I own at Cur Feet.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

railwayman that it started at 6:60.

If the anties of the traveling public pall

upon our senses we can amuse ourselves

trying to make out the stentorian tones of

His Majesty, the train crier. Sometimes

but the train crier, like his autocratic

brother, the brakeman, in the matter of

Arrival of the Emigrant Train.

When the emigrant train rolls in we can

see our future citizens in their embryo state

right fresh from the effete monarchies of

Europe, and if the wind is blowing in the

opposite direction we can make our obser-

The Placid Man From Fader and.

variety of costumes to be found among

had brought all the way from his native

Minnesota. Mr. Petgen, the emigrant agent and interpreter, who can speak about

a dozen languages, takes charge of the emi-grants here. He has often a knotty prob-

lem before him in translating the numerous European dialects which our future citizens

bring along with them. In Hungary and Italy there is a different dialect in nearly

Stagy People in Possession.

every parish.

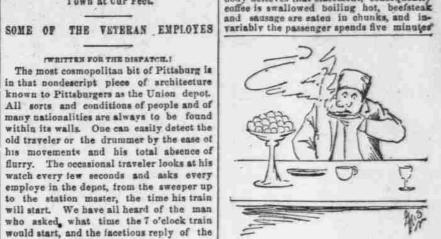
vations with greater equanimity, The

elecution, is a thing of beauty not of use.

by change we may make out a word or two,

Seenes in the Rig Restaurant. When a through train comes in the restau-rant is a busy and interesting sight. First the head colored waiter announces to the under male and female waiters that train number so and so has arrived to have them on their mettle for the omnivorous crowd that immediately pouces in on them. Never is man so incredulous as when he is told by a railroad or restaurant employe BUSY AND HAPLY COMMUTERS. Types From Every Quarter of the Globe Set that he has lots of time for his train. body believes that statement, consequently

expectorated with the nonchalance of



Five Seconds for Lunch.

over his food and 20 minutes in picking his teeth and thinking what a fool he was to be in such a hurry.

There was a smart passenger one time in old stage coach days who arrived at an inn just as the coach was starting. He told mine host that he wanted his breakfast and a seat in that coach. He was told he would have to do without the breakfast if he wanted the reat. The smart passenger hid all the silver spoons in one of the teapots, and when he asked for spoon for his ten the silver spoons could not be found. All the passengers were hauled from the coach despite their protestations and searched, and by the time this was over the belated traveler had comfortably finished his break-

Landmarks of the Traveler.

There are many old employes around the depot, veritable landmarks to the traveling public. Station Master H. M. Butler has been 33 years in the service. He has a world-wide knowledge of men and things. As a sailor he has been all over the world and has also made extensive trips through Among the conductors are the following

weterans well known around the depot;
Kennedy, Hawkins, Dinwiddie, Hodge,
Wherry, Viek, Borland, Pitcaira, Garrison,
Young, Walters and Chesrown. Ticket
Agent Henry Carpenter has been in the
depot service 12 years, 6 of which he has spent at the ticket window. Baggaga Agents Jenkins and Mingus, Restaurant Manager Lee and Emigrant Agent Petgen are also well known veterans.

One of the most popular characters around the depot is Librarian Lemon, who has filled the position for the past 10 years. Mr. Lemon has one weakness and



Librarian Lamon,

that is for tobies which he prefers to the finest cigars.

There is one sad picture that can not be ble stamp which his profession invariably omitted. That is the stretcher borne by sets upon him. His wardrobe is inclined two men on its way to the baggage-room

with its shapless burden. In the majority of the cases it is the old, old story of a railway amploye killed while on duty DEWOLFE SCANLON.

SOME FACTS ABOUT CARDS.

The Egyptians Priests Used Them as Emblems of Astronomical Time. "I will give vou," said Mr. Richmond in

the Chicago Tribune, "some facts about cards which are not generally known. From the time when in ancient Egypt they were painted on thin sheets of ivory, engravers and printers ever since have reproduced them exactly. Wandering tribes of gypsies have the secrets of cards as emblems of

planetary motion, time, etc., but without the higher knowledge of why they have these wonderful properties. But in this old yet ever new religion of the stars there is abundant evidence to show that cards were used by Egyptian priests as sacred emblems of astronomical time and combinations of the solar system. Astronomy was the basis of the religion of the Egyptians, and cards were mathematically constructed and had symbolical reference to time, planetary motion, and the occuit calculations and mysteries of the Magi. What x, y, and s are to algebra, so are cards emblems of heli-

ocentric astrology. "The 52 cards correspond to the weeks of the year. The 12 court cards to the months and signs of the zodiac. The four suits represent the four seasons: Spring, sum-mer, autumn, and winter. Thus hearts in the first quarter symbolize spring, also love

and friendship.
"Clubs in ancient times represented a clover leaf of sharprock, but this particular suit has been given the name of clubs at a period, and is emblematical of summer, also

knowledge, learning, religion, heat, temper,

quarrels, and lawsuits.
"Diamonds in the third quarter stand for wealth, power, and trade, and, spades in the fourth quarter symbolize winter, cold, darkness, hardship, and death."

