Preliminary Steps Already Taken in an Before long the period of an all-rail route between America and Europe, thus virtually connecting the two hemispheres, will receive the attention of minds given to the promotion of great enterprises. Preliminary steps in this direction have, according to The Pittsburg Dispatch, already been taken in procuring expert opinions on the route. It is not believed that the engineering difficulties are at all insurmountable, Enterprise of Vast Magnitude. difficulties are at all insurmountable, the main question being a financial one rather than otherwise. Leaving the United States at some point on the northwestern boundary of the State of Washington the proposed line would be located some distance inland from but parallel with the Pacific coast, traversing northward through British Columbia, then leaving the Dominion, enter Alaska, cross the Yukon river and touch Behring strait at Cape Prince of

This strip of water that divides eastern Asia from Alaska, and is the link that unites the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is only thirty-six miles wide and is interspersed with islands, between which are considerable expanses of intervening water, but which seldom exceeds a depth of ninety feet. Government soundings have been taken across the strait and the ocean floor found to be of substantial rock. Once across the strait, Siberian Russia is encountered and, passing the coast of the Gulf of Anadir, the road would touch the arctic circle, deflect southwestward, crossing the Lena River, then on, continuing in a diagonal direction through the Russian Empire into the Orient. A branch road of less than 3000 miles may diverge from the main line, go southward beyond the domains of the Czar, swing round the great desert of Obi, penetrate into the dense populations of China and her southern satellites, and thus connect with the great network of celestial railway systems which the loud neighing of the international iron steed shall call into existence. The scheme, when fully matured, may embrace the commercial control of Hindoostan, Afghanistan, and Persia, sweep the entire Levant, and, leaving the home of the Euroclydon, would then be ready to penetrate eastern Europe, and, following the setting sun, join the rails of our kinsmen on the western side of the conti-

The strong point for the people of the United States in the construction of this road is the rail connection with our Alaskan possession and the opening up of what bids fair to prove unprecedent. ed mineral and other wealth. We are also brought to the long chain of Aleutian islands, that we acquired with the purchase of Alaska, which chain extends so far westward beyond Asia that, when the evening shadows lengthen on our most western land, the morning rays already strike Passamaquoddy. Bay, gliding the headlands on the eastern coast of Maine. Some of these islands have an area as large as Pennsylvania, and, being tempered with favoring isothermal lines, abound with the finest grazing. The road once built, the now disciplined disciples of agricul-ture from the older autonomy can retire to these islands, which are peculiarly adapted to wool-growing, where they can engage in producing this invaluable commodity and meditate on progress.

To our Canadian cousins this stupen dous project can also be presented in most glowing colors. It will give them communication with and market for is believed to have been one which he vast areas of the finest timber, give them addressed to Mr. Colles, of the Society and will apply to the ax of settlement to their great northern wilderness. On the Siberian side of the strait, in addition to the immerse deposits of ivory and bones, the remains of myriads of the colossal creatures of the pre glacial world, there are the inexhaustible mines worked by the Siberian exiles, and this entire region, while cold and inhospitable, is literally a magazine of wealth, a cold storage of the measureless product of a former and

more generous age.



Passer-by-I thought you were blind? Mendicant-Well, boss, times is so hard, and competition is so great, that hard, and competition is so great, that even a blind man has to keep his eyes open if he wants to do any business at and an express train would, in point of

Agricultural Banks in Germany. From an economic spoint of view, no

financial institution is in existence which is more solid. more beneficial in results or more easy to administer than the Raffeisen societies, or agricultural banks, of Germany. Out of thousands of these banks establised for many years in different parts of the country, not one has ever been the cause of a loss to either its founders or members. The essential characteristic of each bank are briefly as follows: Each person deals only with its own district or parish. All the members are mutually responsible for the assets and debts of the society, which assures a great facility for borrowing the small sums they require to lend. This rural association has no capital, its members have no subscriptions to pay; they only lend borrowed capital, Any surplas money which the company gains goes to form a reserve, to cover any losses which may be made. This reserve grows indefinitely, and when it becomes too large it is employed on improvements which will benefit the local community. Never do the members of the society receive a farthing in the form of dividends, nor do the directors get any pay-ment of fees whatever for their services. The society lends only to its members, and for a purpose which is deemed satisfactory. It arranges be-forehand with the borrower the times at which the money is to be repaid, the dates usually falling after the borrower has realized his principal receipts for the year. The results of this excellent ar-

rangement can easily be guessed.

