

A SPEEDY FIGHTER.

Plan for an Entirely New Class of Warship for British Navy.

Believed by the Admiralty That She Will Be the Greatest Triumph in Naval Architecture—To Cost \$1,250,000.

At the moment Emperor William was telling Congressmen Foss that the best peace conference is a strong navy, plans had just passed the British admiralty for an entirely new class of warship.

"We believe she will be the greatest triumph in naval architecture, both for speed and fighting. She will cost, ready for sea, about \$1,250,000; her speed will be a knot in excess of any British battleship, and her guns, torpedoes, torpedo tubes, and booms will embody ideas which experience and experiment have proved far beyond anything yet attempted in this or any other country.

Her guns will be generally of smaller caliber than those of the Dulwark, now building. She will be the longest and broadest warship ever laid down in a government dockyard, while her draft will be shallow. Her breadth is designed to attain the maximum steadiness under fire, and from her new steering gear very excellent results are certain. Forward will be the circular tops mounted with rapid-fire guns. Her total armament will be 32 guns. The details as to their caliber for the present must be kept secret. Six torpedo tubes will complete her equipment. Her protection of harveized steel will be less than on the ships now building. The Spanish-American war directed our attention to coast capacity and nothing will be wanting in that respect. Her displacement will be 13,000 tons. The new vessel, which will be laid down in November at Devonport, immediately after the Dulwark is off the slip, should be ready within a year. She will be the nearest approach yet attained to a perfect combination of the fighting capacity of a battleship with the mobility of a cruiser of that type advocated by one of the highest naval authorities in the world, Capt. Mahan."

DRY DOCK AT MANILA.

One Is Greatly Needed—Congress Will Be Asked to Make an Appropriation.

Secretary Long will in all probability recommend to congress the building of a floating dry dock at Cavite, Philippine islands, to be used in repairing the warships of the Asiatic squadron. The advisability of the construction of such a dock is now being discussed by naval officials and it is looked on with great favor. At present the vessels of Admiral Watson's fleet must be sent to Hong-Kong, 600 miles away, to be docked, and the expense ranges from \$2,000 to \$4,000 for each ship.

A floating dock could be built in this country and sent in sections to Manila, where the parts could be assembled and put together. Some years ago this method was adopted in the case of the monitor Comanche, which was built on the Atlantic coast, taken apart and shipped to San Francisco on a sailing vessel. The cost of a first-class dry dock would be about \$1,000,000, exclusive of transportation. If the construction of the dock is authorized by congress it will probably be followed by the erection at Cavite of shops and appliances for all sorts of naval repair work, and in time this government will have a thoroughly equipped naval station at Manila.

WILL TEST A BRITISH GUN.

New Weapon to Be Used in the Navy Shipped from England to United States.

Lieut. J. C. Colwell, naval attaché of the United States embassy in London, recently shipped to the United States a new model six-inch rapid-fire, center-pivot gun on a mount made for the navy by Vickers, Sons & Maxim, limited. The United States has secured the right to manufacture the gun and it will be tested in this country. The British admiralty ordered many of the new weapons, but these will be wire wound. The same gun, with the exception of the wire-wound arrangement, will be made in the United States if the tests are satisfactory. Statistics here, says Lieut. Colwell, are proving equal results and being obtained by guns that are not wire wound. Special features of this latest weapon are a new breech mechanism and the use of a cartridge shell, thus avoiding the old-time delay in ejection and possible jamming. Cordite used in the tests there gave 2,800 feet initial velocity.

Danger to the Thames.

Mr. McDougall, of the London council, is afraid that the Thames will run dry owing to the dams that are being built in the upper reaches of the river. Whereas last year 843,000,000 gallons of water a day passed over Teddington weir in May and 429,000,000 gallons in June, the figures for this year are 550,000,000 gallons in May and 230,000,000 gallons in June. In one day of July over 142,000,000 gallons flowed freely. It is feared that the result may be an epidemic of disease, arising from the undiluted sewage of the city.

Leipzig's New Rathaus.

Leipzig is to have a new rathaus, costing \$1,600,000. It will stand on part of the ground covered by the old Pleisenerberg, where Luther held his disputation, which has been torn down. A tower of the old castle still stands, and will be worked into the architectural design of the city hall.

