European Kingdoms Which Are Threatened by Royal Pretenders.

MANY OF THEM WEALTHY.

Though Burdened With Scandals Don Carlos Is Still in Power.

SOME WHO HAVE CAUSE FOR HOPE.

Attempts at Assassination Which Have a Peculiar Aspect.

THE GREAT GRANDSON OF LOUIS XVI

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.

Pretenders to the various thrones of Europe have been displaying quite an abnormal degree of activity of late and in one way or another have been absorbing a conmiderable degree of public attention and interest. In Portugal, for instance, the Legitimist party has for the first time in three decades succeeded in capturing a number of seats in the Legislature and the partisans of Dom Miguel, of Braganza, are organizing committees and clubs, and organising newspapers all over the kingdom.

In Spain the Carlists are more to the fore just at present than at any period since the death of Allonso XII., and Don Carlos has openly announced that the time has arrived for action, and that hauceforth his 'ollowers will abandon the passive attitude which they have maintained since the birth of the little King. In Austria the Duke of Cumberland, having recently compromised matters with Emperor William as regards his claims to the throne of Hanover, is now moving heaven and earth to secure the recognition by Germany of his pretensions to the sovereignty of the duchy of Bruns-

A Crisis Coming in Servia.

In the Balkans the Servian Pretender Karageorgewitch, the son-in-law of the Prince of Montenegro, is rapidly bringing matters to a climax, involving the deposition and in all probability the death of the boy King Alexander, whose life has already been attempted several times by men in the pay of "Black George." The entire country is honeycombed with committees organized and maintained by King Karageorgewitch, whose pretensions are sup-ported and more or less openly indorsed not only by his father-in-law, the Prince of

Montenegro, but also by the imperial fam-ily of Russia, to which he is nearly related. The Duke of Orleans, who may be re-garded as the Royalist Pretender to the reach throne-for his father, the Count of Paris, is a mere respectable nonentity-is now making his way into the interior of Africa in search of big game and



of public oblivion for his past indiscretions. Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonapartist Pretender, who leads a disreputable and dissolute life at Brussels, has just been issuing a manifesto to the remnants of his off, whom many agreed as the rightful heir to the French throne and as the great-grandron of King Louis XVL, has recently been accessed at the instance of Mrs. Weidon, on a charge of attempting to defraud her of some \$2,000 under false pretenses.

The ex-King and the ex-Queen of Naples who maintain all their claims to their vinced that they will yet succeed in recovering their crown, have within the last few months inherited from the ex-Queen's nother a fortune which at length them shove downright want, and which will render it unnecessary henceforth for them to pledge their silver plate to the great pawnbroker, Appenborough, in London, as they have been obliged to do on several occasions.

The Best Chances of Success.

Of all these pretenders, the two who have the best chances of success are Dom Miguel, of Braganza, the claimant of the Portuguase crown, and Prince Karageorgewich, be enaglishe for the throne of Servia. Don mel, when I last saw him, some five or eix years ago, was an exceedingly handsome man, presenting a striking resemblance to his beautiful sister, the Archinchess Maria serena, whose husband is the beir appar ent to the throne of Austria. He is clever and exceedingly wealthy, besides which he stands in high favor at the Vatican, which knows that the realization of his hopes will involve a great increase of power to the clergy in Portugal and the restoration of many privileges and immunities of which the church has been deprived during the past and present reign of Portugal.

tris with creat care by the Jesuits, and having been born in Bavaria after the exile of his lather, King Mignel, from Portugal, has never until now set his foot on Portuguese soil, unless he has done as under disguise, which a do not believe. He, howdisguise, which 4 do not believe. ever, talks Portuguese perfectly and with-out the slightest accent. He holds the rank of Colonel of Hussars in the Austrian army the Golden Fiecce. Some ten years ago he married Princess Elizabeth of Turn and Taxis, whose mother was an eldest sister of the Empress of Austris-the sister, indeed, who was jilted for the sake of the latter by

Emperor Francis Joseph.
Princess Elizabeth, however, died about six years ago, lesving her husband with three small children. A year ago Dom three small children. A year ago Dom Mignel was on the eve of contracting another narriage with the widowed Crown Princess Stephanie, but at the last moment something occurred to break off the match. Dom Miguel, I may add, is extremely pop-ular in Austria, and his influence at the Viennese Court is so great that he was able three years ago, to prevent the marriage from taking place which had been arrange between the Emperor's youngest daughter.

brother of the present King of Portugal. Another Wealthy Pretender. Far less popular or respected, but equally wealthy, if not more so, is Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain. He is a very fine looking man, over 6 feet 3 inches leight, broad in proportion, and with all the native dignity and stateliness of a Spaniard. Indeed, to see him as I have trequently seen him, in evening drew with the identical badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece which had belonged his ancestor, Emperor Charles V., F. bis

neck, he looked every inch a King. It was this self same decoration, however, which some eight or ten years are was the subject of a very diagraceful law suit at Milan. For it appeared during the proceedings in con-nection therewith that Don Carlos had so far descenated it as to pawn it for the sake of raising funds to pay off a fair but angry friend who was blackmailing him.