Not being paid, the directors are not inclined to enter into a great many traninclined to enter into a great many transactions just for the sake of showing results, but they have every inducement to take great care that all their transactions are safe, since they are mutually responsible. This is very easy to do, as they lend only to a farmer living in their midst, and his general position, the quantity and quality of the land he cultivates, his harvests, the number of his cattle, his buyings and sellings, even his habits of life, are thus well known. GABILONDO'S DEADLY CAREER.

The Death of a Mexican Who Was Notorious as a Slayer of Men. Gen. Gabilondo. a noted Mexican, died recently in Nogales, Ariz. The remains were followed to the grave by but few

Gabilondo's history is a checkered one and liberally splotched with human blood. He was perhaps the most generally despised man in Mexico, the late Gen. Carbor not excepted? He was the inhuman brute who butchered Capt. Crabb and his party at Caborica in 1856. At that time Gen. Pesqueria was Gover-nor of Sonora and was very unsatisfac-tory to the masses. To hold on he in-augurated a revolution and surrounded himself with some of the most blood-thirsty villians in the State, Gabilondo being one of the leaders. Capt. Crabb lived in California, but was married to a lived in California, but was married to lived in California, but was married to a lived in California, but was mar

in gaining a victory over the opposition. Capt, Crabb raised a party, sending a portion by water to Libertad, on the Gulf of California, and with about 100 mounted men came across the country, expecting to join the others on the gulf coast. Soon after he got on the field Pasquera crushed his foes, and, knowing that he would be severely criticised for calling Americans to his aid depict of the severely criticised for calling Americans to his aid, denied having anything to do with bringing Crabb and his men into the country. He sent Gobilondo and his battalion to escort Crabb and his party back on American soil,

In the mean time Crabb had started back, but was overtaken by Gabilondo and his troops at Caborica. Without warning the latter opened fire on Crabb's party, and a brisk fight took place, several being killed on each side. Crabb and his men took shelter in the old church, and, though largely in the minority, made it warm for Gabilondo. Finally the latter, under cover of a flag of truce, proposed that if the Americans would lay down their arms he would peaceably escort them to the American line. Crabb complied, but no sooner had they laid down their arms than they were formed in line marched to the south side of the church, made to stand back up against the wall, and all of them shot, except a boy 17 years old, who managed to escape. Some time after Crabb's tragic death his wife eturned to Mexico, and was stabbed to death from behind one night while walk

Tyndall's Last Letter.

of Authors, of which body Prof. Tyndall

was a vice-president, as well as one of

its earliest and staunchest friends. It is

dated December 3, and did not reach its

destination till after Dr. Tyndall's death.

The following portion of the note is published in The Author:

DEAR MR. COLLES,—I have been "shamefully entreated"—lifted on the wings of hope and then let fall like a

simple gravitating mass without a pin-

Switzerland six weeks ago my prospects

were fair. Three days after my return they became clouded. I was smitten with an attack in the chest, which drove

me to my bed, whence I am hardly vet

able to rise. This is why I have not ac-

knowledged your friendly note informing me of the kindness of — in under-

taking to look over the poems of —. Will you thank him on my behalf? Yours very faithfully, JOHN TYNDALL.

There was, we loarn, a postscript containing another message of kindness and

Suddenly Stopping a Train,

If a train moving at the speed of twenty-five miles an hour, were sudden-

ly stopped, the passengers would experience a shock equal to that of falling from a second-floor window; at thirty

fact, make them fall from a fourth

Money.

first sovereign to make coins of gold.

in 1792 and at once begar operations.

feiting were issued in 1108 by Henry I.

ninted. It bore the king's image.

Herodotus says that Cicesus was the

In 1503 the first English shilling was

The United States mint was established

The first English laws against counter-

In the early years of this century

there were 33 tons of silver to 1 of gold

Paper money was first is und by the notorious John Law. His issues exceeded £120,000,000.

Vermont and Connecticut coined cop-

pers in 1785. New Jersey and Massa-chusetts did the same in 1786.