PREPARE FOR NEXT CENSUS.

Director W. R. Merriam Talks of Appointments of 50,000 Enumerators.

In an interview W. R. Merriam, director of the census, said in reference to the appointment of enumerators: "Our next great undertaking—and any branch of a work which must reach every nook and corner, farm and cabin in the United States, is great—is that of selecting about 50,000 enumerators for taking the twelfth census. We are strenuously trying to prepare for a complete and reasonably perfect census. The burden of the work of gathering the materials for it, however, will fall on the enumerators.

"In any important line of private business, preliminary training is required of those charged with conducting its details. Lawyers and doctors study before they practice their professions, and mechanics are required to serve thorough apprenticeships before asking for journeymen's work or wages. So, in my view, those who desire to act as census enumerators should take up the study of census laws, schedules and statistics, thus familiarizing themselves as far as possible with the actual details of the work. In this way they will be prepared on the first of June next, like a great and well-drilled army, to begin their labors understandingly and harmoniously from ocean to ocean, without, after that day, requiring further orders or instructions.

"While I shall not undertake to select enumerators without consulting with the proper census supervisor as to the qualifications and experience of applicants, I would like to suggest that all candidates adopt the course I have indicated, and thus help to insure at the threshold of the twentieth century the most perfect census in the history of the republic."

INDIANS WANT TO SERVE.

American Redmen Anxious to Go to the Philippines to Do Duty as Scouts.

It has been seriously proposed to the war department to enlist a company of Indian scouts for service in the Philippines. The proposition comes from a nephew of Senator Tillman, but the first lieutenant is to be no less a personage than "Hole-in-the-Day," as he is known in Minnesota, or Chief Woodbury, as he calls himself in English. He was at the white house with Col. Tillman, and said as he was leaving: "I can raise a magnificent company of Chippewas in 24 hours, and they would make the finest scouts on the face of the earth. We think the government ought to give us this chance. It would be the greatest treaty with the Indians I know of. The Chippewas are natural fighters and can hide behind a leaf.

"I predict that in a month's time in the Philippines they could steal upon the insurgents with the ease of snakes. They love excitement and danger, and would be loyal to their oath. I believe they would do invaluable service in the Philippines.

"I am willing to take second place in the company. I think noncommissioned officers of experience could be secured in the tribe. Many of the Chippewas served in the United States army when there were Indian companies in some of the regiments."

RAISING CATTLE IN THE EAST.

Editor John Bannan, of the Organ of Retail Butchers' Association, Says It Can Be Made Profitable.

Those who are opposed, secretly or openly, to the effort being made by retail butchers of New York city to fight the beef trust by building an independent abattoir of large proportions and operating it on a cooperative plan have argued time and again that the movement of the beef slaughtering trade to the west has been a material one and that all efforts to bring it east again must be abortive, because artificial and unnatural.

John Bannan, editor of the national organ of the Retail Butchers' association, scouts this theory and declares that the construction of a large abattoir in New York city would be a great incentive to the raising of cattle in the east. The western movement of the cattle slaughtering business, he asserts, is the work of the Big Five alone. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of fine grazing land in the east on which no cattle are now raised solely because there is a poor home market for them.

Many of the cattle that are raised in the east, Mr. Bannan declares, are shipped to Chicago, then slaughtered and shipped east again for consumption, two freight charges being paid on them, when only one is necessary.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

Many Floral Specimens Brought Back from Alaska by California University Professors.

An expedition of four University of California professors, consisting of Dr. W. B. Setchell, Dr. William Lynn Jepson, Dr. A. A. Lawson and L. E. Hunt, has just returned from Alaska. The expedition was undertaken to explore the coast of Behring sea, with a view to studying the botany of these regions. The field is one which has previously been untouched by scientists, so that the results obtained by the party of Berkeley men are likely to prove of considerable importance to the scientific world. A very large number of specimens were secured and will soon be examined and classified.

Lutherans Strong in Iceland. The Lutheran church in Iceland numbers about 72,000 baptized members, which is about the total population.

Buddhists. The number of Buddhists in the world is computed to be 455,000,000.

NEW PISTOL TESTED.