The discreditable character of the trans-

action was not so much the transaction of the pawning as the attitude of Don Carlos to the trusted adherent who had conducted negotiations with the pawnbroker in his behalf. Unmindful of the fact that the General in question had been devoted to his cause for many years, and had spent both blood and money in his service, he coolly charged him with the crime of stealing the jewel when requested by his wife and other royal and imperial relatives to account for its loss. Forced to appear as prosecutor against the General in connection with the alleged theft, Don Carlos was greatly dismayed by the General's production of evi-dence establishing his own innocence and showing the part played in the matter by

Only Que of Many Scandals.

This is only one of the numerous dis-graceful scandals and discreditable intrigues with which the name of Don Carlos has been associated. Since the death, however, of the Count and Countess de Chambord, who bequesthed the major part of their for-tune to his wife, the unhappy Duchess of Madrid, he has become more respectable, because more rich, and has at length rendered it possible for the foreign courts to recognize him as a Prince of the blood, instead of subjecting him to ostracism as for-merly. A couple of years ago he married his eldest daughter to the Archduke Leo-pold of Austria, brother of the young Arch-duke Francis, who is a son-in-law of the Emperor, and among the wedding presents was a magnificent diamond tiara from the Queen Regent of Spain.

Quees Regent of Spain.

The Duke lives at Venice, while his wife, the Duchess of, Madrid, resides either at the Chateau of Frohsdorf, in Austria, or else at her superb Palace of the Real Tenuto, near Via Reggio, in Italy. His eldest son, Don Jaime, has been educated almost entirely in England and has managed to become a great favorite of Queen Victoria. He has recently been seen in the disguise of a Basque peasant in the north disguise of a Basque peasant in the north of Spain, but has succeeded until now in avoiding capture by the authorities. The Carlist movement at the present moment in Spain derives its principal importance from the fact that Don Carlos is no



Fletor Napoleon

longer hampered by want of money, and that the existing regime has of late been rendered extremely unpopular by the Con servative administration now in power.

Queer and Homely Looking. Of all the pretenders whom I have met and with whom I am personally sequainted, the Duke of Cumberland, the claimant to the throne of Brunswick, is certainly the most homely and queer looking. This is attributable to the fact that he was born without a nose, the peculiar substitute which now figures in its stead being merely a sort of artificial organ without any carti-lage and manufactured by cutting a strip from the forehead and bringing it down over the place where the nose should have The result is that the Duke's nasal right and sometimes to the left. Indeed, its weathercock propensities have given rise to no end of discussion and even quar-rels. My authority for this story concern-Duke of Cumberland being born without a nose, is his own cousin, the Duke of Edinburgh, who is never so happy as when he is able to say something disagreeable and unpleasant about the members of

his family. The Duke of Cumberland, like both of The Duke of Cumberland, like both of the other pretenders whom I have just mentioned, is enormously wealthy. His wife, a daughter of the King of Denmark, possesses some of the finest jewels in Europe, including a matchless pearl necklace worth over \$2,000,000, and his silver and gold plate alone weighs over 15 tons. He is very elever and well read, extremely blameless in his private life, as pig-headed and obstinate as his great grand ather, King George IIL of England, and possessed of very nuschronic ideas con-cerning the divine right of kings. His winters are spent at Vienna and the remainder of the year is passed at his fairvlike palace, on the shore of the Gaucaden Lake, in Upper Austria. His son is a boy of 12 or 13 years old, and it is for the sake of the latter that he is endeavoring to secure a recognition of his rights to the sovereignty of the ancient Duchy of Brunswick. The Duke, I may add, stands in the line of succession to the throne of Great Britain as a descendent of King George III. He sits in the English House of Lords as Duke of Cumberland, a peerage which he inherited from his grandfather, and he holds the rank of Major General in the British Army. He s, however, on exceedingly bad terms with Queen Victoria, whose countenance of the mesalliance of his sister, Princess Frederica, with his late tather's aid de camp, Baron

Pawel-Raminges, he has always bitterly Little Money and No Character. Infinitely less respectable than the Duke

and possessed of very little money is Prince Peter Karageorgewitch, who generally makes Paris his headquarters. He received his education at the French military school at St. Cyr, and when the war of 1870 broke out he enlisted as a private. His gallantry was such that he was promoted on the field of battle to the rank of Captain and decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor, a distinction, however, which did not prevent him subsequently from running a very serious risk of being shot as a sny by order of General, the Marquis de Gallifet, who theroughly distrusted him. The Prince is lineally despended from a convicted parricide and his father was found and is decorated with the Austrian Order of guilty by the Supreme Court of Hungary having instigated the brutal and cow ardly assassination of King Milan's uncle and predecessor on the throne of Servia. In 1883 Prince Peter married the daughter of the ruler of Montenegro, thereby becom-ing brother-in-law to the Grand Duke

Peter of Ruskia. He is, however, now a widower, and be has quarreled with his father-in-law on the subject of money matters. He is short, slight in figure and very dark, with eyes that do not inspire confidence. His friends in Servia constitute the Radical party, which at the present moment possesses a majority in the National Legislature. majority in the National Legislature. Probably it is owing to this that the re-peated attempts which have been made durng the past two years to assassinate young King Alexander have received so little atention on the part of the authorities and have been left practically unpunished. Prince Peter, I may aid, is treated at Vienus as an adventurer unworthy of the slightest recognition, save on the part of the police, while at St. Petersburg he is accorded all the honors reserved for princes

of the royal blood. A Suit for Palse Protenses. his numerous adherents will come to his rescue and effect a compromise with Mrs. Weldon, who is now prosecuting him for obtaining money from her under false pretenses. He claims to be grandson of the unfortunate Dauphin, whom-some believe to have been tortured to death in the Temple Prison of Paris during the Reign of Terror at the close of the last century, and whom others are equally firmly convinced escaped and was subsequently deprived of his rights and declared as an impostor by his uncle, King Louis XVIII, whose only pretensions to the throne of France were based on the alleged death of the Dauphin.

the Dauphin.

