

CONEY ISLAND HOLDS MORE ATTRACTIONS FOR DECENT PEOPLE AND FEWER FOR BAD PEOPLE THAN EVER BEFORE.



ON THE WAY TO CONEY ISLAND IN THE NEW OPEN PALACE CARS OF THE BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

CONEY'S ATTRACTIONS.

They Are Many and Varied— Amusement Easy to Find.

Difficult to please, indeed, must be that visitor to Coney Island this week who cannot find amusement among its attractions. At Luna Park another big programme of free attractions has been arranged, several of the acts which made such a hit last week being retained. Among them are Cameron, who makes three slides daily from the top of the electric tower, 300 feet high, to the extreme rear of the grounds, a distance of 2,600 feet, hanging only by his teeth to a leather strap, attached to a pulley buckling over the wire.

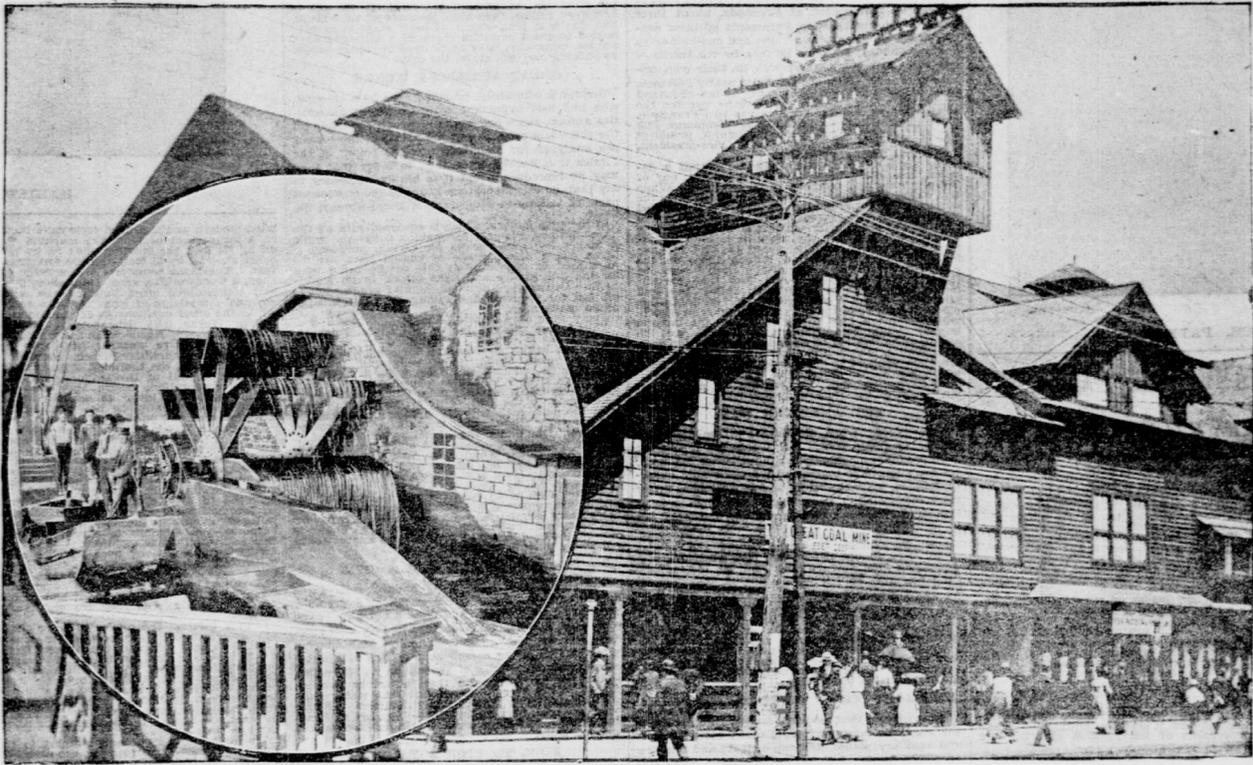
Other attractions at Luna Park will be Howard & Keenan in their high wire bicycle and trapeze act; little Mme. Schell, in a cage of performing lions, the Clodrons in a breakaway aerial act; Lewin, trapeze head balancer; Gilbert and his grays; the two Pinos, European clowns; Hugh Stanton, the "Giant Rooster"; Sie Hassan Ben Alia and his troupe of Hindus; Ernest Melvin and Josie Ashton in their equestrian acts, and "Me and Pete" and his trained donkey. The Pan-American success of Santa and his band is being repeated.