In 1620 the first large copper coins were minted in England, putting an end

Judas sold his master for 30 pieces of

silver—that is, 30 Roman pennies—about \$4.12½. One Roman penny was a good day's wages for an agricultural

In 1684 Charles II. minted tin and

tried to make it pass current. After his abdication James II. minted gun metal and pewter and endeavored to make

The Norman-English coined silver pence with a cross deeply cut into the coin, in order that it might be easily broken into halfpence and farthings

France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland constitute the "Latin' Union." The coins are alike in weight and fineness, differing only in name. The same system has been partly adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania.

The seignorage or deduction made from the bullion to cover expenses and pay the sovereign his royalty has varied in different countries and at different times. Henry III. charged sixpence in the pound; Henry VIII. 50 shillings for every pound of gold coined.—St. Louis

ses with the coins.

when small change was needed.

to private leaden tokens.

friendship.

in circulation.

The last letter of the late Prof Tyndall

"'I'll sing you another,' said Tom, and without another word he began Home, Sweet Home.' Talk about a Why, every one of those big fellows was crying and sniveling as if their hearts we breaking, and I don't know but what I shed a couple of tears ing along the street in Guayamas. It myself. Tom sang it out of sight, any was a ways thought that the deed was way. Why, even the bartender was done by an agent of Pesqueira and Gabiviping his eyes with his shirt sleeve. As ondo, because she knew too much about soon as Tom was through the bartender Crabb's going into Mexico. began putting bottles and glasses on the Several other murders were credited to Gabilondo, including the brutal mur-der of customs officers while he was col-lector at Casabe. His lafest escapade

" 'Anything you want, gents. You can have anything in the house,' Everybody wanted to treat. The big was the murder of a prominent mer-chant at Imuris recently, who had been fe low insisted on buying us a couple of bottles of whisky each. Then he caught sight of my banjo, and I had to play that old jig over about fifteen times. It elected President of the town. Gabilondo ann his son hired a policeman to call the merchant and shoot him. When arrestwas getting near train time and we had ed the policeman told the whole story, to make a break. Everylody in the and he was then killed by young Gabi-londo, who escaped to the City of Mexico, where he died recently. The death of the old man wipes out the Gabisaloon went to the depot with us, even the bartender, who locked the place up. You never heard such a mob of yelling Indians in your life. We got on train londo family, and no regrets are expressed on either side of the line, and especially among Americans.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. all right, and as she pulled out the big " 'Ha, you singer, and the man with the banjo! come back some time! You can have the town, Whoop! "-N. Y.

A COWBOY AUDIENCE.

thusiastic House in Texas,

of it, either. After the show we were

told to catch the 3 o'clock train for Fort

"Give me a little whisky,' said I to

" 'Set them up for the boys!' broke in

"It was the big fellow who yelled at

'Don't you have so much to say,

"Say, you're the fellow that sung

" 'Yes, I am, and I never sang before

" Well, mister, I ain't a rich man

but I've got a five-dollar shiner in my

pocket for you if you'll sing that song

that song at the show, ain't you?' asked

put in Tom, who was rather hasty.

such a mob in my life,' said Tom.

would get a drink on the way.

the bartender.

the theatre.

the big fellow.

a voice behind n

DR. SMITH AND THE SNOWBALL.

A Story of a Prank Once Played Upon a Distinguished Collegian. Apropos of the late Sir William Smith.

The London Christian World tells a story of a famous prank once played upon him during his professorship at New College. He was not to be joked with, as a rule, but on this occasion he When I reached England from was fairly "had" by an audacious student. On a winter's day, during an interval between classes, some of the men had been maining themselves by snowballing in . e rear court. Just before for the actor's next class. "greatly daring," caught sall, ran with it to the class room, and, standing on the professor's astrum, threw it with beautiful accuracy to the ceiling, where it stuck exactly above where the learned doctor's head would come. In another minute the bell rang, the class assembled, and the stately form of the classical tutor appeared. Seating him-self at his desk, he called on the first man to construe. Scarcely had a sentence been got through when a drop of wa er came "pat" from above on the professional cranium. No notice was taken of this, but when another quickly followed the doctor looked up, his gaze being followed by that of the class. Those fortunate enough to have been present will not to their dying day forget the tableau. The professor was furious the men were in convulsions. Terrible threats were issued, but though every student in the place knew who the er was who had dared thus to offend the majesty of learning in its own rostrum, his name never reached the ears of authority. Can't Hypnotize the Camera.

