GIRL ASTRONOMER.

OBSERVATORY.

Dorothea Klumpke Employed by the French Government as Expert in Taking Measurements of the Heavenly Bodies-First Woman Thus Employed.

There has for some years resided in family, consisting of a mother and four daughters, Klumpke by name. With a high ambition for the wise education of her girls, Mrs. Klumpke left this country some years ago, taking her young family first to Germany, and from there to Paris to complete the studies she had undertaken for them. The eldest daughter determined to be an artist, the second a physician, the third an astronemer and the fourth, who is a pupil of Ysaye, a violinist. Women had studied medicine at various times at Paris. able. but none had ever served as interne in the hospitals, and Miss Augusta in the September Critic gives an in- the fourth promises pleasure for the Klumpke's plan to do this was med



DOROTHEA KLUMPKE.

and in authorship.

studied art, became the intimate friend in the quiet gardens of the observatory of Marie Bashkirtseff, and later of Rosa -- whose main buildings present the Bonheur, whose portrait she painted austere aspect common to places for

Alfred G.

······

Vanderbilt

AN AMERICAN AT THE PARIS Anna Klumpke now resides a part of and unfurnished, but for a few histainbleau.

pupil of Ysaye.

the Paris Observatory, has been given force in English, French and German. charge of the balloon work. She as- "Daily Mrs. Klumpke unites her fautcends almost daily. It was Miss ily of remarkable daughters, who, Klumpke who observed the recent though variously occupied during the eclipse from a balloon manned by day, dine with her in her small apart-Comte Castillion St. Victor and Man- ment every evening-that she may then ager Guiffroi, three of the ablest mem- study the result of having given her bers of the Aero club. They ascended children unlimited opportunity, and of 3,000 feet. Miss Klumpke's experiments having stimulated them to take adare said to have been immensely valu- vantage of it. Two of them guard the

teresting review of Dorothea Klump- world." ke's career, which it says has been even more remarkable than those of her sisters. She passed the baccalaureate and successfully took all the examinations in science and mathematics, and then made application for admission to the Paris Observatory. Some German professor had given her as a child a small telescope, and with this, watching alone at night, she had seeu sights which delighted her so that she He was a high-toned southern gentleoften roused her sisters, begging them | man with a kind heart. One day while to come and share her pleasure.

"The directors of the observatory consulted the statutes; no woman had in the mud in Independence creek bothitherto proposed herself as a col- tom. Col. Ege at once started in to league, but there was no rule opposing it, they themselves approved, and a fence rail. While both were working so they gave her a telescope to make away Ege became angry and yelled to her own observations, and after a time the man, "Lift, you son of a gun; you she completed the work begun by Mme. Kovalevska on the rings of Saturn, picked up the end gate of the wagon which she made the subject of her the- and split it over Ege's head, laying sis, and when she had become doctor of science she was given a decoration hat off when he was struck and was by the institute and made on Officier with persistent opposition. "We shall de l'Academie. As soon as the Interdo all we can," the doctors warn a her, national Astronomical congress under- Maryland. Ege always carried a pistol "to prevent your entering." But she took cataloguing all the stars as far as and her sisters each won a conspicuthe fourteenth magnitude, a new deous success. Augusta Klumpke, now partment for the accomplishment of the wife of Dr. Dejerine, practices medi French share of this vast undertaking cine in Paris, and is a collaborateur of was created at the Paris Observatory, her distinguished husband in science and Dorothea Klumpke was placed at the head of it, with four under assist-Anna Klumpke, the oldest sister, ants. She had lived for thirteen years

