den come the maidens home. Singing ditties as they com And blushing like their

Crowned is one merry maid With coronal of poppy: Nature has with beauty played, To make a faultless copy.

Laughter gathers in her eye, Her every movement blushes; Hark! she mocks a lover's sigh With songs in birdlike gus

Cupid, should be pass her way, For lock of strength must tarry; She will steal his bow away And bid the regue go marry.

-Charles T. Lusted in Blackwood's Magazine

OLD MILITARY LORE.

Regulations That Guided Soldiers In the Sixteenth Century.

"The Pathwaie of Martiall Discieline" (1581), by Thomas Styward, is full of plates and abounds in quaint remarks. Giving the duties of a provest marshal, we find: "He shall according to the lawes punish all offenders with out regard or respect of persons, and in the market place shall set up a pair of gallows, both for the terror of the wicked and for execution upon them that offend the lawes. That he shall set upon all victualls brought to the market a reasonable price, that the seller and the buyer may reasonably live by it." the office of coronel (or colonel-the two terms seem to have been introduced at the same time, but the latter became the favorite), after mentioning his appointing of as many captains as is needful, giving 300 men to a company, "which is a convenient number," for if the men are divided into smaller companies too much money would be spent on the officers. With regard to the lieutenant, he is to be "of great experiences, qualities and behavior." "The coronel shall also examine the selections that the captains have made of all the officers throughout their companies, and if they be such as ceeht to be, or not much worse he may allow them, and not otherwise."

Before firearms drove out all other weapons it was an object to equali. the strength of the company, "the shot" (as the musketeers came to be called) supplementing the pikes. All the combinations of men for drilling which are given by various authors illustrate this; thus for the defense from horsemen: "Place the ranks of pikes every way. your shot next unto them, your bills (or halberds) and ensign in the midst, the pikes ends couched down the better to resist the enemy."

All kinds of dodges are taught-thus: "If in sight of the enemy, which is superior in numbers, the front rank of pikes shall spread out so as to admit the men of the second rank in the open spaces. But if the enemy manifest a real intention of attacking, and there be no place of refuge near, the second rank shall return to their places, and all shall servie close together. The shot shall be placed in the voward and rearward so that they may skirmish and retire as occasion serveth. "-Gentleman's Magazine.

White House of the Confederacy.

Within a short time the old home of Jefferson Davis in Richmond will be thrown open to the public as a Confederate museum. The "White House of the Confederacy," as it has been called, has been the property of the city for many years and has recently been used as a schoolhouse. A room in the house will be assigned to each of the states that seceded for a collection of relics, and in addition there will be a large rosm for a general museum and one for a library. The first of the state collections-that of Georgia-has been received. It was presented to the committee by Mr. De Renne on the eighty-sixth birthday of President Davis, June, 1894. Among the relics are the cape, gaunt lets and sword of General Lee; the plames from General Stuart's hat; the spyglasses used by General Beauregard at the battle of Manassas, and the collections from the various soldiers' homes established throughout the south, including the Lee Camp Soldiers' home collection, which contains, in addition to many rare and interesting relics, the skin of Stonewall Jackson's charger. There are also a number of manuscripts and private papers. - New York Trib-

Heater Mnason Dumped.

Huntsman T. Mnason, the leader of the "angel dancers," had an exciting experience in Hackensack, N. J., the other day. While driving down Main street his horse sank in a deep hole. Mnason was thrown over the dashboard of the wagon and struck on his head and shoulders on the bard ground, but escaped without serious injury. When assistance arrived, Mnason was sitting on the horse's head, exclaiming: "The Lord be praised. Glory to God in the highest.

Shortening the Time.

Friend-Doesn't the journey to and from the country every day seem very

Mr. Suburb-Long? It's too short, When I take the train in the morning, I know I've got to pinch in and work like a horse the moment the train reaches the city. That makes the journey seem too short, doesn't it? 'I presume it does. But how about

the journey back?"

"Well, I always remember after I start that I've forgotten something my wife wanted particularly, so that ride is always over too soon."-Pearson's Weekly.

He Won His Bet.

One must take the word of an archdeacon, or I should be inclined to request further particulars in the case of the patron whom Archdeacon Wilson mentioned at the conference at Carnforth the other day. A certain livingso said the archdeacon-had fallen vacant by death. The patron summoned to him his legal adviser, who explained that the presentation must be entirely gratuitous. "But." added the lawyer, 'I will bet you £1,000 that you do not present my son-in-law." Curiously enough, the son-in-law was the lucky man. - London Realm.

