LAUNCHING DAY.

Important Moment in the Career of a Battleship.

A Slight Mistake Would Cost Millions of Dollars.

Albert Franklin Matthews tells an interesting story of "The Evolution of a Battleship," in the Century. This it a history of the construction of the Indiana, so far the only vessel of this class we have in our navy. After describing the wonderful power of this monster, the most formidable engine of war in the world, and the manner of its construction, Mr. Matthews

So the building goes on until the launching day comes, and two broad ways are built up against the bottom of the vessel, and the keel-blocks on which it has been resting are knocked away. In the launch of the Indiana Mr. Nixon ran a row of electric lights beneath the bottom of the vessel, adding another innovation to the details of American ship-building. Each launching way consists of upper and lower planking, between which is spread thousands of pounds of the best tallow. At the bow of the boat these upper and lower planks are clamped together, and when all is ready they are sawed apart and the vessel starts. The upper part of the ways slides into the water with the vessel, and the lower part with the smoking hot tallow remains stationary.

A launch in these days is so smooth and so soon ended, rarely occupying more than twelve seconds from start to finish, that one scarcely realizes its difficulties. Three thing are absolutely necessary; it must be on time, when the tidal water is highest; it must be of smart speed, so as not to stick on its downward journey to the water; and it must be accomplished without straining. So complex a thing is a launch that the chief engineer-incharge is able to estimate the strain on every part of the vessel for every position it occupies, at intervals of one foot, on its way down the in-

There is one supreme moment. It is when the vessel is nearly two thirds in the water. The buoyancy of the water raises the vessel, and throws its weight on its shoulders. Here is where the greatest danger of straining comes, and should the ways break down the vessel would be ruined, a matter of nearly \$2,000,000 in a ship like the Indiana when it was launched.

The launch over, the machinery is lifted in and fitted, and then come the board of government experts, who look the vessel over inch by inch, the fires are started, and the trial trip follows. For four hours, amid suppressed excitement that answers nervously to every quiver of the vessel, the engines are run at full speed. A premium or a penalty is at stake now. The breakage of a bolt or the disaraugement of a valve may mean thou ands of dollars of loss to the contractors. Trained workmen are locked in the fire-rooms, not to be released until the test is over.

Cooled drinking water with oatmeal sprinkled upon it is run down to them in a rubber tube from a barrel on the deck. A hose is played on the costly machinery in places where there is danger of overheating, as though it were on fire. Almost every pound of coal used on the trip is carefully selected.

When the four hours are passed and the strain is over, a sigh of relief from every one on board, and even from the vessel herself, goes up, and the ship passes from the contractor to the government, and day after day while she is in commission the flag will be saluted, and the score or more of other ceremonies and formalities observed on a man-of-war will follow.

How He Proposed.

They were celebrating their silver wedding, and, of course, the couple were very happy and affectionate.

"Yes," said the husband, "this is the only woman I ever loved, and I shall never forget the first time I proposed to her.'

"How did you do it?" burst out a young man who had been squeezing a pretty girl's hand in the corner.

They all laughed, and he blushed, but the girl carried it bravely.

"Well, I remember it as well as it it were but yesterday. It was at Richmond. We were out at a pienic, and she and I got wandering alone. Don't you remember, my dear, and what a lovely day it was?"

The wife smiled.

"We sat on the trunk of a tree. You haven't forgotten, love, have

The wife smiled again.

"She began writing in the dust with is about \$30,000,000.

the point of her parasol. She wrote her name, 'Mary,' and I asked her to let me put the other name to it. And I took the parasol and wrote my name, Smith,' below it, and she took back the parasol and wrote, 'No, I won't.' Then we went home. You remember it darling? Ah, I see you do."

Then he kissed her and the company murmured, "Wasn't it pretty?" The guests had all departed, and the happy pair were alone.

"Wasn't it nice, Mary, to see all our friends around us so happy?"

"Yes, it was. But, John, that reminiscence of yours!" "Ah, it seems as if it had been only

yesterday, Mary." "Yes, dear; there are only three things you are wrong about in that story."

"Wrong? Oh, no."

'John, I am sorry you told that story, because I never went to a picnic with you before we were married. I was never in Richmond in my life, and I never refused you."

"My darling you must be wrong; I have a good memory."

