HELPS HIS PEOPLE

Work W. H. H. Hart Is Doing to Elevate Poor Negro Boys.

Remarkable Career of a Colored Philanthropist—Has a Boy's Farm Sear Washington Which Is Attracting Much Attention.

W. H. H. Hart, the colored philanthropist, whose experiment with a boys' farm just outside of Washington is attracting considerable attention, has a remarkable career. He was born a shee in 1857 and was freed in 1864, not by the emancipation proclamation, but by the advance of Gen. Wilson's army. Me had his first schooling after the war out in the woods, where a Yankee mismlonary teacher was forced to estab-Hah her school because the people would rent no building in town. Yet from that rugged beginning Hart purseed his studies successfully, coming morth to Washington and traveling abroad.

Having received a legal education he became secretary to Senator Evarts at a time when the great lawyer lost the we of his eyes. It became necessary for the colored secretary to consult the books of reference, draw up bills and reports, and do much more than take mere dictation. Hence it came about that he drew the bill reforming the berisdiction of the United States supreme court and providing for intermediate courts of appeal. It was a strange development that the former we should have made the first draft of legislation to change the powers of the highest tribunal in the land. Now Mr. Hart is a scholarly, philosophic man, a professor of law in the Howard university, and in the enjoyment of a Incrative practice. He began his present charitable work among his race on the theory that social progress is along the lines of least resistance, and hence evolved the theory that as the professions of mechanical arts were barred to the colored people by social and trades union influences they should de wete themselves to agriculture. Colored boys from the reformatories and charitable agencies are now taught at Hart's farm the basis of scientific agriculture, and the results have already been remarkable, not the least of which has been his success in keeping wayward graduates of reformatories and jails the farm without a bolt or bar and merely by the restraining influence of the older boys.

SIBERIAN RAILROADS.

Traffic Pandled by the Great System in Two Months Amounted to 233,338 Tons.

During the first two months of the present year the amount of freight transported on the Great Siberian railway amounted to 233,333 tons, and in the month of May on the Central Siberian railway alone 1,200 cars of freight were waiting two months for their turn, being directed to a faminestricken district in the direction of the Trans-Baikal. During the first two months of the present year 150,000 workmen and settlers were carried along the Siberian line.

The industrial impulse given to the great line can be seen in many ways. In the center of great ranges of mountains rich coal mines have been discov--red and are being exploited by several targe companies. Small villages are becoming towns. On the other hand. certain industries, that of the caravan' for instance, are falling off; and as m proof that the railway is to do a great work, nine wooden bridges on the line have been burned since last spring. This crime is laid to the principal carviers, or caravan proprietors, who find so more work since the railway has been inaugurated.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Wade in the Navy Yard Apprentice
System—Rules Concerning Receiving of Applicants.

Acting Secretary Allen has issued an order making important changes in the navy yard apprentice system. Heretofore there has been no rule for the appointment and education of the apprentices. Now commandants at navy yards are instructed to receive applications from likely candidates, hold examinations and make up lists of eligibles from which appointments will be made. The examinations will not be wevere, except physically, the requirements being the ability to read and write, and knowledge of arithmetic up to decimals. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years. Once appointed, the boys will be thoroughly Instructed in their trades and exammed from time to time for promotions. It is hoped in this manner to cure the Ills of the present apprentice system.

PEACE IS CENTURIES AWAY.

Emperor William Holds That a Sig Army Is the Only Thing That Will Prevent Wars.

Emperor William, addressing the surgomaster of Carlaruhe the other day and expressing his satisfaction at the bearing of the troops, said:

"Many centuries must elapse before the theory of permanent peace attains universal application. At present the surest bulwark of peace for the German empire consists in its princes and the army they lead."

Killed in This Century's Wars.

A German army officer estimates

That in the century just closing no less

than 30,000,000 men have been killed in

A Heavy Youngster.
A 12-year-old Richmond (Mo.) girl weighs 245 pounds, and is still growing.

war in civilized countries.

MAUSOLEUM FOR RESCUER.

Wealthy Woman Who Has Not Forgotten the Man Who Saved Her Life Even After His Death.