SAINTS AS PINCUSHIONS.

The Simple Peasants in France Have Some Cur ous Customs.

Pearson's Weekly.] Breton girls who want to get married go

Sene, near Vannes, and stick pins in the foot of the wooden statue of a saint called St. Uferier, who marries his devotees within a year. The pin must be well pushed, for, if it falls out, the wedding will fall through; and it must be a strong straight pin, for if it bends, the future husband may be a hunebback or a cripple. This is on the Atlantic coast.

On the Channel, on a rock accessi-His wooden image is stuck full of So is a statue of St. Lawrence near marriage for one year.

inland, at Laval, in the ancient province of Maine, where the bare legs and arms of a colossal wooden statue of St. Christopher are covered with pin-holes and pins; and both young men and maidens join in the

Mapping the Magnetic Field.

The Enterprise of Utilizing the Power of America's Great Waterfall.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

A Party of Pittsburg People Down in the Great Bore.

THE TRIP SUGGESTED DANTE.

Conception and Simplicity of the Plan Which Marks an Era.

TRANSMISSION THROUGH ELECTRICITY

*CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 23 -Two million tons of water dropping every minute over the rocky ledges into the chasm

below! This is what good Father Hennepin beheld, Anno 1678, when the great falls first

burst upon his sight. "The vast and prodigious cadence of water," wrote this first special correspondent from Niagara, "falls down after a surprising and astonishing manner, insomuch that the universe does not afford its par-"Grand and beautiful, indeed," saith the

enterprising Yankee, "but what a waste of water power!"

We are told that the water power of the Niagara river is inexhaustible, limitless, that a marginal fraction of it will exceed the entire steam power in use in the world. What basis exists for such pretentious claims? Is there any foundation in rockbed fact therefore, or are they to be classed with Colonel Sellers' eye-wash and Darius Green's flying machine?

Source of the Water Power.

warmer precincts of the cheerful day. The Possibilities Through Electricity. The power produced by the fall of water upon the turbine wheels is to be used in two ways-directly, by mills heated on the spot, or indirectly, being transmitted by various devices to a distance. And this subject of secondary transmission of power, which will, doubtless, be accomplished by means of electricity, opens up the first leaf of a new volume, whereof the end cannot yet be surmised. Sir William Thompson, President of the International Niagara Commission, suggested that the time might come when New York and Philadelphia would be lighted by electricity generated from the Falls of Niagara. Mr. Coleman Sellers says in a recent magazine article:

The remarkable and difficult feature has been, of course, the construction of the subterraneau tunnel. It is horseshoe in shape, 28 feet high, 18 wide and 6,700 feet

in length, with a slope of 7 feet per 1,000.

As the work of blasting the tunnel out of the supposed solid rock progressed it was discovered that the "Ningara" limestone,

found here everywhere within a few feet of the surface, softened to such a degree upon contact with the air that it was necessary to

line the entire length with four courses of brick. This made an enormous additional

item in labor and expense, although the work advanced at the rate of 100,000 bricks

a day.

A visit to this strange underground world

by our party of Pittsburgers while the

work was in progress will be remembered

as a Dante-esque vision. The dampness the darkness, in spite of incandescen

lamplets swung at intervals, the weird setivity, the throng of laborers of every tongue and color, the muffled resonance of the voices were all, to be mild, uncanny.

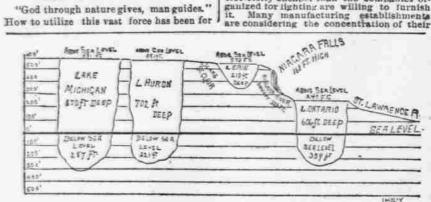
The only really human .element in the scene was not human at all—the patiently

stubborn, little mule, interred here for months like a Hindoo widow.

When we reflected upon 200 feet of rock above us, Niagara thundering near us, and

the treacherous river at the outlet before us, we were glad indeed to get back to the

This widespread service is what is contemplated by the organizers of this mighty
enterprise. Such industries as the Baldwin
Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, covering many city blocks, generate their own
electricity, and it is doing the work more
conveniently and economically than
by the same power transmitted by
shafting, only because it can make that
electricity cheaper than the companies organized tor lighting are willing to furnish



DEPTHS AND LENGTHS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

years a problem among thoughtful scien- generating power with electrical transmis tists and manufacturers. The plan at length matured. On paper it seemed stupendous. To-day it nears completion, one of the greatest engineering feats of the age, and Ningara is-after a fashion-"harnessed." The plan is simple in outline. It merely applies on a large scale the same principles which have for years governed the use of water powers. Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie are a series of magnificent mill ponds. The falls constitute a natural dam, imperishable, maintained without cost and unaffected by floods or drouth. A surface canal, 1,500 feet in length, draws water from the river at a navigable point about 114 miles above the falls. Directly tupnel, which is nothing more than a largesized tail race, discharging the water at the river level below the talls.