"I am not wrong, Mr. Smith, and my memory is as good as yours, and I'd like to know who that minx was, You never told me about her before.' -Boston Journal.

Last of the "Unicorns,"

That white rhinoceros, believed to be the last of its uncouth race, is spoken of by a writer in a Canadian paper as "the last of the unicorns." Every schoolboy," says this authority, is familiar with the conventional figure of the unicorn-a sort of horseshaped brute, with a single straight horn protruding from its forehead, And every schoolboy has probably been told that there never was such a creature. Yet modern science not only destroys some old-time beliefs, but vindicates others, and shows many a grotesque fairy tale to have a basis of solid fact. So with the unicorn. For ages its only known habitat was on a cont-of-arms, until an actal onehorned rhinoceros was found in India and Sumatra, when folk began to revise their syllabus of repudiated legends. Still the Asiatic rhinoceros was poor sort of a creature for such heroic fame, and it was not until the opening of the present century that the unicorn was fully identified with the uncouth pachyderm. At that time Burchell discovered, in the region of South Africa, between the Orange and Zambesi rivers, the stupendous creature known as the rhinoceros simus, or, in common phrase, the white or one-horned rhinoceros. This animal was not at all like the heraldic unicorn. But it was of heroic mould, and it wore on its forehead, or on its snout, one enormous horn, long, sharp and powerful. Huge and unwieldy as it was, it was swift of foot; in temper cholerie; in valor it was fearless. Wherefore the classic legends and the mediaval heraldic designs stood at last approved. The unicorn was at gymnastic department at the college, last materialized."

Shamming Extraordinary.

Two remarkable stories of successful malingering are told by the London correspondent of the Manchester Courier. A friend of his has recently been stopping in the neighborhood of Princetown jail, and during his visit met one of the officials with whom the responsibility for the anecdotes finally rests. The first is of a man who simulated paralysis so convincingly that he was released and despatched to his home in the charge of a nurse. But, on the very next morning he walked down-stairs without any assistance. and informed the nurse that her services were no longer required. Story number two is even more remarkable, There is nothing wonderful in counterfeiting blindness. We see it done occasionally in the streets of London. But in this case the convict not only gave a perfectly artistic representation of that state, but, what was a far greater triumph, successfully baffled every medical test that could be applied. He, too, received his discharge and was travelling in the company of a warder, whom he suddenly electrified by buying an evening paper and devouring its contents with avidity.

A Real Test.

"Sandow and Cyr and Samson, and all the rest of these professional strong men, are continually boasting of their great feats of strength-lifting 1,200 pounds, dead weight, and all that--but I am carrying right in my pocket now something that I will give any one of them a thousand dollars if he will lift."

"Oh, rot! What is it?" "A three thousand dollar mortgage on my house."-Browning's Monthly.

The tobacco tax in Spain brings as much revenue as the tax on laud; each

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WOMAN'S EQUAL CHANCE,

In the charter bestowed by Parliament upon the University of Wales is a clause which reads: "Women shall be eligible equally with men to any degree which the University is, by this, our charter, authorized to confer. Every office hereby created in the University hereby constituted shall be open to women equally with men,"-New York Journal.

DRINK FOR BONY GIRLS.

Girls with spare ribs and other bare bones should drink cocoa, chocolate or milk, as they are rich in oils of a fattening and nourishing character. Vegetables served with melted butter, salads dressed with mayonaise sauce, boiled hominy and rice, and baked potato with salt and fresh butter, custard puddings, sweetmests and sugar on everything, with plenty of sleep, will help to put flesh on bony figures. -New York World.

THE MONOCLE CRAZE.

The monocle has appeared in the shops of New York and the ultra-fashionables of that city are adopting these little fastidious affairs. It has a short handle and a gold or silver rim. Many of the fashionable women who have decided to gaze at the world through a monocle are displaying great originality in the frame which they select for the little round glass, A young woman in bereavement screws into her left eye a monocle framed in a narrow rim of black enamel, and if she uses one with a handle this will also be in black. A favorite monocle has a silver handle and rim, inlaid with turquoise. - Brooklyn Eagle.