Cadavers Used to Prove the Efficacy of Mauser Army Weapon.

Most Effective and Deadly Firearm of Its Kind Ever Invented—Kills at 500 Yards—Uses Smokeless Powder.

Dr. J. D. Griffith, of Kansas City, Mo., has just completed for the government an official test of the Mauser pistol, in use by German cavalry and under consideration for adoption by the United States. The test was made not only with targets, but with human cadavers also, and Dr. Griffith says it proved that at ranges of from 50 to 500 yards the Mauser pistol is the most effective and deadly weapon of its kind ever invented, and that up to the maximum range tried it is practically as good in the hands of marksmen as a Krag-Jorgensen, a Lee or a Mauser rifle.

When nothing but flesh resists the passage of the bullet it makes a small, round incision where it enters, a knife-like cut where it departs. If bone is in the way it is often shattered into fragments. The pistol with a shoulder attachment shoots accurately and will kill at a range of 500 yards. Bullets passed completely through the cadaver at that range. Several surgeons who witnessed the test said it was a humane weapon, because it would kill a man instantly if the bullet hit a vital organ or would incapacitate him as a soldier if it struck a bone.

All agreed that it was as humane as any of the modern weapons using high power explosives. The pistol fires ten shots without reloading and can be emptied with accuracy of aim in less than three seconds. The cartridges are 30-caliber, and are propelled by smokeless nitro-powder. The bullets weigh 85 grains each and have a lead core surrounded by a nickel-plated copper jacket. It is said to be probable that as a result of Dr. Griffith's tests the government will adopt the Mauser pistol.

PAYS A PARENT'S OLD DEBT.

Governor Bradley of Kentucky Settles an Obligation Contracted in 1859.

Gov. William O. Bradley, the only republican executive Kentucky has ever had, gave an unostentatious demonstration of his ideas of honesty a day or two ago by sending Judge Flannagan, of Winchester, a check in payment of an obligation contracted by the governor's father more than 40 years ago.

Accompanying the check was a letter from Mr. Bradley, explaining that his father lost all his property through unfortunate investments just prior to his death and had not been able to pay Judge Flannagan what he owed him. Early in 1859 the elder Bradley was at Winchester to meet a man who was to pay him a large sum of money due him. For some reason the man failed to fill his appointment and Bradley was stranded. He did not have the money with which to meet his tavern bill and pay his way back home. He explained his predicament to Mr. Flannagan, who readily offered to lend him what money he needed. Bradley took the sum and gave his note in payment therefor. Shortly afterward Bradley died.

Judge Flannagan, a man of high ideas of propriety, never thought of suggesting that anyone else should pay the note, so was greatly surprised when he received the inclosure from Gov. Bradley. He returned the check to the governor, with a proper expression of thanks, saying that he did not feel that he should accept it under the circumstances.

The check was returned, and Gov. Bradley insisted that Judge Flannagan should accept what was due him. "I have now wiped out every obligation left by my dear father," Gov. Bradley concluded.

PROOF OF ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Senator Foster of Washington Furnishes the State Department with Information.

Senator Foster, of Washington, had an interview with Acting Secretary Adee, of the state department, the other day, and discussed the Alaskan boundary question. The senator brought with him a book written in the '40s about the northwest coast and the different possessions there. It contains a map made at that time, in which the boundary is clearly defined as following the indentations of the coast. The senator says that this map could have been made only from British and Russian surveys, as there were no investigations of the coast made by other nations at that time. The senator represented to Mr. Adee that the people of the west coast, especially those residing in southern Alaska, were much interested in having the United States retain control of the territory it has possessed.

Jenious of Baby Camel. At the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, the inhabitants were surprised recently by the birth of a young camel, and the new arrival naturally attracted much attention from the visitors. A large elephant which used to be the center of attraction exhibited signs of dissatisfaction at the success of his young neighbor, but in spite of his trumpeting was unable to reconquer the Bekin's trunk. At last the elephant filled his trunk with water and discharged it over the persons standing looking at the baby camel.

Finest Chinese Shops. The finest shops in a Chinese city are those devoted to the sale of coffins.

GLASS DISPLAYS IN PARIS.

American Makers Lay Their Plans to Prepare Fine Exhibits for the Exposition.

