Doing Its Christening.

All Taken Care Of.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.)

"How do places, streets and things get

ingly as little fitted to them as a "hand-me-

down" suit of clothes would be to an Apollo.

There are thoroughfares having the oddest

incident in the history of the old town, and

although probably applicable enough at the

the names of some the oldest streets in Pitts-

tention to the fitness of things, as for in-

stance, we have in the neighborhood of the

Point where the nucleus of our city was lo-

cated, such names as Duquesne and Block-

house ways and Redoubt alley. The second

and third have reference to remains of the old

by Captain Trent, of the British Colonial

Named After Old Warriors.

But aside from these instances there are few streets named after local events or char-

acters. Of the few, Grant street is called after Colonel Grant, the silly Highlander,

who, undeterred by Braddock's fate, thought to defeat the entire French and Indian force at Fort Duquesne with his small regi-

ment. His force was massacred to a man.

Forbes avenue is also fitting, as it comes from General John Forbes, who overthrew

the French power in this vicinity and gave the lown its name—Pittsburg.
Shingiss street in the Sixth ward is also

well named, as the old Delaware Indian

chieftain, who lived at McKee's Rocks, is

closely identified with the early history of

the city. Governor Dinwiddle, of Virginia, took such an interest in this place

that he sent a number of expeditions to it; at first to locate here, and afterward when

the French were in possession, to expel them, so it is his just desert that the Elev-

enth ward should name a street after him, even if his later career was not the most

The Girty Family Immortalized.

The same ward also immortalizes that

Indians dates from the time he was prac-tically drummed out of the militia, while

serving at Fort Pitt, on account of his Tory sentiments. The best of the brothers, Tom,

also located at a place close at hand, still known to us as Girty's Run, and many of

his descendants are now living in this city. The Thirteenth ward names a street after

Captain Jumonville, once an officer at Fort Duquesne, who was sent against Washing-

ton and defeated and killed in that indi-vidual's first battle, near Fort Necessity, on

May 28, 1754. Allequippa street, in the same district, comes from the celebrated In-

Swiss officer whose name is so familiar in the annals of Fort Pitt and its wars against

Names Prominent in Early History.

by the Twenty-second ward. Thomas Mif-

flin, the Penusylvania statesman, after

whom a county and numerous townships

brought to memory by a street in the Sixteenth ward. General Irvine, commandant

at Fort Pitt in 1784, is not forgotten, having

his name affixed to a street in the Twenty-

third ward, and Kilbuck, a noted Indian

title in this locality, is remembered in the

same section. Chartiers, the rascally Indian

trader, once located on the creek bearing his

name has also a street named after him in

This is about all the early celebrities who

are remembered by street names, with the

exception of those prominent citizens hon-ored in this way, but whose reputation

pre-eminently local as is, is of no moment

Historical Names That are Lost.

names were wiped out when the cross streets

from Liberty to Duquesne way were

Among those thus obliterated were Hand

Anthony," now Tenth street; O'Hara, Pitt,

Only a very few American patriots are remembered by street names: Washington,

Decatur, Moultrie, La Fayette and Dear

born being the only prominent ones. Names

of famous borderers, such as Boone, Brady

and Crawford have received some attention.

but the Indian chie tains with whom they

warred are shown greater favor. Pontiac, Tecumseh and Blackhawk keep company

with leaders of like renown from other see

tions and times such as Cohaset, Monte

zuma, Osceola, Hiawatha and even Cubba

you-quit gets there in the wonderfully

named Thirteenth ward. Exactly 27 Indian tribes are honored of which the Thirteenth

ward has five namely: Cherokee, Dakota

Delaware, Shawnee and Wyandotte, but the Thirty-fifth ward displays the most en-

thusiasm in this respect, by having a Sioux

Honor for the Explorers.

The discoverers and explorers of this

country also come in for consideration; Columbus, Vespucius, Cabot, De Soto, La-Salle and Balboa being mentioned, and even the birth-place of the first-named,

Genoa, is honored by the Eighteenth ward

The Nineteenth ward takes the palm for

patriotism-it has not only a Bunker's Hill

and a Breed's Hill street, but also a Dear born and a Farragut, all of which it seasons

with a little Conestoga, as being suggestive

American statesmen are not forgotten, 11

streets being named from among them

Four are named after Presidents. Even the

English are not left out as the names of Chatham, Cromwell, Cobden and Derby will

testify, and the Twenty-third goes all the way back to the third Richard of that country, whom it resur-rects as Gloster. The States of the Union

are represented by Dakota, Florida, Georgia Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kapsas, Maryland

Montana, Nevada and Oregon, and then the

name-givers go to Europe and bring back Elba, Erin, Heela, Etna and Fingal. From

Revelling in the Classics.

of the State.

Foote, are added.

alley, running from Pawnee street to Po alley. What a paradise for the hostiles.

Irvine and a number of others.

A number of the most famous histories

Golonel Croghan, well known in border

the French and Indians.

the Thirty-sixth ward.

to us.

army, at the same place.

In London this is particularly noticeable.



A FANTASTIC TALE OF THE GREAT SHOW IN KOBOL-LAND.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

Author of "The Lady or the Tiger," "The Spectral Mortgage," "Negative Gravity," "The Late Mrs. Null," and Many Other Fine Stories.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

In the Kingdom of Tanabar reigned Chamion and his cousin Millice, equal partners to the throne, being children of the twin Kings of that land. Though they had not quarreled the people feared they would, and so wished them to marry. The Minister of Agriculture, Gromline, hithir want them to marry, for he saw in the future a chance for himself if the young people quarreled. Besides, the royal houses had always been opposed to a wonderful plant he had grown and which he called "The Cosmic Bean." This would grow and yield beans at all seasons of the year. These beans, by different styles of cooking, would come ou the table in the shape of meat, fruit, bread, or anything else desired; or, treated in other ways, they would produce wine, coffer, milk or anyother drink. The Cosmic Bean would, of course, do away with all necessity of labor, and the royal houses and the noblity saw that they could no longer maintain their exalted positions if people did not work for them. So they opposed its cultivation. Gromline consulted a sorcerer, who advised him to get up a big show in Kobol-land, at which Chamion and Milhee could meet Prince Arto and Princess Lista, of a heighboring kingdom. A double wedding was the anticipated result of the meeting. Kobol-land was neutral ground, and inhabited by gnomes, elfs, brownes and what not, so a big time was to be expected.