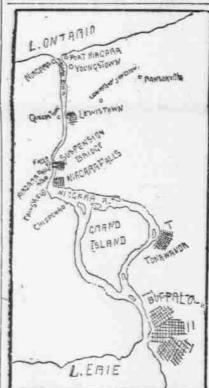
How the Harness Is Put On.

The power is developed by the fall of the water through shafts and wheel pits upon turbine wheels, from whence it passes into the tunnel beneath. With a head of 120 feet, 120,000 horse-power is expected eventually to be developed. This, according to the estimates and reports of competent engineers, "exceeds the combined available power in use at Holyoke, Lowell, Minneapolis, Cohoes, Lewiston and Lawrence," and can be utilized at an expense "not to exceed one-tenth of the outlay for the development of the power at the places

designated." The late Thomas Evershed, division engineer of the New York State canals, conceived the plan and estimated the complete cost of construction at \$3,000,000, which, owing to unforeseen difficulties, will doubtless be found so undervaluation. The mitl sites where this great power will be put in use are on an extensive plain above the town, or city, as Nisgara Falls now proudly calls itself since its union with Suspension Bridge. The situation is in every way adapted for the development of a great manufacturing center, though as yet it is but a small acorn. Stretching back from 1 to 212 miles from the falls the territory comprises about 300 acres for mill sites, and 1,000 acres for dwelling houses, stores and all the needs of a prosperous com-

All this land is owned and controlled by

sion, and fully appreciate the advantages of a cheap power transmitted to them in such a way as would free them from the cost and inconvenience of their present steam sys-tem and give them additional space. The plans of the Cataract Construction Com-pany are in the direct line of modern ad-vanced thought. This great work will in 1833 incline the people of the world who will be attracted to Chicago to consider the



Scene of the Great Work. ork now being done at Ningara Falls as work now being done at Nagara Falls as part of America's progress. Stranger things have happened than that Niagara Falls itself nould exhibit its power in transmitted pres carried by wire to the International

Columbian Exposition. The Plans Not All Utilitarian. But the age is not wholly utilitarian. The idea of a great commercial enterprise enerosching upon the greatest of our natural beauties has been a source of real distress to many. They may be reassured. The territory owned and beautified by the State of New York includes the Falls and all picturesque and interesting points in their

vicinity, and upon this reservation the the Niagara Falls Power Company. The Tunnel Company, under its State charter, is forbidden to encroach. The bride and

PROFILE OF THE TUNNEL AND CANAL.

nower company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1886, and it stands forth the energy, brains, patience and capital which have been required to translate this vast scheme into a tangible fact. The work has been done by the Cararact Construction Company, among whose stock-holders are names with the substantial ring of Vanderbilt, Mills, Belmont, Seligman Drexel, Morgan & Co., etc.

A Great Land Speculation. Leading manufacturers, owners of large flour and paper mills and factories of vari-ous kinds have not been slow to go in and possess the land. As a matter of course, property along the line of the tunnel has riseh, as compared with its original cost, to it has proved to owners of small farms and homesteads, who had sufficient foresight to retain them until they could make their own terms with the power company. Many, to whom death and taxes were the very certainties of life, are now "doing" Europe in first-class coupes! Others, it is understood,

groom may continue to haunt the shades of Prospect Park and Goat Island, with nothing to remind them of sublunary things but tel bills and carriage hire. Other anxious souls have feared lest this great diversion of water should injure the macnificent volume which pours over the falls. They, too, may be reassured.

only equal four-tenths of 1 per cent! The advantages claimed for the great cheme may be briefly summarized. First—Location, a central point between the vast supply of raw material from the West in cereals, lumber and ores, and the vast demand of the East for finished products. Vessels may pass down the lakes and Niagara river and unload their cargoes upon the docks of the power company.

entire amount diverted into the canal will

Second-Cheap and continuous power. Third-Unequaled transportation by lake by rail by canal These are rainbow-tinted promises, but may at least be said to have scriptural sanction, inasmuch as the enterprise is "founded upon a rock." L. A. M.

ASTRONOMY AND THEOLOGY MIXED

York-unto him, at least, once.

"He is the best advertised show in the Christian effort in behalf of suffering

humanity. Talmage Honored in Russia. Furthermore, they gave him a right royal them to the utmost limit that is ever permitted by court etiquette to anyone out lation of blue blood. Brother Talmage came home enchanted with such condescension busy white-washing the Russian Governnent ever since. He has been making out to the magazines and publishing books full Russians. He places the stamp of liar upon E. B. Lanin, whose articles upon "Russian Characteristics" have been so widely read, and which are supported by the statements of unbiased writers and by the digest of the

civil law and the testimony furnished by its enactment.

