***************** Anecdotes and Reminiscences About Victoria.

Queen Victoria reigned longer than any other woman occupant of a

throne.

She reigned for a greater number of

She reigned for a greater number of years than any other European sovereign, if the regency in the reign of Louis XIV. is excepted.

Her reign lasted sixty-three years and seven months, exceeding four years three months and twenty-eight days the reign of George III., which was the longest in England before she came to the throne. to the throne.

She was Empress of India for twen-ty-five years, having received the title by proclamation on April 28, 1876. She outlived all the members of the House of Lords, who were peers of

the realm at the time of her accession except Earl Nelson, and all the peers who were then or had been members of the House of Commons.



WHERE QUEEN VICTORIA WAS BORN.

She survived all the members of her original Privy Council and of her first House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone having been one of the oldest former members of the latter.

She saw every episcopal see vacated and refilled at least twice during her

She saw her judicial bench recruited twice at least from end to end.
She was a widow for forty years.
She saw five Archbishops of Canterbury and elx of York and five Bishops of London.

She saw eleven Lord Chancellors, ten Prime Ministers and six Speakers

of the House of Commons.

The Queen learned from her German mother the excellent habit of early rising, which stood her in good stead during a busy and laborious life.

Not lat'r than 7 was the hour. Her dressers were not literary women, like Fanny Burney, nor did they add to their other duties that of reading to the Queen herself or to the court circles.

Like the women of her suite in a higher rank-ladies in waiting, bedchamber women, etc .- many of the Queen's dressers grew gray in her ser-

She always breakfasted privately. From the commencement of her reign.



VICTORIA JUST AFTER HER CORONATION.

and notably after her marriage with the Prince Consort, it is a well-accred-ited fact that Victoria would sign no paper which was not a mere certificate of an appointment or a commission unless she made herself acquainted with the contents by having them read and discussed in her hearing.

As a climax to the ordinary business of every lawful day at intervals the Queen received her Ministers and held first council, she sat at the head of the and their sceptres, too, made of baser

enough, she went out for a donkey drive in the grounds. Luncheon was a less private meal than breakfast, when the Queen, if so disposed, met the the Queen, if so disposed, met the members of her household, the guests staying at the palace, or the privileged visitors who arrived for luncheon.

Queen Victoria disliked cold meat, suede gloves, artificial flowers and the odor of furs. Her alias, when she found it advisable to use an incognito, was either the Countess of Balmoral

Mary of Modena is set down in th Mary or Modena is set down in the jewel book as having cost about \$304 though it blazes with gems. The "Queen's Orb" also is set with imitation stones and bordered with imitation pearls. The famous "Old Sceptre," which was found in the wains coting of the jewel house in 1814, it also set with imitation stones.

Queen Victoria's private fortune has

Queen Victoria's private fortune has been estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000, but the exact amoun



THE WEDDING, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1840.

ter was one of her numerous titles. When members of the Queen's family or any German relatives visited London and occupied Buckingham Pal-ace, "by invitation," they paid their board just like common folks in a first-class hotel.



THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES (An etching made by Queen Victoria.)

"Queen's bounty" cost Victoria on an average \$1500 a year. The Queen, when she sent three soverelgns to a mother who had given birth to three

children, forty years ago, probably did not foresee to what vital dimensions the "bounty" would grow. Her Majesty was recently presented with \$100 by an Indian chief of Brit-ish Columbia, doubtless as a thank offering for the \$5000 he received for the 60,000 fish he had caught and sold. The Queen acknowledged the gift by letter, accompanied by an engraving of herself and two pleats of sheep's wool.
The "Queen's Jewels," exhibited to

curious Americans in the Tower of



THE QUEEN IN HER DONKEY CARRIAGE.

London, are largely "paste." The Koh-i-Noor there is artificial, the real stone being kept at the Queen's bankers. Then there is the "Imperial Crown," no longer used, blazing with gems, but the gems are all artificial. It seems that it used to be the custom



THE CORONATION, JUNE 28TH, 1838.

council board, the only woman pres- metal than those of the King and set the warm air, which escapes in the op

Cabinet, and presided over every Gov-

with paste jewels.

Therefore, when one looks at the beautiful "Queen's Crown" (made for

ernment, Liberal or Conservative, during her reign of upward of sixty years.

If the real business of the Queen's classification official work—was dispatched quickly pearl. So, too, the sceptre made for human beings.

is known probably to but two persons besides herself—Lord Cross and Lord Rowton, who for years had entire charge of her financial affairs. Lord Rowton was secretary to Lord Bea-consfield during the lifetime of the lat-

The queen had at least half a dozen thrones

The Queen's fortune is invested mostly in English real estate, although she is credited with the ownership of many American railroad securities. Her collection of plate—the finest in the world-is said to be worth several



THE BRITISH CROWN.

Her bankers are Coutts's, of London The imperial state crown was made in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns and others furnished by command of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubles, sapphires and emer-alds, set in silver and gold. It has a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and is lined with white silk.