Not only in France, but also in Germany, Russia, and especially is Holland, the self-styled Duke of Normandy has found many people, even of royal blood to accord credence to his story, and it is worthy of note that the Dutch Government, which is one of the most strict in Europe with regard to the bearing of false names and to the correct registration of births and deaths, has not only registered the death of the pretender's father, under the same of "Charles Louis de Bourbon, grandson of his late Majesty Louis XVI., King of France, and of Queen Marie Anthe Dauphin.



toinette," but that it has also admitted the present Duke of Normandy and his younger brother to serve as officers in the Dutch army under the name of "De Bourbon."
Among the notable Frenchmen who have recognized the validity of the pretender's claims to the name of Bourbon is the celebrated Republican statesman and lawyer, Jules Favre, who signed the treaty of peace with Prince Bismarck at Versailles in 1871. It is worthy of note that the seal affixed by Jules Favre to this treaty, which brought to a close the war between Germany and France was made with a signet ring en-graved with royal arms of Bourbon, and presented to the French Plenipotentiary by the Duke of Normandr. Unlike the Comte de Paris, who puts himself forward as the chief of the house of Bourbon, and who is exceedingly wealthy, the Duke of Nor-mandy is extremely poor, and it is lack of money more than anything else which has hitherto prevented him from obtaining His features possess all the marked characteristics of the Bourbon family, while those of the Comte de Paris do not.

Does Not Want a Throne. A very charming and good-looking young fellow is Prince Demetrius Cours, the pre-tender to the throne of Roumania, and whose claims until a short time ago were more or less openly supported by the Russian Government. He is a natural son of the late Prince Couza, who until 1866 was ruler of Roumanta, by his liaison with the Princess Obrenowitch the mother of King Milan of Servia. When I knew the young man he was living in much luxury at Rugiman he was living in much luxury at Ruginosa, a superb country seat near Jassy, in
Roumania. He inherited his wealth from
Princess Helen Couza, the legitimate wife
of his father. Princess Helen, with a
charity and generosity beyond all praise,
adopted the child of her rival, Princes
Obtenowitch, on the latter's death, in 1870, and brought the boy up as her own son, be-questhing to him all her wealth.

Demetrius was educated almost entirely in France, and has inherited from his beau-tiful but dissolute mother far more comeli-ness and good looks than his dissolute. organ possesses neither character nor re-sistance. Sometimes it inclines to the The marriage of the Czar's favorite niece, The marriage of the Czar's favorite niece, Princess Marie of Edinburgh, to the Crown Prince of Roumania will lead, in all prob-ability, to a definite withdrawal of Russia's support of Prince Demetrius' claims to the throne of Roumania, a fact which is likely disappointment to the young man. For he certainly will find the life of a wealthy man of rank and leisure preferable to the adventures and stormy existence of a pretender EX-DIPLOMAT to a throne.

SOMETHING ABOUT KISSES.

What the World's Various Nations Have Understood the Word to Mean.

Boston Globe.] The word "kiss" in Anglo-Saxon, and may, indeed, be taken as an instance of how pleasant Anglo-Saxon can be. The philologist assures us that it is allied to toe Gothic "kustus," a proof or test, and to the Latin "gustus," a taste; which sug gests the old saving, that "the proof of the pudding is in the precin' o't." That same Gothic kustus comes from the verb klusan. to choose, from which one would imagine that among the Goths kissing went by favor. According to Prof. Skeat, writing with all the austerity and scholarship of an expert, a kiss is "a gust, a taste, a something choice." Rowens, the beautiful daughter of Saxon Hengist, is credited with baving introduced kissing into these fortunate i lands; but it seems as if that, had the natives been so utterly unenlightened, the Romans could scarcely have failed to anticipate her. The Romans had really a delightful word for a kess—osculum, which came from os, the mouth, and meant a little mouth, a sweet mouth. "Give me a sweet little mouth" would be the phrase used when a good little Roman boy asked his mother for

Our English word occurs pretty nearly in its present form in Anglo-Saxon, Dutch, feelandic, Danish, Swedish and German. And this is worthy of note, because natural as kissing may seem to be, it is a practice unknown to the Australians, to the Maoris of New Zealand. the Papuans of New Guinea, the people of Tabbati, he negroes of Central and Southern Africa, the Botocudos of Brazil, the savages of Terra del Fuego, Laplanders and the Eskimo. Most of these benighted mortals have got be-yond the low stage of rubbing noses to-

Kissing points to an ancient discredited lief common to all the Arvan peoples that the breath of a man was his soul, his spirit. "Spirit" is "breath," and "ghost" is a "gust"—which possibly accounts for the cold air that is said to accompany appari-

The Walls of Baalbec's Temple. It is certain that earth has never witnessed any human creation more wonderful in its way than the walls of the Phœnician Temple of Baalbox. Certainly nothing in the Nile Valley can compare with that wonderful stone left in the quarry, having the dimensions of a two-story house of ten rooms, each 14 feet square and 50 feet high. In the wall itself, 35 feet above the soil, are three stones, 14 feet in breadth and thickness, and 64 feet, 631/2 feet and 63 feet long respectively. There are 15 other stones of the same girth, and 30 feet long, so accurately adjusted that the blade of a penknife cannot be inserted between them.