Paul Louis Courier, when bitterly assailed by a French professor, quietly re-"I fancy he must be vexed. He calls me Jacobin, rebel, plagiarist, thief, poisoner, forger, leper, madman, imhe and I are not of the same opinion, and this is his only way of putting it.

OENTGEN'S experiments, follow ed as they have been by the efforts of other savants along the same together with wide newspaper discussion, have given popular thought and common conversation a tendency toward the scientific and the abstruse. Roenigen rays, X rays, cathode rays, ultra violet



PROF. ROENTGEN. rays-the words are as familiar to the ear first attempts at the new photography, it the alphabet. Stated briefly, Prof. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen has found a means whereby articles behind opaque stances. Before any results were produc-substances, or contained therein, may be ed. The perfection of the appliances kept photographed and their position accurate-ly defined. The pictures thus obtained are light—often shadows only on the plate. Buda Pesth, has reduced the time neces-Their character is determined by the reintive density of the inclosing matter. If photograph to three minutes under ordithe envelope present slight obstruction to nary circumstances, and thirty seconds the X rays, the impression of the object under perfect conditions. whose photograph is sought is proportionately distinct. It is easy to see that this

It is difficult to describe the Roentgen terms as may be popularly understood. says: To photograph any object, of course there The must be light. In the Roentgen method this is furnished by what are called Crooke's tubes. In brief, they may be described as glass cylinders from which the air has been partially exhausted. In each end of each tube is placed a disk, one of which conveys an electric current to the interior of the tube and the other carries it away, making the return wire a battery. It is believed that the glass absorbs 95 per cent of the light, so that it is a great point in their manufacture to have them as thin as possible. I nomes as the son makes very thin ones, and he claims that is a point of superiority. He applies the term "fluorescent tubes" to those of his own manufacture.

In his experiments he uses two alors inum disks, one representing the anode o positive pole, and the other the cathode or negative pole. The positive or anode or electrode is suspended by a small wire close to the mouth or top of the bulb. The cathode or negative disk is fixed in the center of the bulb. It is half an inch



WILLIAM CROOKES. Famous inventor of the Crookes tube

in diameter and is placed on an angle as if intended to act as a reflector.
"The generation of the light," says Mr.

Edison, "takes place when the proper fluorescence is obtained within the tube, and it is caused by the action of the electric in disturbing the molecules of rare fled air. The cathode disk does not make the light, but propels it with great force against and through the glass of its prison and anything else that may intervene be-tween it and the sensitive plate which is to register its rays."

With the Crookes' tube at hand and with a battery containing enough electricity to last during the experiments, the scientist now devotes his attention to the securing of a sensitive plate which will register an image of the object to be photographed. So far, the ordinary dry plates used by an amateur or professional have been used with success. The unexposed plate is put in a dry plate holder. This furnishes protection from the day-light. Any article which it is desired to secure an image of is procured. All the light is shut out from the laboratory, or wherever the experiment is to be made The proper wire connections are made with the battery and tubes. Directly under the glass is placed the dry plate, still in the holder. It is unnecessary to draw the slide, for the X rays will penetrate wood or steel as readily as they will pass through a piece of glass. Between the glass and the dry plate is placed the object to be photographed. It is laid on the slide of the holder. Lenses or reflectors are unnecessary, as will be explained later. When everything has been placed carefully, and all is ready, the electric current is flashed on. For a moment it creeps along the tube and flares up. Soon it becomes steady, and its rays spread out upon the image. Down through the envelope the rays fall. They cut their way through every fiber straight down until they fall upon the sensitive plate and register their passage. If an object, such as a bone or piece of metal stands in the way, then, and only then, do they pause and their interruption is shown by the delicate plate being unaffected. If a bullet is imbedded in the flesh, and here is where the first practical benefit to surgery has been found by the new art, the impression is left. The time of exposure When it has been sufficiently exred the current is shut off and the plate taken to the developing room. There the process used by any amateur is carried out. The plate is first developed in the ruby light, and it is then "fixed" with hyposulphite of sodn. It can then be exsed to daylight without any fear of be ing changed. The negative, if the experiment has been a success, will show a thin outline of the enveloping medium and a lighter shade for the article whose photograph or shadow is desired. It will be understood that in the developed work the conditions of the negative are reversed, the inclosing substance is represented in the lighter shade, the interposed denser

object in the darker.