American glass makers were addressed concerning the display they are to make at the Paris exposition and the opportunities they will have. They are informed that glass has been classified with the "varied industries," and that provisions have been made for these industries in a suite of 12 large rooms, which consist of a kitchen, pantry, dining room, sitting room, den, parlor, three bedrooms, private office and regular large office. In these rooms will be made the United States' display of glass and glassware, lamps, shades, furniture, carpets, leather for upholstery, incandescent lights, gas fixtures, billiard tables, porcelains, felts, mats, oil cloth, mosaics, wall paper and window shades. It is to be something decidedly out of the ordinary and will afford the very best opportunity for what glass manufacturers term a "swell" display. The finest plate and blown glass, cathedral glass, mosaic glass, cut, stem, etched and fancy tableware, the newest applications of glass in different wares and novelties will also be given exceptional setting in such arrangement. The only thing that forbids is extensive display. Therefore only the finest will be taken.

The expense to each exhibitor will be small in comparison to what it would be if exhibits were taken over, maintained and brought back. The cost of the display will be apportioned so that it will not fall heavy on any one. The sum collected in this manner, however, will be sufficient to carry it out on a most extensive scale.

DISCOVERY IN GLASS MAKING.

Charles McBeth's New Process Is Likely to Revolutionize the Manufacture.

Charles McBeth, the big lamp chimney manufacturer at Anderson, Ind., has patented a new and decidedly novel process which will probably revolutionize glass making. Heretofore the greatest trouble in glass manufacture lay in the melting of the sand. It has taken a great deal of time and requires the best fuel supply, natural gas being best adapted. While passing through his plant recently McBeth saw a globe on an arc light break and a piece of the glass fell over on the carbon. It was but a second until it was reduced to liquid and dripped to the ground. That gave him his cue and he directed the construction of a big vat with sides and bottom composed of carbons, over which he could turn a lateral and longitudinal current. An arrangement was made to run the sand through this vat. It worked perfectly and the very best molten glass is now being turned out in almost as many seconds as it required hours for the old fuels to melt it. The vat was patented and is now being used. It is so arranged that it can be adapted for every kind of glass making, from plate to bottles. This, in connection with the automatic blowing machinery which is being turned out, is certain to have a very great effect on glass making. The cost of melting by this process is not as great as by using coal or oil, though it may be more expensive than the use of natural gas. At present it takes 12 hours to melt a pot of glass sand.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

Lord Kitchener Gives Full Credit to Builders of Bridge in Heart of Africa.

In his speech at Cairo, Egypt, the other day at the opening of the Atbara bridge, constructed by a Philadelphia firm after competition with British firms for the contract, the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener of Kartoum, said: "The construction of this magnificent bridge, I think, may fairly be considered a record achievement.

"So far as failure of the efforts to place the construction ordered in England is concerned, I think it demonstrates the relations between labor and capital there are not such as to give confidence to the capitalist and to induce him to take the risk of establishing up-to-date workshops that would enable Great Britain to maintain her position as the first constructing nation in the world.

"But, as Englishmen failed, I am delighted that our cousins across the Atlantic stepped in. This bridge is due to their energy, ability, and power to turn out works of magnitude in less time than anybody else.

"I congratulate the Americans on their success in the erection of a bridge in the heart of Africa."

HAD A KEROSENE THIRST.

A Long Island Boy Tells of His Efforts to Kill a Reptile—Drank Three Pints.

Nelson Tower, a 10-year-old son of George N. Tower, of No. 37 Third place, Brooklyn, who has a cottage at East Moriches, L. I., came across a black snake while crossing a field near the bay. The boy subdued the snake with a stick and took it to the family cottage. Wishing to save the skin as a trophy, he attempted to kill the reptile by inserting its head in a large bottle of kerosene. The treatment revived the snake, which sucked in the kerosene with apparent pleasure. The bottle was replenished. Finally, the snake, so Mr. Tower declares, consumed three pints. Then the boy killed the snake with a club. The story is vouched for by the whole Tower household, including the white-haired grandmother and the kitchen maid, who replenished the kerosene bottle.

Old Medical School. Vienna will soon celebrate the five-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of its medical school.

