

BROOKLYN'S MEMORIAL ARCH.

Prospect Park, which contains 516 acres, is one of the chief ornaments of the city of Brooklyn. The management of the park has always been conservative and the result has been most satisfactory. The winding paths and bridle roads have little in them which suggests the formal arrangement of an artificial park, but rather the grounds of some large English estate. Prospect Park contains few statues, but on its huge open spaces or commons children play at will without fear of injuring the grass. In some parts of the park sheep are kept, which adds much to the rural aspect of the park. Although the park itself has not been ruined by artificial constructions, it has been given a worthy entrance. The plaza at the west entrance to Prospect Park is ornamented by an imposing fountain and an excellent statue of Abraham Lincoln. At the left of the fountain rises Reservoir Hill, a commanding site from which a glorious view is obtained of the sister cities, New York Bay, the Narrows, and the Atlantic Ocean. On this hill was erected the new high service water tower, which forms a conspicuous landmark.

The entrance to the park is now rendered most im-

portant by the triumphal arch which bears, just below the cornice, the words "To the Defenders of the Union, 1861-1865." There is no more fitting monument to celebrate past victories than a triumphal arch, and it is to be hoped that the present generation has seen the passing of the tasteless granite column, surmounted by an indifferent effigy of a Union soldier. The corner stone of the Brooklyn arch was laid in 1889, and our illustration shows the present condition of it. It has already cost about \$250,000, and will probably cost as much more before it is completed. The architect is Mr. J. H. Duncan, of New York City, and the bronze groups are to be furnished by Mr. Frederick MacMonnies, of Paris and New York, the sculptor who executed the great Columbian Fountain at the recent Chicago Exposition and the statue of Nathan Hale in City Hall Park, New York.

The arch is built of light granite and is 80 feet long, 71 feet high and 45 feet wide. On each side of the abutments are massive pedestals which are to be surmounted by the colossal bronze groups. On the inner and outer faces of the abutments bronze bass reliefs emblematic of victory are attached. Above the cornice are to be wreaths in which the names of the

The Submarine Detector.

It is now a little over a year since the Russian monitor *Rusalka* foundered with all hands in a storm in the Gulf of Finland. Steps have since been taken by the Russian government to discover the precise locality of the ill-fated vessel, with the view of raising her, an expedition having been organized for that purpose. This expedition consisted of a flotilla of several vessels equipped with divers and all necessary apparatus, including one of Captain McEvoy's submarine detectors, which was made in London for the expedition. It has recently been ascertained that the spot where the *Rusalka* sank is a reef in the locality of the *Waster Tokan*. There it is supposed that the *Rusalka* grounded there, and subsequently slipped off into the surrounding deep water. Her precise position has been localized in 30 fathoms of water by the submarine detector, a description of which, says the

A Close Call.

The exact time at which darkness gives place to dawn—the dividing time between day and night—was legally determined, and a verdict of \$25,000 given on the decision, in the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia recently. A young woman was knocked down by a locomotive on the Reading road while she was walking over a crossing at Norristown at 6:30 o'clock in the morning of February 14, 1893. The engine did not display a light, nor did it signal with whistle or bell. The company claimed that it was not negligent, because at that hour dawn was breaking and no light was needed, and the entire case rested on whether or not it was daylight when the accident occurred.

The sun rose on the day of the accident at 6:54 o'clock. Several astronomers and other experts testified that half an hour before sunrise it is as dark as at any time of night. From that time until sunrise light comes so slowly that the point of half light is reached only seven minutes before sunrise. During the last seven minutes before sun-up light comes very rapidly, until the full day breaks. The plaintiff's lawyer claimed,



MEMORIAL ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE OF PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

various battles in which Brooklyn men participated will be inscribed. The top is reached by stairs which will communicate with a room over the arch, where war relics will, in time, be exhibited.

Temperature of the Ocean.

The temperature of the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, as determined by the resistance of the Atlantic cables, is said to be 38° F., which is a mean for the whole year. That at the bottom of the Mediterranean, measured in the same way, is said to be 57° F.

therefore, that at the time of the accident, twenty-four minutes before sunrise, it was pitch dark. The jury rendered a verdict of \$25,000 in her favor.

A Complete Pompeian House.

A valuable discovery has been made at Pianella-Setteimini, near Pompeii, on the property of a certain Mr. Vincent de Proscio. A house has been unearthed which was covered at the time the city was buried, and it is said to be in a more perfect condition than any building yet discovered. It contains several large apartments and three bathrooms, with the basins in sculptured marble, and with leaden pipes ornamented with bronze faucets. The three rooms correspond, says a writer, in describing the discovery, to the "calidarium, tepidarium, and frigidarium, which were always to be found in ancient houses of the first class. In consequence of the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79, the Pompeian houses brought to light heretofore have been roofless, almost without exception. Fortunately, however, that on the property of M. De Proscio is perfect, and archæologists are happy over the fact. The roof measures almost forty-four feet in length."