Prof. Roentgen, when he ascertained the effects producible by the X-the un-known rays-was sursuing a line of in-quiry in continuation of a series of experiments by Geissler Gassioit, Hittorf and Crookes. He progressed from the points at which they had stopped, and in later filthy, grimacing ragpicker. I gather it is found that the results obtained by the and I have been improved upon. The



ROENTGEN SILBOUETTE. andled razor in its case of cloth covered that I Photographed by A. A. Swinton the a place of black vulcanized fiber our

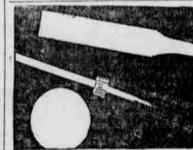
convesses himself at somewhat of a loss to describe these rays and their full properties, but is confident that they do not proceed directly from the cathode, but ssue only from that part of the Crookes' tube where the cathode rays strike the glass wall. It is as if the true cathode rays were decomposed, and those which Prof. Roentgen denominates the X rays pass on, while the other components the cathode rays are exhausted or absorbed in the glass. In the earlier experi-ments—early is used in a relative sense only, as all this Roentgen information measures its existence by weeks-in the was necessary to expose the plates for a long time, more than an hour in some insary to obtain a well-defined Roentgen

No substance is impervious to this new form of radiant energy. Matter against discovery may be put to great practical which ordinary light rays beat helplessly, use, and it has for that reason excited an and from which they are thrown with a power apparently greater than their striking force, are as open gates for the X discovery and mode of procedure in such rays. On this point Roentgen, the pioneer,

The most striking feature of this phenomenon is that an influence capable of exciting brilliant fluorescence is able to pass through the black cardboard cover, which transmits none of the uitra-violet rays of the sun or of the electric arc, and one immediately inquires whicher other bodies possess this property, it is soon discovered that all bodies are transparent to this influence, but in very different degrees. A few examples will suffice. Paper is very transparent. The fluorescent screen held behind a bound volume of 1,000 pages still lighted up brightly; the printer's lisk offered no perceptible obstacle. Fluorescence was also noted behind two packs of cards; a few cards held between apparatus and screen made no perceptible difference. A single sheet of the tween apparatus and screen made no per-ceptible difference. A single sheet of tin



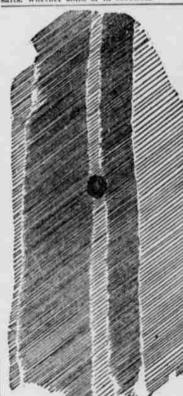
PHOTOGRAPH OF SHOT IN RAT'S BODY. foll is scarcely noticeable; only after several layers have been laid on top of each other is a shadow clearly visible on the screen. Thick blocks of wood are also transparent; fir planks two or three centimeters thick are but slightly opaque. A film of sluminum about fifteen millimeters thick weakens the effect very considerably, though it does not emirely destroy the fluorescence. Several centimeters of vulcanized India rubber let the rays through. Glass plates of the same thickness behave in a different way, according as they contain least (lint glass) or not; the former are much less transparent than the latter. If the hand is held between the discharge tube and the screen the dark shadow of the bones is visible within the slightly dark shadow of the hand. Water.



A COIN, AN AWL, AND A CHISEL. Photo by Dr. Miller, Toronto.

Photo by Dr. Miller, Toronto.

bisulphide of carbon and various other liquids behave in this respect as if they were very transparent. I was not able to determine whether water was more transparent than air. Behind plates of copper, silver, lead, gold, platinum, fluorescence is still clearly visible, but only when the plates are not too thick. Platinum 0.2 millimeters thick is transparent; silver and copper sheets may be decidedly thicker. Lead 1.5 millimeters thick is as good as opaque, and was on this account often made use of. A wooden rod of 20x29 millimeters cross section, painted white, with lead paint on one side, behaves in a peculiar manner. When it is interposed between apparatus and series it has almost no effect when the X rays go through the rod parallel to the painted ade, but it throws a dark shadow if the rars have to traverse the paint. Very similar to the metals themselves are their salts, whether solid or in solution.



