademiciana, in evidently a light hearted savant, for he at once asked M. de Lessepa, who was present at the meeting, "If he had by chance a brother projector in Mara," whereat all the learned astronomers smiled solemnly. This is, surely, the first time that a joke has been imported from a spot 85,000,000 miles off, which is about the distance of the planet Mara from our earth. The canals perceived by M. Perrotfi upon the surface of our next outside neighbor in the solar system, however, are a long known mystery of the heavens, and one that is probably as far as ever from being solved by the facetious wizard.

Mars happens to be better altusted for observation by astronomers than any other body in the sky except the moon. He is more than a hundred times farther off than the moon at his very closest spproach, and measures only 4,900 miles through at his equator; but, unlike the moon, he exhibits in turn every portion of his surface, rotating in a day which is about half an hour longer than our own. Thus the entire face of the planet Mara has been pretty accurately mapped, and presents a diversified aspect of large patches of alternating lighter and darker markings which may naturally suggest the divisions of land and water. At the poles of Mara are extensive white regions, which sometimes show up in the field of the telescope with striking brilliancy and clearness of definition, and since these undergo periodic changes, occasionally almost vanishing and then shining forth again at just the seasons when it would be winter with the Martians, astronomers had been led to call them "toe caps," and to believe that we actually behold the Arctic and Antarctic polar seas of the planet in the form of these little white saucers stuck on each end of the "star of war."

As for the canals with which M. Perrotin moked scientific fun at M. de Lessey.

As for the canals with which M. Per-rotin poked scientific fun at M. de Lesseps. As for the canals with which M. Perrotin poked scientific fun at M de Lesseps,
they are certainly very curious objects.
From sea to sea, or what looks like it,
run these straight passages, wearing an
appearance, no doubt, of some immense
artificial work—some Panama or Sues
canal on a colossal scale. They do not
alter or extend—there they always arel—
some of them completed, others apparently imperfect, as if the Martian chamber of deputies had refused to sanction a
lottery loan for the fulfillment of the
original design But when MM. Perrotin
and Fays begin to talk of "engineers"
and "men in Mars" it is necessary to remember that to be seen at all, even as a member that to be seen at all, even as a hair line, these canals in Mars would have to be at least 500 times as broad as the Thames—say thirty or forty miles across—and as their length is to be reckoned in hundreds of miles, the navvies in Mars, if they exist, must containly be recoderful they exist, must certainly be wonderful

they exist, must certainly be wonderful beings!

Astronomers, admirable on so many points, are never so stupid and unimaginative as when meditating on the probabilities of life beyond this earth, that old and fascinating topic of "more worlds than one." They take their terrestrial notions and experiences much too blindly into space, they ask if there be an atmosphere in the moon, or water in Mars; and if any doubte exist about these elements they solemnly conclude that these and other lovely and eligible celestial abodes are tenanties. As if life were not conceivable without lungs and a liver! As if we must always carry about with us into the glorious promotions of inter-stellar

we must always carry about with us into
the glorious promotions of inter-stellar
space the dentist, the anti-bilious pill and
bronchitis.

It is true that for beings constructed
as we are at present Mars would be a
novel and rather a surprising kind of
abode. Supposing we found dense air
enough to breathe there, and water sufficient for tea and washing—which are
both dublous points—the diminished gravitation of the little planet is so great gravitation of the little planet is so great that it would induce a physical and mental levity fatal to duliness and forbidding sense of fatigue. What is a hundred weight here would there weigh only fifty six pounds, and we could all go up stairs five steps at a time, or jump twice our own height with ease and grace. Then it would assuredly be very nice, if we were living in the right latitude on Mars, to have a quick moon and a slow moon, always careering round like splendid Chinese lanterns, saving gas bills and did Chinese lanterns, saving gas bills and encouraging long walks of lovers and Martial poetry A fall from a horse would seldom or never prove at all serious in the Martial bunting fields; the rider would rebound from the soft soil like an India rubber cushion. like an India rubber cushion. Aerial navigation has quite possibly been solved long ago by the fortunate people of the red planet, the conditions being so extremely favorable, and who knows, in-deed, whether the so called "canals" are deed, whether the so called "canals" are not vast tobogganing slides, where the entire population enjoys the unwonted sense of swift descent, and some littlesice of peril? But we may be sure on this, that if there be sentient creatures on the silver and pearl surfaces of Mars, they are of a very different type from our terrestrial frames, for life is always the equation of its surrounding conditions, and we denizens of the earth 'bave lungs and a larynx simply because we live at and a larynx simply because we live at the bottom of an aerial sea, just as fish possess gills because they breathe the water.—London Telegraph.

The Sound of Thunder.