CHAPTER II.

OPENING OF THE GREAT SHOW.

The Sorcerer had good cause for expecting rare times. Kobol-land, which, at its southern extremity, touched the two kingdoms, extended far away into the unknown regions, and was the home of fairles, gnomes, giants, genii, afrites, centaurs, nymphs, dryads, brownies, dragons, griffins, and other wonderful and curious beings. Few people from either the adjoining countries had ever wandered far into Kobol-land. But the Dimmer-Glade, a beautiful region, scarcely a mile from the southern boundary, had frequently been visited by parties wh were fond of lovely scenery and took as interest in the strange inhabitants of the place, who, even those with terrible aspects, had always been friendly enough to occasional visitors.

There could be no doubt that the great show, a short distance within the borders of Kobel-land, would attract a vast crowd of strangers of both high and low degree, and not only that-and the Sorcerer laughed aloud as he thought of it-such an exhibition would draw to it every queer creature of the land, from the biggest giant to the smallest pigwidgeon, and if this rare mixture of exhibitors and spectators at a flower show, and of competitors in athletic games, did not result in a high old time it would be

wunderful indeed.
But the Sorcerer had hopes that the show would have far more important results than the Jun, the excitement, and the surprising occurrences which might be expected at a great concourse, where visitors from ordinary countries would mingle on common ground with the strauge inhabitants of Kobol-land. He thought he had reason to believe that something of advantage to his country would result from this exhibition.

The Sercerer was a good sort of man, and knowing that the Minister of Agriculture was a most dangerous piotter against the public welfare, he was delighted to think that he had proposed a plan the influence and effect of which would probably be exactly the opposite to those for which Grom-line was scheming.

On the next day after the conversation be-

tween Gromline and the Sorcerer the whole kingdom of Tanobar was gorgeous with many-colored placards announcing the great show in Kobol-land, and very shortly afterward the walts and trees of Nustyria were the Minister of Agriculture sent over the border by the wagon load,

The announcement created great interest and excitement, and early on the opening day nearly everybody in the two countries ho was able to do so was on the road to the Dimmer-Glade. People on horses, people on foot, with here and there a man bestriding an ox or an ostrich crowded the highways and byways leading to Kobol-

King Chamian, on a tall hunter, rode boldly thither with a little band of courtiers and companious, while in a handsome carringe, drawn by four cream-colored horses, and followed by other carriages containing the ladies of her court, the young Queen Millice journeyed to the flower show.

From the capital of Nustyria came the Princess Lista on a wiry bob-tailed steed, with wicked back-turned ears, and a pace so



All Fairy Land Was There. swift that her attendants were lest behind

And from that city came also the Prince Atto, stretched at full length on a cushioned platform, borne on the back of an elephant, and busily engaged in the study of a book of logarithms, while an attendant cronched by him and held a sun umbrella

The desire of this Princess and this Prince of Nustyria to visit the show in Kobol-land had been greatly increased when they heard that King Chamian and Queen Millice would be there. Although Atto and Lista belonged to a royal family, they were not heirs to the throne of Nustyria, and having but very poor prospects in their native land would be very glad to make marriages which would bring them good positions and for-tunes, and what could suit them better than alliances with the noble young King and beautiful young Queen of Tanobar?

Lists had never met Chamian but she had heard of his deeds of horsemanship and athletics, and felt certain he was just the sort of man she would like, while Atto knew all about Millice, and was quite as eaten raw, the people were delighted with

which were printed the wonderful virtues and advantages of the Cosmic Bean.

Around the great central space of the pavilion and up and down its long passage ways was arranged a collection of plants, such-as never before had been seen in this

The plants contributed by the Kobol-land The plants contributed by the Kobol-landers were far more curious than any others. The chrysanthemum brought by the griffin occupied a conspicuous place. Its flowers were as large as sancers, and of a blood-red color. Whenever the plant was watered streaks of fiery yellow shot through the petals, and a shower of little sparks was thrown off in every direction. This chrysanthemum was labeled Miss Sophia Hypogrif.

There was a very odd cactus, which was exhibited by two brownies, who had taken years to bring it to perfection. Every quarter of an hour a bud appeared on one of the leaves of this cactus, which grow and swelled for about two minutes, when it opened and displayed a large cucumber pickle ready to

In a circular tank was a water lily exhibited by an elderly mermaid. The leaves of the lily, which were large and laid flat upon the water, were very hot, so that food

upon the water, were very hot, so that food could be cooked upon them, particularly griddle cakes, which were made in great numbers by some little black imps, who took a keen delight in serving them to the visitors who surrounded the tank. The mermaid herself never ate griddle cakes, which might be inferred from the fact that she was eiderly.

The fairies contributed a great number of beautiful flowers, among which were the convertible blossoms. A bud on one of these plants would open and disclose a rose. In an hour this would change to a marigold, in another hour to a chrysanthemum. It would then become a zinnia, a tulin, and so change hourly into other flowers, until the twelfth transformation it became an immortelle and lasted indefinitely.

There was a species of degwood, grown principally by afrites, the long branches of which were trained to hang close to the ground and catch rats.