A SAVAGE BATTLE.

Sea and Land Lions Have a Feroocious Encounter.

Big Bull Sea Lion Stands His Ground Against Two California Lions and a Bloody Fight Follows.

A contest of a novel nature, in which a giant sea lion and two large California lions fought, occurred the other day on Hog Island, at the entrance of Tomales bay, opposite Tomales, Cal. The fight was witnessed by two men, who assert that they never again expect to see a contest rivaling it in courage and brute force.

Lewis Johnson is the only person living on Hog island, where he conducts a chicken farm. Samuel Short, of Tomales, went to the island to buy some chickens. On a reef extending off from the island is a sea lion rookery. While the two men were bargaining over the chickens an unusual howling and commotion among the sea lions attracted their attention. All the sea lions dived into the water except one immense bull, who stood his ground. Suddenly two California lions, which had swum from the main land, climbed upon the reef and attacked the sea lion. With a roar the bull met the charge, and in a trice the water was churned into a foam, which soon turned crimson from the blood of the animals.

The contest lasted nearly 30 minutes, and neared the end when one of the California lions tore a flipper from the sea lion. The big bull caught hold of one of his opponents and dragged him into deep water with the intention of drowning him, but grew weak from loss of blood and let loose his hold. Lewis then ran for a gun and returned just as the two panthers resumed the charge. One of them was shot, but the other escaped to the mainland. The sea lion swam slowly out toward the ocean, and probably died from loss of blood. Lewis now has the panther skin and the sea lion flipper as souvenirs of the fight. The panther was badly cut about the head by the teeth of his adversary.

COMES BACK FROM THE DEAD.

Valuable Mare Spends Night in River at New York and Is Rescued After Being Given Up for Lost.

Lady Woodford, owned by John Hogan at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last year, was standing in front of St. Bartholomew's eye and ear clinic, New York city, the other day at 11 p. m., hitched to a horse. The horse, when an automobile buzzed by, the mare jerked the wagon in the air and started down Forty-second street. Down the hill below First avenue the animal dashed toward the river. It reached the pier, turned the wagon around, and plunged into the water. The wagon was demolished and Lady Woodford, save for the harness, was free.

Lady Woodford sank from sight. Mr. Hogan hunted along the river front without finding a trace of the mare, and decided that he had lost \$1,000 worth of horse-flesh.

Watchman Peter Quinn, on the pier at the foot of East Twenty-fifth street at nine a. m. the next day heard a snort in the water and saw a big head and pair of bright eyes floating about.

It was really Lady Woodford, and the animal was all but exhausted. It had been in the water all night. The men tied the mare to a float and put a plank under its head. Then they poured a big drink of whisky and ginger down its throat.

Engineer Michael Sheehan, of the steam derrick at the foot of the pier, and the watchman hoisted the animal out by the aid of the engine.

ADOPT A NOVEL DRINK CURE.

Women of a West Virginia Town Improve Its Moral Atmosphere.

A few years ago the oil village of Waverly, in the interior of Wood county, gained considerable notoriety because, having no lock-up, drunkards were punished by being placed in an iron gas tank, which was closed up and rolled over the hills by the residents.

The owners of the tank took it from the village recently, and the women gathered and suggested that the men arm themselves with half-gallon squirt guns with which to subdue every man on the streets intoxicated. The men objected and scoffed at the plan. Thereupon the women purchased the "squirts," filled them with ice water, and went to work. Whenever a drunkard man is seen on the streets each woman takes a cold-water shot at him. The moral atmosphere of Waverly has been greatly purified since the scheme was started.

Protected Against Robbers. Wealthy Samuel De Voe, who lives in Spotswood, N. J., has taken a new method to guard against the loss of his wealth. Alarmed by the recent bank robberies at Perth Amboy, he has taken all his cash from a local bank and moved it to his home. Recently he called at the bank and tore in half all his bonds. One half he left in the bank and the other half he took home. Thus, he says he is secured against loss by robbery.

Steam Machinery in Old Egypt. Twenty centuries before the birth of Watt, Nero of Alexandria described machines whose motive power was steam. He also invented a double force pump, used as a fire engine, and anticipated the modern turbine wheel by a machine he called "aeolipile."