A wealthy woman, whose identity 11, years of patient inquiry has failed to make clear, has, or her executors have, if she is dead, erected a costly mausoleum; in St. Mary's cemetery, Rahway, N. J., to mark the grave of Thomas O'Donnell, who 11 years ago dragged her almost from beneath the wheels of a limited express. O'Donnell was a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad. One day in 1888 a woman of beauty, and swidently a person of wealth, got off his train at Iselin, four miles from Rahway, heedless of a limited express: which was approaching on the next track and was going through without. stopping. Hearing it when its was almost upon her, she was unable to move. but stood motionless between the rails,

waiting for death.

O'Donnell saw her. There was justtime to drag her back upon the platform she had left, and while she lay
there fainting the express flashed by.

there, fainting, the express flashed by.
The woman thanked O'Donnell
warmly. "I shall reward you in the
near future," she said. Then she boarded a train for New York and O'Donnell

never saw her agnin.

When New Year's day came a little box arrived at O'Donnell's home. In it was a valuable gold watch with a diamond set in it. A letter referring to the rescue accompanied the watch, but it was unsigned.

Next year O'Donnell received a diamond shirt stud of considerable value. And so, year after year, gifts came, but never was there any clew to the donor's identity. He fell ill, and was forced to stop work. In January, 1892, he died, and was buried in the family, plot in St. Mary's.

There came no more gifts. But in Marchofthe present year a local marble dealer received an order to erect a mausoleum on the O'Donnell plot, and to-day it is almost finished. The cost is supposed to have been about \$5,000.

PLANS FOR WATER STORAGE.

Study Being Made in the West for the Reclamation of Vast Areas of Arid Land.

F. H. Newell, hydrographer of the United States geological survey, is on a trip west for the purpose of studying the plans of the organization formed for the purpose of urging the government to construct systems of storage reservoirs to hold flood waters for the reclamation of the arid west.

There is an enormous area of fertile land in the hands of the general government, recent investigations showing that fully one-third of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is still unoccupied and at the disposal of congress.

Chief Clerk Metzer, of the general land office, recently returned from an extended inspection tour, and upon his return reported that millions of acres were yet to be taken up—open to entry and settlement. The utilization of this public land and the development of the resources of the western half of the country are practically at a standstill owing to lack of means of conserving water.

Within it are great resources in minerals and vast tracts furnishing excellent grazing for hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep. The great question, of course, is whether the work should be done by the general government or by the individuals or communities benefited. The present inspection is merely to secure data for a report on which congress will have to act.

It is the belief at the hydrographer's office that by the conservation of all water supplies it is probable from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres can be added to the wealth of the country, and that when the vacant lands are reclaimed and industry stimulated a population of 70,000,000 can easily find profitable employment and occupation in the vast area of semiarid west.

Mr. Newell will not be home for a month yet, and his report is eagerly looked for by the officials who are interested in the work.

MALE DOMESTICS ALLIED.

They Incorporate a Mutual Aid Association in Illinois with No Capital Stock.

The House Domestics' Mutual Aid association has just been incorporated at Springfield. The headquarters are given as Chicago and the object mutual protection. There is no capital stock. It is believed that the organization was formed for the purpose of cementaing the forces of the male domestics, who, it is said, have of late, in a measure, come to supplant the women in do-

ing housework.

matchwood.

"With the increased demand for good servants," said an official of an employment bureau, "the men are making more marked advances every day, and though I do not think they will ever completely displace the women, yet they may oust thousands of the latter, who are now doing housework in a slipshod and perfunctory way, which leads my customers to complain frequently to me. A new broom sweeps clean, they say, and it may be that when the men grow older in their new line of employment they will become as careless and as neglectful of the in-

many of the women now are."

This Is Not a Temperance Stery.
In the Rakai, New Zealand, railway smash drink was the direct means of saving the lives of about 60 excursionists who, as the night was cold and wet and the train was waiting, left the rear carriages and trooped into the railway hotel a few yards off. While they were drinking the smash took place. The carriages which 60 of the beer-thirsty crowd had quitted were reduced to

terests of those who hire them as too

WILL MAKE POWDER.

United States to Have Its Own Plant Near Indian Head.

