

TERANSLATED FOR THE DISPATCH.) In olden times, on the northeast coast o the Island Usedom, stood the proud city?

Vincta, whose swift merchant vessels plowed every sea, and returned laden with untold wealth. Here the treasures of the Indies were to be found, and in the stately houses, lining the wide streets and broad avenues, were seen the happiest people. Strong walls protected the city from its hostile neighbors, and every day many troops of brave soldiers gnarded the brazen gates to prevent any attack from an

But within the city gates, even in the royal parace, was an enemy, more to be dreaded than the wild savages of the forest. The old King, who for so many years had ruled over the city, and who was so beloved by the people, was now nearing the end of his life, and the fair-haired Heriwalt, a boy of but 12 years, should with his mosts Octwin as counsellor, rule in his father's stead. Scarcely had the old King been laid to rest when Ortwin practiced all kinds of cruelty upon the people, declaring these evit deeds to be done in direct obedience to the commands of Heriwalt. Finally the people, unable longer to endure the oppression, rose in revolt against their young King, whose kind and gentle lid not suspect the treachery and deceit of his ambitious uncle, who wished the crown for himself. Armed men surrounded the castle and threatened that if Heriwalt did not at once give up his claims to the

The boy, not knowing how to act in these trying times, dressed himself in a peasant's vengeance upon them and their time has garb, and escaped to the sea. Here having come."

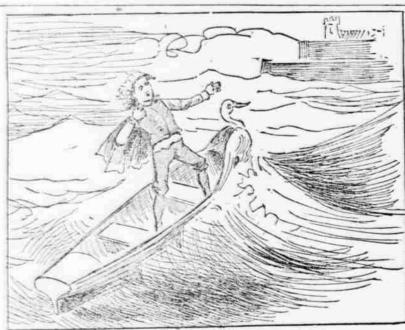
flask he again made his way to the home of

unite our great kingdoms."
"No," said the king, "our people are too
unlike to be joined. If you have determined to return to your city, you must say farewell to my people, and after three days I shall come to your palace in Vineta." Heriwalt took a sad leave of the water nymphs; for he was grieved to think that

for distress is about to come upon the city, and you will not be needed as king." "My city has strong walls and brave sol

asked Heriwalt.
"In three days my father will destroy the city. More than this I dare not tell you,'

peared, leaving Heriwalt to wonder at her words. The city Vineta was very happy over its restored King, and the time given to teasting and enjoyment. On the third day after Heriwalt had returned to the city, the Sea King entered the palace, and and having sought the presence of the King, throne to his uncle the city should be laid said: "The repentance of your people has come too late. Years ago when they listened to the evil counsels of Ortwin, I vowed



stepped into a small boat, he pushed out

do not hear, no harm shall come to you."
The young king listened in astenishment moment to the sweet voice, and then

"My father is king of this ses," was the reply, "and I sm his only daughter, Meer-hold. Come with me to our home; there you shall receive the honor due a king."

And as Heriwait hesitated, she continued: Why should you return to the city? You have no triends there. Your home is in

fixmes, and you are a bergar."

Element looked back toward the city and there saw the glare of the burning eastle, which the anaxy people had determined to desiroy in order that the king, whom they supposed to be the cause of all abelr trouble, might not escape.
"Come with me" again pleaded Meer-"an time this city shall be punished

for its cruelty to you, and you shall see its electruction. Our loose is very benutiful, Drink from this flask and then you may She handed Heriwalt a crystal flask, and

a ter he had tasted the pleasant draught he willingly followed his fair guide beneath the In a short time the glittering towers of Meerhold's home appeared, and soon all in inhabitants of the sea assembled to gree briwalt, the young King of Vineta. The ng of the Sea ordered that a grand festival, lesting for three days, should be begun, to their guest. Heriwalt was filled with him, and each day seemed more beautiful than the preceding one. Yet, save the music of the waves and the voices of the sea trapples and their king, no sound was heard and deriwalt often thought: "HI I could bear a bird sing, or the church riam, I should wish for no other home than

With Mearhold as his friend and companion, the days and years passed swiftly and pleasantly to Heriwalt, who reigned equally with the Sea King and Jearned to love his tairy subjects more even than his people in

One day Heriwalt said to Meerhold: "If you will show me the way I should like once more to walk the streets of my father's city and learn if the young King Heriwalt

"Do not go, I beg you," entreated Meer-

I shall remain only a short time," replied Herrwalt, "for my home under the waters is dearer to me than any other." "Should you go," continued Meerhold "a great calmaity shall certainly tall upon you and your city. Yet, if you have rent a desire to see again your home, I shall

And she ied Heriwalt through the blooming gardens, past the royal palace, up to the surface of the water. Then, giving him a to return drink of this, and the way will be

Meerhold tues disappeared and Heriwalt having sprung on shore, quickly sought his favorate walks in the city. The sun shane brightly and the broad streets looked more beauti ul to Heriwalt than ever before. Yet a strange quiet pervaded the place and the people went about with downcast looks and

and faces.

"What is the cause of all this sorrow and mourning?" asked Heriwalt or an old woman who was passing by.