According to the report of the Japanese Cotton-Spinning Mill Association 34 spinning mills, representing 324,000 spindles, With regard to the French pretender who is styled by his triends "Charles Louis de Bourbon, Duke of Normandy," and who is denorihed as "Neuendorff" by his enemies, it is extremely possible that one of ployment to 5,420 men and 16,110 romen.

Means of Electricity. THE MANUFACTURE OF OZONE.

Experiments as to the Physiological Action of Magnets.

IMPROVING THE STERAGE BATTERY

(WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH,) Past attempts to devise a practical system of electric block signaling have been attended by many difficulties, and have resulted in not a few failures. These failures have been traced to detective designs or in-struments, failure through inattention to the batteries and other causes, to provide against which greater care is now taken, and a system has now been evolved which not less than three-quarters of a mile apart. The home signal is operated by a lever, the The home signal is operated by a lever, the operation of the other signals being dependent on electricity and gravity or air pressure. These signals are placed 1,000 to 1,500 feet apart throughout the block, the circuit connecting them being also connected with the lever at the home station, so that in moving the lever to place the operation of the other signals being deso that in moving the lever to place the home signal at danger, the circuit will be opened and the signals will tall to the danger sign by gravity.

These signals will give ample notice of

the position of the home signal and protect a train stopping just beyond a block station. Notice can also thus be given to the train should the block ahead clear after the train passes the distant signal, and schedule speed may be resumed before the train reaches the home station. To prevent the chance of an operator unlocking the lever while any part of the train is on the block, and have the train is continuously considered. one line is specially connected and insu-lated throughout each block. The rail is free from contact with cinder ballast, and taps are run from its circuit to one side of the metallic line circuit which is used to unlook the lever at the office in the rear. The manner in which this system is operated is as follows: A train passing over the block will ground the side of the circuit connected by taps to rail and close the relay, and the local of the relay will lock the lever which operates the home signal. At the same moment the circuit of the block in the same moment the circuit of the block in the rear will be opened, and will remain so until the last pair of wheels connected by a metal axle passes out of the block.

Twisting Strings for Musical Instruments. The new method of twisting strings by electricity for musical instruments is being utilized in producing strings for banjos, guitars, violins, harps, bass viols and many other musical instruments. The work is done by electric motors, one machine being used exclusively for making banjo fourth strings, which are only .0023" thick when finished. It will make a string 49 inches long in 45 seconds, the wire used for winding the silk being .003" thick. This fine wire is carried and directed by hand and two wires can be worked at once. On coils along 40" length. The motor used for this purpose runs at 2,100 revolutions per minute, driving the string machine by means of fiber gearing at 18,000 revolu-

Another small electric motor, which runs at 2,200 revolutions, actuates a machine making 5,600 revolutions, used for the makmaking 5,000 revolutions, used for the making of violin G strings, covered with copper wire silver plated and only .006" thick. By this machine a man can make 108 strings an hour. Another machine, which is run by a larger motor, is so arranged that every kind of string can be made on it from 15" to 84" in length. The wire used for the verious kinds of strings runs from .003"

The virtue of ozone in therapeutics is now widely recognized, but its general nea has been hitherto impracticable in consequence of the trouble and expense of its production. A machine is now made for mployment in hospitals and private sick ms, or for the disinfection of large sublic halls or buildings, which renders the roduction of ozone a simple and comparatively inexpensive operation. The ozonizing of atmospheric air by this machine is accomplished by employing a small motor, driving a blower, which forces the air through the apparatus, the current for operating the motor being taken from any available electric plant. The air is first passed through a drying tube to eliminate any possible moisture, and is then conveyed to the cluster of tubes forming the ozone generator. Each tube consists of two concentric thin glass tubes, the inner one being nearly filled with water, into which one electrode dips. A silent discharge of electricity, derived from the current the motor, and passed through a specially wound transformer, takes plathrough the space intervening between the thin walls of the glass tubes, and ozonizes the air flowing through to the outlet of the apparatus, where it is distributed or stored as required.

A Bicyclist Lamp Trimmer The bieycle is beginning to be an important element in the saving of time and trouble in many industries. A marked instance of this has been afforded by the adoption of the speedy cycle in facilitating the work of the electric light trimmer. An electrical journal has recently given an il-Instration of a bicyclist lamp trimmer standing beside his bicycle all ready to begin work. The picture is taken in the town of Concord, where there are in all about 65 lamps to be trimmed on two circuits covering 16 miles, the two lamps furthest from each apart. In good weather it takes about eight hours to trim the lamps, and after the lamps are started the trimmer goes over the circuit once more to make sure that they are all burning properly. The last operalarge extent on foot, is said to be now complished in about 11/4 hours.