Two young men of Boston, while on a journey through India last summer, witnessed an exhibition by a fakir in a small village outside Calcutta. The fakir was performing the usual experiment of making a rope descend from the clouds and a man come down the rope, who ascended by the same route, after having his head out off. The exhibition was in an open square before 1000 spectators. Every one saw plainly

what was happening.
The two Bostonians had cameras with them, and took numerous snap shots of the exhibition in its various stages. They intended to write an article upon the

the exhibition in its various stages. They intended to write an article upon the subject for a magazine and illustrate it direct from photographs. They developed the plates with much interest upon their return to Boston recently. They were nonpulssed when they saw the results. The photographs revealed the fakir, surrounded by the crowd, with astonishment, bewilderment, and horror pictured on their faces; but the extraordinary decapitation they had witnessed did not show upon the sensitive plates. The crowd standing around were: parently looking at nothing in the photographs.

What they saw had not happened at all, but they merely saw it in their mind's eye. While there is nothing remarkable in the force of suggestion, when applied to one person, it would not be impossible for an impression, such as the event which the Boston men saw, to be conveyed to one person in a hypnotic condition. The circumstances at the Indian fakir's exhibition were, however, entirely different. Here were 1000 people, fully awake, who all saw in their mind exactly the same picture, and had no doubt that the wonderful events actually happened.

PROFIT IN GUINEA PIGS.

The Reward of Three Years' Labor in John Turner's Experience With an En-Producing a Caudated Variety. thusiastic House in Texas.

"I was down in Texas about four years ago," said John Turner, the banjoist, recently, "and I want to tell you that I had the liveliest as well as the most pleasing experience of my life. I forget the name of the town we played at, but I know we made a jump from that to Fort Worth.

"Well, we gave a show to the toughest audience I ever struck. All cowboys, and the wildest kind. I came on to do my turn. I started in to play a march, "I have just come in from the country," said the young man with the fall style derby, "and I succeeded in making a large and juicy fool of myself almost every day while I was there. I stayed with an uncle of mine who has a farm sixteen or seventeen miles from nowhere, and the Reubens got the laugh on me so many times that I can't remember the number.

"The queerest experience that I had, my turn. I started in to play a march, when a big fellow in one of the front though, was at one of their county fairs. They held the fair early this year, for some reason or other, and I was on hand to take it in. I went out to the grounds seats stood up and yelled:
"Here, that don't go! Play us a with a party of young women who were visiting in the neighborhood, and, "The rest of the house began yelling, 'Jig, jig, jig,' until they were all at it, and you couldn't hear yourself talk. undismayed by the failure of my form er efforts to string the rustics, I started out to have fun with them as soon as we struck the grounds. We walked around for a couple of hours, and I was poking all manner of fun at the people we met. Finally we came to the shed where the poultry was on exhibition, and as we other tune the same big fellow stood up and yelled: went along looking at the variously "I played it ten times before I got away from them. That wasn't the end bred chickens, I got particularly funny. At the end of one of the rows of coops Worth. My side partner, good old Tom trymen standing around looking at the McQueen, and myself started from the

theatre about half past il o'clock for the depot, and incidently we thought we dropped into a place where there was a gang drinking and walked quietly up to Pick one of them up by the tail and its eyes will drop right out. Most queerly constructed anatomically of any animal many literwards a fireman, Another man who drove grade stakes is President Blockstand, of the Alton. Allen Manvill, the late President of "the known to naturalists. If these pigs largest road on earth." were mine I would soon show you.

beside the box said: Stranger, I don't Illinois Central. A man name Town, believe you.' I insisted that I was right, who used to twist brake-wheels on the but he stood and doggedly shook his head, and the rest of the countrymen of the Southern Pacific. President sided with him. Now, a guinea pig has Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, no tail, and there is where the joke comes in. I argued for some little time and then made a grand bluff. I pulled out a little roll of bills and offered to bet the Reuben \$25 that just that thing would happen. Imagine my surprise a truck on the Omaha platform. The when the Reuben hauled a greasy old Illinois Central, I believe has turned out pocketbook out of his jeans and covered more great men than any other road. the money. I was sure that I had him, President Jeffery, of the Denver and for the bet was a catch one anyhow, at d as the young women who were with me were egging me on I couldn't think of Magazine.