Mecca for an unregenerate Christian." He Did Not Stay Long Enough,

The testimony of Brother Talmage as to the British aristocracy is that it is distinguished by less of strut and arrogance than ostentation in the castles and halls of the nobility in England than in the gilded swagger, he shook hands with dirty, nastylooking men-called them "gentlemen," gave them a little religious talking to, and promised them "a regular blowout" in the

way of a treat at Christmas.

The Other Side of the Picture Now, with all these good, liberal, wealthy friends in Europe-to say nothing of the "benstly rich" on this side of the ocean-it does seem strange that Brother Talmage's Tabernacle should be levied on by the sheriff for debt—that there should even be a proposition made to attach the money on the collection plates, as the papers tell us. It would seem eminently proper for the Emperor and Empress of Russia and the wealthy nobility of the court of St. Peters-burg to step in and settle the claim of the sheriff on the Brooklyn Tabernacle as a token of their appreciation of the boatload of flour freely bestowed upon the starving peasants of the empire last summer through the efforts of Brother Talmage, Considering, too, their character for charity and goodnessacter for charity and goodness-as portrayed by him to the world at large it acter would not be too much to expect that the nobility and gentry of Great Britain should "chip in" and relieve the Tabernacle and Brother Talmage of the load of debt which so burdens their minds and encrusts their souls with worldliness.
"They had no business to go in debt," is

the expressed opinion of very many people.

A church is no more justified in building a great and splendid house without the

money, and trusting that the Lord will provide, than is an individual in putting up a palatial mansion without the money to pay for it. "Owe no man anything" is a Scriptural injunction which falls dead flat upon

give a dollar to support the church. What the Women Would Do. are keeping mechanics and others out of know that the Sheriff is after them.

easily.

Brother Talmage and the Tabernacle.

tors to pass around the hat and relieve thing to divert his mind. Brother Talmage has taken to a study of astronomy and the world's unknown. From this study he tion that has perplexed every intelligent man and woman since the earth has stood: this world when he could have prevented them from coming?" Brother Talmage thinks he has found the reason. It is this:

Brother Talmage's Unique Theory. to demonstrate the gigantic disasters that would come upon any world that allowed sin to enter. Which world should it be? Well the smaller the world the better, for less numbers would suffer. So our world was selected. The stage was large enough for the enactment of the tracedy. Although we know comparatively little about the other worlds—lest we become completely disattified with our own—no doubt the other worlds have heard, and are now hearing all about this world in the awful experiment of sin which the human race has been making.

Then he proceeds to declare that he be-

' to all the multi-millions of the popu lation of the stars, especially when they heard that the "Worldmaker," the "World-starter" and the "Worldupholder" gave His only son to be assassinated to expiate world's shipwreck.

It may be interesting and instructive for the people of Jupiter and Saturn and Mars and all the rest of them to contemplate the experiment of sin and suffering being introduced into a world, but it is pretty hard on nine-tenths of the people on this planet to be singled out and doomed to "endless fire and chalus" for the benefit of the Saturnians, the Jupiterians, the Uranians and the millions in all the other stars. Our world may be small, but it is not a pleasing thought or a welcome theory that we were picked out to become a "holy terror." or an "awful example" to the whole heavens above. Let us hope that with all the debts of the Tabernacle paid up, with the mechanics' liens crossed off, with the absence of the Sheriff's minious assured, and the prospect of plenty of revenue made reasonably certain, that Brother Talmage will "chirk up," grow cheerful and construct a theory that will be somewhat less BESSIE BRAMBLE. depressing.

for a clear head and steady nerves Take Bromo-Seltzer-10c a bottle.

will hardly conduce to a calm and heavenly frame of mind.

The Tabernacle people have had a load of debt ever since the beginning. Now it is said to be \$75,000. The mechanics must be pretty hardly pushed when the Sheriff has to be called upon to levy on the church. Jay Gould might have paid off the debt and never felt the strain. But he didn't. Brother Talmage prenches to vast numbers every Sunday, but they do not come down with the cash to ease off the burden of debt. Many from all parts of the country go to hear the eloquent prescher, who would not

Some men are fond of growling about the extravagance of women, but it is very much to be doubted, if women occupied the responsible places of church trustees or managers, that they would ever run a church so deeply in debt that they could never see the end of it. In this extremity and dearth of cash there will be a lot of appealing, of begging, of praying and of hoping. But these who half this reset appears of sunday, Novembre and hoping the street of which Washington is still a familiar name ber 27, has reached me. It contains an arrow of the washington is still a familiar name ber 27, has reached me. It contains an arrow of the street of the stre those who built this great expensive church without the money to pay for it will hardly be spared the bitterness of feeling that they their hard-earned money. It will not add to their Christian comfort to gaze upon the beautiful decorations of the Tabernacle and

Its very richness and splendor keep out the poor. Indeed, many are constrained to stay at home by the high rent of pews. Jay Gould, they say, paid \$1,800 a year for his pew rent and his share of Sunday prety, but anybody with \$90,000,000 could do that

A church should keep out of debt as a shining example of honesty. Poor Richard, of Almanac lame, says somewhere: "The first vice is running in debt—the second is lying, and Lying rides upon Debt's back."