CHATELAINE. The dingling chatelaines with which we adorn ourselves and maddened our friends a few seasons ago, are coming into vogue again! We shall rattle and clatter about with a splendid disregard for other people's nerves, says an English fashion journal, and flatter ourselves, I suppose, that there is something attractive in our appearance as we go about with innumerable odds and ends dangling at our sides like the wares on a peddler's pack. It is curious how firm a hold upon us this feminine knicknack has taken. Most women like something about them that tinkles and jingles, and it is safe to say that they will all gladly welcome back their old friend .- St. Louis

A CHAIR THAT LEADS TO MATRIMONY. Cards have been received at the Woman's College announcing the marriage of Dr. Mary V. Mitchell, physical director at the college, and Mr. Robert P. Green of Swarthmore. Penn. It was the third wedding in two years of lady professors in the and the students and professors now have a standing joke about the Chair of Physical Culture being fatal to the occupants who think themselves proof against affairs of the heart. Dr. Mitchell is a young physician of exceptional ability, and she was greatly liked at the college. Previous to her acceptance of the directorship of the physical department, she had practiced medicine for ten years at Media, Penn. She came to the college two years ago to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Alice W. Hall, who married Professor Chapman, then of the Johns Hopkins University, and subsequently Superintendent of Education in Wisconsin .-Baltimore Sun.

COLLARS AND YOKES.

The fancy for lace collars has brought out some pretty combinations guipure and chiffon for trimming the waist of dark crepon or taffetta dresses. A deep pleating of black chiffon, or of the color of the gown, is set on as a collarette, falling from the collar band just over the shoulder tips and even all around. On this fall longthwise at intervals pointed ends, barbes, or insertions of creamwhite guipure, sewed on to meet at the collar band and widen out on the pleated ceiffon.

Yokes of batiste embroidered in open design are newer than those of lace for trimming crepon gowns. A pretty brown crepon dress at which everyone turns to look has a round waist, drooping below the belt in front and smooth in the back, with a belt and collar of black moire ribbon. The attractive feature is a yoke of eern batiste embroidered in large medallions and scalloped on the edge that falls on the cropon. Gathered opaufall over the sleeves. Black ribbons

epaulettes, and fasten in a chou on the edge of the voke in front and back. The skirt is without trimming-Harper's Bazaar.

PASHIONS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

In France, by the way, at present, pearls and rubies are the most fashionable gems. As regards diamonds, the Duchess Doudeauville and the Countess Pourtales have introduced the following mode-a ribbon is tied round the neck, with a bow covered with tiny diamonds.

Coming to turquoises, those of great beauty are becoming rarer and rarer. If a turquoise be of any particular value, it must hail from the old mines, be very close and beautifully polished, When a turquoise is worn, so we are told by experts, by sickly persons, or by ladies with a bad complexion, the stone assumes a greenish dull color. Happy, therefore, are the wearers whose turquoises have a bright blue color, as such women must enjoy excellent health and have a fine complex-

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts possesses one of the finest collections of turquoises in the world, the smallest being valued at from \$1,500 to \$12,francs. The Empress of Russia and the Comtesse de Paris likewise possess famous collections of turquoises; but, perhaps, the choicest single stone m existence is that owned by the notorious Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, ex-King of Lahore. - Lady's Pictorial.

PASHION NOTES.

The evening shoes are mostly embroidered.

The fine tapes of gold and platinum are to be commended for ladies' fob chains.

Iron grey hair is popular with the swagger set. A new dye does the

The new styles in shoes are neat, simple and many of them apparently comfortable.

The brownie jewelry is attracting a great deal of attention from the curious in shop windows.

Some glove buttoners are the immediate occasion of novel charms attached to their chains,

Dead finish is given to most of the large household and totlet articles in silver. It is made expensive by polished, raised and broken edges.

Beautiful double link sleeve buttons are produced in white enamel flashed with color and sprinkled with tiny gold figures and mounted in broken metal edges. There is a return to the old-fash-

ioned wreath of orange blossoms. Several fashionable brides across the water and in New York have lately lately worn them.

This advice is given in Farm Poultry: Take onion skins and place them in your nest boxes, cover them with straw or hay. Lice cannot live where the onion skins are.

Some of the dotted surfaces have stripes of the color of the tiny dots to be used for sleeves or corsage, or else for the skirt, while the waist and sleeves are merely dotted.

The russet shoe still remains popular, though very few are made of the real brown leather. They are very light, some of them being a pale buff, the material being pig-skin.