There were blossoms like great sunflowers,

fortifications once situated in that neighbor-hood, while the first commemorates the fort which the French Captain Contrecoeur erected on the unfinished foundations left

catch rats.

There were blossoms like great sunflowers, each of which revolved on a pivot, and dazzled the eyes of the beholders; there were egg plants, the fruit of which could be hatched in the sun, and produced different kinds of barnyard fowls, and there was the ghost plant, misty and vaporous to the view, through the leaves and stems of which one might pass his hand without injury to the plant. There was the tourist vine, which, growing under a tree, would send up a long shoot, until it reached a lower branch. Fastening itself to this, it would suddenly contract and pull liself up by the roots, these would be drawn up and attached to the limb, and the plant would again send up its shoot, reach a higher limb, each of which revolved on a pivot, and dazzled tached to the limb, and the plant would again send up its shoot, reach a higher limb, and draw itself up as before. In this way it would climb to the top of the tree, where, attaching its roots to the topmost branch it would send its shoot high into the air, where it would seize on the first large bird that passed near enough, and loosening its root from the tree would be carried to a foreign land.



THE JOURNEY TO KOBOL-LAND.

upper end of the glade, and nearly surrounded by low hills, on which thousands of spectators could sit or stand, was set aside for the athletic games. As the show was to last three days, kings, queens, princes, princesses, rich people and poor ones pitched their tents far up and down the smooth expanse of the Dimmer-Glade.

she could not find a better husband than

the Prince and Princess thought not at all,

and, in fact, they gave very little thought to each other; and, when they did, Atto wished that the King and Lista might break their necks together, and Lista said to herself that

if Atto would travel away with Queen Millice, or with anybody else, and go so far

that she would never see him again, she would be very glad, indeed.

Arrived at the Dimmer-Glade, the visitors

ound there a grand pavilion erected for the

flower show, while booths and tents of various sizes and colors decorated the grassy

On the possibilities of a divided kingdom

Although the news of the show had created a great popular sensation throughout Tanobar and Nustvria, the excitement among the inhab tants of Kobol-land was even greater. The affair was so novel and promised to be so interesting that even the mighty giant Jirg, who seldom came out of his lofty Jirg, who seldom came out of castle, except to hunt in the wild mountains or the north, declared his intention of at tending the show. From the mysterious labyrinths of the dark gorges came afrites, black, shiny, and with stealthy tread. And from the mines and the hills crept many a gnome, wondering what he was going to see, As to fairies, there was no end to them. The Queen and her court were there, and nearly all her subjects. A troop of dryads took possession of a grove of oak trees near the glade, and among some high rocks at the head of a quiet little lake tour syrens ensconced themselves with their harps.

As many of the Kobol-landers intended to exhibit in the flower show and compete in the games, these mixed freely with the other exhibitors and the visitors, and it was not long before a general air of sociability per vaded the glade.

Queen Millice was in her royal tent sipping a cup of chocolate, when suddenly the tent was filled with a sort of smoky fog, so dense that she could see nothing about her. Supposing that the furniture had taken fire, she was about to cry out for assistance, when the vapor resolved itself into the form of a tall genie, who seated himself npon the divan, crossed his legs, and with a bland smile, inquired how she liked the country.

As this individual had never been presented to her, and for other reasons, the young queen hesitated a little before entering into conversation, but, remembering where she was, and that this was one of the natives of the soil, she replied with her usual couriesy, and the two were soon engaged in a pleasant chat. The genie was curious to know if this was her first visit to Kobol-land, and how long she intended to stay, and with much animation he told her of points of great interest which she should not fail to visit before leaving.

The Queen of the fairles paid a royal visit to Chamian, and he was so delighted with" her that he said to some of his courtiers that if she were bigger, or he were smaller, he would give up his throne and ask to be

made King of the fairies. Princess Lista rode directly to Chamian's stables, where she found a company of brownies, combing and brushing the horses till they shone like silk. This greatly pleased Lista, and she was about to offer the brownies a permanent engagement in her stables, but on second thought she concluded to wait and see how things turned

Prince Atto had always doubted the existence of griffins, but walking near the flower pavilson be beheld one of these great creatures descending from the upper air, and holding between its fore paws a large pot of chrysanthemums. Swooping down close to him the griffin said to Atto: "Will you be him the griffin said to Atto: "Will you be so good, sir, as to take hold of one side of this pot, so that I can set it on the ground

without shaking the earth or injuring the flowers?" Atto had never been asked to help anybody to do any sort of work, and his princely soul instantly rebelled at this request, but after a second look at the griffin he took hold of one side of the pot and helped the winged monster to set it gently on the

ground. When the flower pavilion was opened it was soon filled with an animated crowd. The display of flowers and plants was so curious and wonderful that even Chamian and Lista, who did not care much for such things, were greatly interested. The first came in at the grand entrance was a double row of plants of the Cosmic Bean brought

from Gromline's secret greenhouses.

The ripe bean, which mingled with the blossoms, and pods in all stages of growth, hung in astonishing profusion from the tall plants, were freely offered to the visitors.

And as these had a delightful flavor when sure that she would suit him as he was that them, and eagerly read the great placards on

There were talking flowers which said, "good morning," "papa," "mama;" there were flowers contributed by the demon of the glacier which looked like roses and dahlias and other blossoms, but were really water foes of delicious flavors, which when plucked for eating would quickly be succeeded by others upon the same stems. Besides these unnatural and curious plants there could be seen in this show every sort of ordinary flower, the size, fragrance and beauty of which had been so increased that it could scarcely be recognized.

King Chamian and Lista soon became, of course, good friends, and wandered together through the pavilion and, although they could

King Chamian and Lista soon became, of course, good friends, and wandered together through the pavilion and, although they could not fail to be amused at the curious and wonderful plants, they saw they were impatient for the afternoon and the beginning of the sports.