Smokeless Powder to Be Turned Out at the Rate of Two Thousand Pounds a Day-Mills to Be Most Complete.

The navy department expects to begin the manufacture of smokeless powder at its powder mills, a few miles back from the Potomac river, near Indian Head, within the next two or three months. Altogether the group of buildings will number 24 or 25, with a capacity of 2,000 pounds of smokeless powder daily. This daily output seems large at first thought, but one of the big 13-inch guns of the Indiana uses 1,000 pounds of powder at a single shot.

The various buildings of the powder plant cover a wide area. The general purpose has been to keep the buildings as far apart as requirements of manufacture would permit, in order to avoid the danger of explosions. For that reason there is no large central building, but many small ones, each having a distinct branch of the powder making. They are arranged also with a view to the prevailing winds, so that the risk of having the fumes of acids borne by the wind is reduced to a minimum.

One building is used exclusively for the picking process; another for the mixing; another for the acids. In this way each stage of manufacture is detached from all the others, not only reducing the chances of accident, but also giving some security against wideapread damage in case of explosion in any one stage of the process. Another ecautionary measure has been the building of light "paper" walls at the ends of the buildings. These readily give to the pressure of an explosion, leaving the main walls of the structure standing and materially reducing the loss which occurs when an explosion is closely confined.

In order to connect the many buildings and permit the powder process to be carried on expeditiously a complete trolley car service is to be in operation. This will keep the material in its various stages moving forward from building to building, until completed. The electric plant serves the three-fold purpose of running the machinery, running the trolley car service from mill to mill and supplying light for the plant.

BUSINESS IN PHILIPPINES.

Notwithstanding the Disturbed State of the Country It Has Been Well Up to the Average.

Regarding trade prospects in the Philippines, the British vice consul at lloilo, Mr. Fyfe, says: "The preferential tariff hitherto enjoyed by Spanish goods and which was rapidly diverting this trade to Barcelona, being now abolished, competition from that quarter should scarcely be possible any longer. Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, business has been well up to the average, several of the neighboring islands and provinces which have hitherto drawn their supies from Manila having had to buy in this market during the blockade of the former port.

"Owing to the uncertainty of the future, fresh arrivals of goods have been on a much reduced scale, so that stocks to-day in the importers' hands are exceptionally light. The import of petroleum this year has been small, only 30,000 cases; 74,000 cases being the import of 1897. This is accounted for by the falling off in consumption among the principal classes on account of the high price, and also on account of large stocks held over from the previous year. On account of the unsettled state of affairs in the whole group of the Philippine islands the sale of new milling plants has been almost nothing."

That the Philippines are likely to become of much greater value with a diversification and development of industries along the lines suggested by the requirements of the markets of the temperate zones is indicated by Vice Consul Fyfe, who says:

Vice Consul Fyfe, who says:

"The final decision of the present crisis is now anxiously awaited, and time will show if these rich islands do not in the future produce many other products which have never been developed or cultivated."

WILL BE BALKED.

Obstacles Offered by Land Owners to the Improvement of Pearl Harbor to Be Overcome.

Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, and Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, have been in consultation respecting the improvement of Pearl harbor, Hawaii, with a view to the establishment of a naval station there, as directed by congress. An unexpected and serious obstacle to the execution of the project has been encountered in the shape of refractory real estate holders. Having exhausted all other proper methods, the officials have determined now to proceed to acquire the necessary lands through condemnation proceedings, having satisfied themselves that this can be accomplished through the Hawaiian laws as

they stand to-day.

The navy department has just received the detailed survey of Pearl harbor made last year by the Bennington. It is far more complete than anything before undertaken, and one result of a study of this survey has been to satisfy the engineer officers that/a good deal of unforeseen work must be done in straightening the channels connecting the harbor with the sea.

Origin of Arabic Figures.

According to tradition, Arabic figures were derived from Solomon's seal, upon which they can all be traced with a

MARKET FOR IRON BEDS.

Reports to the State Department Indicate That There is a Good ... Opening in the Orient.