"A Trip to the North Pole," under the management of Albert Oertli, is one of Coney Island's interesting features this season. Mr. Oertli, who was born in Turin, Italy, in 1832, was a member of the Peary expedition in 1896-'97, and in company with other well known explorers visited the Great White World and gained a personal knowledge of the inhabitants, customs, etc., of this interesting section of the Western hemisphere. This, with his ability as an historical Arctic painter, he has utilized in the production of "A Trip to the North Pole," an instructive addition to the island's many attractions.

A realistic panorama is "The Johnstown Flood," which is 100 feet in length and about 40 feet in height. After the auditorium is darkened the curtains are thrust aside and the city of Johnstown is seen as it appeared on the morning of May 31, 1889, on a national holiday. Soon the scene changes, and, with the bursting of South Fork dam, water is pouring through the valley, scattering death and destruction on every hand. Houses crumble like eggshells, bridges are swept away and human bodies are seen tossed about by the turbulent waves. The horror is increased by the presence of fire. In the distance may be seen the flames from the Catholic church, where so many lost their lives whose bodies were never recovered. Soon a rainbow appears and the sun shines on the scene of death and devastation. For a moment all is dark again, and then in a flash of light is seen Johnstown as it appears to-day, a bustling, thriving city, apparently recovered fully from the calamity of fourteen years ago.

"The Great Coal Mine" attracts many visitors, who take a ride of 1,500 feet in coal cars, starting on the street level and going down a gradual slope into darkness. Here a cable automatically picks up the cars and carries them up an incline from the summit of which they run by gravity in a shuttle course through the mine, returning to the starting point.

"The Great Coal Mine" is a reproduction of a



THE OLD MILL, PICTURESQUE, FASCINATING, THE COAL MINE, WITH DEEP RAVINES, SURF AVENUE, CONEY ISLAND.

ing it to accommodate the volume of business. The trip is not attended by any danger. The water is only fourteen inches deep, and boats with young children may be sent around the course alone in perfect safety. "The Old Mill" when visitors to Coney Island are numerous is visited daily by thousands. There are now fifteen "Old Mill" plants in successful operation at resorts in various parts of the country.

The bathing facilities at Coney Island are always ample, no matter how great the multitudes that visit it, and the accommodations for bathers are good.

sisting fusion at the most intense heat; and it is also the heaviest substance known, being almost twenty-two and a half times heavier than water.

Osmidium is found in small particles varying in weight from one-sixth to one-third of a grain. These particles are extremely hard, and are used for polishing non-wearing pens. For this purpose as much as thirty ounces of osmidium are used annually in the United States.

Metallo iridium possesses a white steel-like appearance. The knife edges of delicate balances and other bearings which require extreme hardness are often made of it.

Rhodium and ruthenium are metals of little practical use. The former occurs in platinum ore to the extent of 5 per cent to 6 per cent. The latter is found only in osmidium, and averages about 6 per cent of that mineral. These six metals have been treated of together, because of their resemblance to each other; but

the metal which ranks next to platinum in price is zirconium, which occurs in hydrate and some other rare minerals, and is worth about six pounds an ounce. Titanium and uranium, whose ores are found in Cornwall and some other places, are each worth 15 to 20 cents an ounce. Uranium is remarkable for its high atomic weight, the heaviest known.