Millice walked by herself, followed by some of her ladies and watched by Atto, who intended to make himself known to her, but wished to wait a little in order to find out what sort of a girl she was. Gromline was near by, and seeing that the Queen and Prince Atto were not likely to become acquainted, hastened to Atto, led him to Millice, and presented him. The Queen and the Prince had walked together but a short distance when they came upon a plant contributed by a Nustyrian gardener, which rivaled some of the Kobol-landers. He had grafted the water lily, the sugar cane, the cow tree and the fir weed upon a teaplant, and when one of the large cup-like blossoms was pulled off and held under the end of the broken stem, it was speedily filled with fragrint and delicious tea. Although Millice did not care for many of the monstrosities she had seen, this plant attracted her, and Atto was also interested in it, for he was fond of tea. After drinking two caps of the beverage, an ince attracts in the surface of the and a surface drinking two caps of the beverage, an ince attracts in the surface of the surface of the and a surface of the surface of the surface of the and a surface of the surface o After drinking two caps of the beverage, an

idea struck him.
"Woold you like a plant like this, Queen
Millior" Millice?"
"I should like it very much, I wonder if the seed can be procured?"
"The plant itself would be much better," said Atto, and turning to the gardener he inquired

the price. "One hundred sequins, your Highness," re-

"One hundred sequins, your Highness," replied the man.
"Nonsense," said the Prince, "25 will be quite enough. I will take the plant, and you can have it carried immediately to my tent."
"But, your Highness," said the poor man, turning a little pale, "I have spent more than that upon it, and besides it would injure me very much to have it removed from exhibition at the very beginning of the flower show. Without this plant my collection is nothing."
"Take it to my tent," said Atto, who wished to put a pretty inscription on it and send it to

"Take it to my tent," said Atto, who wished to put a pretty inscription on it and send it to the Queen. "You have to be very careful with these fellows," he said, turning to Millice, "for they will cheat you dreadfully,"

The young Queen answered not a word, but stepping backward, called one of her ladies, and with her walked away leaving Atto standing by himself. The Prince was a good deal disconcerted by this proceeding, and after gazing a few minutes after Millice, he said to his gardener that he could leave the plant where it was for the present as he might not want it, and then walked away to consider the situation.

tion.

"I have made a mistake," he said to himself. "I have shown her too abruptly my
habits of prudence and economy, I must do
something to make a good impression upon
her."

By this time he had reached one of the doors

By this time he had reached one of the doors of the parilion and he stepped into the open air. At the end of the glade he saw the most lively preparations going on for the games in the afternoon. Even now the people were leaving the pavilion and flocking to the hills to secure good places. At one of the best points for observation he saw that there had been erected two royal stands.

"Aha!" said he to, himself, "the Queen intends to view the games. It might be well if I were to rake part in them. Women, even the best of them, are so foolish as to like that sort of thing. But the trouble is I don't know how to do anything athletic. I have never engaged in such fatiguing and senseless exercises. But mearly everybody will be doing something, and I do not like to be left out."

At this moment he heard a sound like a great wind behind him, and quickly turning he saw the griffin swooping to the ground.

"I am glad to see you sgain, young man," said the monster, "You were very kind to fielp me with that flower pot, so that I did not injure a blossom of my chrysanthemums, which will probably get the prize. I should like to do something for you. I suppose you are going to take part in the games. How would you like to ride me bareback around the arena. That is a great chance for a young man and one seidom offered."

Atto trembled in every fiber.

[To Be Continued Next Week.]

THE STREETS OF BOSTON.

England they appropriate Chancery and Drury länes; from France, Capet and Corday, and then, as if fearful of neglecting home produce too much, a little more An Incident Which Is Said to Be of Very skirmishing is done in this country, during which El Paso, Kanawha, Kenesaw, Scioto Common Occurrence. and Shamokin are bagged. By way of variety a couple of Western Indian fighters, Carson and Crockett, and a trio of our late Rebellion heroes, Ellaworth, Farragut and

"Will you kindly tell me, sir," asked the stranger, as she stepped from the door of the railway station in Boston, "which of these streets is the most direct road to the Com-

"Not any of them, Madam, I am sorry to say," returned the Bostonian, "but if you will wait while I consult my pocket map I Pittsburgers also rattles the dry bones of the classics for material. They regularly knock the wind out of the entire Grecian will endeavor to lay out a route which may mythological Reichstag, by naming anyhave some approximation to directness."

"bum" alley, after Satura, Neptune, Festus, Satyr, Iris, Juno, Minerva, Venus, Luna, Ceres, Flora, Diana and Niobe. NAMES OF STREETS As would naturally be expected, a people with such taste for mythological subjects would not neglect Greece itself, so places are found for Hector, Ulysses, Lycurgus and the King who visited it, friendly-like, and robbed it, Græsus; also the locality in which these people flourished, namely: Olympia, Corinth, Sardis, Sparta and the Rubicon. Not satisfied with Greece, they take a fiving trip to ancient Rome, berrow-Pittsburg Ransacked Creation When HONORS FOR LOCAL CELEBRITIES. take a flying trip to ancient Rome, borrowing Casar, Cato, Cicero, Seneca. Junius,
Flavian and Rienzi as they go, and then on
to Egypt for Isis, Lotus, Cairo and Carnak.
Scriptural lands don't stand much show,
they being called on for only two names—
Gilead and Nebo. The Hard Fighters and the Noble Indians HOW OTHER TITLES ORIGINATED

In the Realm of Literature. Being of a literary mind—at times—a turn is given in that field, Hawthorne and Poe of this country and Plutarch, Ossian, Dumas and several other foreigners of lesser note having the call. We have produced their names?" is a question often asked but rarely answered. By some curious sort of juggling, localities come by names, seemduced some good poets in this country, but none good enough to name streets after. However, England is drawn on heavily viz.: Spenser, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Mil ton, Dryden, Byron and Hemans, together with Schiller and Dante from other counof titles, which are or were derived from an tries. Scientists also come in for honor, as there are thoroughfares named after Dar-win, Herschel, Kepler, Laplace, Newton time of their origin, seem most outrageously inappropriate now. Coming nearer home, and Edison. It is thought that eventually the Fourteenth ward will go on the stage as it is very dramatically inclined. It has not only a Hamlet street, but also two others burg seem to have been given with some at-

named Romeo and Juliet respectively.