PRACTICAL TEST OF THE X RAY. Photograph taken by Prefessor Cox, of Mon-treal, showing where a bullet was lodged, which has been extracted from the leg of a man who was abot on Christmas Day,

The reports of Prof. Localgen's Ex periments produced a great activity among students everywhere. Newspa pers and scientific journals were filled with reports of the labors and new discoveries made. There is not an institution of learning or a laboratory worthy the name in America where the Roentge method of photography has not been pu to practical test. One remarkable di covery was made incidental to some experiments in New York. Prof. Max Osenberg, of Columbia College, desiring to photograph the framework of a mouse, drowned the creature in a bucket of water, The animal remained under water fifteen earlier explorers in this field regarded minutes after it had ceased to struggle, the rays as proceeding directly from the Li had been effectually dead more than an earlier exchange holds otherwise. He hour when the apparatus was finally are

AN AFRICAN WASHINGTON. ranged. It was laid upon the plate and subjected to the powerful rays from the

urally this phenomenon excited much in-

terest, as a new quality of the Roentgen

scientists who has entered into the new d

onfirmed all of Roentgen's experiments.

when it was inclosed in an opaque wrap-

Prof. Henry A. Bunstead, of the Shef-

with a lot of visiting cards and the case

of the negative lasted about an hour in

Prof. Rike and Dr. Miller, of Toronto,

clearly defining the bony structure of the frog and another showing the ease with

which X rays penetrate wood. A coin, a bradawl and a chisel were exposed. The

tang of the awl where it enters the woo

can be traced easily. The wood is in half

shadow. Prof. Eugene Hannel, of the Syracuse University, had marked success

Prof. Hannel and other scientists of de-

gree predict that Edison's attempt to

photograph the brain will never prove suc-

cessful. They think he may get the in-

terior line of the skull, but the brain, be

What of Roentgen, and how did he

burg University. A short time ago he

was unknown except to his fellow inquir-

was greatly astonished to find that a pho

nomenon for which no possible reasons seemed to exist, Prof. Roentgen experi-

mented again under exactly the same conditions and found that the photo-

only by a light which was capable of

penetrating wood, a substance which hith-

erto has always been considered opaque.

Further trials showed not only that such

light existed and was generated in a

Crookes' tube, but that it possessed the

stances, such as organic tissues, paper.

stances (calcium phosphate) did not lose

succeeded in obtaining photographic im-

CROOKES' TUBE IN POSITION

been inclosed in a wooden box, and also

of the skeleton of a living hand. Then

King Alphonso's Tact.

day examining the different articles in

his jeweler's shop in company with

many ladies of his court. He had scarce

ly left the house when the jeweler miss

ed a diamond of great value and ran

after him, complaining of the theft. The

king, not willing publicly to disgrace

any of his attendants, commanded a

large basin full of sand to be brought

him, into which he directed each person

to put in the hand clinched and to draw

it out flat. By this means the diamond

was left in the sand, unknown by

San Salvador.

accustomed to such occurrences. Earth-

quakes are pretty frequent, and while

one is naturally very nervous there is

really little danger to life. The shocks

have been known to come as frequently

Since the war of 1812 the United

States army has by no means enjoyed

the life of luxurious case sometimes at-

tributed to it, for, in the intervening

years, it has fought 640 battles or ac-

The state of Iowa is so far from being

wholly agricultural that it has 59,174

persons engaged in its factories, whose

annual output is \$125,049,188.

as 80 times in an hour.

tions with the Indians.

whom. - Household Words.

Alphonso, king of Aragon, was one

he gave his findings to the world.

pressions of metallic objects which had

motals and h

cient resistance to the rays.

photographing the interior of a frog.

each instance.

experiments.

He also obtained a good photo

ping of black paper and covered with a

pine board half an inch thick.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Boers Crookes' tubes, and after an hour of ex-Is an American. posure revived sufficiently to struggle to Gen. George P. J. Joubert, the leader its feet and crawl about the plate. Nat-

of the Boers who defeated the British

under Dr. Jameson in their intended in-

rays was disclosed. The possibilities of vasion of the Transvaal, is a Pennsylbenefit to humanity in case the rays are vanian. Gen. Joubert's parents came found upon further examination to posfrom Holland and located at Unionsess the revivifying power are vast.