Another metal found in Cornwall is lithium. Its salts are widely distributed, being found in very small quantities in the ashes of many plants, especially tobacco. They impart a magnificent crimson color to an otherwise colorless flame. Lithium is the lightest solid known, being only half as heavy as water. It is worth about 25 cents an ounce.

Vanadium, the ores of which are also very widely distributed, occurs, Diefelait says, in all primitive granite rocks, but in small quantity. It is difficult to obtain in a state of purity, and is of very little use in the arts. It costs 125 cents an ounce, or about 16d. a grain.

The next metal is barium. It is priced at 1s. 3d. a grain. Iron is not the most abundant metal. This distinction belongs to calcium, a metal which occurs in limestone to the extent of almost 40 per cent.

As whole mountain ranges are composed of limestone, some conception may be formed of the quantity of calcium stored up in this ore. The metal is light yellow in appearance, and as it is both ductile and malleable it would be of the greatest service to mankind were it not for one property which renders it useless: It is rapidly and violently converted by moisture into slaked lime. Although calcium is so abundant, at present it costs 2s. isolating it is so great that at present it costs 2s. a grain. There can be no doubt, however, that were it able to resist moisture means would be found for its rapid and economical production.

We now come to strontium, a metal somewhat resembling calcium, being also of a light yellow color. Its ores are scattered over the whole globe, but as it is somewhat harder to isolate than calcium it costs a little more, being 2s. 6d. a grain.

Beryllium is a metal occurring in emerald, beryl and a few other rare minerals. It is of a bright white color, and occurs both in powder and in crystals. The former variety costs 2s. a grain, and the latter variety 5s. Rubidium and cesium were the first of a number of new elements whose discovery was directly due

to the introduction of spectroscopic analysis in the early sixties of the last century. They cost, respectively, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 2d. a grain. They cost, respectively, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 2d. a grain. They cost, respectively, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 2d. a grain.

We now come to a group of fifteen metals, usually known from their analogy to the most important of their number, as the cerium metals, many of which are extremely rare. They are cerium, yttrium, lanthanum, praseodymium, neodymium, terbium, ytterbium, erbium, holmium, thulium, dysprosium, decimium, samarium, scandium and victorium. Of these the first three alone are on the market. Cerium and yttrium cost about 1s. 3d. a grain and lanthanum 2s. A mixture of praseodymium and neodymium, known as didymium, is also to be had, and is priced at 2s. grain. The others exist merely as chemical curiosities.

There is a rare mineral found near Freiberg, in Saxony, which contains a metal called germanium. It does not occur in commerce.

The latest candidates for admission to the catalogue of metallic elements are named radium, actinium and polonium, whose existence had remained unsuspected until scientists began to experiment with the Röntgen and Becquerel rays.

CLASS OF '79.

Continued from seventh page.

logical Seminary, and Dr. Chalmers Martin, president of the Pennsylvania College for Women, at Pittsburgh.

The class includes a number of missionaries, among whom are the Rev. Frank P. Gilman, of Hainan, China; the Rev. Theodore M. MacNair, of Tokyo, Japan; the Rev. Robert Morrison, of Lahore, India; the Rev. J. H. Orison, of Lahore, India, and Professor Charles W. Riggs, formerly of the Central Turkey College, Amoy.

Among the educators we number first and foremost the president of Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson. In addition to the ministers engaged in educational work should be mentioned William F. Magie, professor of physics in Princeton University; Arthur E. Mitchell, professor in Washburn College, Crawfordville, Ind.; Professor Frank L. Sevenoak, of Stevens High School, Hoboken; Professor Fletcher E. Wood, of Lawrenceville, N. J.; Professor William B. Seelye, of San Antonio, Tex., and the late Professor Sidney Sherwood, of Johns Hopkins University.