Another ward has a Colbait alley; another a Green street. Both ought to connect, by rights, with Freeco alley in the Fourteenth. Then the trees are pruned for names; Cedar Cypress and Laurel being the result. A few birds are caught at the same time, but, only the Eagle, Falcon and Nightingale are selected; all noble specimens it must be

Nothing Allowed to Escape. But two animals are on the list, the Fox and Fawn; one fish, Halibut; two jewels, the Diamond and Garnet. The Second ward tries to act as sour as possible by

having a Lemon alley, but the Thirty-fifth

ward goes it one better with a Lime street. Another ward has a Gum street. Among the peculiar names the Third ward presents a Virgin and a Scrip thor-oughtare; the Sixth, a Chestnut, a Gas and a Coward; the Fourteenth, a Dollar and a Fiber; the Fifteenth, a Zulu; the Sixteenth, a Canoe, the Seventeenth, an Umpire and an Eden; the Thirty-first, an Elysian; the Eighteenth, a Dragoon, a Mirage and a Woodbine, and also supplies a Martha for the Twenty-fifth's Mary; the Twentieth, an Equator; the Twenty-first, a Zenith, Rainbow and Finance; the Twenty-third, a Compromise and a Mecca; the Twentyfourth, a Wampum; the Twenty-seventh, a Veto, and last, but not least, the Twenty-

ninth, flirts with a Mary Ann.
Truly, the above is a wonderful list and shows what the imagination will do when it gets into the christening business. W. G. KAUFMANN.

BERLIN IS LEARNING ENGLISH.

famous renegade Simon Girty by a street bearing his surname. The whole family, of which Simon, George and James were the Even the Beggars Are Trying to Make Use of the Language.

most notorious, were well-known in this vicinity, and Simon's connection with the Truly Berlin is becoming a cosmopolitan town, in some respects at least. Not only the storekeepers, who make a specialty of overcharging straugers, study the English language, but even the beggars condescend to do so. There is a blind man who perambulates Unter den Linden, whose sign bears the following inscriptions: Erbarme dem armen Blinden,

L'aveugle est tres malheureux. Have pity with the blind.

The English is not quite correct, but it is doubtless well meant. To enhance his chances with the foreigner, the industrious beggar has engaged a smal! boy as an assistdian Queen. Boquet, in the Fourteenth, is worthily bestowed in honor of the gallant ant, who is toujour en vidette for the policeman. And yet some people say Germans are not progressive.

> AT LAW WITH THE POPE. Heirs Will Fight a Will Making Lee the Beneficiary.

history hereabouts, is remembered by a street in the same ward, as is also Sir Peter Halket, the brave British officer who fell in (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) The highest tribunal of the German Emthe battle of Braddock's field. The comfight of a number of peasants with His Holi- fications. In operation the pulp is first preness the Pope. It appears that a small pared for paper making in the usual way by farmer in Waldsbut elected Leo XIII. beir plenipotentiary to his estate worth 5,000 marks, disinheriting his own children with and boroughs are named in this State, is also whom he had always lived on the best of

terms. The heirs tried in vain to get a release from the Pope. Even an offer of 1,000 marks cash for the benefit of the local church was denied. An endeavor now will made to fight the Holy Father plea of undue influence exercised by the priest of Waldshut.

AUCTIONED OFF HIS GOD

Prosperous Chinese Deity, Lone Wung Sha, Knocked Down for \$4,600.

New York Herald.] The proudest and happiest man in Mott street is Mr. Ong Hong Tong. He has become the sole possessor for the space of one year of a genuine Chinese god, to wit. Lone Wung Sha, and can pocket every cent of street, after General Hand, now Ninth profit he can make out of the god for that street; St. Ciair, after General Arthur St. Clair, now Sixth street; Wayne, after "Mad period. Mr. Ong Hong Tong is a Chinese "sport." He knows a good thing when he sees it. He will work the god for all he is worth and, as he has never been worked betore, the chances are that he will make a barrel of money out of him. The god-or rather the privilege of using him for one year-was put up at auction at the Temple of Joss, No. 20 Mott street, yesterday morning. The competition was great and the bidding brisk,



The God That Was Sold

As an "event" it double discounted the hig Brayton Ives sale. The first bid was \$2,000 and the last \$4,600, at which price the god was knocked down to Mr. Oug Hong Tong. Lone Wung Sha is a self-made god, who, by strict attention to business and great amiability, is winning for himself a name in the polythelatic Valhalla in which all good Confucians pray. His owner, Yung Lung, brought him here from China some ten years ago. He carried him through the Custom House at San Francisco in a basket, and when the Custom House official asked him what the "thing" was Yung Lung bridled his anger and said "a dollee babee." Yung Lung determined to retire from busi-ness—that is, he thought he had earned a retirement isto dignified case and unlimited birds' nest soup while somebody else ought to manage the god, so he put him up at auction and let him out at \$2,000 for the first year. Last season it is estimated that FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

Act of Going to Pieces.

MEASURING THE ACTINIC RAYS.

A Picture of a Soap Bubble in the

1391.

An Easily-Made Paste That Is Guaranteed to Stick Anything.