The Queen was always fond of dogs, and the royal kennels near Windsor are among the finest in the world. She was never known to visit Windsor without going to see these favorite Often her first visit after

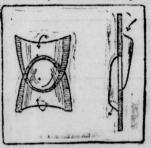


(She died in this room.)

also, sometimes, her last before depar-

French Hygienic Window.

The accompanying figures show a new hygienic window pane being introduced in France. It is the invention of Dr. Legrand, and is a perfect ventilator. As will be seen from the illustrations it is perforated and provided with channels, of which there are two-one outside and one inside. The former opens at the bottom, the latter at the top. The fresh air enters as is shown by the arrow, and replaces



VENTILATION WITHOUT DRAUGHT.

posite direction. This window pane is put in exactly like an ordinary one, in the upper part of a window sash, and

AN HISTORIC OLD MILL andmark That Dates Fro

The "Old Mill" of Nantucket, Mass The "Old Mill" of Nantucket, Mass., here represented, was erected in 1746. The stone which forms the doorstep bears that date. It is located on one of the four "Mill Hills."

the four "Mill Hills."

At various times mills on the other hills had been built, the first being erected in 1723, and which was an object of an experiment in 1836, having been blown up by gunpowder to ascertain the effects of that substance, if ased to impede the course of a fire.

These mills had been used as signal

owers during the Revolution to warn



QUAINT OLD MILL AT NANTUCKET.

American ships of the presence and position of the British cruisers, which were known to be near the island, but which could not be seen by the American vessels. The position of the vanes indicated the position or diection of the British vessels, and it is said that many a full freighted ship escaped from the British cruisers.

The mill which yet stands was built probably for a man by name of E. Iwain, whose son, Timothy, tended it for many years.

It was built of oak, taken from

'Dear Horse Valley," just south of the nill. In 1828 J. Gardiner bought of for 320, with the intention of using it for arewood, but, however, finding the framework so good and sound, he deided to repair it.

A 700-Ton Rock Swayed by the Wind. There is probably no greater natural wonder anywhere in the world than he rocking stone of Tandil, in Argenina, an flustration of which is re-produced herewith. Tandil is a small village, reached by railway and situited 250 miles south of Buenos Ayres. The rocking stone, which has made the little town famous throughout Ar-gentina, is the largest phenomenon of its kind in the world. The giant mushroom-shaped quartz boulder stands upon the summit of some picturesque hills, a thousand feet in



height, three miles from the outskirts of Tandil. It weighs over 700 tons and it is so nicely poised that it rocks in the wind, and may be made by the strength of one man to crack a wal-nut. Yet this boulder is so firm that, it is said, one of the old dictators, Rosas, by name, once harnessed a thousand horses to it, and was unable

to dislodge it.

There are, of course, many such rocking stones scattered about the world, though there are none nearly so large. In New York State there are two, one near the town of Monticello, of about forty tons, and the other in Salem, of over eighty tons. The former is nearly as round as an orange and so nicely balanced upon a table of stone that a child, by pushing against either side, can rock it back and forth.

Implement to Open Barrels.



JUNDAY'S OBGOURSE BY THE MOTED

WINNEL

SUPPLY Systems IN TWO Committees of a street of the committee of the

Implement to Open Barrels.

The purpose of the invention illustrated in the accompanying cut is to provide an instrument which will rapidly force the top hoops from barrels to allow the ends to be removed or inserted and the barrels headed up. A foot is provided, which rests either on the chime and projects inside the barrel has not been opened. This foot forms has not been opened. The foot forms has not have had not been dea

enly call comes be glad to go.

I do not care much about what your "last words" are going to be. People put too much emphasis on "last words." I would rather know what your words are now, in days of health and with mental faculties in full play—your words of kindness, your words of sympathy, your words of helpfulness, your words of prayer.

So live that if you say not a word during the last day of your life there will be no doubt here about the place of your destination. You will go right into saintly, prophetic, evangelistic, apostolic, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, deitie presence. It shall be well with you.

Mother, you will go right up into the possession of the babe that the scarlet fever or eroup took out of your arms, a sorrow that still stings you, and you often say she would now be so many years old if she had lived.

You will go into the presence of the old folks, for I hope you are of Christian ancestry, and you will find that they have no diamess of sight or halting gait that requires a staff, for they have taken a draft from the fountain of perpetual youth that springs from under the throne of God.

Oh, the blissful companionship of heaven in which you shall enter! It shall be well with you. I ring this bell of emaneipation and triumph. I like the way the sexton rings the bell of the old country meeting house. I used to stand and admire him pulling the rope of that bell. He rings it a good while, so that every farmhouse within five miles hears it. He may halt a moment to take breath and give the sweet sounds time to stir up all the echoes of the hills. And when he is old and not strong enough to pull the rope any more then he sits and listens while his son rings the church bell. So my text seems a bell of invitation and victory. I began to ring it till those farthest off from God shall come into the great temple of gospel comfort, and all the weary put down their burdens at its altar and find that peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Three times more I ring it: It shall be well!