Have you not heard ?" she asked, "our King Ortwin is now dead. But we do not weep for him; he was was too cruel to cause tears for his death. But before he died he confessed his evil deeds and told us that the oung hing, Heriwalt, whom we tried to kill, and who doubtless has perished long proven a faithful ruler. We now sorrow or the young king, who received such cruel

earment from his own people." Without waiting to hear more, Heriwalt hastened to the palace, and in the presence of the assembled court he said: "Cease your screewing. I am Heriwalt, and I all came again to rule over my people. Then there was great rejoicing in the city. Bauners waved, trumpets sounded, and happy people thronged the streets. After a few days Heriwalt sought the sea, and

having tasted the contents of the crystal

Meerhold beneath the waves. Here the the water nymphs gave him a royal greet-ing, and sang a joyous song of welcome to

the king, returning from his journey. Heriwalt went at once to the Sea King and said: "I have been to my native city, Vineta, where I found the people in sore distress and in great need of a king. I have promised to go back to them and be their ruler, as my tather was. In return for your kindness to me, I wish you to share my crown as I have shared yours, and let us

he must leave the beautiful home of the Sea King. Meerhold again went with him to the surface of the water.
"Heriwalt," she said, "do not leave us

What harm can come upon us?"

replied Meerhold.

And then the beautiful Princess disap-

THE WAVES ROSE HIGHER AND HIGHER.

Searcely had the King ceased speaking when the waves of the sea rose higher and into the deep. The ward blew luriously, when the waves of the sea rose higher and the waves rose higher and higher, beating higher, larger and larger, until the whole violently against the little bost. In his city was covered. And now on a bright day, terror Heriwalt closed his eves, and when with a calm sea, the proud city of with its strong walls and stately buildings can be seen lying under the water, and s o opened them arais, a maiden of wonder-if hearty set beside him.

"Heriwalt," she whispered, "Heriwalt, sorrowing people go about the broad streets,

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D. M. H. 1314-NUMERICAL.

> I. When I go out a-rowing And oars are used by me, The sight is not infrequent— Each oar 1, 2, 4, 3.

> 11. The boat ride being over, With friends I gayly mix: And take great satisfaction In 7, 8, 5, 6.

III. What matter if from trifles, A 3, 4, 5, 6 comes? I 4, 5, 6 the shoulder,

And coully snap my thumbs. IV. With neatness and with total, I make my last adieu; I leave the whole before you-

You'll find it tried and true, H. C. BURGER. 1315 .- THE CHYPTOGRAM.

S. V. R. Y, T. T. N. D. R. H. R. D. M. D. T. H. S. P. H. R. W. H. R. D. D. S. D. T. S. T. D. T. M. D. T. H. N. P. R. S. V. R. Y. P. R. F. C. T. M. N. V. H. N. T. M. P. T. D. K. P. T. H. P. R. C. P. T. S. T. N.

In good St. Mungo's abbey grey.
A tablet mouldering to decay,
Contained this quaint inscription.
Men deep in lore their brain perplexed.
In vain attempts to read the text As secret as Egyptian, The saint who cyphered it, long dead, The secret took to Heaven they said.

If to Promethens was given The privilege of scaling Heaven, Why not to common mortals? So reasoned I, and slumbering dreamt That I had made the mad attempt On Heaven's sacred portals; Got that of which I was in quest, And left the place a place of rest.

I thought 'mid many a skeptic scoff, ent to test the virtue of The key for which I'd traveled: Its touch the cryptogram compelled To yield the secret ages held— Twas simple when unraveled. You might decipher it with case.

You might decipher it with case.

WILLIAM WILSON.

1316 .- PETE'S EXPLOIT. It was the night before Thanksgiving, and no one was stirring about a large plantation way lown south in Dixie. No one did I say? Yes, there was one who was stirring, and just as the noon disappeared in the West a sable face peered cantionsly around the corner of the hennery. It was the face of Uncle Pete, a field peres: cantionsly around the corner of the hennery. It was the face of Uncle Pete, a field hand, who had been bribed by some of his acquaintances to turn traitor and furnish each of them with a fowl for their Thanksgiving dinner from his master's choice lot of poultry. His master was a dealer in fancy fowls, and Pete resolved to secure one sample from each lot. So he went first to the compartment where the Rick Bashaws were kept, and secured me without much difficulty. Next he bagged a Horred Gien, which caused a flutter of surprise among

its mates, but no alarm was raised. Such good luck was he having that he became a trifle incautious, and as he opened the door to the room containing the Bathe Rigs, he allowed it to swing back with a creak that awoke all the inmates of the room, and a murnur of apprehension was heard on all sides as each bird took its head from under its wing and moved uneasily on its perch. Pete seized the one nearest at hand and rushed out. The last compartment to enter was the Plucky T. H. Room. The inmates had all been aroused by the noise in the adjoining room, and as Pete entered there was an outery from each feathered throat. The watch-dog heard it and added his voice to the din which aroused the whole hand voice to the din which aroused the whole plan-tation, and Pete was seized by white hands and ation, and Pete was selected by black hands before he could escape.

1317-DECAPITATIONS. First.
The first is couples of birds, or things irre-

spective of genders; tighten, they bind, they tie-in fact, is currents of water beside a mill oft found.

As well as frials of speed on foot upon the

Third. In packs of carda is the third, 'tis hinted They're the least in number that can be printed. H. J. A. 1318-DIAMOND.

1. A letter. 2. Intervening. 3. Studied over. 4. Risked. 5. A district of Bengal, India. (Bijou). 6. Chief of the Insubrian Gauls sian by the Roman Cousul Marcellus in B. C. 222. 7. Late Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. 8. Argued. 9. Defied. 10. Major. 11. A letter.

H. C. Burger.

1319-TRANSPOSITION. Fi st. Around you I do cast a spelt, And with my power I please you well; I do enthrall, delude, delight, And with enchantment hold you tight.