Everything is an excuse for scarf pins. It requres two or three scarf pins to properly fix a four-in-hand down to a woman's shirt waist. The handsomer these are the more are required

There is a large business done in cadet's belt buckles about this time. He gives this with the girl's monogram engraved on it. It is no unusual occasion for a cadet to give away a half dozen of these.

Widows' bonnets have strings of corded white ribbon, dull in finish and nearly a finger broad. Satins and brocades in silver gray, golden brown, lavender and "ice-blue" shades are the materials used for the gown of the widow marrying a second time.

As a rule the potatoes grown far North are best for seed. The reason is that they have presumably grown in a shorter season, are less advanced towards drying out when harvested, and in a cooler climate will not start to grow in winter, thus injuring the eyes, from which next year's growth must come.

Novelties for the table, sometimes useful and again only ornamental, seem endless. But the latest is so useful an a ljunet that seems surprising that it has only just appeared. It is a serving basket, and is used for removing the soiled knives and forks at lettes of the batiste, also scalloped, the end of each course. A rubber pad is provided, which does away with the pass over the shoulders, heading the annoying clatter of the cutlery.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS SOLDIERS' COLUMN

TO BE A DOUBLE HANGING.

SCHWOUS AND DECKOVIC ARE TO BE EXECUTED ON THE SAME DAY.

ALLEON "N. — Unless the Board of Pardons interferos, there will be a double hanging in the Allegheny county jail yard on September 20. Gov. R. E. Pattison signed the death warrants for the execution of Geo. Schmous, who killed his will a said two children, and Geo. Duokovic, who killed a Siav at Etna. The day is set for the execution of Jas. Newton Hill, the murderer of Mrs. Rosa Roetzler, is September 14, and Noel Malsson's day of doom is one week earlier. He killed Mrs. Sophia Raes, at Caiamity. Tots makes four hangings in September unless the Pardon Board recommends otherwise.

ALTOONA—Six boiler makers engaged in a free fight here, and when Policeman Burkhart, attempted to arrest them they all turned upon him. When it seemed as though they would take his life he drew his revolver and shot one of the party just under the heart. The officer had a cut two and a half inches in length on top of his head, and bears the marks of kicks all over his body.

RILLED BY LIGHTNING.

BEDFORD.—The barn of J. B. Graybill, of Middle Woodbury township, was struck by lightning and burned down. Thomas Noel and William Barkman, who were in the barn, were killed by the lightning. Noel's body, was burned up, only a part of the skull being found. Another young man who was in the hay mow was seriously burned, but managed to escape with his life.

TWO DETERMINED BURGLARS.

Braves.—The residence of Jas. McCullough of Raccoon township, was visited by two burgiars. Mr. McCullough grappited with them and was beaten into unconsciouaness. His daughter and Elmer Ewing, a young man who was the guest of the family, were tied, and Mrs. McCullough was forced to give the burgiars \$50, all the money in the house.

A PROSPEROUS PLANT.

The Tumbler company at Rochester held its twenty-second annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon. The company is co-operative. There are 950 names on the pay roil. Last year's sales amounted to \$700,000, and a dividend of 18 per cent, was declared on the capital stock.

A SPLENDID HOME.

Franklix.—The commission having the erection of the Home for Feeble-Minded Children in charge, have been engaged in inspecting the specifications for the buildings. The architects will shortly advertise for bids and the work will be commenced by september 1. The home, when completed, will be one of the most perfect in the world.

THE SHOCK WILL KILL HER.

LANCASTER.—The very sick wife of Henry Dougherty, a prominent and aged Mennonite of Conroy township, awoke to find him dead and cold in bed beside her the other night. The resultant shock from touching him will probably kill Mrs. Dougherty.

SAVED BY A CHILD.

Bloomsnuno.—Clara Bogart, of Catawissa, aged 18, was drowned while bathing in Fishing Creek, near Arbutus Park, Lucy Jacobs, one of her companions, was rescued, after a hard struggle, by a colored lad who heard the girl's screams, but who couldn't swim.

THEIR CLOTHES FOUND.

Beaver Falls.—The clothing of the thir-teen men who were robbed on the train near Homewood a week ago by three men has been found. The pockets had been rifled and turned inside out. PITTEBURG EXPOSITION Pittsauao.—The exposition will open Sept. 5, and last 40 days, closing October 20. The exhibits will be more numerous than ever before, and there will be many interesting new features.

