

RUSSIA WANTS PEACE.

Her Principal National Scheme is the Development of Her Resources. The present czar has been something of a puzzle to the world. Much was expected of him by the friends of Russian progress because of his known inclination toward liberalism. His course has been somewhat, but not wholly, disappointing. A considerable influence has been retained by Pobonostoff. The Russian national party has grown in strength until revolution and socialism, if they exist, are heard of no more. The good understanding with France continues, being based on the solid ground of financial self-interest.

FINEST NEW YORK PULPIT.

Beautiful Work Lately Completed for All Angels' Episcopal Church. An All Angels' Episcopal church, West End avenue and Eighty-first street, has just acquired what is described as the finest pulpit in America. It is the work of Karl Bitter, and was given to the church by Mrs. Sarah Cornell in memory of her husband and two sons. The style of the pulpit is Italian renaissance, changed slightly to conform with the interior of the church, says the New York Herald.

Standing against a column, the pillar has for its foundation a representation of Moses with the tablets of law, and corbels presenting the head of the prophet, intended to symbolize that the Gospel preached from the pulpit is based upon the law and the prophets.

A chair rail, which leads up to the pulpit rail and surrounds the pulpit itself, is decorated with a procession of angels. Above the pulpit is a canopy of oak, surmounted by an angelic figure holding a trumpet, and forming an apotheosis of what is begun below in the procession.

There has also just been used for the first time in the same church an altar and reredos, erected by members of the Hoffman family in memory of the most liberal patron of All Angels' church, the late Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman. The altar is surmounted by a canopy of brass, perhaps the only one of the kind in this country, although such are common in northern Italy. The new reredos of the parish, costing \$30,000, is almost completed.

EASILY LOSE THEIR NERVE.

Many People Collapse Utterly When They Are Confronted by Danger.

"I remember once hearing of a fellow who, coming unharmed out of a railway wreck, worked like a demon to assist his less fortunate fellow-passengers," said a railway official recently, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer. "All the time he was at work, however, he held one hand to his collar, and, when it was over, one of his companions discovered that he was holding tight to the necktie, which he had been in the act of tying when the collision occurred.

"People act very queerly when they are or think they are in danger. I know a young girl who had learned to swim quite well and one day she tried to swim across a river. There were plenty of people about and the distance was not great, but when she was half way across some one called out: 'How deep is it?' She let her foot down and, of course, found she was out of her depth. Instantly she lost her nerve and sank. She came up once, tried to scream, but the water choked her and down she went again.

"A man, realizing that something was wrong, jumped in, clothes and all, and pulled her out. He was none too soon, for she was unconscious when he pulled her up. It was the sheer fright of knowing that she was out of her depth that caused it all, as otherwise there wasn't the slightest danger."

Antiquity of Anatomical Study.

Sir Norman Lockyer points out that the statues and plaques carved in stone and wood to be seen in the Gizeh museum prove that the priest-mummifiers of Memphis 6,000 years ago had a profound knowledge of anatomy. Science, he therefore thinks, is as old as art, and they have advanced together. Another remarkable fact is that the excavations in Italy have brought to light scores of finely finished surgical instruments for certain operations which are in almost every particular of form precisely like those reinvented in modern times and used by the most advanced surgeons of to-day.

WARSHIPS FOR NAVY

Programme for 1931 Involves Construction of 32 Vessels.

This is More Than Double That Laid Down in Any Preceding Year—Torpedo Boats Not Included in the List.

As finally adopted, says a Washington special to the New York Tribune, the United States naval increase programme for 1931 involves the construction of 32 vessels of 151,000 tons displacement, or more than double that laid down in any preceding year. The list which congress is to be asked to authorize is:

Three 15,000-ton battleships, two 13,000-ton armored cruisers, six 2,000-ton gunboats, six 800-ton gunboats, ten 200-ton gunboats, three 15,000-ton colliers, one 7,000-ton repair ship and one 7,000-ton marine transport.

The board of construction has decided to omit the torpedo boats, both surface and submarine, recommended by the policy board of which Admiral Dewey is chairman, but the programme in all other particulars conforms closely to the initial project under discussion.

The programme makers have confined their project to ships for offense, for police and for novel auxiliary purposes by the new conditions imposed upon the navy by the increasing importance of American interests in the far east.

The five fighting ships proposed are more formidable than any of the same category yet designed. With the 17 now building or authorized, and with the six battleships and two armored cruisers already in commission, they will give an offensive force of 30 ships.