Edison, the wizard, has plunged enthutown, where he was born in 1841. slastically into the new study, and has When 14 years old he went to Holland largely invented his own apparatus. The and from there to South Africa. At Crookes' tubes, he thought, dissipated the outbreak of the civil war he returntoo much of the new energy and he made ed to America and served in the navy some for himself. They are thinner and give better results. Prof. A. W. Wright, under Admiral Dupont. He was afterwards captain of a colored company of Yale, is one of the most hard-working under Gen. Weltzel. When the war was over he went to Holland again, and partment of research, and has strikingly next to South Africa. In 1881 he was a Prof. Wright's experiments were made plain farmer when the Boers revolted. with a great variety of substances, and it He led a handful of Dutch warriors. was found that strong impressions were and defeated the British army at Maobtained upon a photographic plate, even



GEN. GEORGE P. J. JOUBERT.

juba, securing freedom for the Boers. After the victory over the British the Boers made him vice president of their republic, and commander-in-chief in all navy-yard, thence to Boston, being admilitary matters. In 1890 be visited America and arranged for an exhibition of South African products at the Boers as the George Washington of the South African republic,

First Morals, Then Literature.

Moral teaching was Miss Edgeworth's ing less dense, will not furnish a suffifirst object; literature or the interest of her tale came only second. To this cardinal defect she is indebted for most of make his great discovery? He has a chair in the department of physics in the Wurzher faults as a novelist. Her plots are improbable, and her characters become dummies. If she does not avow her diers into the phenomena and laws of natdactic purpose so clearly as Hannah More or Mrs. Sherwood, she is not sat-This discovery was brought about by pure accident. Prof. Roentgen, while experimenting in a dark isfied, like Miss Austen, to leave her characters convey their own lesson. She with a Crookes' tube, through which seems more intent upon erecting moral an inductive electric current was passed, sign posts for the convenience of future tographic plate inclosed in wooden slides travelers than of accomplishing her own which had been lying in the same room, journey with rapidity and success. revealed some strange impressions which is her teaching of an elevated kind. Its could not possibly be attributed to the inpole star is enlightened selfishness. fluence of ordinary light from without. Struck with the curiousness of this phe-

As her pattern children are always rethe inheritors of great fortunes and to marry into the peerage. Small space is graphic plate could have been reached allowed in her system for imagination, passion or religious enthusiasm. The internal struggle which their strength creates would only have disturbed her simple balance between right and wrong. Previous novelists had based morality faculty of penetrating many other sub- on feeling. She ascribes it to the understanding. She allows no amiable weaknesses no and controlable emotions. Even Cupid, king their opacity. Prof. Roentgen further, of men, is elbowed from his throne and in exchange for his kingdom is offered a sinecure as the keeper of nonconformist consciences. A large tract of life is, in fact, to Miss Edgeworth a terra incognita of which she knows nothing because she feels nothing .- Quarterly Re-

A careful investigation of the reliability of different paints used on bridges has been made by E. Gerber of the American Society of Civil Engineers, with some important practical results. It appears that in all cases rust was found to a greater or less extent, occurring always in spots in the center of clean metal, most of this, however, being thin and as bad in new structures as in old. It was, nevertheless, found that the iron oxide paints adhered more firmly to the metal than the lead paints, only one case being found in which the latter adhered well and was tough, though much of this brittleness, it is suggested, may be due to adulteration of the oil by turpentine. benzine or other petroleum products, there being more likelihood of such adulteration with lead paints than with iron, as they are more difficult to spread, and consequently dilution of the oil is resorted to. In some cases bridges conted with iron oxide 11 or 12 years ago were found to be still in good condition without having to be repainted. Only two of the bridges examined had been painted with carbon or asphaltum paints, but the condition of things in these two cases was found to be not altogether satisfactory, as the coating was not tough or adherent. Too little attention, Gerber remarks, has been paid to thoroughly cleaning the metal before the first coat of paint is applied.

An Artless Sponse.

In the south of Ireland a short time An old man and his wife were last sumago a prominent gentleman was elected mer sailing on a steamer between Blackto the coronership, and very naturally pool and the isle of Man. As the sea was proud of the honor which had been conferred upon him. When he carried was rather rough and the old woman unaccustomed to sailing she said to her the news of his election to his home, he appeared before his wife in a very dig-"Oh, John, this ship is going down."
"Well, never mind," said her hus-band. "It isn't ours."—London Fun.

nified manner and said: "My dear, I was elected coroner today, and there is something I wish to say to you. In the future I wish you to cease talking so much with the servants San Salvador is built on a volcano. It and assume the dignity becoming the has been three times destroyed by an wife of a high public official. Do you earthquake, but the people are becoming

understand?" "Yes, Tom. Oh, I'm so glad that you have been made a coroner! Just think! Mrs. Brown and all the Smiths will be calling to see me!" And her eyes fairly blazed with delight.