In medicine, Dr. Samuel Alexander and Dr. Jasper J. Garmany are well known in this city; Dr. George E. Shoemaker and Dr. Edward Parker Davis, in Philadelphia, and Dr. Hiram Woods and Dr. Charles W. Mitchell, in Baltimore. Dr. John McHenry Woodbury, surgeon general during the late Spanish War, and the head of the Street Cleaning Department in this city, is also a member. Among the lawyers who have attained prominence in their profession may be mentioned Charles O. Brewster, who enjoys the distinction of being a member of the class of '79 of both Princeton and Harvard; Robert H. Henderson, of Cumberland, Md.; William E. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y.; Robert H. McCarter, Attorney General of the State of New Jersey; Adrian Risler, of Newark; Charles McFee, of Wilmington; and Mathias Pitney, justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey; Edward W. Sheldon, counsel of the United States Trust Company; Charles A. Talbot, Mayor of Utica; Louis C. Vanuxem, of Philadelphia, and Peter J. Hamilton, of Mobile, Ala., and George C. Teomann, in charge of the laws of that State and is the historian of his native city.

Robert Bridges, from a literary point of view, the former being for many years connected with "Life" and at present an editor. "In the business world the representatives of this class are well known in the various cities where they live. Lawrence W. Allbone is in charge of a division of the Pennsylvania road, and George C. Teomann, in charge of the laws of that State and is the historian of his native city. Robert Bridges, from a literary point of view, the former being for many years connected with "Life" and at present an editor.

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Nearly every member of the class has been successful in his calling. It has members scattered all over the country, especially in the South and West, and without exception they are at all times ardent and enthusiastic Princeton men. The class has supplied officers, usually the expected to supply the seven alumni associations scattered over the continent, and can always be depended upon to attend all alumni reunions. The class is expected to supply its own architect for the dormitory. James B. Lord, architect of the Appellate Division Court-house, DeMonte's and other buildings in this city, was a member of the class, and was engaged upon the plans for the dormitory when he died, about a year ago. His death considerably retarded the plans for the building.

GRAVITATION VERIFIED.

At a recent meeting of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia Professor Ernest W. Brown, of Haverford, Penn., said:

Two bodies attract one another inversely as the square of the distance; that is, if the distance be halved the force is increased four times; if the distance is divided by ten the force is increased one hundred times. This is the Newtonian law of gravitation. The moon, earth, sun and planets all should obey this law, which was discovered by Isaac Newton in the seventeenth century. How far do the bodies obey it? The most sensitive is the moon. We are able to observe its motions so accurately and predict its places with such unflinching certainty by means of this law that we can scarcely have much doubt that it is correct. But, nevertheless, there are some small deviations, and the question is whether these deviations are due to errors in the calculations of astronomers or to something wrong in the law itself. Hansen's theory of the moon's motion has been accepted up to the present, but there are still some small differences between his theory and observation. Two, at least, of these have been explained in the periods of revolution of the perigee and node. My calculations have shown that the differences are due to errors in Hansen's theory and that on a correct theory they do not exist. It appears that Newton's law is accurate to one-millionth per cent! It is by far the most accurate physical law known, and perhaps the most striking evidence of the fact that our existence and surroundings are not the result of chance.



SWIMMING SCENE AT CONEY ISLAND BEACH. Swimming taught by McLevy at Hotel St. George, No. 52 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

famous mine in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. There are seen the shaft house, shafts, slopes, swiftly moving cars, mule trains, with mules, drawing loaded cars through the inner recesses, and miners working with pick and drill where the coal is being mined or cut. Scenes characteristic of mining operations are illustrated in full sized figures and objects en route through the subterranean passages, which are constituted by the shaft, drifts and galleries or working levels, and form a continuous mining passageway. The ride is taken swiftly but safely in typical coal cars down an incline, up a hill and around a curve, and through caverns from which on all sides project the jagged edges of ebony in the flickering light of the miners' lamp. Features of special interest are representations of the explosion of fire camp, the burning mine, and scenes of rescuing imprisoned miners.