Rio Grande, began in the Central shops, at forty-five cents a day.—McClure's Magazine.

flunking. "Understand,' I said, 'I claim that if you pick up that guinea pig by its tail its eves will drop out.' "'I understand,' said the countryman, as he opened a little door in the side view is a novel one. Dr. Charnei's book of the box and pulled out a guinea pig.

eyes drop out.' "Then I began to laugh. 'Ha, my friends,' I said. 'I have played a little trick on you, that's all. As a guinea pig has no tail, you can't pick one up by it.

"I reached out for my half of the bet, when the big countryman said : 'Hol' on there mister. You jist look an' see if over, grabbed the wad of money, and put it in his pocket, remarking the while : 'I didn't think when I developed that breed of guineas that they would ever make that much for me.'

"I'll be blamed if he hadn't ing for three years to produce guinea pigs with tails! He had succeeded, and I was chump enough to go up against the only cage of that kind of animals in the world with my chestnut about their eyes dropping out."-Buffalo Press.

The Death of Moreau, The Emperor Alexander, surrounded by a far too numerous staff, attracted the attention of the enemy. About one o'clock a French battery sent several volleys of cannon ball among us, causing great disorder. Marshal Moreau said to the czar: "Sire, they are firing upon you. Your person is too useful, and particularly as we are obliged to retreat in consequence of the faults committed yesterday, last night, and even this morning. I entreat your majesty to avoid a danger in which there is no glory gained by braving, and whose results plunge your subjects and your allies in the greatest despair."

The Emperor understood that there was nothing more to be done; he turned his bridle and said: "Pass, Field Marshal." At the same instant a cannon shot from a French battery very near struck Moreau on the right knee, traversed his horse, and carried away the calf of the left leg, Rapatel, who was talking with me, threw himself from his horse in order to pick up his former general. I also drew near, and heard him utter the words, "Dead, dead."—The Empire and the Restoration.-Gen. Roche-

A Big Timekeeper. The new clock at St. Paul's cathedral was made by Smith & Son, of Derby, and is fitted with the double three-leg gravity escapement. designed by Lord Grimthorpe, which has proved to be the best choice of the kind for large clocks. The pendulum is 15 feet long, and weighs 7 cwt. The old bell, known from the name of the maker as the Phelps bell, is again used for striking, and the old bells for the quarters, but they have been raised higher inthe lantern. The Phelps bell weighs 5 tons 4 owt. The hammer weighs 2 cwt. There are now three faces to the clock, a new one having been inserted to look down Cannon street. The full diameter of the dials is 17 feet, and the central part, that is the space within the figure ring—is 10 feet. The figures are 2 feet 9 inches long, and the hands are of copper, specially shaped to resist wind and snow. The minute hand is 9 feet 9 inches long, and the hour hand is 9 feet by inches long, and the hour hand 5 feet long. The weights are carried on steel ropes, and weigh half a ton each. The clock requires winding every day, and by an ingenious arrangement the clock itself stops the winding when about 10 strike.—English Mechanic.

Bridget's Dilemma. A newly arrived domestic was secured to do housework by an up town family in Lewiston. In the course of her duties she was told to iron some clothes and hang them upon the horse. A little later the maid appeared before her mistress with the clothes in her hands and a look of manifest perplexity on her

"Why didn't you hang the clothes upon the horse, Bridget?" inquired the latter. "Sure, an I tried to ma'am, but he kept movin, so he did, an they wouldn't

he Nearest Thing Yet to Perpetual



Officers Who Rose From the Ranks. The best engineer has been a firemen; the best conductors are made of brake-men; the best officials are promoted was a box with five or six guinea pigs in men; the best officials are promoted it. There were quite a number of counfrom the ranks, Mr. John M. Toucey, "We walked over, and looked at the pigs. Then I said loudly: Do you know that if you pick up a guinea pig by the tail its eyes will drop out?" The countrymen stared. 'Fact,' I continued. 'Pick one of them up by the tail out it. General Manager of the New York Cen was a store rere mine I would soon show you.' house clerk. President Van Horn, of 'A big, strapping fellow who stood the Canadian Pacific, kept time on the