Anybody who has been reading the sermons of Brother Talmage of late cau see that he is bothered in his mind. Perhaps this mountain of debt upon his church is the cause of it. The New York Heraid says that in the great preaching tour of Talwage last summer, he addressed "hundreds of thou-sands of eager auditors" and collected vast sums of money for English benevolences-not withholding a brass farthing for him-Now, in return, it would seem to be a nice neighborly act for these eager sudi-

With a background of debt a man is apt to take gloomy views and seek for somededuces the remarkable auswer to the ques-"Why did God let sin and sorrow come into

To keep the universe loyal to a Holy God, it was important in some world, somewhere, to demonstrate the gigantic disasters that

Then he proceeds to declare that he believes every world in the skies above us has heard of our terrific terrestrial experi-ment, and that we are an awful "object and restore and save the victims of the

of the British Peerage.

Probably the death of the Duke of Marlborough is responsible for the continued interest in the British peerage, which prompts the question, "Who created the first British peer, and when did he do it?"
To use a Hibernicism the oldest existing title in the British peerage is Scottish, that of the Earl of Mar, which again was not created but grew, it dates from 1010, thus being nearly 900 years old. Duncan ruled

There are several kinds of British peers, besides the various degrees of each kind. The kinds rank as follows: Peers of England, created before 1707; peers of Scotland, created before 1707; peers of Great Britain, created between 1707 and 1800; peers of Ireland, created before 1800; peers of the United Kingdom, created since 1800; peers of Ireland, created since 1800, and life

The oldest existing England peerage is the earlifom of Arundel and Surrey, dating from 1355, in the reign of Henry II., and now held by the Duke of Norfolk. The oldest Scottish peerage is that of Mar, 1010; but there is some doubt about this, and the oldest certain peerage is the earldom of Sutherland, held by the Duke of Suthername Washington is still a familiar name to it. The oldest Irish peerage, and the oldest peerage which has not been merged in a higher title, is the barony of Kings-dale, dating from 1181, when Henry IL was Lord of Ireland; it is held now by the thirty-second lord; he has the privilege of wearing his hat in the presence of the sov-creign. The oldest peerage of the United Kingdom is the barouy of Moore, created in 1801; and the oldest of the modern Irish peerages is the earldom of Caledon, created he same year. The very oldest peerage, that of Arundel, is by tenure—that is, the original holder was a peer by virtue of holding Arundel Castle; and then came peerages by writ; wealthy men were sumnoned to attend the King, and the custom grew of summoning always any man who had once been summoned. Then came peerages by patent, those granted since about 1337. All modern peerages are cre-

ated by patents of nobility.

nouths of the year named? The English names for the days of the week are Teutonic in their origin. Sunday is the day of the sun; the Germans call it the same as we do. Monday is the day of the moon; Tuesday is the day sacred to Tiw, an Anglo-Saxon god; Wednesday is named for Wodin, a god of the Germans and other Teutonic peoples; Thursday is Thor's day, Thor being the god of war; Friday is the day sacred to the goddess Freia, the Teutonic Venus: Saturday is said to be named for Saturn, the oldest of the Roman gods; but some writers say that it is named for the Anglo-Saxon god Sætere, a deity of only local importance, worsniped among the Frisians and Anglo-Saxous; the Norse and other Teutonic nations call the last day of the week simply "washing day," or perhaps Loki's day. The names of our months, however, come from the Romans. January is named for the god Janus; February is named for Februas, it being the month in which the testivals in honor of the dead-the Februawere held. March is named for Mars, the god of war; April is named for Aprilis, a deity of the spring, whose name comes from the verb aperire, to open. May bears the name of the goddess Maia, an-other spring goddess; June is named for Juno, queen of heaven; July celebrated Julius Casar, and August celebrates Augustus, his nephew and successor, Roman year began originally with March, so that August was the sixth month; and the month after August was the seventh, September; the other months of the year were October, the eighth; November, the ninth; December, the tenth; these names coming respectively from septem, seven; eto, eighth; novem, ninth; decem, tenth. When the year was made to begin with January, these names were retained.