Second. f am a military movement, That sense admits of no improvement; But if my meaning is not clear,

CHATTIE. 1320-THE OPEN FIRE. Little Bessie, who had lived all of her 6 years pend Thanksgiving with her grandpa in the ountry. She saw many things that were new o ber, and with nothing was she more de-ighted than with the blazing wood fire in the open fire place. In the evening she sat curled up on a hassock, looking thoughtfully into the clowing emisers. Her mother noticed her and glowing embers. Her mother noticed her and playfully asked her what she saw in the fire. The wisdom of her answer surprised them all. Said she: "I can see a fabled river, gallont young men, a prosecution, the piural of a kind of tree, something that means "to publish," and something that I have seen papa do."

How many of you can find the things in the fire that little Bessie found?

ETHYL.

1321-CHARADE. I added one and one, My first came then to view; I wrote a woman's name, My second then I knew.

The whole I'll "shortly tell, Contracted means or brief; Dear second of the first Of all my wealth is chief.

ANSWERS. 1302-"Every dog has his day."

1805-Canister (can he stir). 1396-Reevs, sever, serve, veers, verse ever's. 1307-Clear-stuff. 1305—Clear-stuff. 2. Chest-nut. 8. Paw-paw. 1308—1. A-corn. 2. Chest-nut. 8. Paw-paw. Pea (pe)-can. 5. Phil (fil)-bert. 6. Beach beech)-nut. 7. Wall (wal)-nut. 1309-Conrad, candor. 1310-They were each warmly wrapped Grain, rain, 1312-Match-less.

POCKET MONEY FOR YOUTH.

Teach Them Something About Money's Value Before They Spend It.

If you want to roin an impulsive boy, says the New York Ledger, give him plenty of pocket money. The recipe is infallible. It has often been tried, and always with the same unhappy result. Rich parents are too grown planet. Their orbits lie betwee liable to indulge in this killing species of those of Mars and Jupiter. kinduess. By the time he is 8 years old the little scion of wealth begins to understand the soft side of pa and ma, if they have a soft side, and, if not, the weak spot in the weaker of the twain. If an only son,

he is usually irresistible. Alas! how many only sons have the way to destruction made smooth for them by blind partiality. Young gentlemen of large expectations are accustomed to carry bank ills in their portmonnaies at the ripe age of 10, in these days of pre-maturity. At 14 they are content with nothing less than well-stuffed pocketbooks, which "the governor" is required to refill as fast as they are emptied, or, if he demurs to the requisition, the wherewithal must come out of "the old lady's" pin-money. "Youth must be served," especially precocious youth.

SHE WAS VERY PRACTICAL. His Arguments Were Rather More Passionate Than Forcible.

The Scottish-American, ] He was deeply in love with her, but she, while she liked him, did not like him quite so much as to run a risk of starvation to oblige him. She was quite practicable enough to identify at a glance on which side her bread was buttered, and rather than look for plain dry bread in preference it was more in her line to keep her weather eve peeled on the jam dish. His arguments were much more passionate than forcible while her replies were evidently the dictates of cool and deliberate judgment. "But look here," he remonstrated, eagerly, "there can be no really good reason why you should not marry a fellow who has a good salary, just because he has no capital. If you go far enough back, you'll find that Eye married a gardener without a halfpenny in his pocket." "What's the idea of your bringing that forward as an illustration? Do you not remember that the next thing he did was to lose his situation!"

STANFORD'S HORSEFLESH.

The Opinion the Senator Entertains of His

Stable and Its Future. "As Senator Stanford's secretary," says John McCarthy in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "I have, naturally, heard him talk a great deal about his horses, and I think I know how he rates them. Sunol, in his estimation, heads the list, and in her he seeks vindication for his views on breeding and training. He thinks her so much of a trotting phenomenon that he scarcely hopes to see the type reproduced on his horse ranch

in his day.
"Pulo Alto ranks next in his esteem among the get of Electioneer, but the Senator is fearful that he will never be able to approach the great old speed-getter in the production of record-breakers. I am inclined to coincide with the Senator. While Palo Alto is very fast, he is also very erratic and does not possess the level-headed and physical qualities of Electioneer. The latter's days are over as a sire. It is doubtful if he survives

Electricity in the French Navy. The French Minister of Marine has deeided that every military port shall send to Paris two foremen and two working electricians to study the various systems of electric lighting. A further evidence of the extent to which the Government of France is recognizing the importance of providing its navy with the fullest possible instruction in electrical matters is afforded by the fact that lectures on the theory and use of elec-tricity and its employment for naval purposes are being given at the Brest Observatory, and they will be continued for four

WORKERS IN THE SEA

The Coral Zoophytes and the Mighty Castles They Build.

EXISTENCE ON THE ASTEROIDS. What a Person Would Weigh Down at the

Center of the Earth. GRAVITATION AND ITS WONDERS

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Those stupendous works of the ancientsthe seven wonders of the world-were the special admiration of mankind down to a

tower in Paris attest the wonderful engineering achievements of man in these closing years of the 19th century. But their execution. There are little animals, some of them so small that they might almost use a pin point for a circus ring, whose works, compared with man's, are as giants to pigmies, and which outlast man's

labors as one day is to 1,000 years. In various parts of the world, particularly in the South Pacific Ocean, there may be seen, below the surface of the water, miles of structures like fairy palaces, of the | President, what is going to be your policy most exquisite workmaship and of surpassing beauty. These are coral reefs. Thousands of years before the advent of man on the earth, little animals were at work on these great coral formations, building and beautifying just as they are doing to-day.