\$25,563,50 FOR TROOPS. Harmishuno.—Adj.-Gen. Greenland issued warrants for \$25,563.50, the total expenses of sending and maintaining the troops in the vicinity of Punxsutawney during the recent

COMMITTED SUICIDE. BLOOMFIELD, - William Placke, a carpenter

hanged himself to a bedpost with a clothes line. He was married and despondent over loss of money and failure to get work.

A BAD WRECK. BRADDOCK.-The spreading of rails caused a disastrous wreck. Fireman Chas. Mc-Cauley was fataly injured. Damage to prop-

erty about \$20,000.

FATAL EXPLOSION Monorcankla.—The explosion of a boller at the Will mine probably fatally injured a man named Spence and caused a loss of \$6,009.

MURDERED HIS MISTRESS.

Mt. Pleasant. — William Freeman, a colored man from Sharpsburg, shot his mistress, Mrs. Timberlake. He is in jail at Greens-

Bobert Dunar, a colored man, formerly of Charleston, W. Va., was shot and killed by Phoebe Dungee, a 19-year-old colored girl at Cannonsburg. Dunbar was jealous of William Quomes, another colored young man, and tried to force his way into the house, according to the girl's story. Phoebe was arrested, as was Quomes, and both were placed in Jali at Washington.

Mas. Wolff, of Bear Run, attempted suicide by shooting herself in the forehead. The bullet did not go through her skull. She said she had been a burden to her family and wanted to die. She will live. She is about 50 years old, and has been an invalid for a number of years.

Wm. Dunstan, of Waynesburg, found a rusted revolver in a well on the Baltzell property. As John Eisminger, convicted of the murder of Huckster McCoy, stopped there the morning the crime was committed, the weapon is believed by many to belong to the convicted man.

The sheriffs of Westmoreland and Fayette counties have telegraphed to Gov. Pattison that they are propared to meet any probable emergency that may result from the great strike in the Connellaville coke regions.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has decided that the ituation in the coke regions is not suffi-iently serious to keep him at the Cap to, and he will leave on a trip covering a week or ten days.

Part of the business section of Orangeville, including Fell, Hunt 5 Co's, hardware store and the grocery stores of Hyde and Gilmer, were burned. Loss \$390,903. THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Vascington estimates that the revenue un-

washington estimates that has revenue der the proposed income tax will be very small from private incomes, hardly covering the cost of collection, while from corporations it may reac \$53,000,000 per annum, but is more likely to us near \$12,000,000.

The amount of the world's supply of tin for the calendar year 1895 was 57,232 tons. The total value of tin and tin plates import-ed and entered for consumplica in the Unit-ed States during the year was \$20,802.864

THERE WAS A great rust of people to Europe, caused by the cut in steerage rates to \$10. Several steamers sold tluxets to wors people than they could dairy.

HIS FIRST FIGHT.

What a Platt Zouave Got into at Fay-

etteville, W. Va. I have been a reader for a number of ears, but I have never seen a description of the fight at Fayetteville, W. Va., my first

sattle. About 10 o'clock, Sept. 10, 1862, the Con-About 10 o'clock, Sept. 10, 1862, the Confederates, about 10,000 strong, came in on the Baleigh, (W. Va.,) road, commanded by Generals Heth and Loring, and attacked our forces, consisting of the Platt Zouaves, 37th Ohio, two companies of the 2d Va. Cavelry, McMullen's battery of six Parrott guns and two mountain howitsers, all under the command of Cols, Lightburn and Toland.

The 37th Ohio and McMullen's battery met the Confederates on their entrance to the town, and at the commencement of the batter of the strong of the commencement of the batter of the batter of the commencement of the batter of the b

oy the enemy five times, but repulsed them such time.

The Zousves and two mountain howitkers were in a fort on the opposite side of the town, guarding the road leading to the Kanawha River, our only avenue of escape. This was taken possession of by a body of rebels, but was retaken later on by six companies of Zousves (about 400 men), under Col. Toland, who charged the enemy and drove them from the road.

who charged the enemy and drove them from
the road.

In this charge our loss was severe numbering 129 killed and wounded in about 15 minutes' time, the Colonel binnself having two
norses killed in this fight.