He Has Lately

Gone to Work

For a Railroad

Company, so so

-a portrait which now may be seen scientific research. Dark, draughty in the Luxembourg where only the corridors wind about between highbest of contemporary art is admitted. cellinged rooms with polished floors the time at the Chateau de By, which toric telescopes and the portraits of was Rosa Bonheur's home near Fon- great astronomers; but under the miniature hill in the garden the American Julia Klumpke, the youngest daugh- girl has given her rooms the appearter, is a devoted violinist, a promising ance of a home. She is slender, delicate, and in her pale blue eyes there But it is the third sister, Dorothea is a look of mystery communicated Klumpke, whose portrait we print, from the stars into whose light she whose work is perhaps farthest from gazed for so many years. The janitor Paris a most remarkable American the ordinary vocations of women. In and the gardener speak of her reva recent issue the Express printed this erently, and she is highly esteemed paragraph: "Miss Dorothea Klumpke, by the Astronomical Society of France, an American astronomer, employed reg- of which she is the only woman memularly by the French government at ber. She speaks and writes with equal

outposts of emancipation in France, An article on "The Klumpke Sisters" one has glorified art and friendship and

COL. EGE.

Bluff Character Who Was Famous in the West.

Col. Ege was a famous character in the early days. Although living in Doniphan county, he was often in Atchison, followed by a pack of hounds, returning home from Atchison he came across a man whose wagon was stuck help the man pry out his wagon with are not lifting a pound!" The man him up for three weeks. Ege had his so bald before going to Kansas that he was known as the Bald Eagle of and was always trying to shoot through somebody's hat without hitting him. One day, at the Independence creek ferry, he shot at a man, but aimed a little too low and creased him. But Ege was always a gentleman; he took the man into his home and tenderly cared for him until he recovered .-New York Press.

Anthracite Coal.

Two events, one of which is pros- cluded to go to work. He had a talk pective, have recently brought Alfred some months ago with the men who of the bituminous coal mined in the wealthiest person of his age in the take charge eventually of a great prop-'United States and perhaps in the world. erty. They advised him as they would a son. They told him that ordinarily produce. beginning work in the offices of the roading was on the top of a freight

Our anthracite lies mainly along the

Australia's Primitive Bushmen.

The Bushmen of Australia, are the most primitive tribe of people in the British empire. Some of them do not build even the simplest forms of huts for shelter. They gather a lot of twigs and grass, and taking them into a thicket or jungle, they build a nest for a home, much as does a bird. The nest is usually built large enough for the family, and if the latter be very numerous, then the nests are of a very large size. Into this place they all turn and snuggle and turn like ply. kittens. Sometimes the foliage will grow together and form a sort of nation from the rain and storms, and Sometimes in a good piece of jungle. hundreds of those nest-homes are

Author of "Hoch der Katser."

verses, "Hoch der Kaiser," made fa-States marine guard at Pekin previous to the capture of the city by the allies, written by A. M. R. Gordon, a news-

but himself. Talleyrand.

WOMAN ELECTRICIAN.

SHE RECENTLY ASTOUNDED PARIS CONGRESS.

Mrs. Ayrton of England Said to Be the Foremost Expert in Europe-The Inventive Faculty Counts for Much in Her Success.

Prof. Silvanus Thompson, the distinguished English electrician, speaking of the electrical congress at Paris, said at a public meeting in London the other day, that undoubtedly the most remarkable paper read was one by a lady, an English female electrician. A representative of the Gentlewoman was promptly dispatched to interview this lady, Mrs. Ayrton, who gave an interesting account of how she has attained the enviable position she now fills as an expert electrician. "I was always interested in it," said Mrs. Ayrton, "I made a little invention at Girton for measuring the beats of the pulse, but afterwards I four I such an instrument to be already in existence. I commenced teaching after leaving college. It was then that I invented a machine for dividing up a line into any number of equal parts. i really tegun to study electricity at



MRS. AYRTON

the end of 1884. It interested me so immensely with its gigantic possibilities."

In 1899 Mrs, Ayrton was elected as a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, being the one and only woman there.