Are there any works for mining and reduc-ng gypsum in this country? Took. ng gypsum in this country? Yes; gypsum is found in numerous large deposits in New York, Virginia and Michgan, as well as other States, and in Nova Scotia. The gypsum is burned in kilns at a temperature of about 2500, when the water in its composition leaves it. When re-moved from the kilns it is ground and powdered, and then is called plaster of paris. This name was given to it because it was made at Montmartre, near Paris. It is still made there in large quantities. It was first used in making molds about 1488, by

Are all dead kings and queens of England uried in Westminster Abbey? U. E. P. No; not quite half of them. Since William the Conqueror there have been 34 sovereigns of England, of whom 16 are buried in Westminster. These are: Henry III., Edward I., Edward III., Richard II. Henry V., Edward V., Henry VIL, Ed-

ward, VI., Mary L. Elizabeth, James L., Charles L., Charles II., William III. and Mary II. and George II. The others were buried in many different places: William I lies at Caen, in France; William Rufus at Winchester, Henry I. at Reading, Stephen at Faversham, Henry II. and Riehard I. at Fonteyrault, in France; John at Worcester, Edward II. at Gloucester, Henry IV. at Canterbury, Henry VI. and Edward IV. at Windsor, Richard III. at Leicester, Henry VIII. at Windsor, James II. at St. Germains, in France; George I at Hanover, George II., George IV. and William IV. at Windsor, and Frogmore is the burial place of the present Frogmore is the burial place of the present reigning house. Do Germany and Switzerland own all their railroads? J. W. H. Germany does not. In 1891 there were in that Empire 40,920 kilometers, equal to in that nondescript piece of architecture about 25,411 miles; of these, about 31,000 | known to Pittsburgers as the Union depot. kilometers (19,251 miles) belong to the All sorts and conditions of people and of State. Switzerland owns practically none many nationalities are always to be found of the railroads within her boundaries; 15 | within its walls. One can easily detect the companies own 3,156 kilometers - about old traveler or the drummer by the ease of 2,000 miles. Government railways are sub- his movements and his total absence of ject to no competition. In Europe the flurry. The occasional traveler looks at his trains are slow and the service poor, com-pared to the standard in this country and employe in the depot, from the sweeper up England. The newest improvements are not adopted; in fact, the roads are very far belind ours except in respect to the number of persons killed and injured. The number of passengers killed is less than with us be-

Who are the principal members of Queen Victoria's samily?

J. B. S. The Queen herself is the principal member; Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Duchess of Kent. Then in order come her children, the Prince of Wales, who will become King after the Queen's death; the Empress Dowager of Germany; the Duke of Edinburgh, who will become Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and numerous other sons and daughters not of great importance. Of her grandchildren, the principal ones are George, Duke of York, who will be King after the Queen and the Prince of Wales are dead, and William IL, Emperor of Germany. There are dozens of grandchildren, but none of them is of much importance to the world in general, except perhaps Prince Henry of Prus sia, brother to the German Emperor, who would become regent if the Emperor should die leaving a minor son.

cause the trains are fewer; and the number of non-passengers killed is less because the

roads are well guarded; and disobedience to

railway regulations is equivalent to law-

In May last "A" left Brooklyn, N. Y., where th May has A feet Brooklyn, N. I. where he has resided for years, and accepted employment in this city. In October he returns to Brooklyn and registers and remains until November S in order to vote. Can he return and vote in King's county next year also? Or is he compelled to vote in Pennsylvania, if he votes at all? King's County.

This case must be decided on specific circumstances. It "A" has a place he calls a "home" in Brooklyn, a place he considers his only place of residence, he would be entitled to a vote. Strictly construed, public business is the only excuse a voter can give these emigrants would satisfy the most business is the only excuse a voter can give to the election judges for continuous absence from his home, but if "A's" business the only excuse a voter can give ardent lover of the picturesque. Often they bring their household goods with them, and these are just as odd as their costumes. I is such that the election judges would consider his stopping here only temporary, he was tied up in a red handkerchief. He had would doubtless be allowed to vote in a pick and shovel on his shoulder, which he Brooklyn. Some emigrants almost make a tour of the globe in their search for a better land. I saw a party of Russian farmers who came from far off Siberia and who were going to

How many degrees of heat does it take to meit these metals: Iron, copper, lead, refined nickel? Onic BRITAN. Iron fuses at about 1,300 degrees of heat centigrade, about 2,400 degrees of heat Fahrenheit. Copper fuses at 1,200 degrees centigrade; lead at 325 degrees, say, 650 degrees Fahrenheit, and pure nickel at rather more than 1,400 degrees centigrade. Of course, there is no absolute certainty about these high temperatures; they must be looked upon as merely approximations. One metal, osmium, is still unfusible; it does not melt even at the terrible heat produced by the