LITTLE BITS OF SCIENCE GOSSIP

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH. A ready method of measuring the amount of actinic rays proceeding from any landscape or object has for a long time been a thing much desired by photographers, both amateur and professional. Many instruments with this view have been from time to time brought out, but none of them have proved very satisfactory. The same may be said of tables, which, although of great assistance in open landscape, have this drawback, that, wherever the quality of the light is interfered with, as in forest scenery, deep glens with overhanging trees, where the very air appears to be green, the interior of churches, etc., where the light which enters perhaps passes through colored glass, and under similar conditions, the operator is compelled to guess at the exposure after all.

An apparatus, just patented in England, purposes not only to measure the intensity of the rays of light proceeding from any object, but also the quality of the same. The actinometer can easily be adjusted to a plate of any degree of speed by removing or adding to the layers of tissue paper behind the glass carrying the luminous paint used in the process. In adjusting the actino-meier any of the published tables of exposure may be employed, or, better still, the excellent little calculating machine for photographic exposures, called the actinograph upon the invention of which much labor and

study was expended.

At a recent lecture before the Royal Institution, England, the lecturer, after referring to a series of photographs of animals in motion which had been taken by means of a movable shutter, said that rapidly oc-curring phenomena might also be photo-graphed by the exposure of the lens to a flash of magnesium light or to the electrical spark. After stating that neither of these flushes of light was absolutely instantaneous, he proceeded to show their actual duration. It appears that a spark from a Leyden jar lasts less than one twenty-five-millionth part of a second. Some idea may be formed of such a duration by considering that it is nearly the same fraction of a second as one second is of a year, as a year contains rough-ly 25,000,000 seconds. It was further shown that a soap film might be photographed in the act of breaking, but as this occupied less than one-tenth of a second it was more difficult to photograph than jets of liquid. A dry shot would pass through a soap bubble without breaking it, but a shot wetted with alcohol would break the film at once. By means of the dropping of weights suspended from an electro-magnet, it was possible to make the breaking of the film and the flash of the spark simultaneous, and thus photograph the film in the act of

breaking. Among the many recent triumphs of pho tography were cited those in the medical field and especially the invention which enables the operator to photograph the throat and the vocal cords. Prof. Levison had devised a condenser condensing ten inches of solar rays on to a one-meh beam of parallel rays which brought down the question to the matter of a special camera. This was afterward devised and the operation was perfected. A beam of condensed light is now reflected from a glass bound on the operator's forehead into the patient's mouth, and a tiny detective camera snaps the image of the vocal chords in an instant,

Manufacturing Colored Papers. The manufacture of colored papers has been brought to great perfection in this country, and the latest patents involving the ngitation with water. The coloring matter is then irregularly mixed with the pulp while the pulp is in a specially suitable con dition. Then the pressing and drying of the web proceeds in the usual way. By this process shaded and clouded color effects are produced in the finished paper. It is essential that the coloring matter should be irregularly mixed with the pulp while it is in a fluid or semi-fluid state, and before it has been formed into a web. Otherwise un-sightly strips and blotches of color are produced, having abrupt and ragged edges, because no sufficient diffusion of color has taken place to soften and shade the edges of the color patches. When two or more streams or showers of coloring are used the colors or tints are shaded and blended together accordingly as the points of application are more or less widely separated, and by varying the relative position of the points of ap-plication and the amount and character of the coloring matter, an endless variety of artistic effects may be produced. In spite of this variety the product is always char-acterized by a peculiar softness of shading or clouding of the tints and can be readily distinguished from colored paper made in

colors or tints.

the ordinary way or from paper printed in

Sand Papering Machine A machine for sand papering and polish ing woodwork has been patented by an English firm. The machine has three sand papering cylinders. The first is covered with a coarse grade of paper, and has a cutting action on the wood similar to that of revolving cutters. When operating on framed work for doors or parquetry, it will cut away all the uneven surfaces without breaking away the edges or plucking the cross-grained parts, and leaves an even surface for polishing. The second cylinder is covered with a somewhat finer paper for sand papering. The third cylinder is for finishing the work. It has a very soft fine cushion for the paper, which just touches the work, and imparts to it a very high polish. A saving in time over the old method of one-third, and an economy of 25 per cent in paper is said to be effected.

A Useful Paste Prof. Wincell gives the following recipe for a paste which he says will stick anything. Take two ounces of clear gum arabic, one and one-half ounces of fine starch and one-half ounce of white sugar. Dissolve the gum arabic in as much water as the laundress would use for the quantity of starch indicated. Mix the sugar and starch with the mucilage. Then cook the mixture in a vessel suspended in boiling water until the starch becomes clear. The coment should be thick as tar, and should be kept so. It can be prevented from spoiling by the ad-dition of campher or a little oil of cloves.

A novel mode of preparing ships for service on their stations is about to be inaugurated by the British admiralty. A torpedo depot ship is now being fitted out with all the appliances of a large workshop. When ready she will proceed on a voyage round the world, visiting all the foreign stations and making good all defects in torpedo arrangements of vessels connected there with. It is said that this vessel can carry W hitehead torpedoes sufficient to equip every ship

A Good Whiffletree Hook. Many a life has been lost simply because in driving a team a trace has become detached or unbooked and the neck yoke has slipped off the pole; the horses have immediately become unmanageable, and the accident has terminated fatally. A whiffletree hook has been devised for the prevention of such accidents, and it is said to possess the great recommendations of being simple in action and strong and reliable.