The question of Hamlet's sanity or madness is raised in a curious work by a French doctor, M. Levis Charnel, whose of the box and pulled out a guinea pig. is entitled "The Similation of Madness 'Now, pick this one up and let's see its by the Insane," and he is of opinion that Shakespeare intended to represent he is well aware, and which are design-If you could, I do not doubt that its ed to give the impression that he is mad. Cases of the kind have been observed, says the writer in our modern asylums and prisons, so that it is sometimes impossible to say whether a man is wholly this here guinea pig hain't got a tail.' I shamming or not. In former times, Dr. examined it, and may I be switched if it | Charnel declares, the men who saw most didn't have a fail an inch long. The | clearly the characteristics of madness countrymen picked it up by the little caudal appendage, and, of course, its eyes didn't drop out. Then he reached "Don Quixote."

Bismarck at Home. After cofiee and cigars had been passed, Bismark's long pipe, with its china bowl decorated with the familiar coat of arms, was brought to him and lighted. A small table at his side held a trav with long, queer matches, a small rod, and other pipe appurtenances, all of which were from time to time used. Never had I seen the process of smoking require to be helped along so often; for, during animated conversation the pipe was forgotten and allowed to go out. In this need, as in every other, I was impressed with the alertness of the attendants. Proud were they of their mas-ter, and tenderly watchful of his wishes

and physical infirmities. And here another picture. Bismarck lying back in the large chair, puffing at his long pipe—that historical pipe, in the cloud-smoke of which the Germany of to-day first took shape—his face animated, strong, and ever-changing, the two dogs now stretched in front at full length, with their big heads crossed over their master's feet. "This one was a gift to me from the young Emperor" said Bismarck, pointing to the larger of

Talk turned upon the affectionateness and faithfulness of dogs, and some one asked how the unmerited expression, "gone to the dogs," had ever originated. Bismarck said: "The meaning of that saying has become entirely perverted. In olden times, when a pack of hounds was a necessity, not a luxury, on every country estate, horses and cattle, when they had outlived their usefulness, were slaughtered and given to dogs for fool. This is what was originally meant by gone to the dogs."

Conversation next turned upon Ameri-

ca, and Bismarck asked much about his old friend, Carl Schurz. "In 1845," he said, "I anticiputed quite as little as did Schurz what the future had in store for me. My highest ambition was to become a good farmer, and to be able, eventually, to purchase the lands adjoin-ing our estate. Occasionally I cast a hungry eye upon the office of justice of the peace, but the only chance 1 had to obtain it was cut off "—with a smile at the Princess-"by my not succeeding in marrying the girl who could have help-

ed me to attain it."
"So much the better for me," was the Princess' laughing rejoinder.

And the better for us all, thought I; for what a wholesome and blessed example of happy marriage has this historic home presented to the world during the last half-century.—Century.

The Hoop in the Gymnasium. The common hoop, once thought to by the exclusive plaything of the irrequents of the nursery, has risen to a higher sphere of usefulness. It is no uncommon sight to see a portly man chasing : hoop round and round the ring at a gymnasium. It is the latest prescripgymnasium. It is the latest prese tion by doctors for those clients with suffering from too much tlesn

(To be Continued.)

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DR J F KINCHILOF Conwar, Ar Castoria.

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DR. TALN

The Speak God, a Takes an Tells All BROOKL Brooklyn hymns, prayers, about the

this world his subje came to pa tives by Heavens Expatria than you

affluent of It was the and it is g He dream Heaven, Chebar, h have, seat or Alabai Tiber, or dreams, se asleep and not know shadow ci thoughts slumber, awake.

Such a was about was break a dream dream or had my heaven ago, and t ed then. ahead. am going got into the Which of brance of of the ma and that, laaghter God accos me the of to come and from from temp hast thou swer cam to the ear secret abo not given and sweet est taken and more two year

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a visit to up reside part. . I looked there is n clation, h my God. thronged semblage. and inly green lea dens, and AndIs ring on and said once fed lived on and the r ring on b

this fashi auditorii galleries. The chie. person seemed beauty, a ing sky, colors. through that crim I was to from Bo press alor began to was unlik for swee heard the harp?"

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