FURNISHED THEIR OWN MATERIALS. And they don't have their building materials furnished to them, ready for use, as the builders of our houses do. No, every particle of building materials comes primarily from their own blood. The animal which builds the coral reefs is a very queer little creature. Part of him is constantly dying, and the dead part—a sort of cast-off skeleton—becomes coral, that beautiful subskeleton—becomes coral, that beautiful sub-stance of many colors, which a few years ago was very fashionable for jewelry. Myriads of little animals are at work making coral out of the refuse from their bodies, and the stupendous nature of these achievements may be inferred from the fact that there is one coral reef off the coast of New Holland over a thousand miles long. All the great chalk beds are the results of work by little animals. mals. Several of the Polynesian Islands, and some of those in the Indian ocean, are of like origin. There are so-called crystal islands of coral and rock sometimes reach-

ing a height of 500 feet.

And the rapidity with which these minute creatures work is marvelous. Channels cut through coral formations for shipping purposes have been closed again by the little workers within a few years, and there are instances in which these formations have grown several feet within a few months. But, while the builders are individually so tiny, they make up for size by their amazing numbers and their rapid increase. The greatest works of man are utterly dwarfed by those of these little animals, so small that we can see them only with a microscope.

NEW SIGHTS IN THE SKY. Within the last few days astronomers have announced the discovery of a new comet and a new asteroid. It is now within a few months of 100 years since the first asteroid was discovered, an event which created a great sensation in the days of our great-grandfathers. The asteroids are a sort of puzzle to astronomers, and a thoroughly satisfactory solution has been sought in vain during the whole of the pre-century. We know that they are li century. We know that they are in the planets like the earth, with the exception planets like the earth, with the exception of them is less than 300 that the largest of them is less than miles in diameter, and the smallest proably not more than a dozen miles. asteroids are apparently the outcome some sort of misfit in the making of a full

When the discovery of these little worldbegan the theory was advanced that they were the remains of an exploded planet-a world, possibly, like ours-knocked to pieces by some internal convulsion or other awful cataclysm. But this theory is not accepted by astronomers of the present day. It is now thought that by some freak in original planet-making the material was dispersed instead of uniting, the result being about 200 little worlds instead of one big one. But the astronomers really know very little about the matter. The asteroids are so small -the last one discovered showing only as a star of the thirteenth magnitude-that it is impossible, in the present stage of astronom-

ical research, to learn much about them. LIFE ON THE ASTEROIDS. Some interesting thoughts are suggested by the discovery of this new asteroid. Now, even if it is a little world, might it not be inhabited? There is no reason to believe that the size of a planet makes any difference in adaptability to animal and vegeta-ble life. Then why might not such of the asteroids be inhabited as have reached the right stage for life on their surfaces? it would be very strange, from our stand-point, to live on so small a planet as the one

lately discovered, probably not more than a dozen miles in diameter.

You know that weight is another term for attraction of gravitation. What you weigh means the degree of attraction proportioned to your mass, which the earth exerts upon you, and the earth's attractive power is in proportion to its mass. Well, imagine yourself on the little planet found a few days ago. The attraction of gravitation would be so slight, compared with that of the earth, and your weight so light, that you could probably 'jump 100 feet; and it would be only an exhibitaring exercise to take a jaunt around the world as a breakfast appetizer.

THE CENTER OF THE EARTH. The subject of gravitation is one that nearly everybody is somewhat familiar with, but there are some things about it that you may not know. For instance, suppose you were weighed at the top of a deep coal mine, and afterward at the bottom, do you suppose there would be any difference in the result? Yes, there would. You would be lighter at the bottom. If it were possible for you to go on downward 2,000 miles in the earth, and there be weighed you would probably be surprised to find our weight only one-half what it was at the surface; and if you could go to the center of the earth you wouldn't weigh an

ounce. This is because the center of the earth is the center of its attractive power, which is exerted equally in all directions. If you ascend from the surface of the earth our weight will also decrease, but not in the same ratio as when you descend. In going upward the decrease will be in proportion to the square of the distance. Thus, while you would weigh nothing it you should go downward 4,000 miles from the surface, you would still weigh one-fourth your actual weight if you could weigh yourself 4,000 miles up in the air. The law of gravitation is at once the strongest and the most sublime in all nature.

AN INSTANTANEOUS FORCE. Light travels at the amazing rate of 186,-000 miles in a second. There are visible stars so far away that if one were blotted

out at this instant it would be seen on the earth thousands of years hence, because rays of light, starting now, would take so long to reach us, even at the wonderful velocity at which they travel. But if a new star were now placed out there in the depths of space, where the blotted out one was, its attractive force would reach us instantly. That strange torce, which dominates the universe, would at once be felt, though of course inappreciably between the new star

another respect. The intervention of bodies in the line of attraction makes no difference in the attractive force exerted. For example, when the moon comes into direct line between the earth and the sun there is

not the slightest difference in the reciproca attraction between the two former. The enormous power of this attractive force is utterly inconceivable. We are constantly reminded of the power the earth exerts in pulling us downward, but think of the at-tractive power of a body like the sun, more than a million times larger than the earth. And this power controls every speck of light that we see in the heavens.

I. H. WEBB.

HAYES AND THE REPORTERS. How He Went Back on His Promise to Have

No Secrets From the Press. A President who takes the position that he will not be interviewed saves himself a few years ago. The great tunnel of the great deal of trouble, says William E. Cur-Alps, the \$16,000,000 bridge connecting tis, executive officer, Pan-American Con-New York with Brooklyn, and the Eiffel gress, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: When Mr. Hayes came to Washington it was given out that his administration would have no secrets. Correspondents were told there are other workers in this world who to come and get all of the news. There was have far surpassed man in the magnitude of their achievements and in the beauty of their execution. There are little animals. Carson, of the Philadelphia Ledger, and I were at the White House.

The President invited us to stay to lunch.
While we were lunching Mr. Hayes re-

peated that it was his intention to give the newspapers everything. He told us he wanted us to feel entirely free to come to him at any time and ask him anything we wanted to know. I thought it was well to take him at his word, and I asked: "Mr. about silver?" Just at that time the silver question was beginning to be very interesting.