One of the most terse and succinct descriptions of a natural phenomenon is that recently given by M. Hirn, in which he says that the sound which is known as thunder is due simply to the fact that the air traversed by an electric spark, that is, a flash of lightning, is suddenly raised to a very high temperature, and has its volume, moreover, considerably increased. The column of gas thus suddenly heated and expanded is sometimes several miles long, and, as the duration of the flash is not even a millionth of a second, it follows that the noise bursts forth at once from that the noise bursts forth at once from the whole column, though for an observer

the whole column, though for an observer in any one place it commences where the lightning is at the least distance.

In precise terms, according to M. Hirn, the beginning of the thunderclap gives us the minimum distance of the lightning, and the length of the thunderclap gives us the length of the column. He also reus the length of the column. He also remarks that when a flash of lightning strikes the ground, it is not necessarily from the place struck that the first noise is heard. Again, he points out that a builet whistles in traversing the air, so that we can to a certain extent follow its flight, the same thing also happening with a falling meteorite just before striking the earth. The noise actually heard has been compared to the sound produced when one tears linen; it is due, really, to the fact that the air rapidly pushed on one side in front of the projectile, whether builet or meteorite, quickly rushes back to fill the gap left in the rear.—Boston Budget.

"You want my opinion of what is the meanest thing in the world" said a veteran sport. "Well, I'll tell you, and it don't take long to decide it. The meanest thing is a gambler, a professional gambler. Not one of them has the hundredth part of honor of a rattlesnake, and they know it and show it by skulking and avoiding the company of decent people." "Are there no exceptions?" "Just enough to prove the rule. As with out and out thieves, there is what they call honor among themselves, which, after all said and done, is often disregarded. Self banished and outlawed, with no hope of ever regaining a good Meanest Thing in the World. garded. Self banished and outlawed, with no hope of ever regaining a good name, the professional preys without mercy or remorse on the innocent public, whom he dignifies with the name of 'suckers.' Ishmaelites, whose hands are against all honest people—and little respect have gamblers for a gentleman who forgets himself and treats them civilly. What a legacy of shame and misery does What a legacy of shame and misery does a profesh, leave to his children! A gambler should not be allowed to marry."

—New York Mail and Express.

ZUCKERTORT DEAD

He Was at One Time the World's Cham-The famous J. H. Zuckertort, who died recently, was a born chess player, though he did not learn the game till he was 18. A few years later he defeated Professor

Anderson, who was then accounted one of Anderson, who was then accounted one of the greatest players of chess in Europe.

The only man who could cope with Zuckertort was William Steinitz, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who defeated him in 1872 and again in 1886. At the London international tournament of 1883 Zuckertort carried off the first prize, winning twenty-two games and losing one. After this he made a tour of the United States and Canada, playing blindfold games, and afterwards doing the same in England and the Continent.

The strain on one who plays so many games of chess,

games of chess, blindfolded as Elin dfolded as
Zuckertort did,
must be something terrible. He
would play with
twenty first class
players at once,
each one of which each one of which was especially dewards to win a sirous to win a sirous to he He beating him. He had to hold all the games in his head

games in his head J. H. EUCKERTORT.
at once and keep moving from one board
to the other. The games would last from
six to ten hours, during which every
feature of every game must be retained in
his mind. Persons who have begun to
play cheas in a healthy condition of mind
and body have been known to succumb
physically before the end of a hard fought
game.

Zuckertort's tactics were brilliant. He played with a sort of genius rather than by ordinary rule. Indeed, the defeating by ordinary rule. Indeed, the defeating of twenty first class players simultaneously blindfolded was one of the most remarkable intellectual triumphs in games ever accomplished. No player could perform such a feat except through the possession of certain faculties not belonging

session of certain faculties not belonging to one person in millions. There must be the faculty of playing the game and the faculty of holding the different games in the head at the same time. It was necessary that Zuckertort should possess both these gifts in not only a remarkable but in an unbeard of degree.

The strain on those celebrated chess players is so great that it breaks them down after a time. Paul Morphy, a remarkable player of twenty five years ago, died at last from trouble induced by the prolonged mental strain involved in his many wonderful victories, and no chess player doing such wonderful work has kept at it very many years.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S SUMMER.

It Will Be Passed on the Atlantic Shere Mrs. Cleveland is to escape the heat of the capital, the Potomac flats and the large doses of precautionary quinine which those flats involve, by returning to her last summer's retreat, Marion, Mass. Mrs. Cleveland will go to a different house from that occupied by her last year. She will occupy a cottage known as the "Old House on the Point." It has been repaired, and will soon be returnished. It is a story and a half cottage, painted yellow, and with a red roof. Marion, it will be remembered, is a town of Cape will be remembered, is a town of Cape Cod, and the Cleveland cottage is situ.