Burglan Proof Lock.

doors of ordinary houses are of no avail

against the professional skill of the burglar,

who wasting no time on trying to raise the

tumblers and move the bolt, simply insert the end of his short iron lever, or "jimmy," between the door and its rebate, and forces

the whole affair inward, tearing out the lock and bolts on the way. The only real pro-tection against such violence is either a

venient to have to trundle a chest of drawers

or a wardrobe up to the doors of one's bed-

room before retiring to rest, but the alterna-

tive just suggested is now within the reach

to form a shore, capable of an enormous

strain, and to constitute a protection from

the upper end of the iron shore under the

the unlocking of the door in the ordinary

way shifts the upper end of the shore from the door to the frame, where it presents no ob-

Science in Schools.

should be brought home as nature's message

to the hearts as well as to the minds of the young. It should teach them justice and

impress on them that there is a right, that there is a true, that there are moral balances

as well as chemical ones, and that there are conditions of moral stability and instability

just as of chemical or mechanical or electri-cal. "The teacher who cannot extract moral

instruction and inspiration out of physical science ought to leave it alone—whether he

A Dynograph Car.

The dynograph car is one of the most

wonderful inventions in railway way. It

has only to be rolled over a track to indi-

cate every imperfection in the rails, whether

it be spread rails, open joints or defective

iron. Suitable markings are left on the track according to the fault to be denoted,

so that the trackman who follows in the

Inscribing Metals.

mixed acids with a feather or a stick of

wood, carefully filling each letter. Let the

solution remain from five to ten minutes, according to the depth of etching required,

Water Proof Pasteboard.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.

ing Quite Popular

Mrs. Ryan, wife of the American Minis-

ter, was assisted at her reception Thursday

by Mrs. Guenther, wife of the United

States Consul General. It was one of the

most delightful gatherings of Mrs. Eyan's

many triends that has as yet graced the ele-

gant parlors of the Legation.

A splendid champagne punch, brewed at the Legation, was served, and some good vocal and instrumental music was had.

Miss Spyer played divinely and long, old

college songs were sung by Mr. Guenther and Mr. Charles R. Pope. The visits con-tinued till a late hour. These "Thursdays" at the Legation are becoming more popular

AW INSANE ENGINE DRIVER

to Save the Passengers.

300 passengers aboard, drew out of Grune-

wald depot, Berlin, one night recently, it

was discovered that the engine driver had

suddenly become insune. The stoker and

an assistant managed to loosen the maniac's

hold on the throttle, and pushed him off the

AN OLD CHALDRAN MONUMENT.

Discovery in London That Takes the Arch-

æologists Back to 4000 B. C.

In the reign of the Merry Monarch, says

the Illustrated News of the World, the

neighborhood of St. Paul's Churchyard,

London, was the favorite business haunt of

Dutch merchants. During the fire of Lon-

don the then existing tenements were gutted

and overthrown, and, though houses have

foundations have never been stirred to their

depths. A few weeks ago, however, the work-

men employed in laying the foundations of a

Nearly Six Thousand Years Old.

new house discovered in the rubbish which

they were compelled to remove some old Dutch tiles and three black diorite stones

bearing figures and characters. The in-

scriptions have been found to be in the Ac-

endian language, the pre-Semitic language of Chaldes. The inscription on the rock

shown in the illustration is the dedication of a door socket "to the god-Nina, the supreme Lord, the Lord of the written tablet." The real importance of the inscriptions, however, consists in the forms of the characters employed. The script on the doar socket is in the cuneiform character of the period of Gudes; and the mention of that king's name in connection with the dedications has enabled Mr. Evetts, of the British Museum to fix the date approximately at

Museum, to fix the date approximately at 4000 B. C.; and we may therefore congratu-late the British Museum on having acquired.

shown in the illustration is the dedicat

omotive, thus probably preventing an

Just as the Belt Line train, having nearly

each week and are quite a leature of

He Is Forcibly Pushed Off His Loc

entertainment.

appalling catastrophe.

It is said that a very good water proof

and then wash off with water

thoroughly before being used.

Mexico Anglo-American.]

A simple way of writing inscriptions on

his repairs or alterations must begin.

is fit to teach anything is a question."

stacle to the opening of the doc

a Chance to Read at Night. A new description of lock for ordinary doors, capable of resisting the attacks of burglars, is becoming popular in Paris. Most people know that the locks on the

HOW ELECTRIC SHOCKS FEEL

LIGHTS FOR TRAINS

Progress Toward Giving Passengers

One Effect Is to Compress the Lungs, Causing a Peculiar Cry.

PUTTING THE WIRES UNDERGROUND

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCE.

heavy piece of furniture, moved up against the door, or a strong shore, which will hold the door in place, lock or no lock, until it is battered to pieces. It is not always con-The comfort and satisfaction derived from the electric light on board a train are so great that every advance in the application of the system is watched with interest by railway men and with delight by the public. A great many experiments have been made, and a great many disappointments have of everyone.

By means of a recent ingenious contriv-ance a strong iron bar can be so arranged as been sustained, but the fact has been thoroughly established that lighting by electricity is practicable, and the only thing in the way is the element of cost. It is said that the electric light is still too dear; or, in other words, that oil is cheaper.

burglars which is calculated to reassure the most timid person. To apply it nothing is necessary, but, on leaving the room, to lock the door in the ordinary way. The turn of Some recent figures from the Chicago, Milwauke and St. Paul Railroad are interthe key throws out the bolt, locking the door esting. That roud now has 42 cars lit by as usual, and also moves the socket carrying electricity, more, it is claimed, than any projection on the stile of the door, holding it firm against anything short of a sledge-hammer. On the return of the proprietor other railroad in the world. The system adopted is that of having a separate car for electric light and steam heat supply. It appears that with this plan it costs 9% cents per car per hour for lighting, with a 10-car train on an 11-hour run. Exactly half this, however, is for attendance, or \$5 25, and as only 87 lamps on the average are run, it will be seen that the charge for attendance is one open to very material reduction. Be-A scientist has been making a plea for the introduction of science into school courses. He says it should not be a matter sides, it is as easy to run the plant in the buggage car as in a separate car, saving of experimenting with gases and acids, with thereby the coal consumption in hauling the special tender. air pumps and electrical machines, but it

But even then railway men might, and do, consider the price too high, and they will probably do so until the hardy, durable storage battery that so many inventors are now working on makes its appearance. The public, however, is not inclined to take the economical point of view, for if it did it might just as well now be riding in the cattle trucks that were good enough for the generation before our own. One of the great points in favor of the electric links generation before our own. One of the great points in favor of the electric light, though it does not enter at all into the calculations of the railway manager, is that the lamps can be placed at any desired point. All other lamps are necessarily placed high up in the dome of the cars so that the heat and odor may be carried off. There also much of the light is lost, especially on such roads as the New York Elevated, where every night scores of men in a single train may be seen giving up, temporarily, the perusal of their evening papers because the page is obscured by the huge black shadows of heads and arms that jog teasingly athwart the light. athwart the light.