Hayes didn't answer my question for a minute, and then he said: "That is a matter about which I would prefer not to say anything on this occasion." It wasn't long after that until Mr. Hayes was about as difficult to interview as any of the Presidents. Since he became ex-President he has adopted an invariable rule to decline all interviews on politics. SANDOW, THE STRONG MAN.

He is Personally Described and Compared With Other Athletes.

H. Alton, in Newcastle, England, Chronicle. J As regards Sandow's personal appearance well, I have seen and studied the portraits of many of the athletes of lang syne, and have viewed in the flesh many grand specimens of the modern strong man, but I can safely give the palm-for "looks"-to Sandow.

From among the goodly types of manhood in days gone by, I should select as the most favorable specimen, Gentleman Jackson. From those whose proportions I have scanned myself, I should take John Heenan -as I saw him once, in fighting costume-Andrew Marsden, the splendidly-built but unfortunate Notitingham pugilist; Donald Dinnie and Fleming, the Scottish athletes; Prof. Miller, the weight litter; Steadman and Lowden, the North Country wrestlers, while in their prime of 15 years back; Owen Harle and Barry, the Hibernian weight throwers, and John L. Sullivan. The men instanced were all taller and bulkier than Sandow, but I am sure that

not any one of them equalled him in symmetry of form and display of muscle. From head to heel there is not a bad point in him. His features are of a bold classical type; his head is well-shaped and balanced white and muscular neck; his shoulders are immensely broad; and in every limb-from mighty arm to stately calf—the muscles stand out firm and rounded as bosses of steel.

INDIANS AND THE IRON HORSE, How a Lot of Redskins Tried to Stop a Kan-

sas Pacific Engine. When the Kansas Pacific was first opened the Indians were very hostile, and there was constant fear that they would wreck the trains. That they did not is due to their trains. That they did not is due to their ignorance of the iron horse and of the best line is brought nearer to the bottom or top

methods of destroying it. One of my fire- of the picture as the fancy may suggest. men, says R. W. Vedder, an old engineer, the line is allowed to remain in the middle had an experience with the Cheyennes that he will never forget. He was on the road near Fort Wallace, when he saw that the Indians had cut the telegraph wire, and knew that he might look out for squalls. They were never satisfied with simply cutling the wire, but chopped it into inch plieces with their tomahawks to effectually

stop the mysterious messages.
As the train came near a large patch of sunflowers, which grew on both sides of the track, over 100 Indians rose up, stretched a rope across the track, braced themselves and perpared to receive the shock of the locomo ive As was atterward learned, they had taken rawhide strips, braided them together and, with a torce of 50 at each end of the rope, thought that they would be able to stor the train. The instant the locomotive struck the rope the air was full of Indians. They were thrown in all directions. Some were jerked clear across the train, and more than a dozen were killed or seriously injured. This was the last attempt made for years to stop the trains.

MONEY OF THE INDIANS. Wampum is Always of the Same Character

Wherever it is Found. A good deal of Indian wampum, or money, is occasionally found in the southeastern parts of this State, and a curious feature of t is the fact that it exactly resembles that found in the Indian graves of New England and Canada, showing that the same kind of currency must have been in circulation among the Indians all over this continent. There are two kinds found everywhere in America, the white and the purple, the former being common and cheap, the latter scarce and costly. The purple was made fixed and carefully mounted there r from the eye of the clam shell, the white only one process to make it completefrom the stem of the periwinkle shell.

The aim of the wam our makers seems to have been to have the beads unitorm, smooth and highly polished, though by what means they bored a hole through so hard a substance is unknown. The labor expended on the shells must have been enormous.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES. The Value, Information and Aims Which

These Societies Possess.

Newcastle (England) Chronicle.] The use of such a society in commercial centers cannot be overrated. Without a at home. There are many different ways of knowledge of the methods of trade adopted by countries beyond the sea, and the quality and description of goods they have to offer and wish to receive, of the means of ingress and egress to and from these countries, and the transport necessary for the distribution of such goods, home trade would by and by find itself confined to old channels worn by competitors and antiquated by the birth of successive generations of healthy, vigorous trade pioneers. To give such information has been and is the aim of this society. The principal means of carrying out our aims have been the short lectures given at various intervals in the winter months. The lecas to give instruction no less to the gengraphical student than to the man of busi-

The Australian Ballot System. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 1

The Australian ballot brought out a curious phase of human nature. When the ballot was handed out to an intelligent, educated man, he would ask for information as to the method of preparing it, and often be very minute in his questions so as to make no mistake. The uneducated man, on the and our earth.

Gravitation differs from all other forces in parently afraid of exposing his ignorance.

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To make this series of papers as valuable as possible, THE DISPATCH will answer any questions relating to photography that may be sent to this office. All questions and answers that do not require too much space will be published in connection with the papers. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications. Address Amateur Photo Department, PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

NO. 4.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. "How is it that I can never make my pictures stick to the mounts?" asked a young lady the other day. "Somehow the edges have a most provoking way of curling up in places, and, of course, they never have a finished appearance."