The gunboats are intended for police duty, principally in the Philippines, although adaptable for service in China.

The 800-ton gunboats will be the smallest war vessels, except torpedo boats, ever built for the United States navy, but they will be of the size recommended by all officers of experience in the Philippines as essential to preserving order among the small islands of the archipelago.

The three colliers are designed to deliver on a single voyage from Norfolk 10,000 tons of coal at Manila, Guam, Pago-Pago or Hawaii. They are also to have sufficient speed to enable them to accompany a fleet of battleships on a long cruise. They are to be equipped with automatic loading and unloading apparatus to secure greater economy of time, and if necessary would be quickly converted into cable-laying ships for use on the Pacific ocean. The repair vessel Vulcan is to be kept in the Philippines, and is virtually to be a cruising navy yard.

The proposed maritime transport is to be like the Solace, but half again as large and armed with light guns. She is needed by the marine corps, which now has 6,000 men dependent on the Solace, or on army ships for transportation. The new vessel is to have accommodations for two battalions and to have high speed for the purpose of transporting a force quickly to any scene of disturbance in the east, her headquarters being at Manila.

HUGE PLANT FOR PITTSBURGH

Mammoth Bridge-Building Works to Cover Tract of Forty Acres.

Plans have been made by the American Bridge company for the erection and operation at an early date in the Pittsburgh district of the largest and most complete bridge-building and structural plant in the world. Mammoth works to cover a tract of 40 acres with a river frontage of at least a half mile is the general plan. The great bridge-building plant will employ about 2,000 men and its erection is estimated to cost \$1,000,000. Involved in the scheme is an important industrial departure for the bridge company and Pittsburgh. This is the manufacture on extensive lines of steel barges and hulls for use in river traffic. Consumption of the plans will involve removal from New York to Pittsburgh of one or more of the executive heads of the company.

LAUNCH JAPANESE WARSHIP.

Most Formidable Fighter of Its Kind Being Constructed in England.

The Japanese battleship Mikasa, said to be the most formidable vessel of its kind in the world, was launched the other day at the Vickers-Maxim works at Barrow, England. The Mikasa is of 15,200 tons displacement, is 400 feet long, 76 feet beam and 27 feet 3 inches deep. It has two propellers, an indicated horse power of 15,900, an armor belt of 12 to 4 inches. The armor on the gun position is 14 to 16 inches thick. The deck plating is 2 inches thick. The armament consists of four 12-inch guns, 14 6-inch quick-firing guns, 20 32-pounders, 8 3-pounders and 4 2-pounders. She has 4 submerged torpedo tubes. It has a speed (estimated) of 3 knots. The normal coal supply is 1,400 tons, and the vessel carries a crew of 730 men.

But the Ice Man is Happy.

The weather man is going to have a long, hard time of it, says the Chicago Times-Herald, squaring himself with the coal barons.

UNIQUE VILLAGE ARISING.

Apparently Intended to Be a Sort of Monte Carlo on Chesapeake Bay.

On the shores of Chesapeake bay, within an hour's ride of Washington, there is being built a town the like of which does not exist in the United States. Shakespeare Beach is the name of this unique village. An air line railroad, with well-ballasted tracks suitable for fast express trains, has already been built from the District of Columbia line to this new resort. A board walk 60 feet wide and a mile long, with many of the usual seaside attractions, is in place; a race track and a clubhouse are now in course of construction.

The avowed purpose of the managers of this institution is to have horse racing from early in December until early in April, and to conduct an excursion resort during the summer. It is generally understood that the clubhouse is to afford facilities for games of chance in which the stakes will be high enough to gratify the most reckless plungers.

The railroad was constructed by a corporation headed by Otto Mears, of Colorado. The railroad company also owns the town. But the race track, clubhouse and other improvements are being constructed by the Chesapeake Beach Improvement company, a Philadelphia corporation, of which A. McCracken, of Camden, N. J., is president and J. D. Allen, of Philadelphia, is general manager.

The officials of the railway, which has its general office in Washington, profess not to know exactly what the plans of the improvement company are. They admit, however, that the race track is to be completed by December 1, and that racing is to begin on the 7th of that month and continue throughout the winter. According to them, the clubhouse is to be a first-class restaurant, with some sleeping apartments. They profess to know nothing of special facilities for games of chance.

DESIGNS FOR MONUMENT.

Three Best Plans for Memorial to Maine Victims Selected from Which to Make Final Choice.