"The Great Coal Mine" combines novelty with an exhilarating ride.

Another popular attraction this season as well as last is "The Old Mill," a device consisting of a slightly inclined wooden canal or sluiceway 5 feet wide, with sides 2 feet deep, covered by a wooden roof. This inclined canal winds its way for about 1,500 feet in a sinuous course, running over 50, 60 or 70 feet straightaway, then turning sharply to the right or left and so on throughout its entire length. At intervals on either side are sheds or platforms for the display of grottoes, scenes, panoramas and other attractions.

The incline or fall of the sluiceway, assisted by the operations of a large mill wheel, forms the current which propels the boats. By increasing or decreasing the revolutions a minute of this wheel, the current is varied from three to five miles per hour, thus lengthening the journey or hasten-

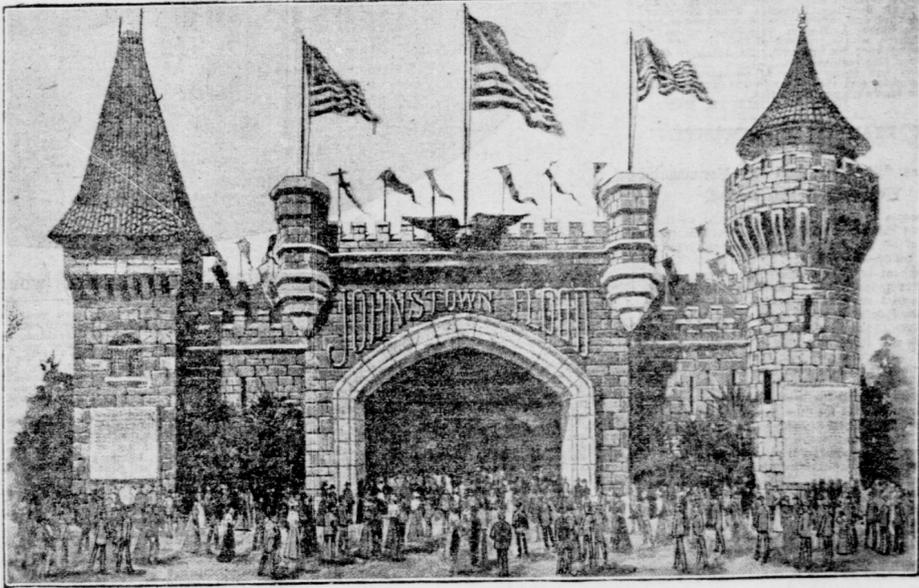
MORE COSTLY THAN GOLD.

The Yellow Metal Is Really Rather Low in the Scale.

Many people imagine gold to be the most precious of metals because it is the standard of currency. The number of metals at the present time more valuable than gold, however, exceeds the number of those of less value, says "Chambers's Journal."

On the slopes of the Ural Mountains, and in Brazil, California, Australia, Canada and many other countries, a peculiar substance known as native platinum is found. This is an alloy of the metals platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium and ruthenium, together with a little gold and iron. All of these, except the last mentioned, are "noble" metals. They do not tarnish in the air and are not soluble in any single acid. Their values are: Platinum, 25 shillings; palladium, per ounce are: Platinum, 25 shillings; iridium, 20 shillings; rhodium, 40 shillings, and ruthenium, 40 shillings.

The demand for platinum largely exceeds the supply; hence the metal is yearly advancing in price. The silvery white color of palladium and its freedom from tarnishing render it useful for making scales and division marks on scientific instruments. Osmium is the most refractory of the metals, re-



THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

One of Coney Island's leading attractions. Located in Surf-ave.



"THE WHITE WORLD."

Representing a scenic ride to the North Pole with Peary and Oertli in 1896. Constructed under the personal supervision of Oertli, Burdette, and West-end terminal.