Improving the Storage Battery. The adoption of the storage battery for traction purposes on the Second avenue surface line in New York serves to call attention to the general activity which is declaring itself in the storage battery field. Thus far the storage battery has not proved successful from an economical standpoint in this country, but actual improvements not only in construction but in principle are now being made which will materially increase the probability of the eventual designing of a thoroughly practical accumu designing of a thoroughly practical accumu-lator for traction purposes. The great draw-back to progress in this field lies so far in the excessive weight of the cells. These have gradually been lightened, but even the most improved form of cells still leaves much to be desired in this respect. With few ex-ceptions sypes of accumulators up to the present have been constructed on the prin-ciple of a number of plates. The reason for the preference of this mode of construction the preference of this mode of construction is obvious, as large surface must be pro wided in order to store up the electrical energy in a given space, and, on the other hand, it is necessary to produce an accumu-lator with the lowest possible internal re-

at the same time introduced in the same proportion; for instance, it is absolutely necessary for the equal electrical distribation in a cell that the distances between the plates should be a dike all through the entire construction, and this has been found an utter impossibility in spite of the best forms of separators used in the building up of the accumulators. The trouble has always been in "buckling;" the plates or parts which come into close praximity do greater work than those farther apart, and the current while under charge disintegrates those parts more rapidly. The same evil is repeated while the discharge is going on, and with this inequality of action self-destruction goes on rapidly day by day. To cope with such a difficulty appears perfectly hopeless in spite of the best ampervision. It is like an internal cancer, which, when once the malady has deel ared itself, can only be treated by a surgual operation, and the sooner the better. The essems, in fact, no means of escaping the conviction that plate accumulators from their birth carry with them the germs of self-destruction. A new accumulator has been designed by C. P. Elisson, which seems to completely Devised. Which Is to Be Operated by A new accumulator has been designed by C. P. Elieson, which see ns to completely obviate the difficulty. This cell is entirely on the well-known Plante principle, and although it has only two electrodes, it pri-vides a large amount of surface for the bids fair to meet the requirements of storage of electrical energy. The immense electric block signaling. The blocks are saving in the matter of weight which the special construction of the cell renders pos-sible is a point of radical advantage. The

> but the formation can be stopped at 60 or 80 ampere hours, as the capacity of the cell increases with additional work, up to a certain point. The Physiological Action of Magnets. Those who are wont to receive with a certain amount of faith the stories that are circulated from time to time of cures by socalled medical magnetism may with advantage peruse the accounts recently published of the result of a series of tests made in this country by Kennelly and others. A set of field magnets converging into a cylinder two feet in diameter and seven inches deep were employed. In this cylinder a dog was placed for five hours, at the end of which time it exhibited not the alightest sign of being affected. The brain of the animal was next experimented upon. The armsture was removed from a powerful

> and partly electrically. The storage capac-ity of the cell is about 100 ampere hours,

armature was removed from a powerful dynamo, and in the space between the pole pieces the herd of the dog was placed.

A switch was arranged to open and close the exciting circuit. Sphygmographic tracings, taken continuously, showed no change in regularity. The respirations were not in the least degree altered, and there were no phenomena that could be attributed to magnetic influence. The conclusion arrived at by the experts who carried out these tests is that the human organism is unitests is that the human organism is unaffected by the powerful magnets known to modern science; that neither direct nor reversed magnetism exerts any perceptible influence on the iron in the blood, upon the circulation, upon ciliary or protoplasmie movement, upon sensory or motor nerves, or upon the brain.

THE LOYALIST ARISTOCRACY. The Survival of the Old British Social Code

in Parts of Nova Scoti a. "The exclusive social life of Salem and Portsmouth long had its counterpart in that of these old Nova Scotia towns," writes Arthur Wentworth Eaton in the New England Magazine

"There was not one of them which did not have its little aristocracy of country squires and land-owners and lawyers and judges, about whom as a brilliant center the social life of the township or the county revolved. The influx of Tory blood and culture into the society of the province be-tween 1776 and 1783 is in great part accountable for the strongly British and intensely aristocratic feeling which always in old times prevailed, but no one can know the conditions of life in Nova Scotia without feeling that even Puritanism, ander mon-archical institutions and not, as in New England, separate from the influence of the mother country, is in some ways very different from Puritanism under a Republic and democratic environments. Perhaps the most important of these Nova Scotia towns was Windsor, the sent of King's College, the oldest Colonial college of the British Empire. Its early population was a mixture of New England people, Scotch, Irish, and retired English officers, and it was commonly conceded, at least in Windsor itself, that nowhere out of London could such good society be found."

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Peculiar Traditions That Are Followed Out Even Up to This Day.

Pearson's Weekly.] The Mohammedans always, whether in their own country or one of adoption, bury without coffin or casket of any kind. During the time of the old Roman Empire the dead bodies of all except suicides were buried. The Greeks sometimes buried their dead in the ground, but more generally cremated them, in imitation of the Romans. In India, up till the last few years, the wife, either according to her wishes or otherwise, was cremated on the same funeral pyre that converted her dead husband's remains into ashes. When a child dies in Greenland the natives live dog with it, the dog to be used by the questioned in regard to this peculiar super

itition, they will only answer:
"A dog can find his way anywhere." The natives of Australia tie the hands o their dead together, and pull out their nails: this is for fear that the corpse may scratch its way out of the grave and beco pire. The primitive Russians place a cer tificate of character in the dead person's hands, which is to be given to St. Peter at the gates of heaven.

PLATINUM MINES OF RUSSIA.

The Only Place Where the Metal Is Found in Grains, Some Containing Gold. stantinoble Journal.

