

The Tomb of Buddha.

Prof. Rhys Davids has located the tomb of Buddha in the Himalayas. He found a pillar bearing an inscription written by Asoka about 253 B. C., recording the fact that the pillar marks the site of the garden where Buddha was born. It is in a region which is filled with relics and memorials of Buddha. The region is covered with small mounds which are Buddhist burial places. One of these mounds, which rises to a height of 21 feet above the plain, is 116 feet in diameter and has been excavated by Mr. W. Pepe and Prof. Davids. A number of interesting objects were discovered, including a steatite vase filled with small ornaments and beads. The tomb proper is a composition of solid brickwork. Down the center there is a curious pipe-like drain, the purpose of which is obscure. At a depth of 18 feet below the surface was found a large stone slab, which covered a stone chest in which were found three urns, a box of steatite and a crystal bowl. These objects were beautifully finished and presented all the appearance of glass. The urns contained ornaments in gold, gold beads, etc. Some of the gold leaf fragments bore figures of elephants. One of the vases is inscribed as follows: "This shrine for the relics of the Buddha, the August One, is that of the Sakyas, the brethren of the Distinguished One, in association with their sisters, and with their children and their wives." If this inscription is genuine, we undoubtedly have the burial place of a portion of the remains of Buddha, and the bones found in the vases must have been taken from the funeral pyre at the incineration of his remains. The writing points to a more remote age than that of the pillars.

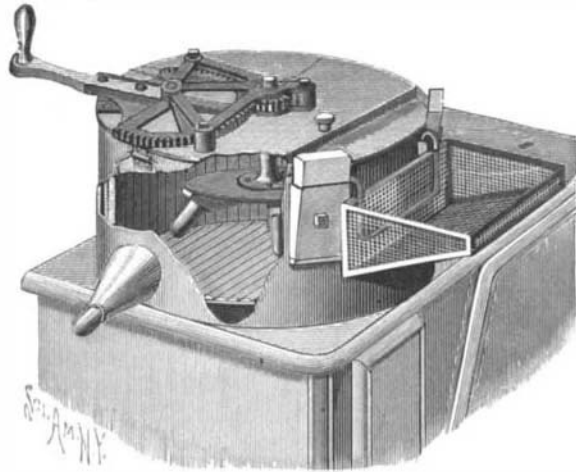
"VIEUX PARIS" AT THE EXPOSITION.

Close to the footbridge which unites the Invalides and the Palaces of Horticulture and Arboriculture, there is a line of buildings and monuments 1,000 feet long, representing Old Paris. Here we find the Porte St. Michel, the Tower of the Louvre, the Grand Châtelet and the Tower of the Archbishop's Palace, and many other features equally interesting. The Middle Ages, the Renaissance and the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are here reconstructed with the greatest historical exactness, with their curious monuments and their picturesque dwellings, their bazars and shops, all occupied by inhabitants dressed in the costumes of their period. This important restoration is the work of the well-known artist named Robida, who has done a remarkable series of books upon various sections of old France. Being situated directly upon the banks of the Seine, "Vieux Paris" has been constructed in a most picturesque manner, and is readily accessible from all parts of the Exposition. Besides its intrinsic interest, "Vieux Paris" offers a choice of attractions that have not failed to draw large audiences. Various dramatic performances are given in the hall of the

palace, and in the church celebrated singers give concerts daily. There are a number of restaurants in "Vieux Paris" which round out this entertaining section of the Exposition.

AN IMPROVED CLOTHES-WASHING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration represents a novel washing machine patented by Fridolph & Minnick, of Villisca, Iowa. The machine consists essentially of a metal tub which is provided with sleeve-brackets, in which the legs of a wringer are wedged. Sockets at the sides of the sleeve-brackets receive the hooks of a screen-tray designed to hold the clothes after they have

**THE FRIDOLPH-MINNICK WASHING-MACHINE.**

been passed through the wringer. The tub is designed to be placed on the top of a stove or range, for which reason its bottom is provided with slotted plates representing segments of an ordinary stove-lid, which plates enter the openings of a stove, taking the place of the usual lids and serving to hold the tub firmly in position.

Within the tub a basket is supported in such a manner that a space is left between its exterior and the bottom and interior walls of the tub. At the top of the basket a segmental cover is placed, upon which the segmental cover of the outer tub rests. The tub-cover supports an agitator consisting of interlocking cross-bars, provided at their ends with fingers. The upwardly-extending shaft is capable of end movement to accommodate itself to the clothes in the basket. At its upper end the shaft carries a pinion meshing with a segment gear provided with an operating handle.

The dirt washed from the clothes by the agitator sifts through the sides and bottom of the basket and lodges in the space below the basket. An opening is made in the side of the tub through which the water

and sediment can readily flow into a suitable receptacle. The opening is normally closed by a plug.

Electric Railroads in Italy.

A number of Italian railroads are to be shortly transformed to the electric system. One of the most recent projects is that of the Naples-Castellamare line, operated by the Mediterranean Railroad Company. This line is of considerable importance; it is double track, and has a large traffic. The central station containing the electrical plant is to be installed near one end of the road. It will be operated at first by steam, but later on it is expected to use hydraulic power and keep the steam plant as a reserve. A high tension current will be used, and the current will be taken into the cars from a third conducting rail laid alongside of the main rails. It is expected to run an express train every two hours and an ordinary train every forty minutes; the trains will be made up of one or two cars only. The expense of the road has been estimated at \$150,000 for the rolling stock and \$75,000 for the station and lines. The project has already been approved by the government, and the concession of waterfall has been obtained on condition that the work shall be finished within two years.

Two other railroads which will shortly adopt the electric system are the Lecar-Sondris and the Calice-Chiavanna lines; these are about 80 miles long, and form part of the international system, being operated by the Adriatic Railroad Company. They will be operated by hydraulic power, using a fall of about 100 feet in the river Adda, near the Bridge of Desca; the company has obtained permission to take 800 cubic feet per second from this fall. A tunnel 3 miles long will bring the water to Marbegrox, where the station will be located; the power obtainable is estimated at 10,000 horse power. The central station will be operated by three turbines of 3,000 horse power, these being directly connected to three alternating current dynamos on the triphase system; the tension used will be about 15,000 volts. The regulators for the turbines will be operated by electric motors, which will vary the inlet according to the current on the line. The high tension line of 15,000 volts will follow the railroad, and will be fixed to the same posts as the trolley line; the latter will be fed from a secondary circuit, in which the tension is reduced to 3,000 volts by transformers. The latter will be contained in a series of sub-stations distributed along the line at intervals of 6 miles. The motor cars will be of two kinds; one having motors of 75 to 150 horse power for local traffic, and an express with motors of 125 to 250 horse power.

It has been found that a dozen Portuguese oysters contain about six grains of phosphoric acid; French oysters have about four grains per dozen.

**"VIEUX PARIS"—SHOPS ON THE PONT AU CHANGE.****"VIEUX PARIS"—PORTE ST. MICHEL.**