Gen. James Grant Wilson, chairman of the committee on site and design of the monument to the sailors who perished in the Maine disaster and the soldiers who died in the Spanish-American war, announces that the committee, after examining 43 sub-committee designs, have selected as the best three in the first competition those of the following:

Austin Hays, sculptor, associated with Donn Barber, architect; O. Piccirilli, sculptor, associated with H. Van Buren Magonigle, architect, and George Julian Zolbay, sculptor, associated with Joseph Henry Freedlander, architect.

The fund for this monument to the men of the Maine, which amounts to about \$100,000 cash in hand, was raised by the New York Journal. Since the completion of the fund the sculptors of the country have been engaged in preparing the models for the competition. The monument is to be erected in New York city. The three designs selected will be worked out in greater detail by the successful competitors, and then the winning design will be selected.

END OF A LAVISH SPENDER.

A Pittsburgh Millionaire Dies in the Alcoholic Ward of a Hospital.

William D. Holmes, a Pittsburgh millionaire and a companion of Harry Thaw, who gave the \$50,000 dinner in Paris to the beauties of the French capital, is dead in the alcoholic ward at Bellevue hospital, New York. He was taken there the other day from the Hoffman house, where he had dropped unconscious while sitting in a chair in the lobby of the hotel. William D. Holmes was a son of the late N. Holmes, of the firm of N. Holmes & Sons, bankers, of Pittsburgh, who are rated to be worth millions. Holmes inherited several millions 15 years ago. Luckily for him part of it was in trust. The money he received has been squandered. He long held a reputation in New York for spending with a lavish hand.

MAKE SMOKELESS POWDER.

Found That the Government Can Produce a Better and Cheaper Grade.

The navy department has learned through the ordnance bureau that the smokeless powder which is being turned out at the torpedo station under direction of Commander N. E. Mason can be made not only cheaper, but of a better quality than that which private companies furnish.

The department, therefore, has given orders to have double the present output of smokeless powder manufactured at the station. Orders have been issued for the purchase of a duplicate set of machinery now in use there, which will mean additional buildings as well.

Wasps Drive Bees from Home.

A singular battle was witnessed recently in an English apiary. A hive of bees was besieged by a large swarm of wasps. The bees made valiant sorties to try to drive away its besiegers, and the wasps made furious assaults to drive out the bees. The battle raged for two days, at the end of which time the bees evacuated the hive and the wasps took possession.

Might Have Waited.

The Tennessee woman who killed her son because he smoked cigarettes, says the Detroit News, could have saved much trouble by allowing the habit to take its course.

A FIERCE EXPERIENCE.

H. Archie Pell, New Member of New York Stock Exchange, Given a Severe Initiation.

Having purchased a seat on 'change with the money a maiden aunt left him, H. Archie Pell on Thursday invited a lot of society folk to come down to luncheon and then to the stock exchange gallery. He had donned evening clothes and over them wore a suit from which the stitching had been removed. The minute the wicket brokers touched him the suit would fall apart. But they never touched him.

Innocently imagining that it was all over, H. Archie Pell the next morning donned a brand new business suit of gray.

"Going down on the floor, don't you know," he remarked to a friend on his way down town.

Ten minutes later the friend called up "Charlie" Knoblauch of "rough rider" fame. Quickly the word passed. In all his glory H. Archie Pell stood modestly by the Illinois Central post. One of the conspirators approached and gave him an order to sell 300 shares of sugar.

Into the bedlam around the sugar post he plunged, half wildly shouting: "Three hundred sugar at the market!" "That was the signal," agreed upon. There was one wicket whoop. H. Archie Pell's new derby hat went spinning in the air. H. Archie Pell's new gray coat became a tattered bunch of rags, H. Archie Pell's collar, waistcoat, tie, and trousers disintegrated as if by magic. His face became a canvas whereon a kindly broker with artistic taste and a marking pot, bedaubed strange calligraphic signs in lampblack.

When it was all over kindly hands held out a suit of pink pajamas, in which he performed his blushing and fled to a nearby broker's office to telephone to his valet.

JOKE WITH BARS OF GOLD.

National City Bank of New York City Has Fun at the Expense of Wall Street.

The National City bank has perpetrated a huge joke on Wall street, or somebody has been having fun with the great Standard Oil institution. On October 14 Paul Janssen, foreign exchange expert of the bank, announced that the bank had engaged \$2,500,000 of gold in the Transvaal and was importing it direct. England was startled by its announcement. Many financial authorities questioned it \$2,500,000 in gold could have been shipped from the Witwatersrand without the news of the shipment having first reached London through the military authorities. Wall street met this claim by the positive declaration that the gold was the personal wealth of President "Peter Paul Kruger," who had smuggled it out of the country.