"Yes," she said, "it was after I read my paper on 'The Hissing of the Elec- old religious song, "There's a Light in tric Arc.' Mr. Swan, the then presi- the Window for Thee, Brother," sleeps dent, after hearing me, said he hoped in a pauper's grave at Coffeyville, Kan., soon to see me a member, and I was where he died a tramp in the town shortly after nominated. But before jail ten years ago. His name became then I had written a certain amount, a byword in the places where he was and had read papers before other socie- known, and from a prison cell he went ties. The first things I wrote were forth a vagabond on the face of the twelve articles for the Electrician, on earth. In 1867 he was arrested at my experiments and theories with re- Leavenworth, while engaged in holdgard to the electrical arc. But before ing a series of revival meetings, and them my husband had done a great taken to Minneapolis, where he was deal of work on the subject. He read tried for bigamy, convicted and sena paper on it at the Chicago congress tenced to the penitentiary for three Gwynne Vanderbilt into prominence in the best country. No anthracite is mined of the experiments, writing to him to do to fit himself to in any other part of the world except of the experiments, writing to him in the spring of 1890, Dunbar applied in 1893, and I helped him with some years and eight months. One night, United States, from here. But the paper got burnt at the Coffeyville jail for lodging. He by accident, unhappily, so that it was was mi, and the authorities took him never published. But I was so charmed in. He died the next day. Papers in with my subject that I went on with his pocket revealed his identity, and the work on my own account, and I showed that he had tramped all over devised new apparatus for that pur- the country. Some church people have pose. When I wanted to publish my lately erected a marble slab over his results I found I had to reconstruct grave, on which these words are in-Prof. Ayrton's paper from my old scribed: "riere lies Edward Dunbar, notes, as it was useless to give mine who wrote "There's a Light in the unless that was done."

"And how do men view your intru-

sion into this particular sphere?" "I have always found them most kind, helpful and obliging. Jealous? to do all they can for me."

"Do you think that there is a genuine opening for women in this field?" Mrs. Ayrton grew enthusiastic.

"Yes, in the making of electrical instruments, I am sure of it. The work certain that any woman having a logical mind and some interest in the study is such a tremendous demand for workers now, far exceeding the sup-

"And how," I said, "would one start?

as a student at one of the technical col- art of letter writing.

The signing of the scale by the

leges-the Central Technical college at South Kensington, or the Finsbury Technical college, where women are admitted. She should stay there for a three years' course, and at the end of that time she could get-at the firstmentioned institution-a diploma. A two years' practical training would then be necessary, and afterward she would start a factory."

"And earn--' "Anything from two or three hundred a year to thousands. It depends, of course, on the individual. The inventive faculty counts for so much. There are magnificent openings for women in this making of electrical instruments. Firms are now unable to carry out their orders for lack of labor. Mr. Ferranti, the well-known electrician, employs women workers in making his meters. Of course, the direction of this instrument making requires ingenuity and inventiveness, with a thorough knowledge of electricity.

"And the cost of the training?" "Inexpensive. You see, both these schools belong to the City and Guilds of London, who defray more than half the cost. The pupil would only pay about £25 a year at the most."

"I wonder why women have not made the incursion before?"

"Oh, there must always be a leader, When one practical, persevering woman has accomplished an opening others are sure to follow. As a matter of fact, our sex labors under the delusion that they lack the faculties requisite for electrical investigation-a mistake But I am sure that in the future they will take advantage of the magnificent chances within their reach. I spoke of them and urged their acceptance myself, when, last year, I took the chair in the science section of the Women's Congress. Women are recognized as co-workers by their scientific brothers. At the present congress of the British association at Bradford, it has been decided to admit us as members of the general and sectional committees." "When you were quoted as having read that remarkable paper-

"Oh," Mrs. Ayrton laughed, "on my experiments and researches. Yes, I go in more for that branch than for practical invention, and I am shortly publishing a book on the subject."

Which book, it need scarcely be added, is being looked forward to eagerly by the scientific world it concerns.

Sleeps in a Pauper's Grave.

Rev. Edward Dunbar, who wrote the Window for Thee, Brother."

Art of Letter Writing.