The trouble was easily explained and is

one that will be encountered by almost every beginner unless the prints are wet before being mounted on the cards. The sensitized paper has a decided tendency to roll up when dry, and it is next to impossible to make it adhere perfectly to a card, when mounted in that condition. To prop-3 erly mount a batch of prints, therefore, it is necessary to soak them in water first. Where it is convenient it is advisable to mount them as soon as they are taken out of the final washing. But in either case the effect is the same. When the prints are wet they remain perfectly smooth and pliable, and the paste moreover is "held" much more readily. Lay a number of prints, face down, on a light of glass, one by one, squeezing out the surplus water with the handle of a tooth-brush or any smooth flat stick. Then take your paste, made of starch, flour or arrow root, but never mucilage-and with a flat brush cover the surface of the top print smoothly. Be careful to pick off any

LITTLE SPECKS OF DIRT, or lumps of hard paste, as these will cause corresponding lumps in the picture, if allowed to remain. See to it that the edges are all well covered, and then lift up one

corner of the print with the point of a knife blade. Take hold of the corner or edge lightly and lift the print free, and with the other hand catch the opposite corner. Now lay the print carefully on the mount, letting the middle strike first, and lower the outer edges gradually until the whole is in position. Dry up the moisture from the face with clean blotting paper and then get rid of all air-bubbles by laying a sheet of clean paper over the print, and pushing the bub-bles out toward the edges with a handkerchief or the palm of the hand. Rub the entire surface evenly, so as to make sure that

the print will take hold all over. Pay par-ticular attention to the edges in this respect. There is unlimited scope for the individual fancy in mounting prints. In the first place it is suggested that the operator study each print before trimming it so as to cut it in such a way that the image will show to the best artistic advantage. It is not always requisite, by any means, to keep as much of the print as possible in order to have it look well. In fact, it is advisable in many cases to cut away a heavy margin so as to bring out a picturesque effect. For instance, if the main figure in the picture is way off to one side and the print has an "unbalanced" appearance, it is well to trim away enough of the far side to attain a good

LINES OF THE PICTURE. Again, if the picture is taken on the water and the dividing line between the sky runs across the middle, or near the midof the print it will give a severe and studied

effect. Then again pleasing results are to be obtained by trimming the prints into round, oval and irregular shapes. With a little ingenuity the operator can shape the prints to represent leaves, sails, bells and all sorts of objects, leaving the image intact and sacrificing only a little of the background, which in most cases is unimportant. To cut irregular shapes successfully, first make a pattern of the required size, then trace it, or outline it on the face of the print

and cut it out with scissors or with the edge of a sharp penknife blade. In this way it is not likely that the operator will find the process of mounting his prints monotonous. It is important that the print should harmonize, particularly where irregular shapes are cut. If the print has white lights predominating a dark mount should be used and vice versa. The writer has seen many otherwise attractive pictures spoiled to a certain extent by a lack of judgment in the mounting. The favorite tints-and the best-in photographic mounts ar primrose and maroon, the latter being dark enough and the former light enough for all

THE SIZE OF THE PICTURE. To illustrate that the size of a picture has othing to do with its attractiveness it is only necessary to make a few "gems." cards can be obtained from any dealer in photographic supplies. Cut a few pieces of sensitized paper of the required size and print them from the most attractive parts of some of your negatives. Trim and mount them as you would full-sized prints, and you will be as well pleased with your min-

iature as with the larger picture-and so will your friends, too.
After a picture has been printed, toned, fixed and carefully mounted there remains ishing. This is done by subjecting it to a steady, even pressure under the influence of heat. For this purpose, burnishing machines are made, but as they are expensive, most amateurs find it the more economical to have their prints burnished by their professional photographer, who makes only a nominal charge therefor. The usual price is about half a cent or 1 cent for each print This process gives the picture that glossy appearance and brings it out with more dis-

tinctness and warmth. It also prevents the eard from curling afterwards. If the operator does not care to purchase the regular paste, supplied by the dealers, it is simple enough to make up a quantity making a suitable and substantial paste, among which is one printed in the American Annual of Photography for 1890, as follows: 

Mix the spirit with the powdered gums in a cup, afterward adding gradually and with con-tinual stirring, sufficient cold water to form a paste of a suitable consistence for the purpose

PREVENTING THE ROLLING. Many amateurs prefer to keep their colections of prints unmounted, thereby economizing in room as well as in the trouble for its cures of seve of mounting. Their chief annoyance is the ventive for croup. inclination of the prints to roll up as soon as they are released from pressure, and a E. G. Stucky & Co., cor. Wylie ave. consequent cracking of the film. This is and Fulton st.; Markell Bros., cor. Penn overcome very easily. In order to keep the and Frankstown aves.; Carl Hartwig, unmounted prints flut, soak them in a bath unmounted prints flut, soak them in a bath 4016 Butler st.; John C. Smith, cor. Pern made up of equal parts of alcohol, glycerine ave. and Main st., and Jas. L. McConnel & and water for a few minutes. Then lay them between sheets of clean blotting paper

can be kept of the operator's advancement and improvement in the art, and, moreover, it furnishes an interesting addition to the drawing room. All your friends can admire your work, but they cannot walk off How Barglar Muldoon Sawed His with any of your pictures because they are securely fastened in your book. It is almost impossible to keep a complete collec-tion of your prints if you have them loose, hard to refuse your friends when as it is

WRECKS AND LIFEBOATS.

W. O. ESCHWEGE.

Recent Happenings on the Deep and the Lesson They Teach.

they ask for one or more of your attractive

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) In the darkness and ooze of the ocean bed and unlighted save by the luminous deepsea creatures, is the wreck of many a ship and the last resting place of many a sailor. It is appalling to reflect upon the number of the Lifeboat Journal, just published by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, 15 a wreck chart of the British Isles for the where, during that 12 months, and in spite of 301 rocket stations and 317 liteboats, 4,272 vessels were sunk or damaged, and 457 human lives lost.

without saying, that, but for human appli-ances and inventions the loss of life and property would be much greather than it is. At times man's power and cunning avail him nothing, as when in his last extremity he and his are utterly overwhelmed by the

irresistible power of the elements.
It is a tribute, however, to the strength of undying manhood that improvement in life saving devices goes steadily forward. About the latest seems to be the new steel li:eboat Duke of Northumberland, to which the turbine or hydraulic system of propulsion has been applied as an improvement over the propeller proper, which works to a disad-vantage, when thrown out of the water by the force of the waves. During the coming winter season of storm and special danger to those who go down to the sea in ships, the latest shipping intelligence will be scanned by many with great anxiety. It is to be oped that the records of fatalities may be unusually small.