After revolving the matter in her mind and eackling with pride as only a woman can she suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, Tom, if you are a coroner, I suppose I shall be a coroneress, won't 1?"-Liverpool Mercury.

Horse Talk.

Wickwire-There can be no doubt that the horse is rapidly passing. Mudge-Mebbe, but the ones I bet on don't seem to pass anything very much. -Indianapolis Journal.

MANY LONG JOURNEYS.

Remarkable Travels of a Letter to a

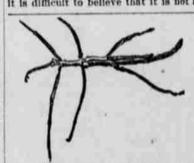
Saller from His Sweetheart. If any man doubts that the postal authorities do their best to deliver letters under difficulties let him examine the accompanying photograph of the front and back of an envelope which has traveled four times across the Atlantic, took a trip down the Mediterranean, and made several long journeys in the United States before it overtook the one to whom it was addressed. This letter is believed to have broken all records for distance traveled, number of times readdressed, and minimum amount of postage paid. It started out on a two-cent stamp and ended its fourney free from debts in the way of "postage due."

To make the story more interesting the letter was from a sailor to his sweetheart. It started out from New Redford, Mass., bright and early on Decoration Day, the postmark being "6:30 a. m." It was addressed to "Mr. Reo Bennett, Charlestown, Mass." Mr. Bennett was a cadet on the United States warship Enterprise. The letter reached Charlestown, May 31, as shown by the postmark. Bennett had gone, so the missive was forwarded to Trafalgar Square, London, England, in care of B. F. Stevens, United States dispatch agent. The London postmark is dated June 8. From here it was forwarded down the Mediterranean to Tangier, Morocco. Tangier was reached June 17. It was addressed in care of the United States Consulate. The Consul, in the absence of positive information, thought it would be a safe guess to send that letter back to Boston. The second trip across the Atlantic was made in good time. From here it was sent to the starting point, New Bedford, reaching that point some time in September, the date not being on the envelope. Taking a fresh start, it was sent back across the Atlantic, this time to Malaga, Spain. From here it traveled back again to Charlestown dressed to No. 42 West Newton street. By this time the face of the envelope

was so thoroughly covered with ad-World's Fair. He is looked upon by the dresses and stamps, to say nothing of postmarks, that there was no spaceleft. The back was also covered with two or three layers of postmarks. At the last Boston address some one thought of trying Chicago, so the final address was written over a lot of postmarks on the back, "1336 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago." This is the office address of Reo's father, who is the Western manager of the Street Rallway Journal, Reo happened to be in the city on a visit to his parents, and the letter was at last delivered.

> INSECT LOOKS LIKE A STICK. Ita Appearance Enables It to Escape

Manifold Dangers. Unique among the insect creation are the stick insects, which have the peculiar gift of making people believe that they are inanimate objects. This inwarded, so her herces and heroines are sect, according to the New York World, sure to prosper, to discover themselves is commonly met with in the high, dry, yellow grass of Nyassalaud, in South Africa. When it is in repose, with its legs stretched closely against its back, it is difficult to believe that it is not a



MAGNIFIED VIEW OF THE STICK INSECT. dry twig. It is necessary to touch it in order to find that it is alive. The insects smaller and weaker than itself which do this are eaten as a reward

for their inquiring spirit. The twig insect undoubtedly lives by its shape, which helps to provide it with food at a minimum of exertion. It enables it to escape from all sorts of cangers. Other animals with a taste for insect food seldom detect it owing to its twig-like appearance. Moreover, it is hardly worth their while to trouble about such an elusive animal. But no animal seems born to enjoy this life without worries and enemies. It appears that there is a curious and large tond that makes a specialty of finding twig insects. This toad would rather hunt twig insects than eat the juiclest and most easily caught green flies. Many of them are very large. South American ones are four inches in length. They are usually very pugnaclous, fighting much among themselves, A fight usually ends in one of the combatants losing his head. The victor eats the remains.



Sir Frederick Leighton's picture.

Man Overboard.