According to reports to the state department, there is a large market in the orient waiting for the American manufacturers of iron beds. The American iron bed, enameled in white and with brass trimmings, is superior in appearance to the English or continental bed found for sale in the east, and, although in every way equal in strength and firmness, it is manufactured in America at such a low cost it can be placed on the eastern market at about half the coat of the European article. The plague of insects is so prevalent in the east and wood is so easily injured by the excessive dampness that wooden bedsteads find but little favor.

The form of bed most suitable for use in tropical countries differs from the present American model in two respects. The body of the bed must be raised so as to be two feet clear of the floor, and the four posts must be extended to a length of seven feet. A mosquito net is used the year round in most tropical countries, and although an ingenious canopy arrangement, to be suspended from the ceiling, can be obtained in the United States, the only really satisfactory net is the one supported by the four bedposts, independent of outside fixtures. The four posts should be connected at the top by light rods, bent at each end into a ring, which can be dropped over a pin which projects from the top of each post and which also affords a hold for the brass knobs, which are to be placed on top. This frame forms a support for the mosquito net, which is either fastened to the rods with loops or is drawn over the whole frame. An English or continental double bed of this kind sells in the east for from \$20 to \$25.

NOVEL IDEA IN RAPID TRANSIT

Obionn Proposes a One-Rail Line to
Be Operated by Electricity—
Plans Appear Reasonable.

If the claims of Harris F. Smith, of Middletown, O., for his new railroad are borne out, and engineers who have examined his plans see no reason why they should not be, the problem of rapid transit is solved. Mr. Smith's proposed road is to be operated by electricity. The cars resemble in some respects those now in use on the South Side elevated in Chicago.

The road is to rest upon a line of single iron pillars, which are to be anchored in massive stone foundations. The cars will run upon a single traction rail upon a heavy iron beam extending between the pittars and will retain equilibrium through the agency of a single guard rail above.

Structure will extend 20 feet above the ground. Experts pronounce the road perfect from an economic standardint.

perfect from an economic standpoint.

A locomotive requires four pounds of coal per horse power per hour, out of which is obtained a speed of 60 miles, while these cars will run with a consumption of 1½ pounds of coal per horse power per hour, with an average speed of 200 miles per hour. The average cost of passenger transportation is one cent per mile. It is understood that a company is already being organized and that a line may be built between Cincinnati and Chicago.

WEDS HIS AUNT.

Romantic Sickroom Courtship Ends in a Strange Marriage—He Is 24 and She 34.

Word was received at Cleveland, O, of the strange and romantic marriage of William Lyon, the son of Rev. and Mrs. Frank R. Lyon, of Cleveland. The groom, who is 24 years of age, is now a medical student in the Western Reserve university of Cleveland, and the bride is an aunt of the groom. She was Mrs. Agnes Crawford, a widow, 34 years of age, her husband having been a brother of the groom's mother.

of the groom's mother.

About two months ago Lyon fell from a train near Bellevue while trying to save a newsboy from falling from the car. He sustained serious injuries, and the aunt came to Cleveland to nurse him. During his convalescence there sprang up a strong inutual affection, which resulted in their marriage. The couple is now on a wedding tour, and will return to Cleveland, where the husband and nephew will complete his course in college.

FAITHFULNESS RECOGNIZED.

Bultimore & Ohio Railroad Employes to Be Decorated with Service Stripes.

There are many uniformed employes of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad who have spent the better part of their lives with the company, but very few people are aware of their length of service and devotion to duty that has made them valued men. Vice President and General Manager Underwood will shortly issue an order providing for service stripes for these men, that the public may know of their faithfulness and ability. A gold stripe will mean five years of service and a silver stripe two years. Some of the Baltimore & Obio conductors will be entitled to from seven to nine gold stripes. The company will also furnish conductors, brakemen and baggagemen of all classes with badges, so that they may be easily distinguished by those unfamillar with the service.

"The Free German Rhine,"
Nikolaus Becker, who wrote the patriotic song: "They never shall have it, the free German Rhine," is to be honored by a monument at Geilenkirchen.

Champagne in New York.

New York's consumption of champagne during the year was the greatest ever known.

MILES IS PLEASED.

Successful Tests of Throwing of High Explosives as Projectiles.

Can Be Fired from Any Kind of a Gun and Thrown Any Distance with Sufficient Force to Penetrate Common Plate.