In the good old days when postage Not in the least. They are always glad | was so high people wrote small hands and crowded a great deal of news and gossip into a letter, seldom using more than a single sheet, writing on both sides and crossing the lines. The habit of crossing lingers yet with some women. With the advent of cheap is one well within their scope. I am postage chirography changed its style. leaping at a bound from the inclined infinitesimal to the nearly vertical could make a way for herself. There vast and unrestricted. Note paper of the ordinary width sustains but a single word to the line, whereas threequarters of a century ago twenty words might have been written in the same space. There can be no doubt Well, one should first enter herself | that cheap postage has destroyed the

FOR A LATIN UNION

A MOVEMENT AGAINST THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

To Be Started Soon at an International Congress to Be Held in Madrid-It Was at One Time the Dream of Napolean III.

There will soon assemble at Madrid under the presidency of the ex-Premier Sagasta an international congress with a remarkable mission.

All Latin America, including Mexico, is to be represented at the congress, Portugal, prompted by the dread of seeing her still vast colonial possessions share the fate of Spain has been quite as active in the organization of the congress as the latter nation, while Italy and France do not attempt to conceal the sympathy they entertain for the objects which this Pan-Latin union has in view. In deed, France, which has always considered herself to be the leader of the Latin races, may yet endeavor to put herself at the head of the movement.

In spite of the perpetual quarrels among the Latin-American republics-



EX-PREMIER SAGASTA.

quarrels which have done so much to retard the progress and development of the central and southern parts of this western hemisphere—a certain radical community of sentiment exists. This was made apparent at the time of the war between the United States and Spain, when the sympathies of the people in Southern and Central America were with the Hidalgoes rather than with Uncle Sam. This, of course, did not become manifest until the pretended friendship of Great Britain for Uncle Sam was being exploited by American and English papers, In certain South American cities, indeed, public subscriptions were organized for the avowed object of providing the government of Madrid with sufficient funds to purchase or construct warships for use against the

Nor is there ground for much sur-

prise that popular sentiment in Central and South America should have been with Spain rather than with the United States in the war of two years ago. From the Rio Grande to Cape Horn the white population is wholly of Spanish and Portuguese origin. That population is possessed of all the racial prejudices, traits of character and moral as well as physical peculiarities of the people of the Iberian peninsula. Caste and lineage still play a great role in Central and South America, and there are few families of any social importance which do not love to dwell on their relationship with the great houses of the aristocracy in the mother country. These people, when setting foot on Spanish soil, resume the titles inherited from their ancestors, which they are debarred from using on this side of the Atlantic. Indeed, many of the rich families of Mexico, Chili and the Argentine Republic divide their time between Madrid and their homes in the new world.

The ties between the mother country and the Latin republic of the western hemisphere are all the stronger because they are not administrative or in any sense due to compulsion, but based only on kinsmanship and on community of ideas, characterstics, prejudices and origin.

While it is doubtful whether the congress at Madrid will succeed at once in binding all the nations represented therein to a hard and fast alliance, it may be regarded as certain that it will pave the way for such a union when some external danger drives the Latin states of America together in a panic of apprehension. Suppose, for instance, that the United States should consider it necessary to use force to put into execution its views with regard to the inter-oceanic canal; or, let us conceive Uncle Sam in pursuance of the Monroe doctrine intervening to prevent Brazil or the Argentine Republic from ceding or selling territory to England, or, again, iet us picture to ourselves the United States interfering in one of these Latin-American states to obtain indempity for the maltreatment of some foreign merchant-say a German traderwith the object of averting armed European intervention. Any one of these things, which are quite within the bounds of possibility, would be sufficient to create a wave of sentiment throughout Latin-America, and, extending to Latin Europe, that might bring about the union, until that time merely latent, of all the Latin races on both sides of the Atlantic, in precisely the same way that Napoleon III's declaration of war against the aible from life, most of his time being haul a ton of freight from one station beware of a man who owns no one in men start at once on the increased plant in the world, giving employment king of Prussia brought all Germany into line against Franci.

A Powerful Union.

Analgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers can be regarded as an event of great consequence in the infustrial affairs of the country. With he adjustment of wages on the pasis of the market price of iron and an advance of five per cent in puddiing, it reasonable to expect a flourishing year for the iron and steel workers hould other favorable conditions precail. While the Amalgamated associaion does not control all the mills, the wals prevailing in the non-union mills a generally the same as rules in the urnaces of the Amalgamated associa-



ciation of Iron and Steel Workers. which had been in an unsatisfactory tions are affected by the new scale, the necurred. Up to the present he has shows to a fraction of a cent what it lie who cannot feel friendship is state, with prices falling and demand largest of which is the 'Einois Strail been extracting all the enjoyment pos- comis to carry a passenger a mile or to alike incapable of love. Let a woman becreasing. With contracts all cleared company, with the biggest rolling-mill late. More than 700 firms and corpora- to more than 7,000 men.



has taken up the active duties of life, the best place to begin a life of rail-

New York Central railroad, which train. But, as this might cudanger

made his family Croesus-like in its life and limb, they decided it would be

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT.

possessions, and will learn the details | better for him to begin in the general of railroad management, so that he offices, and that to learn how accounts may in time assume the responsibilities are kept and the system of railroad which his vast wealth imposes upon bookkeeping was the best way to start. thim. The prospective event is his mar- He accordingly began work in the riage to Miss Elsie French, a hand- treasurer's office the other day. After some he'ress, which is to take place in having served in the office as an as-January. Vanderbilt's fortune, which sistant to clerks he will, with the aid amounted to \$40,000,000 when he came of his chief clerk, get an idea of how pital. Buffalo Commercial anto his inheritance, is now placed at the executive end of the office is han-\$50,000,000

spent at Newport, but recently he con- to another.

dled. How long he will remain in the The young man was born in New office of the treasurer will depend upon Tea is now considered the best bey-Work in 1877, and was the third son of himself. More than likely he will go erage with which to fight alcohol, and jon. Thus the new scale directly af-Cornelius Vanderbilt, who died a year from there into the auditor's office, is proving such in Russia. It was beets 100,000 workmen, and indirectly ago. His oldest brother, William, died and there gain an insight into the way first imported into that country in nany thousands more, with wages renwhile attending Yale, and his other accounts are handled as they come 1638. Today the annual consumption sing into the hundred millions. The brother, Cornelius, incurred his father's from conductors and the passenger and is 100,000,000 pounds. That of St. Pot- scale expired by limitation on June it will by marrying a girl whom the freight agents. He also may spend a ersburg alone is reckoned at from 10. Since that conferences have been older Vanderbilt did not like. In this short time in the office of Mr. Daniels. three to four pounds per capita. Tex seld in Pittaburg, New York, Detroit way the young man received the bulk the general passenger agent, and some and sugar cost Russia yearly \$264 000. Ind Cincinnati with representatives of President of the Amalgamated Asso. of his father's property, ite had gradu- time in the statistical legarreners of 000. Spirits, beer and wine are con- the manufacturers, each side awaiting ated from Yale and was making a tour the auditor's office, where all things sumed to the value of \$140,000,000 only. | favorable condition of the market. of the world when his father's death are recapitulated in a manner which

The area in northeastern Pennsylvania from which practically all our anthracite comes embraces only 480 square miles, while our total coal deposits thus far discovered underlie an area of over a half million square miles; and yet the value of the anthracite mined in these few counties of Pennsylvania in 1898 was \$75,000,000, considerably more than half the value in Wales, which produces annually less than one-twenty-fifth as much as we

banks and in the valleys of three rivers: Along and near the Susquehanna, with the largest centers of the industry at Scranton and Wilkesbarre; along and near the Lehigh, with the region around Mauch Chunk as the most prominent field; and along the Schuylkill, and Pottsville as the chief shipping point.

tural covering, but there is never any attempt at constructing a protecit is a marvel how they endure them. found together.

The authorship of the amusing mous on a certain occasion by Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, has been erroneously ascribed to Captain Myers. who had command of the United As a matter of fact the poem was paper man, and first published in the Montreal Herald in October, 1887. Gordon died soon after in a Montreal hos-

Tea Versus Alcohol in Russia.