It is generally very lovely when a the-atrical troupe invades the depot. The his-trionic is easily picked out. Besides his clean shaven face he bears that unmistakachemical union of oxygen and hydrogen, an equivalent of 2,870 degrees contigrade; that is, nearly 5,200 degrees Fahrenheit.

ticle entitled "Origin of the Ideas Which Have Started Great Inventors on the Path of Enduring Fame." This article makes the statement that Mr. George M. Pullman is the inventor of the Pullman sleeping car. I the inventor of the Pullman sleeping car. I beg leave to state that Mr. Pullman is not the inventor. A man named Benjamin Field (now dead), of Albion, N. Y., was the real inventor. The brother of the inventor (Mr. N. S. Field) is still living in that place. Mr. Pullman did not invent this car; he only furnished the money part. As I understand it, he afterward bought the patent. Mr. Field was, up to the time of his death, quite a prominent man in New York State politics.

Why was Marion called "the Bayard of the Because of his resemblance to Chevaller Bayard, a French nobleman, famous as being "without fear and without reproach." He was born in 1476 and killed in 1523 in battle. "He combined the merits of a skillful tactician with the romantic heroism, piety and magnanimity of the ideal knight-errant." Francis Marion was much the same sort of man; a skillful tactician, dar-ing, religious, magnanimous; perhaps the comparison is hyperbolical, but certainly Marion was without fear and without re-proach. He was born in South Carolina in proach. He was born in South Carolina in

How many soldiers and how many post-offices are there in the United States? E. A. B. The regular army of the United States consists of 2,170 officers and 25,220 men, a total of 27,390 men; the militia consists of 111,292 officers and men, with a population liable to military duty of 9,760,156. 1891 there were 64,329 postoffices in the United States, of which 2,942 were "Presidental postoffices." filled by the President. with salaries of over \$1,000, and 61,387 were fourth-class offices, with salaries of less than \$1,000, filled by the Postmaster General.

How should copper or brass be melted?

1. J. McC. Copper and brass can be melted in an iron melting pot, because their fusing point is below that of iron; but most metals are

melted in earthen pots-crucibles is the technical name. These are earthenware

jars of various sizes and shapes, which stand

tremendous degrees of heat. A man becomes naturalized while his children are under age, do they become citizens? W. C. H. Yes, if they are in the country at the time. The minor children who are in the country when the final papers are issued to their father, may "vote on those papers;" that is, on proving that the papers were issued while they were minors in the country, they vote without being themselves

What is the difference in latitude between New York City and Louisvillet N. O. V. New York's latitude is 400, 53' and 23" north; Louisville's is 380 3' north-a difference of 2°, 50' and 23", equal to 170 1-3

Electric Lamp Guard. A useful guard has been put on the market for the protection of incandescent lamps. In its construction care has been taken to eliminate the disadvantages of guards hitherto in use; and it not only requires no clips or eacthes, but secures itself firmly on the socket almost automatically. It has, moreover, a very firm hold on the socket, having a bearing contact longitudinally on the shell of over half an inch,

and symmetrical. WHERE there are children, there Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be always handy.

to be loud, especially his overcoat.

Considering the amount of ground they cover it is hard for theatrical p He Hails From Sunny Raly.

railway employes are to be believed, they give more trouble than any other class of passengers.

Now and then a bevy of fair girls and their attendant swains invade the depot and the amount of noise they make drowns even the voice of the stout-lunged train crier. Mamie or Harry is going on a visit to friends in Philadelphia for a few weeks or some friend of Mamie or Harry is going home after a month spent in Pittsburg, con sequently when the train gong sounds there is a great deal of kissing and embracing be-tween the girls, which makes their swains

in fashion everywhere. They want the

best accommodations on the rail, and, if

sure and don't forget to write and in a few seconds there is a sudden hush over the depot. Royalty Sometimes Drops In. . Occasionally a royal personage honors the grimy shades of the Union depot with its presence. We once had Queen Kapiolani of the Sandwich Islands, whom the Bostonians irrevently termed Cafe au lait. She was traveling to England to attend the jubilee of Queen Victoria. She had break-fast served in her private car from the depot restaurant, and was waited upon by

feel very envious. There is a chorus of be

If we want to see solid citizens, bloated bondholders and the lordly Englishman on his travels we must be on hand when the New York and Chicago limited rolls in at night. Every titled or wealthy foreigner when on his travels in this country must travel on that train, as it is one of the big-gest sights of Uncle Sam's domain. In the morning dozens of accommodations

her kinsmen in color.

disgorge myriads of business men, clerks and mechanis from their peaceful suburban homes. These busy passengers straight-way make bee line for office and workshop. In the evening they make another bee line for the depot, thence home, and thus their placid, uneventful life rounds off from year

so that it is almost impossible for any but to year with very little variety. the severest blow to force it against the damp. In appearance the guard is light

ble at low tide, there is a little shrine supported by four Roman columns, and dedicated to St. Quirec, who landed there from England in the sixteenth cen-Quintin. Here the pin must stick at the first push, for each failure postpones the