The platinum beds of the Ural Mountains are the only ones in the world in which this metal is found in grains. Platinum is found in Brazil and in the Cordilleras in the hard serpentine rocks, but never in the form of grains. The platinum beds of the Ural Mountains are found in various districts, in the north at Besserski, in the Government of Peru, in the District of Khoutourski, and in the state properties of of Goroblagodatski, where 66 mining conces-

sions have been granted.

All the beds of the northern region are situated in the basin of the River Touri, in that of the tributary stream of Taghil, in other tributaries higher up. On the western declivity of the Ural Mountains there is another platinum bed near the River Outka, a tributary of the Tchoussova, and the basins of the higher tributaries the Outka, near the Ural river. The platinum found in these places is in the form of grains, in sand frequently containing gold. The weight of these grains is from 17 to 20 grams to every 1,640 kilograms of sand.

When the railroad made its first advent into Mexico, it at once attracted the attention of the bandits of that fair land, and train robberies became very tashionable lator with the lowest postator internal restrain reconstruction by long experience that when such accumulaters are put to work, although the introduction of a large number of plates recures a means for large storage of plates recures a means for large storage of making train robbing very unpopular. among them. At last the line from Vera Cruz to Mexico was forced to employ an armed escort from 10 to 25 sharp-shooters. The first encounter of the banPLANS FOR PRESENTS Which Do Away With the Necessity for a Big Bank Account.

SCHRMES COSTLY IN INGENUITY But Requiring Little or no Outlay in the Phape of Cold Cash.

IDEAS ADVANCED BY CARRIE CARELESS

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] Girls, I am a financial disaster. The only institutions in this great country which one straighten me out, pecuniarily speaking, are either the New York Clearing House or a millionaire lesband with incipient idiocy. I need something, you see, that won't ask incriminating questions about accounts, but I'm afraid I won't discover it before Xmas.

Now, I know I've walked straight into your confidence with this damaging admission. You know what it means to be wrecked in a desert isle in the midst of a huge town just before Xmas yourself, and you're wondering how I'm



going to get off it. Well, I'll swim. Just put on a bold face (anyone who went into the surf this summer can't help knowing, how to do it) and make for land, too.

This is how I intend to do it. But first, dears, a few words of warning. If you are going to give Xmas presents without spending any money you must act on the princi-ple of the Stock Exchange men—bank on thin air chiefly. You must be as feminine as Mother Eve herself; you must be utterly, openly, sweetly ingenuous—all for a pur-pose naturally. We never are ingenuous without a purpose, are we? Now, having assumed this attitude, if you will follow me, who know the ways of men, I will promise you a merrier Xmas than you've passed for years.

To Become an Ideal.

What is your first best boy's ideal? your second best boy's? and so on down the line as far as you would care to go with Xmas presents if your purse were bursting with wealth? He has told you 50 times; if he hasn't sek him.

Each and every one will say she is a domestic angel, who looketh well to the ways of her household, and is wise. Press him a little further, and you'll find he entertains a vague notion of her as a dainty creature, stitching away for dear life, or a flowery goddess, reigning in a kitchen; or, if he is a bit literary, he will tell you she can read Latin; or, if she can't, her mind ceptive for his teaching.

Then materialize his "ideal" for Christ-

mas and you will be the most popular girl This is the way I did it last week. M

dear old boy sent a note saying he would "drop in" during the afternoon. Lately, do you know,



Not So Pleasant as R Might Have Been. I've suspected that the poor innocent contemplates proposing; he is trying to find out whether I really and truly do know anything, or whether I am only an interest ing dunce, and that's proof conclusive. determined to show him, and was sitting in the kitchen stirring a fearful mixture when the dear man was announced. Down stairs he marched according to pro

'How do, Charlie. Sit right here, and don't



Carrie Careless Cooks for Charlie

talk until I break these eggs. I'm learning to cook. It's high time I knew something, 28 YOU BAY Biddy and the Pudding.

Emphatic denials of the impeachment from Charlie, which I graciously waive. "Ah, what do you want for Xmas, to go with this small tribute?" ask I, basely. "Not one thing," warmly.
"Make me a good old Xmas pudding,"
oes on the would-be suicide, "and I will

value your remembrance more than any-thing you could buy me. It will show me what a sweet, thoughtful heart you have, "And what a villainous cook I am, too," is my inmost conviction.

"All right, you shall have it," I promise cheerfully, and Charles thinks no one ever was so charming as Carrie Careless.
Well, I dare say Biddy will make the pudding for ma

Now, girls, I'm not downright wicked, though I came awfully near it when I made my Christmas gift to the swell Harvard

He thinks girls ought to know dead lan-

guages, so I rummaged among Tom's books and tound Ovid with the pony alongside.

The tutor's night found me translating with the pony as all the fellows do, Old Ovid was a shooking man, I think. I had almost determined not to translate any more of Earth Instead of Books.



The Professor's Christmas Gift.

The Professor's Christmas Gift.

him, and was reading along a hit in the pony to see if I ought to go on with the text when in came my tuton. Such a queer look as he gianced at the title, but he was awfully fluttered anyhow, and I put him down on my list "paid." I'm getting on beautifully, and my Xmas will be a tremendous coup for me. But I advise all my friends—are you still among them after this long chatter?—to become as hardened a little sinner as I am, elso they will be discovered in this fraudulent enterprise.