The presence of mind of a certain well known actor was always very remarkable, but was never put to so seere a test as on the following occasion: While acting the part of a pirate chief he was being conveyed in a vessel across the stage with his band of brigands on deck beside him.

One of the supers, whose duty it was to work the waves under large sheets of gauze, was so unfortunate as to put his head through the gauze and to appear standing in the middle of the mimic sea before the full view of the audience.

The actor on the vessel, without losing his presence of mind, called out, "A man overboard!" and the astonished super was hauled upon deck by the pirates amid the applause of the spectators, who imagined it was a part of the play. - London Spectator.

FIRE PLACE, L. L.

The Smallest Town on Earth-Contains

Fire Place, at the extreme eastern end of Long Island, N. Y., is a village of two houses and eight inhabitants. It is the smallest village in the world and the one with the oddest history. Opposite the village and across three and a half miles of water is Gardiner's Island, the first place to be settled by an Englishman within the limits of New York State. The Island was the first manorial estate in this country, and was purchased by Lion Gardiner in 1639. Lineal descendants of Lion Gardiner have continued to own the tsland and to maintain a home there even to the present time. How soon nfter getting the island the Gardiners began to realize the convenience of getting to New York (where the Dutch were settled) by means of crossing to



SMALLEST TOWN ON EARTH.

Long Island and going overland is not known, but it was long ago. Returning, they would build a fire on the beach, as a signal, and the boat would be brought back across the channel for them. The place where the boats landed and the fires built, which soon began to be called the Fire Place, was where the channel is narrowest.

When, a century after the first Gardiner came, a house was built at the Long Island landing, it was described as being at Fire Place. A second house was put up, and it, too, was known as being at Fire Place. The name has clung to the two houses, both of which are still there, ever since, and it is thus shown on the maps. Nor are the origin of the name and the infinitesimal size of the village the only curious points in regard to the place. It was a man named Miller, who built the first house at Fire Place, and a man named Parsons who built the second. It is Samuel D. Miller, a lineal descendant of the first Miller, who now lives in the Miller home, and it is William H. Parsons, a lineal descendant of the first Parsons, who lives in the Parsons home.

More than this, the ancient custom of fire building assigned to Gardiner's Island a still kept up. Ashes and charred wood from a recent fire may nearly always be found on the beach. The island contains over 3,000 acres, much of it hilly and wooded. A stock farm is maintained there, and wild deer are preserved.

PALACE OF FINANCE.

Monetary Mart Which Was Recently Dedicated in New York City. The new clearing-house recently dedi-

cated in New York city is a veritable palace of marble and gold. The traditional notion of the grim, stern house of business is utterly exploded in this superb pile, which more resembles some Byzantine marvel of decoration and architecture than a place for the exchange of mere money. The building is situated unfortunately for the display of its great external beauty. It was put up on a site on the north side of Cedar street, between Wall and Nassau streets, Cedar street, while convenient in location for the purpose to which the building is to be devoted, is a dark, narrow thoroughfare, and hence the approaches to the splendid structure are ill lighted and much of its gorgeousness is lost in this way. But once within its walls there is no lack of material for admiration from the most squeamish of critics. Two of the big apartments within are of especial interest and beauty. These are the library and board-room. The bank presidents will meet in a room of genulne splendor. There is a golden cetling, laid in panels, with large cornices surported by marble pllasters. The doorways and windows are framed with Sienna marble, which is the most expensive of that material to be found. The mottled markings are softly blended and the surfaces polished like mir-

rors. A throne of oriental magnificence has been built for the President. High above his head will arise a massive panel of marble. The bankers will occupy great leather chairs of size sufficlent for two men. Nearby the boardroom is the library. Its walls are of mahogany, its celling superbly frescoed, and at one side is a huge mahogany mantel, exquisitely carved and beautifully decorated in gold. These



rooms are on the second floor surrounding a central room in which the clerks and cashlers will work. The building, except the ground floor, will be occupied exclusively by the clearing-

The interesting reminiscences of G. J. Holyoke, recently issued, give some facts showing that English journals were not always as free from scurrility as they are now. The London Times, for instance, which then had not adopted the rule of excluding "poetry," once published some verses on O'Connell beginning-"Slime condensed of Irish bog, liar, traitor, demagogue. same journal also spoke of its neighbor, The Morning Chronicle, as "that squirt of filthy water." and The Mornin Chronicle referred to The Morning Post as that "slop pail of corruption."