PAULINE HALL'S APPETITE.

It is Always Pretty Good, and the Actress Sees That It is Gratified.

Cincinnati Times-Star.] Pauline Hall-she with the mirthful curl of lip and flashing eye-has for the past lew days been taking her meals at the St. Nicholas. When Pauline strikes this town she's "right in line," and she is known to all as Miss Schmidtgall. She is evidently a good daughter, as she always spends her leisure moments with her mother, who lives in a cozy home on Wainut Hills. Years of life in the country's metropolis have made Miss Schmidtgall an epicure, and the daintiest of the season is none too dainty for her. She breakfasts at the St. Nicholas at 10 A. M., dines at 2:15 P. M., and lunches at 6:30 P. M.

and sups at 11:30 P. M. What she eats is a mystery, but it is a fact that she has a first class appetite, together with a delicate taste in the selection of the viands which constitute her meals. She gives her order at night after supper as to what shall be served up for her breakfast: after breakfast as to the composition of her dinner; after dinner she discusses the proper things for lunch, and, naturally, after luncheon she turns her thoughts to supper. She is not in any sense a gour-mand, and is rather dainty in dealing with rich food. It is said that she eats whole wheat at every meal, and declares it to be the greatest nerve and brain food known to the philosopher of the kitchen.

THE AIR WE NEED. A Timely Suggestion as to the Ventilation of Living Rooms

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

With the coming of colder and winter weather there is a natural tendency to stop up the cracks and crevices in our homes. For this purpose the weather strip and other devices are resorted to. With this shutting out of cold air pure air is often excluded. It is as to this latter and very practical view of the subject that the attention of the a precarious footing, with its bottom rung average householder should be intelligently directed. It should be seen to that proper and adequate ventilation be ensured at all times to our living and sleeping apartments. Otherwise likely to be entailed upon those most dear to us. This is especially true of women and so heavily that he fell backward to the children, who are often much more cou-

tinuously confined within doors than are the The best authorities tell us that not less than | and was not discovered, 30 cubic feet of air per minute is required for each person to maintain a reasonable degree of purity. A family of six persons should therefore have about 300 cubic feet of fresh air per minute flowing through the room they are occupying. It is not enough to have provision for entrance unless there is also adequate arrangements for exit. How many of our homes are reasonably provided

with nature's safeguard in this respect? EVERY DOG HAS HIS FOOD.

Raw Meat for Fighters and Beef Cracklings

for the Hunters. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] Dogs should be fed in accordance with what they are intended to do. A fighting dog should be fed with raw beef and blood, a diet that makes him savage, and which has the same effect on a fighting cock. Hunting dogs, on the contrary, should never be al- fied with this explanation and set some lowed to taste blood, for it will give them | food before him on the kitchen table, after

is the beef-crackling that comes from the rendering works. It is thoroughly cooked, a neighboring barn. Muldoon ran out the and contains enough oleaginous matter to door on the instant and sprang over a fence be nutritious. With some kind of coarse into an erchard. The men called to him to bread, it keeps the dog in good physical condition, does not stupely or make him dull aged to reach the wood where he had slept, and is cheap enough to make it a point to buy it for dog feed.

As soon as they had ceased.

TARIFF ON OPERA GLASSES. The Pearl on Them Doesn't Put Them in the

25 Per Cent Class. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. ] Judge Thayer, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, decided in two cases, share his meal. He thankfully accepted A. S. Aloe against James O. Churchill, the invitation, and began questioning the Surveyor of the Port of St. Louis and the man regarding distances to various Western cities. Eugene Jaccard Jewelry Company versus Churchill, that opera glasses decorated with pearl were dutiable as manufactures com-posed in part of metal at 45 per cent ad va-lorem, and not as manufactures of shell at

25 per cent ad valorem. This case is important in the large field man appeared interested in his desire to it covers, and because the point involved has travel, and asked him innumerable quesbeen in controversy between many importers tions. At last he and customs officers. In Chicago a ruling away by saying:

burg and Allegheny City druggists who sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of severe colds and as a pre-

E. G. Stucky, 1701 and 2401 Penn ave.; and water for a few minutes. Then lay them between sheets of clean blotting paper under slight pressure. That will avoid the rolling-up nuisance.

Co., 455 Fitth ave., and T. W. D. Hieber, 1251 Pena ave.. Pittsburg; and in Allerolling-up nuisance.

E. Heck, 72 and 194 Federal st.; Thos. R. Morris, cor. Hanover

## A THRILLING ESCAPE.

Way Out of Auburn Prison.

SAVED BY A TINY CORSET STEEL

HIS ADVENTURES DURING FLIGHT

It Was the Work of Months and Required a

Good Deal of Nerve.