My friend Kit, poor girl, won't have a jolly day giving Jack a present this year, I'm afraid.

Such a ridiculous row they indulged in

I'm airaid.

Such a ridiculous row they indulged in the other night, that I can scarcely keep my judicial cast of countenance when they tell me about it twice a day.

my judicial cast of countenance when they tell me about it twice a day.

For the time being they were engaged, so Kit stayed at home one evening to receive Jack, while the rest of the family went to the horse show. Tell Kit the horse show is responsible for the quarrel, and that puts her right in style, because a little bout over the favorites (among the horses), or something else equally sensible, was very correct in New York among the horse show swells. But Kit will not be comforted.

Jack went straight to the library and found his small fiancee awaiting him. By and by Kit whispered: "Jack, oh, Jack, I hear some one coming."

"Impossible, m'dear. I'll take the risk any how. Kit, don't be boisterous."

"Unhand me villain," says Kit, springing to her feet. "This is vile duress."

"You mountain of deceit," responds the wretch, in loudly cheerful tones, holding Kit's hands and drawing her well toward him, "you like this. Don't deny you prefer it to the presence of the rest of the responds the wretch, in loudly cheerful tones, holding Kit's hands and drawing her well toward him, "you like this. Don't deny you prefer it the rest of the rest of

him, "you like this. Don't deny you prefer it to any other pleasure in life-" Colder Than Peary's Expedition.

"Except greeting Prof. Bernheimer," finishes Kit very sweetly, as she wrenches herself loose and turns to that estimable person, who stands behind the maid in the loor like a graven image.

Jack glared at him like Marius amid the

ruins of Carthage, but Kit was simply angelic-toward the professor and coloer than Lieutenant Peary's expedition toward Jack.
Kit tells me Jack knew the professor was

in the doorway, and that he was brutally trying to display his power.

Jack vows he never saw the old idiot at all, and that he thought that Kit was merely making it pleasant for him in her usual fashion of fibbing. Kit answers— through me—that Jack is trying to crawl out of it as he realizes the horribly embar-

out of it as he realizes the horribly empar-rassing position he has put her in.

And Jack looks so shamefaced when he hears this, that I myself believe him the guilty one. I suppose they're still en-gaged, because they are both too furious to break it. Kit never sees Jack now on the street, and he is thoroughly shominable. Still I wish somebody would tell me how to make it up between them. CARRIE CARELESS.

. BATHING IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Excellent Health of the People Due Liberal Use of Water.

"The Africans are a very hardy race, and I think it is no doubt owing, to a very great extent, to the introduction they receive at a very early age to the strengthening effect Harper's Young People.

Every morning, as soon as they leave their huts, the women file down to the river's edge to give their babies a bath. The mother walks knee-deep into the stream then estehing the half awakened infant by the wrist, she dies him into the chilly water, and holds him firmly as he wriggles beneath the surface. It always happens that several women are so occupied at same time, and they naturally engage in conversation, when the discussion is often of so interesting a character that the infant in the water is often lorgetten, till his fran-tic struggles and tugging warn the dusky parent that he is not amphibious."

"The child is then hauled out, but before

he has time to recover, his violent choking and sputtering are again lost in the depths of the muddy stream. After repeating this operation four or five times, the mother operation four or are times, the mother carries the bewildered little piece of ebon-ized humanity back to the village, and spreads him out on a mat in the sun to gradually recover from the shock. This seems to me to be rather a rough and un-comfortable means of providing for the sur-

THE THREE-TOED TAPIES.

In Spite of Their Apparent Clumsia They Are Very Hard to Hunt.

St. Micholas, 1

In the wilder parts of South America you can bag a deer or wild hog almost any day, if you set wisely about it; but months may ass without even the sight of a tanir, though you may be in their haunts constantly.

You see plenty of unmistakable three-toed tracks, and now and again you may hear tapirs moving in the forest-not leaping through openings between the vines and branches as a deer does, nor pushing the brush aside like a jaguar, but crushing their

way by sheer strength, with a great crack-ling of twigs.

It is almost useless to follow tracks or sound; clumsy as the animals appear, they can race through the underbrush faster than a dog can follow; and they are so keen of sight and scent, and so prone to concealment, that even the most experienced hun-ter rarely catches sight of one in the day-time, unless by socident. The best plan is to lie in wait for them, as the lithe and eratty faguar does, by their drinking and wellowing places, and this must be done at

To Change Canaries' Color. Canaries, when fed with Cayenne pepper, gradually change their color, passing from yellow to red. Cavenue pepper contains a tinetorial substance, an irritative principle, and an oil. When the last two ambstances are extracted by steeping in alcohol, pep-per loses its coloring properties, but an addition of oil slive restores them. From this fact the conclusion is drawn that the oily principle of pepper is the necessary vehicle of color.

In view of the oft-threatened exhaustion

of coal deposits, the opinion of Dr. Mendeleieff, the Russian chemist, that petroleum is probably inexhaustible, is somewhat reassuring. He attributes the formation of petroleum to the constantly renewed action of water on the metallié deposits of the hot central portion of the earth, and believes that the rapidity of its formation keeps pace with the extraction.

New Use for Aluminum. A new use for aluminum is mentioned

by the Journal de Inventours, which consists metal between the two soles of a boot, with the object of preventing the penetration of damp while retaining the warmth of the foot. in interculating a very thin plate of this

WHO WERE THE MOUNDBUILDERS?