Maj. Gen. Miles said of the recent tests at Sandy Hook of high explosives

as projectiles: "The purpose of these tests was to ascertain the force and power of new explosives, the effect of concussion as well as the power of breaking projectiles into fragmentary pieces. The possibility of throwing high explosives through armor plate was also tested with safety, and the fact was demonstrated that projectiles containing high explosives can be thrown long distances, ten, 12 and 14 miles-in fact, as far as it is possible to throw any projectile from any kind of a gun. Each trial and test thus far has been entirely satisfactory. All of these tests were made at the Sandy Hook proving ground under the supervision of Maj. Frank Heath, and they have demonstrated that projectiles containing the most destructive high explosives can be thrown any distance with sufficient

force to penetrate armor plate."

Gen. Miles and the other members of the board of ordnance and fortifications visited Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. These two forts are types of fortifications which have been recently equipped with all of the modern appliances for coast defense.

"It has taken many years." said Gen. Miles, "to bring a fort like Wadsworth into perfect condition, where all of these modern appliances can be operated as one system and utilized to the best possible advantage for harbor and coast defense."

Gen. Miles spoke with much satisfaction of the practical headway that had been made in the experiments at Sandy Hook with heavy ordnance and the newest and most powerful explosives. He said that very valuable results had been attained. The details of these results will be carefully embodied into official reports to be submitted to the war department.

NAVAL VESSELS

Report by Admiral Hichborn Shows 47 Craft Under Construction and Some Nearly Completed.

Admiral Hichborn's periodical report of the progress in the construction of naval versels shows that on the first of the month there were 47 naval craft on the list, and with the exception of three torpedo hours every one of these vessels is actually advanced beyond the laying of the keels. The eight hig battleships stand in this order of progress:

Kearsarge, at Newport News, 95 percent.: Kentucky, same place, 92 per cent.; Illinois, same place, 79 per cent.; Alabama, at Cramps, 90 per cent.: Wisconsin, at Union iron works, 77 per cent.: Maine, at Cramps, 12 per cent.; Missouri, at Newport News, 1 per cent.; Ohio, at Union iron works, 6 per cent. The four monitors range from 2 to 22 per cent, advanced towards completion. The cruiser Albany, parchased from the Armstrongs in England, is recorded at 85 per cent. Of the torpedo boat destroyers, the Lawrence, building by the Fore River Engine company, stands nearest completion at 48 per cent., while the Bath iron works lend in the torpedo boat class with the Dahlgren at 98 per cent. The submarine ooat Plunger stands at 85 per cent., failing to show any advancement re-

A HIGH SPITE WALL

How One New York Family Proposes to Get Even with an Inconalderate Neighbor.

Miss Eliza A. Thorn and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norric formerly were Fifth avenue (New York) neighbors, noted for exclusiveness. When Miss Thorn moved away from her brown stone residence, No. 375, last spring, the Norries, in No. 377, understood the Thorn house would be leased to a German count, who would spend the season in town. Their chagrin was great when they learned that the place had been leased for a long term of years to a dealer in furniture and imported bric-a-brac, and that a four-story extension, occupying the entire rear yard of the property, was to be erected. Mr. Norrie has now instructed his architect to design a wall, the plainer the better, that will shut off the view of the nine windows that the building will contain. It will be three feet thick, four stories tall, and about 20 feet long.

NEW TELEGRAPHY TRIUMPHS. Oklahoma Man Senda a Message Sixty Miles Without Wires-Predicts

Telephone Without Wires.

Peter Pearson, an Oklahoma man, has invented a system of wireless telegraphy which he claims is perfectly successful. A few days ago he sent a message to his agent in a little town 60 miles away. He later received a copy of the message by letter through the post office, exactly as he sent it, including a mistake in the sending. He says that it fully demonstrates the soundness of his theories, and he fully believes that the time will come when people will converse through the air as they do now through the medium of the telephone. He has already distanced all competitors in his line, 30 miles being the limit reached by them.

Cooperation in Great Britain.
There are 1,640 cooperative societies;
in Great Britain, with more than 1,500,-,
000 members, doing a business of \$325,-,
000,000 a year.

linde of a **Thur**ton for existing Patricial William (the second consequence)

ORE-UNLOADING MACHINE.