THE HOUSE ON THE POINT. The cottage will afford the retirement the president's wife so much needs, for there is not another house within half a Last season so much curiosity w to largely interfere with the rest she required after the strain of her social duties of the previous season in Washington. Her object in choosing Marion is to gain a respite from any social duties what-ever. She is fond of the country and or the seacoast, and in the summer home she has chosen may enjoy these as well as the excellent bathing.

Mrs. Cleveland has kept the time of her going a secret, but the fact that she has selected Marion for a summer residence has led to inquiries from a number of Bestonians for cottages, which demon-

of Bostonians for cottages, which demon strates that there is no rest for those oc cupying exalted positions. A Scheme to Get Even. " A prominent New York merchant who life was made miserable by the visits of traveling salesmen, has invented a scheme traveling salesmen, has invented a scheme to get even with his persecutors. At his store door, under a big hand which points up a carpeted stairway, is the legend: "Entrance for Salesmen." The stairs wind, but the way for drummers is pointed out by another hand at the head of the stairs. The salesman who follows its mute direction is presently confronted by two more. One points down a stairway and the other points out into the other street. — Philadelphis

A Model Library.

The pretty town of Quincy, Ills., which is built on a bluff on the east bank of the Mississippi, and overlooking that noble stream, is to have a new public library building. It will be a remarkably fine structure.



QUINCY'S PROPOSED PUBLIC LIBRARY. The corner stone has been laid, and the building, which will be capable of con-taining 20,000 books, is in a fair way to when finished, will have involved a cost of \$50,000. The cut given presents a fair idea of the structure as it is to appear.

A Point Against Cremation.

If cremation becomes popular it will be a great boon for poisoners and other mur-derers who dispose of their victims in such a manner as to leave no octward insuch a manner as to leave no octward in-dication of a crime having been committed. It frequently happens that several weeks, and perhaps months, clapse before suspi-cion is fastened upon the murderer, and clon is fastened upon the murderer, and then it is necessary to exhume the re-mains and hold a post mortem and inquest in order to prove the cause of death. In case of cremation this would be impos-sible. In the Maxwell case, for instance, the little chloroformer would in all probability have escaped had it not been possi-ble to disprove his testimony, that he was treating Preller for a disease which renlered an operation necessary, by exhuming the remains and making an examination.
The theory was a plausible one and world have had great weight with the jury.—
Criminal Lawyer in Globe-Democrat.

The Case Viewed Philosophically. "Dear me," said the little Boston boy when, after intellectual sussion had failed they had spanked him for the first time, "if I had had the slightest suspicion that the resultant sensation was so poignant, I should never have invited the experi-ment."—Kennebec Journal. THE GIRLS' PIN MONEY.

The Allowances Millionaires Make Their Daughters—Their Expenses.

"I have only an allowance of \$10 a week for pocket money," said the daughter of a millionaire in a confidential moment the other day. "Papa has such an idea of money, you know, and he thinks I am wildly extravagant to spend that small amount on candies, flowers, novels and theatre tickets. Mamma orders all my clothing, you know, and so, of course, I do not have to buy anything that I really need."

do not have to buy anything that I really need."

To many a young girl \$10 a week would seem sufficient for pocket money, and indeed, how many hundreds of pretty and clever girls are there who cannot earn more than that amount even by working hard each day of the week? But the average fashionable society girl has so many demands on her purse that \$10 does not go far.

It is said that Jay Gould very generously allows his pretty daughter \$20, and with this sh not only supplies her own ittle wants, but gives to most of her amail charities.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Elliott F. Shepard allow each of their six children a certain amount of pocket money each

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Elliots F.
Shepard allow each of their six children a
certain amount of pocket money each
month, and they are required to keep cash
accounts and present them to their papas
the first of the month. The amounts are
not large, and are given more to make the
little millionaires understand the value of
money than aught else.

Willie K. Vanderbilt's three children
are allowed plenty of pocket money, but
are fined heavily for all misdemeanors.
They dine in a pretty little room adjacent
to the great dining salon, and if a tiny
drop of any coffee, milk or wine is spilled
on the snowy cloth the offender is fined
twenty-five cents for each offense. A
glass of water knocked over or a dish let
fall on the floor brings a fine of fifty
cents to the culprit, and all the fines go
to the foreign and home mission.

"What do I do with my \$20 a week?"
said an only daughter of a Fifth avenue
millionaire, when asked the question.

"Well, not always the same thing Last
week I spent every cent of it on a lovely
new parasol, to carry at the coaching
parade, and then after all my trouble it
poured rain. I generally purchase my
flowers—you know! must have a fresh
corrage cluster of violets every day—and
those little trifles come to about \$5, and
a couple of matines tlekets, tea for my
old women at the Home for the Aged,
new music and papers use up the rest.!

"Then bonbons, soda, chocolate and
those little trifles come to about \$5, and
a couple of matines tlekets, tea for my
old women at the Home for the Aged,
new music and papers use up the rest.!

am fearfully short sometimes and I draw
in advance and then forget to pay back,
don't you know? Papa used to allow me
so much each quarter for my wardrobe
and maid, but I was always in deep
water. Now I order what I want and
have the bills sent to him."