An Alternating Current Shock.

wake of the car has a large proportion of his labor saved and can see at a glance where An electrician, who had long experience in the care of central station plants, recently spoke of the difference between continuous and alternating current shocks in the following terms: "Without going into the fiercely debated question of direct versus metals is to use a mixture of four ounces of nitric acid and one ounce of muriatic acid. alternating currents, I would call attention to one fact. With high tension continuous Cover the surface to be engraved with beescurrents I have seen linemen, when repairwax or soap, write your inscription in the wax clear to the metal, then apply the ing lines or connecting circuits, handle an are circuit of perhaps 2,000 volts when they should hardly touch it. By taking a quick hold and keeping it, they could make a connection while really in a position of great danger, since a ground coming on the line elsewhere would surely kill or injure them although they would not believe this, since they could only feel the current at the moment of taking hold or letting go. With pasteboard can be obtained by giving it a the alternating current, however, the effect the alternating current, however, the effect is constant and so intensely disagreeable that a very slight leak indeed will discourage anyone from running the least risk on live circuits. I may mention in connection with this that as far as my experience goes (and I helieve some of the learned doctors agree with me), the action of a heavy shock of alternating current is to force the diaphragm up into the chest, compressing the lungs, and literally squeezing the breath out of one, causing the cry which seems peculiar to those caught in this way. In such cases, if the person thus shocked is stunned, dash cold water on the face and chest, loosen the ciothur, especially thin coating of a mixture composed of four parts of slaked lime, three parts of skimmed milk and a very little alum. A soft brush should be used in applying the mixture, and the pasteboard should be allowed to dry face and chest, loosen the clothing, especially at the neck, and use artificial respiration as for the drowned. One of our linemen who was badly shocked was brought round by this means, after being to all intents and purposes dead for nearly ten minutes, no breath or puise being discernible."

Electric Lighting of Ships.

As compared with the meager electric lighting of cars, the great strides made in the use of electricity on steamships and menof-war are remarkable. It was soon perceived that the incandescent lamp was an ideal illuminant for saloous and state-rooms, and hence there was no delay in adopting it. There are to-day over 700 steamboats in American waters lighted by electricity, while the North Atlantic fleet of swift passenger steamers boasts of an equipment of no fewer than 100,000 lamps. been found much safer than oil and much cheaper, and is available, not only during the voyage, but at both ends of it. So, too, in the fighting fleets o the world, the electric light reigns

of the world, the electric light reigns supreme, every modern man-of-war being equipped with it; while the availability and handiness of the electric current has suggested the use of electric motors. These convenient and compact machines are now used in ventilating, in holsting aumunition and stores, in maneuvering big guns, in firing the Gattlings, etc., and it is now proposed to use them in turning the big turrers. Every manof-war, too, is now net-worked with electric circuits for signaling, calling, etc., and the torpedoes, too, are fired electrically; so that the officer in charge of the electrical apparatus of such a vessel as the Boston, or Atlanta, or Chicago, is a person of no mean responsibilities.

Electric Light in Freight Yards.

An interesting paper was read at the electric light convention recently held at Providence, on the "Electric Light as Applied and Used by Steam Railroads." After speaking of the early introduction of the electric light by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company into its shops at Altoona and subsequently into the depot shed, the author of the paper, Mr. W. H. Markland, went on since risen on the site, many of the old to say: The question thus presented itsel : Can freight yards be successfully lighted by electricity so as to reduce accidents, facili-tate business and prevent breakage of cars and contents. The two latter items form and contents. The two latter items form quite an important money consideration on any railroad. The arrangement of the lights in the freight yards at Altoona was carefully planned so as to obtain an even distribution of light, no lamp being placed lower than 60 feet from the ground, so as to avoid dazzling the trainmen. The globes used were ground on the lower half to prevent excessive brillancy. An even light over the whole space, something like very bright moonlight, was the result, and proved very good in practice.

> Underground Light Electric Wires. The Chicago Arc Light and Power Company, the largest electric light concern in Chicago, has in operation a total of 151 miles of underground cable carrying high tension currents. During the year 1890 there were 31 cases of "trouble" on these cables, of which considerably more than one-half were caused by mechanical injuries dealt to the cables. There were six cases of defective joints and insulation. In 1890 about 34 miles of cable were added, and during the year there was only one case of "trouble" on this new work, which was due to a defective joint. The blizzards during the winter season in no way affected the service.

AN ANTE-ELECTION PROMISE.

The Kentucky Judge Who Promised of Wed Men Free of Charge Must Do So. Hopkinsville Kentuckian.]

During his canvass for County Judge last summer Judge Morrow proposed to the young men in the country districts that he would marry them free of charge if they Museum, to fix the date approximately at 4000 B. C.; and we may therefore congratulate the British Museum on having acquired, by a happy chance, one of the oldest Chaldean monuments ever brought to Europe. It was doubtless brought to London by one of the Dutch trading vessels.

would elect him County Judge. Since he has been in office two young men have held him to his proposition, reminding him of his promise after the nuptial knots had been securely tied and the Judge stood waiting for this fee.