Readers of the daily papers will remember the escape of Benjamin Muldoon, a convict, from Aubern prison on September 18 last. The authorities have been unable to lives and amount of property which is thus obtain the slightest clue to lead to his apsacrificed every year. In the last issue of preheusion, but it is learned that he is now at work in a Canadian village. The story of

his escape is most interesting. Muldoon is still a young man, being year ending June 30, 1889. Black dots indi-cate the points of doom along their coast, he was indicted in Syracuse for burglary and grand larceny, and was sentenced to 18 years at hard labor. Being possessed of more than the average ability, he soon became the most expert workman inside the walls, and there are few muchinists, convict The tragic wrecks of the Vizcaya and the Serpent are fresh in the public mind, and the world will not soon forget the tragic incidents of the Samoa hurricane. It goes was intrusted with the repair of all the mawas intrusted with the repair of all the machinery used in the shops. As this work had to be done at night to prevent shutting down during the regular hours of labor, Muldoon was usually employed at least three nights in the week when the guards were off the walls.

A CORSET STEEL SAW

About a year ago Muldoon made up his mind to "beat the place." Accordingly, he in some way procured a bit of corset steel, from which he made a saw so fragile that it seems all but impossible for it to have aided him in any way. This saw he hid in the sole of his shoe. The plan was to saw from its fastenings a stationary ladder leaning against the end of one of the shops, used as means of ascent to the roof. With this ladder he hoped to scale the

As it was possible to work at sawing away the fastenings only at night, Muldoon's first necessity was to escape the scrutiny of his guard. To this end he took occasion, on the first night he was taken out after work had been resumed, to ask permission to visit a remote part of the shops to sharpen his ools. He repeated the request, and continued to do so till the official, becoming convinced of his integrity, left him to his own devices. But he never dared remain away longer than ten minutes, and his work proceeded almost as slowly and painfully as that or Monte Cristo and the old Abbe.

HOW HE HID THE WORK. He filled the narrow crevices with a com-pound of putty and iron filings, so that a very close scrutiny would be necessary to detect anything out of place. As the top of the ladder rested against the roof, the sawing away of the irons made no difference with its use, and no one discovered what had been done. The last bar was cut through during the early part of August, and two nights later Muldoon attempted to escape, but found that the ladder was six jest shorter than the height of the wall. He barely had time to return it to its place when the guard began looking for him. He explained his absence by leigning sickness, though he fancied that the guard's suspi-

cions had been aroused. On the next night that he was at liberty Muldoon measured a water pipe entering horizontally through the wall from the outside supply basin, and found it to be seven feet above the ground. With this as a basis on which to rest the ladder he would be able to reach the summit of the wall. As previously stated, he did not get away till September 18. In the meantime he had ptocured a keeper's discarded coat, which he hid beneath a pile of rubbish. He was permitted to wear during working hours a pair of bib overalls. He accordingly discarded his prison coat and trousers, and wore only his underclothes beneath the overalls and the stolen coat. He had neither hat nor shirt, but hoped to obtain

them somewhere on his way to safety. MADE A BIG NOISE. It was about 2 A. M. when Muldoon succeeded in getting leave of absence from the guard. Hastily changing his clothes, he dragged the ladder to the wall, mounted to the water pipe, thence elevated the ladder to resting on the pape, and, with trembling limbs, ascended. When he reached the top, the ladder fell, making a noise that sounded louder than a cannon to his overstrained ears. Not daring to wait an instant, he sprang outward, striking the walk A policeman down the street

heard the sound, and came running forward but Muldoon lay in the shadow of the walk As soon as the policeman had disappeared the fugitive, fancying he heard unusual noises inside the prison, sprang to his feet and ran blindly up the street. In a few blocks he came to a railroad—the Auburn branch of the New York Central, as he afterward ascertained-and, turning off, he continued running along the track, slacking his pace to a "dog trot," which he kept up for hours. Just as the dawn was breaking in the East, Muldoon dropped in his tracks, unable to go a step further. Crawling into an adjoining wood, he slept till evening. Just at dusk, very sore and weak from fasting and the excitement and exertion of the preceding night, he walked painfully to a

seighboring farmhouse and asked for food. A NARROW ESCAPE. The woman to whom he applied looked curiously at him and asked why he had no hat. His reply was that some boys had stolen it while he slept. She appeared satisan appetite for raw flesh, and will sometimes lead them to steal the game.

The best food for hunting and house dogs was suspicious. Going to the window he stop and began pursuing him, but he man-

> As soon as they had ceased searching for him Muldoon again started westward along the track. He was able to walk but slowly. and in an hour did not walk further than a mile. He then came to a wayside water tank, near a little hamlet. The tank tender was eating his lunch from a basket. Mulioon gazed hungrily at the food, and the man, noting his starved look, invited him to

> > DETECTED AT LAST.

The replies appalled him; he never would be able to travel so far on foot. fore asked the tender if he could not slip quietly into a boxear, and steal a ride. The uan appeared interested in his desire to tions. At last he took Muldoon's breath

and customs officers. In Onicago a status contrary to that of Judge Thayer's was made and the Surveyor there has appealed to the Supreme Court.

"I think I know you; you re and you got away from Anbura last night."

Muldoon could not deny it. He burst into tears and begged not to be betrayed. "That's all right," said the tank tender, sympathetically, "there's \$50 in it, but I'm not up to that sort of business. I can't very well offer you a place in a car, for it's dead against the rules, but a freight will stop here for water in about an hour, and you can slip around on the other side and get into an empty car. Don't let anyone

He took the man's advice, was arrested as a tramp, got off with a nice story and is now comparatively safe. The foregoing facts were told a New York Sun correspondent rolling-up nuisance.

If it is preferred to keep the collection in book form, specially made albums, with leaves of stiff cardboard, can be procured of the dealers. In this way a splendid record

eral st.; Thos. R. Morris, cor. Hanover by a friend of Muidoon. For obvious reasons he refused to divulge certain names and Muidoon's future intentions. But he showed the letter in proof of his statements.

see you do it, though, and don't give your-

self away to others as you have to me, it

might not always be sale."