The First Test Did Not Prove Very Satisfactory - Improvements to Be Made,

The monster ore-unloading machine which has been under course of construction during the entire season on the docks at Conneaut harbor, Asthabula, O., has been completed, and the first test has just been made. The test did not prove as satisfactory as was hoped and the work of perfecting the machine will be begun at once. This machine, which is the only one in the world of its kind is supposed to supplant the work of 200 men. Five machines would supplant the thousand ore handlers who have been employed on these docks for years.

The ore shovelers foresee their fate, and the dock companies, it is said, in anticipation of violence to the machine, keep them closely guarded night and day and electric lights burning on all sides at night. The success of the first machine will eventually mean their adoption at all ore-receiving ports.

Only nine men are required to operate a machine. The invention is one which has been prophesied for years, but which, even to marine men, has seemed improbable. A scoop shaped like a clam shell descends into the hold of the vessel and is expected to lift ten tons on its return trip to the dock. More than 90 per cent, of the ore in a vessel is supposed to be transferred by the automatic machine. From the hold of the vessel the scoop carries it to a point above a car or dock and dumps it.

IMPROMPTU BETROTHAL

Fair Lady Presides as Hostess at a Supper Given by a Bachelor and Accepts It Permanently.

George W. Bowditch, who had bachelor quarters at 213 Congress street, Jersey City, recently gave a supper to a few friends. Among the guests was Miss Lydia Helwig, a prepossessing blonde. She was one of two unmarried women in the party. All the guests had been seated when some one suggested that one of the women should act as hostess.

"How about Miss Helwig?" said one of the party.

"Capital idea!" said another. |
Miss Helwig blushed, but after some
persuasion she accepted and made a

capital hostess.

"I wish she was the real hostess."
said Bowditch, and he smiled on Miss
Helwig.

"Let it be so," said the guests in con-

Bowditch was equal to the occasion.
"Miss He'wig." he said. "I make you an honest, upright proposal. Will you be permanent hostess over this establishment." In other words, will you become my wife?"

Miss Helwig blushed harder than ever. She hesitated. The guests spoke words of encouragement. At last she spoke the one word, "Yes."

The wedding took place in Trinity

Eaptist church a few days ago.

TO MAINTAIN SECRECY.

Secretary Root Issues Strict Orders Converning the Testing of Arma and Munitions of War.

Secretary Root has issued an order positively prohibiting army officers publishing accounts or pictures of any tests of government arms and munitions of war. He says permission will be given for the writing of certain articles which are deemed by the department as not inimical to the interests of the government. For some time there have been strict orders against publishing information relating to the coast defenses, and guards are on duty to prevent visitors obtaining information or taking protographs of emplacements and guns. It has been usual to extend numerous courtesies to the military and naval attaches on duty at Washington, but the foreign experts here will no longer be permitted to attend the government tests. The same strictness in the observance of secrecy will be maintained in the navy, where orders have been issued forbidding spectators to be present at the proving ground during the trial of guns, powder, shell or armor plate.

CAMERA FIEND TO BE TAXED.

It Has Been Decided That He Must Pay to Take Pictures at Paris Exposition.

A. S. Capehart, director of the department of liberal arts of the United States commission to the Paris exposition, has received a ruling concerning cameras and photographic supplies at the exposition from the director general of foreign countries, Delauney-Belville. It states that cameras will be allowed on the exposition grounds only after a permit has been secured from the exposition authorities. A charge of 50 centimes, or ten cents, will be made for this and the applicant will be required tofurnish his name, age and other personal data and residence in Paris that he may be identified.

may be identified.

After the permit is granted exposures will be allowed only of public buildings and general groups. Photographs of individual exhibits will not be allowed, as the patent laws of France guarantee the patentee against photographs of the patent, which might be used in another country. The charge for similar privileges during the world's fair in Chicago was about two dollars.

Hard on Twins.

The natives of Central Africa kill twins as soon as they are born, and force the mother either to kill herself or become an outcast.

Maps of Ptolemy's Time.
A set of maps of the time of Ptolemy, the geographer, has been found in some eleventh century manuscripts in the vatican library.

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