"I do not think that the wealthiest
New Yorkers are more than liberal in allowing pocket money for their daugh
iters," said the principal of a very fashionable uptown school. "My pupils are
most of them daughters o

Architect Anneakon's Gypsy Quarters.

A charming sketch of the quarters of the chief architect of the Transcasplan ratiroad, Gen. Anneakon, is given in The Pietersburger Zeitung. Nearly midway between Samarcand and Amu-Daria, says a correspondent at the gypsy encampment, on a soil of clay and gravel, stands the railway train in which we live. It consists of from forty to fifty carriages. The first carriage is the residence of Gen. Anneakon. On the lower floor are his work room, his sleeping apartment and the rooms of his secretary; on the upper floor are the quarters of the servants and interpreters. The second carriage is the general dining hall, in which from twelve to twenty persons breakfast and have dinner—namely, the officers of the railway battalion, the officials, the secretary and invited and casual visitors. The casual visitors are persons who have come by the new railway, which has not yet been publicly opened, and who are on their way further into the country. The next carriages are made into a kitchen and pantry, which is replenished by purchases at the two nearest towns and at the sun pantry, which is replenished by purchases at the two nearest towns and at the surrounding villages. One of the general's servants drives twice a week t. Tchardshul to buy white bread, vegetables and now and then excellent fish and fresh

caviare.
The Buchara beef and mutton are very good and cheap; the natives have plenty of poultry for sale and enormous quantities of wild ducks, thousands of which have their homes on the inland lakes. Dried fruit, rice and oatmeal are bought of the Persian traders who follow the new railway line, and Buchara melons, the excellence of the Persian traders who follows the excellence of the Persian traders who follows the new railway line, and Buchara melons, the excellence of the Persian traders who follows the property of the Persian traders who follows the property of the Persian traders who follows the plenty of poultry for sale and enormous quantities of which have their homes on the inland lakes. rallway line, and Buchara melons, the excellence of which Sultan Ibn Batnla recognized as long ago as 1335, and pomegranates are every day brough, fresh to our doors. The officers' carriages are charmingly decorated with carpets and rugs, which the emir has sent them. On the upper floors of their carriages their servants and grooms have their rooms, and the saddle horses live in front of the train, where they are tied to posts. A post and telegraph office, a hospital with a doctor's residence, and a chemist's shop complete the staff quarters, besides which there are a number of carriages for soldiers and workmen. At Kisil-Topo the station is finished, and at many other stations across the lines the work is briskly going on, and thousands of newly planted trees round them are just beginning to shoot,—Pall Mall Gazette.

Washing as a High Art. Washing as a High Art.

The ordinary man does not think that much skill is needed in washing clothea. He has seen them washed, and he has no doubt but what he could do it as well as anybody if he had to. He has looked with a critical eye at the washerwoman, perhaps, and as she was not pretty, but old and careworn, or decidedly black, his interest has soon died. He imagines that washing clothes simply means the throwing of them into a tub of hot water and then rubbing them up and down on a furrowed board, with a little soap to make them slippery.

them slippery.
This is very far from the truth. Nearly every article requires different treatment. Pillow slips and stockings, for instance, must be turned inside out before they are washed, and for exactly different reasons. Fiannels must be handled delicately. The ordinary process of washing would soon make them as smooth as linen, and rob them of that delightful ability to irritate the skin that is so soothing in winter. A the skin that is so soothing in winter. A piece of linen marked with fruit stains must be washed by stretching the linen over the tub and pouring hot water through it, and no soap must be used until the stain disappears. If, however, the stain is of long standing, the spot should be slightly dampened and then rubbed vigorously with common yellow soap. After this it should be well starched and then exposed to the sun and starched and then exposed to the sun and soap. After this it should be well starched and then exposed to the sun and

Articles of delicate blue should washed in water to which sugar of lead has been aided. If any article is mildewed, javel water will soon remove all trace of the mildew. Any good washerwoman knows these things, and many besides that are similar, but this amount of information was help a bride or two in information may help a bride or two in these June days, when brides are so plentiful.—New York Sun. What a Different

Small Brother—And, Jack, I heard pa say that if you didn't graduate this year he'd make it hot for you. Jack Loafer (dropped three years)—It's strange, Bobby, my boy, what a difference in temperature that one degree does make. —Harvard Lampoon.

Drawing some lines on a blackboard, an up town lady teacher explained that they made a right angle; then, reversing the figure, she asked, "What is this?" "A left angle," was the reply.—New York

Wants to Know.

An Alaska Indian, sentenced to prison for ninety nine years for murder, wants to know if the government is going to keep him alive long enough to serve the whole term.—San Francisco Call.

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