The Facts Gleaned by Some Explorations in West Virginia.

SOME SPOTS STILL TO BE EXAMINED

POSSESSONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. KINGWOOD, W. VA., Dec. 3.-Were the mound builders of America differently constructed from men of to-day? Were there more giants among them than there are now among the white race? Or were they a fading race of glants leaving their footprints behind that other races might know they existed? Their history was not written in books, but builded in their mounds, which held their works of art, implements

of war and working utensils.
The forearm and the shinbone of the negro are longer than that of the white race, and it is said he cannot jump as far as his white brother, other things being equal, because his heels leave the imprint further back than the white man's. These things we know are distinctive of the African

Had the mound builder as defined an anatomical distinction? Were their skulls, as a rule, formed differently from ours?

These questions forced themselves upon my mind when I examined a skull found in the Castle mound, which contained five Wormian bones, and heard the history connected with the mound. This mound is on what is known as the Castle farm, about five miles south of here, and was first opened in 1834 by Hon. James C. McGrew and others. They found a peculiar shaped stone pipe, a stone relic in the shape of an hour glass, which was neatly and mechanically made and no doubt had been used for the purpose of recording time.

Theory of a Historian. Historian Wiley says of this hour glass: "It might have been captured and placed in the mound for safe keeping by an Indian, as the mound builders are supposed to have left Egypt when the sun dial was used and before the invention and introduction of the hour glass."

In 1881 an exploration of this mound was made, and in the bottom was a layer of bones, men, women and children having been buried, in a sitting posture, in a circle, with their feet out. Bits of chargos scattered through ashes, also the bones showing to agreater or less extent the effects of fire, tell plainly the story that they burned their dead—were cremationists. Above this layer a couple of feet is a second layer, buried in the same manner as the first and directly above it, in the top, are

first and directly above it, in the top, are found other remains.

Every skull found in this mound contained Wormian bones, i. e., extra bones found in the sutures of the bones of the cranium, and named from Olaus Wormins, who is said to have first discovered them. Although they are generally found on top of the skull, they are quite rare. Occasionally a skull is found containing one or two, but one of these skulls, but one of these skulls but five of these but one of these skulls had five of these extra bones on the top sutures of the skull.

A great many skulls were found in this mound, but they were so brittle, from the effects of fire, no doubt, that they could not be taken out without crumbling to pieces.

The top of every skull showed the Wormiana. The skulls were long and narrow, with low foreheads and long, narrow inces. The wonderfully large bones found interspersed through the bottom layer show that there

were giants among them at least 7 feet high, while the majority would indicate heights-of 5 feet 8 inches to 6 feet. A Fading Race of Glants. were a fading race of giants with these data, what of the scientific men who construct whole skeletons, even giving us the contour in outline of prehistoric animals when they have but one or two hones to start from? The mound builders sought a warmer clime in the sunny South, likely forced to do so by the on-coming Indian. A few pieces of incinerated bones, some arrow

heads, Indian hatchets, etc., were found on the farm of Isaac Elliott, two miles from The late Dr. Trippett had a very fine specimen of the Indian batchet. It was made of the very hardest granite, beautifully bespecked and very smooth. He had, also, an arrow head of white flint, almost perfect in form. The doctor also owned a very small arrow head about the size of a man's thumb nail. It is exceedingly sharp and the most perfect ever seen in this country. When found it had a film of something on it and was bitter and puckering to the taste. It required an acid solu-

tion to remove and was thought to be a poleoned arrow. The smallest specimen of an Indian hatchet found here was made of granite and was about two inches by one.

Many years and there were three mounds on the Andrew Goff farm in this county. Two of them have been torn down and but one remains. There is another on the old McGill farm and one near here which await

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA. A Courageous Diver's Incentous Way of Evading a Shark's Attack. Leslie's Magazine.

A successful diver must possess great courage and nerves of steel. Such a man, connected with a large wrecking company, was visiting the pearl fisheries in the Guli of California. On one of his trips in quest of the pearl syster he had a narrow escape from a tearful death. He had been instructed never to stir from

the bottom until he had looked up and around. Fortunately he heeded the advice. Having filled his bag, he glanced quickly about and caught eight of a huge shovelnosed shark watching him. In an emergency men think fast. Near the diver was a large rock. He moved quickly to the other side of it, hoping to do ge the fero-clous monster. But the maneuver did not work; the shark watched every movement changing his position by a slight motion of

Time was precious, and the diver con-ceived the idea of blinding the abark by stirring the mud. Under cover of that he might escane. He worked for dear life, and had the water thick with mud in less than half a minute. Slipping around the rock again, he rose to the surface, having barely trength enough to reach the side of the boat, and was hauled on board just as the coracious man-eater made a rush for him.

The Speed of Electricity.

The speed of electricity is so great that its assage from point to point along a conducting wire may be regarded as practically instantaneous. Various attempts have been made to measure the rate at which it traveis, and observers, with delicate instru-ments, have affirmed that it was not less than 114,000 miles per second, and at one or two places its speed was as high as 240,000

Electricity in Hot-Houses.

Electricity heaters are found to be excellent for use in conservatories on account of the absence of all numbolesome gases or veity of construction in the parcs emveying energy, perfect safety as regards heat, which can be regulated at will, cleanliness