New Zealand Sound Financially. The New Zealand budget shows that the year closed with a surplus of £490,000.

A Greedy Crane. A New York man claims to have shot a crane up in the Adirondacks that had 45 trout in its stomach, none of which weighed less than a pound.

A Veteran Official. Samuel F. Langham has been coroner of the city of London for 30 years.

GRASSHOPPER PEST.

Government Tries to Discover Possibilities of Future Invasions.

Studies the Condition in the Western States—Attempt Made to Discover the Breeding Ground of the Insect.

Every year since the invasion of certain western states, particularly Kansas and Colorado, by the Rocky mountain locust or western grasshopper in the years 1874 and 1876, the division of entomology of the United States department of agriculture has sent an agent into the field in the western states each summer to study grasshopper conditions for the purpose of enabling the department to predict, if possible, a future invasion and to warn farmers well in advance. This annual trip for the present year has just been completed, and the special agent, Mr. W. D. Hunter, has just reported to Dr. Howard, the entomologist of the department. This year's investigations have been of special interest on account of a slight outbreak of the locust in North Dakota and on account of an unusual abundance of local nonmigratory species in different western states. Moreover, a rather large swarm was seen in flight in early August, the exact setting point of which it is now difficult to approximate. Earlier in the summer a statement was published in certain western newspapers to the effect that it was considered by entomologists that the Turtle mountain region in North Dakota and Montana probably was a permanent breeding ground of the destructive migratory grasshopper, a statement which occasioned much alarm and indignation on the part of railroads and other land owners in that part of the state. This region, therefore, was carefully traversed and scrutinized by Mr. Hunter, who reports that the migratory grasshopper does not breed permanently in the Turtle mountains nor in that immediate vicinity. The ground is perfectly unsuited to breeding, and, moreover, swarms descending farther east have been traced from far to the northeast of that place. The probable breeding ground, he thinks, is upon the Assiniboine river, north and east of Regina—a region which will be investigated next season.

IS WOMAN HEAD OF HOUSE? This is the question that is to be Appealed to a Higher Virginia Court. "Is a woman the head of the house?" was the question propounded to Secretary Brent, of the state board of education in a letter received from Goodland county, Va., the other day. Mr. Brent is a diplomat, and by the reply which he sent it may be decided that the correspondent was a woman. He told her that so far as his knowledge went she was "head of the house" de facto, but he would have to investigate further before he could say whether she was de jure.

This same question was raised in the United States district court a few weeks ago, when Mrs. Marion H. Richardson filed a petition in bankruptcy, in which she claimed the exemption of certain household goods from liability for debts. The referee decided that the exemption law applied only to the "head of the house," and that a woman who is living with her husband and supported by him cannot be considered as such. Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., sustained the referee and allowed an appeal from his decision. The case will probably be heard in the United States circuit court this fall.

KISS MAY RESULT IN DEATH.

A Pretty St. Louis Girl Is the Unfortunate Victim of an Old-Time Parlor Game.

A kiss, with the smallest bit imaginable on the cheek may result in the death of Miss Lizzie King, a pretty young woman of 1605 Pine street, St. Louis. Herman Griger, who is responsible for the girl's swollen head and poisoned blood, did not intend to break the velvety softness of her cuticle, and says that part of it was an accident. Only for this accident Miss King would not now be at the hospital hovering between life and death. It happened Saturday evening at a party where kissing games came in as part of the entertainment. It fell to Miss King's lot to be kissed by Mr. Griger. She did not enter into the spirit of the game, and Mr. Griger announced that he would take forcibly what had fallen to him by fair play. This announcement was greeted with applause by those present. Well, they kissed—she resisting and blushing, he strong, bold, triumphant.

German Postal Card Fad. An "Ansichtspostkarten" exhibition, which has been opened in Berlin, affords striking evidence of the rapid development of the new industry of illustrated postal cards, says the New York Tribune. Something like 30,000 specimens are shown, including what are known as the heliogravure and the metachrome cards, the latter representing pictures seen as through a veil of mist, which consists of a thin layer of white paint. This renders it possible to write over the whole surface as on an ordinary post-card, but on the card being laid in water the paint and the writing disappear, and the picture—a colored photograph—remains quite clear.