The same practice has been traced further

The common method of obtaining a cross

section of the field of force of a magnet by means of iron filings is very satisfactory when only temporary representations of the A sight often seen is a group of Uncle
Sam's pensioners—Indian chiefs—on their
way to Washington to see their Great
Father. One day I saw a party of chiefs
with a beautiful squaw in the party, but—
horror of horrors—she chewed tobacco and

NO LONGER A WASTE. less worldly-wise, are bewaiting their "hindsight," as they watch their chesply-sold properties rapidly growing into the heart of one of the great manufacturing cities of the future. So say the enthusiasts, who, if they are not claiming "the earth," are at least appropriating the waters thereof.

THE

CAUGHT!

A Unique Theory of Sin Traced to the

Financial Pepression.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) The Tabernable in Brooklyn, where Doctor Talmage holds forth every Sunday, is said to be the largest Protestant church in America. It is generally filled at the Sunday services until it is the "jammedst jam" upon the continent, excepting, perhaps, at some of the football games. Brother Talmage is the all attracting star. His eloquence, his word-painting, his moving force draw all men and women-who visit New

country," said a newspaper man. He is not only a preacher who draws the crowd, but he is the editor of a paper, which he claims to be "the brightest and best religious paper in the world, which no paper, under the direct domination of Brother Talmage, sent a steamship laden with flour enough to sustain, as it says, 125,000 lives in famine-stricken Russia, for which Alexander IIL, Emperor of Bussia, Grand Duke Nicholas and the Crown Prince personally thanked Brother Talmage in acknowledgment of such noble generosity and

reception, and allowed him to hob-nob with of the order of nobility and the circuand royal recognition, and has been very that George Kennan has been contributing of falsehoods concerning Russia and

It seems plain from his own showing that Brother Talmage was beautifully hoodwinked in Russia by the high officials-just as are the American Ministers at the court of St. Petersburg. He does not seem to have become aware of the tyranny that exists in the Czar's domains. He evidently does not know that parents-whatever their means—cannot give their children a classi-cal education without the consent of the Government, which is charily given. Admission to the technical schools and the universities is now as difficult for a Russian -without what is vulgarly known as "a pull"-we are told, as "tree admission to

His stay in Russia was short. His views of the empire were those presented to distin-guished strangers. Had he gone down into the depths of the Siberian mines, had he been subjected to the hardships of the civil and ecclesiastical law, had he been under constant surveillance of the police, who were privileged to enter his rooms, crossexamine his servants, open his letters, and meddle with the affairs of his brivate life as they saw fit, it is hardly likely he would have been so gushing in his praises, and so liberal with "taffy" for the nobility.

is shown by many an American constable, or alderman, or legislator. There is less of palaces of the nob-ocracy of this country— he tells us. The marquises, and earls, and lords he met were good, nice men with no pretensions about them. The duchesses and countesses were unaffected, and put on no-airs. The Earl of Kintore was as completely a "gospelized man" as Brother Tal-mage ever met. When this good, "gospel-ized" Earl visited "the slums" he did not go in a carriage—oh, no—but he simply required the attendance of a "John Thomas" to carry his coat, his Bible and his psalm book. Without any pretentious

Bessie Bramble Suggests That the a congregation sitting in softly cushioned pews, in an elegantly appointed church—that is not paid for. Mechanics' liens and debta are not very creditable decorations Czar Help Dr. Talmage Out. NOBILITY SHOULD CHIP IN, TOO. for anybody's house, and they are certainly quite as reprohensible in a church. NOTES AND QUERIES. Not Dishonest but Thoughtless. Churches do not mean to be dishonest They intend to pay their debts in course of Facts and Figures as to the Origin But with credit they spend too lavquests, donations, contributions, bazaars, church fairs and other means of raising the GOVERNMENT AND RAILROADS. funds. The money should be raised first, and then the church should be built in accordance with the cash. When a church is burdened with debt it The Family of Queen Victoria and the cuts down the minister's salary and destroys his efficiency in a large measure, by keep-ing his nose on the grindstone and his whole mind bent upon the problem of how Aembers of mportance. NATURALIZATION AND ELECTIONS to make both ends meet upon a noverty-stricken salary from a deeply-indebted Instead of going in debt for a handsome church, it would be a great deal better to read the Bible at home and pray in the closet with the door shut. It is all very well to go to church, to listen to a nice ser-mon, to hear some fine music, to join in prayer, and saw Amen devoutly, and bow under a benediction, but to know of the mortgages, the mechanics' liens, the notes to pay off, the salaries of the preacher and the organist, and all the other expenses Christian home should be without." This to be met with no money in the treasury, then, whom Macbeth murdered.