Our troops held their postlons until 12
o'clock at night, when the retreat began,
When we reached the foot of Cotton Mouniain a distance of 12 miles, we halted to rest,
and while resting were again attacked by
the advance-guard of the energy.

The retreat was again continued. We reached the Kanawha River on the evening of the
same day, and were reinforced by the 44th
Obio. They being on the opposite side of
river held the enemy at bay until we get out
of their reach.

Ohlo. They being on the opposite side of river held the enemy at bay until we get out of their reach.

On the night of the 13th we crossed the river at Camp Platt, where we joined the forces on the other side of the river.

About noon on the 14th we reached Charleston, W. Aa., with the enemy in hot pursuit, and at this point we fought the enemy from noon until night. Leaving the Kanawha River at this point, we crossed the country and struck the Ohlo River at Ravenswood, and fording the river we continued on down the Ohlo for about 25 miles, where we were put on boats and taken to Point Pleasant, Va.; remained there two or three weeks, resting and receiving reinforcements, gotting reading to advance up the Valley.

On or about the 1st of October we advanced up the Kanawha Valley, causing the enemy to fiew without showing any resistance. We again reached Fayetteville, where we went into winter quarters.—Gus. Sandra in "National Tribune."

What a Cannon Ball Can Do.

Whata Cannon Ball Can Do.

In awelling upon the wonderful power of the guns of the Indiana, Albert Franklin Matthews, in an article on "The Evolution of a Battleship," in The Century for July, gives illustrations from the recent Chilican civil war, showing the effectiveness of the smaller sizes of breech-loading rife guns.

A shot weighing 250 pounds from an eightinch gun of Fort Valcivia in Valpariso harbor struck the cruiser Blanco Encalada above the armor belt, passed through the thin steel plate on the side, went through the Captain's cabin, took the pillow from under his head, dropped his head on the mattress with a thump, but without injuring a hair, passed through the copen door into the mess-room, where it struck the floor, and then glanced to the ceiling. Then it went through a wooden bulkhead one inch thick into a room 25 by 42 feet where 40 men were sleeping in hammocks. It killed six of them outright, and wounded six others, three of whom died, after which it passed through a steel bulkhead five inches thick, and ended its course by striking a battery outside, in which it made a dent nearly two inches deep. It was filled with sand. Had it released deadly gases no one knows what damage it might have done.

A 450 pound missile from a 10-inch gun in the same fort struck the same vessel on its

have done.

A 450 pound missile from a 10-inch gun in
the same fort struck the same vessel on its
8 inch armor. It hit square on a bolt. The
shell did not pierce the armor, but burst outside the vessel. It draws that side the vessel. It drove the bolt of s-inch gun, completely disabling it. she power of the smaller-sized guns

Training to Speak.

Bishop Wilberforce was noted for the variety of his speeches and sermons even when they all treated of the same subject. His addrosens at confirmation and at missionary meetings were remarkable for their variations on the same themes. A friend who had heard him speak, day after day for several weeks, in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, expressed his surprise that he could treat the same subject in such a variety of ways. The eloquent preacher replied:

'l owe my facility mainly to my father. He tox pains to form in me the habit of speaking. He would see to it that I thoroughly acquainted myself with a given subject, and then require me to speak on it, without notes, and trusting to the inspiration of the moment for suitable words. This practice strengthened my memory and cultivated the power of mentally arranging and dividing a subject

The Earl of Chatham trained his oo, William Pitt, in a similar way. Pitt was the familiar friend of William Wilberforce, the philanthropist, and the father of the bishop. Doubtless he learned from Fitt this method of cultivating the faculty of thinking and speaking on one's legs.

The Bank of France. The Bank of France is guarded by

soldiers, who do sentry duty outside the bank, a watch being likewise kept within its precincts. A former practice of protecting this bank was to get masons to wall up the doors o the vaults in the cellar with hydraulic mortar so soon as the money was deposited each day in these recepta-The water was then turned on, and kept running until the cellar was flooded. A burglar would thus be obliged to work in a diving suit and break down a cement wall before he could even begin to plunder the vaults. When the bank officers arrived each morning the water was drawn off, the masonry torn down, and the vaults opened.

The Bank of Germany, like most

other German public buildings, has a military guard to protect it. In a very strongly fortified military fortress at Spandau is kept the great war treasure of the Imperial Government, part of the French indemnity, amounting to several million pounds, -Chambers' Journal.