When the manifest of the steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresa reached the custom house the other day it contained this entry: "Fifty cases of gold bars, marked P. P. K. Consigned to National City bank by agent of Deutsche bank, of Berlin, value \$200,000."

When the 50 boxes arrived at the assay office they were taken to the vaults, broken open, and an assayer picked up one of the bars. It bore this familiar mark: "C. S. Assay office, New York, 1900."

Evidently the "Kruger" gold was a reshipment of United States gold that went from New York in June last.

NEW ENOCH ARDEN STORY.

John Sokresky, Unlike Tennyson's Hero, Wins His Wife Back.

After ten years' separation and eight years' search, John Sokresky, a modern Enoch Arden, has found his wife married to another man. But, like Enoch, he has not gone away. Instead he reclaimed and won his wife. Ten years ago he left her in Russia and came to this country. He made a home for her at Camden, N. J., and sent for her, but the letters of both went astray.

After vainly endeavoring to find her, Sokresky went back to Russia, and there continued the search. Meanwhile the wife came here to look for her husband. Several years passed without trace of either, and finally Mrs. Sokresky, convinced that her husband was dead, married Stanley Stauber at Yatesville, near Wilkes-barre. They have lived there three years, and have a child.

A week ago Sokresky, who had never abandoned the search, found trace of his wife, and the other day discovered her. The meeting was most affecting. All day the situation was talked over, and Mrs. Sokresky-Stauber finally decided to go with her first husband. Her second husband, after much persuasion, allowed her to take the child also.

Punishment of Italian Anarchists.

Since the assassination of King Humbert of Italy 2,200 anarchists have been arrested in that country, and, in addition, scores of persons have been imprisoned and fined for speaking apologetically of Bresset's deed. During August the tribunal of Ancona alone tried 132 persons who had made treasonable utterances, as well as fines to the total amount of 163,000 francs. The population of Ancona is but one per cent. that of all Italy.

School-Teachers for the Philippines.

Fifteen young women in the girls' normal school of Philadelphia have informed Prof. Atkinson, superintendent of education in the Philippines, of their willingness to accept the government's offer to become school-teachers in the islands.

POISON IN A WEARY BODY.

Human Beings Are Subject to a Species of Self-Poisoning by the Killing of Game.

The eating of "high" game is undoubtedly attended with risks and the poisonous effects are probably due to the toxins produced in the earlier stages of the putrefactive process, says the London Lancet. The advantage, of course, of hanging game is that the flesh becomes tender and decidedly more digestible than when it is quite fresh. The ripening process, however, may mean the elaboration of toxins. It has been stated that the production of the characteristic flavors of game is related directly to the amount of sulphuretted hydrogen or sulphur-alcohol set free, but it is rather repulsive to think that the delicate flavors of game is dependent upon that invariable product of decomposition of rotten eggs—sulphuretted hydrogen. The smell evolved during cooking of "high" game is even more disgusting.

Fresh game sometimes sets up mysterious poisoning symptoms, which have been attributed to the fact of the game having been overhunted and fatigued. Fatigue products, indeed, have been separated from overhunted game which when injected into a healthy animal have produced marked poisonous effects. There is no doubt that fatigue products under certain circumstances are also elaborated in the human body and give rise to a species of self-poisoning, characteristic symptoms of which are headache, stupor and gastric and intestinal pain. The flesh of over-driven cattle may prove poisonous from the same cause.

This curious formation of poisonous products in the flesh of animals through a state of terror or exhaustion is a question well worth considering in relation to the wholesomeness of animal foods and emphasizes the importance of slaying animals intended for food in the most humane way.

THEY SUFFER NO PENALTY.

Scores of Men Who Rob Banks Are Never Brought to the Bar of Justice.

"Alford's theft of \$700,000 and Schreiber's of \$108,000," said an expert accountant, according to the Philadelphia Record, "go to show that in all business it is impossible to prevent dishonest men from stealing. No matter how thorough the auditing may be, no matter how closely the books watch those under them, every man who handles money can steal with a reasonable chance of escaping detection. That more such men don't steal speaks well for human nature, but I must qualify this statement with the additional one that many do steal and are caught but their employers, while discharging them, do not make public their crimes. It isn't charity which impels the employers to do this, though; it is a fear of hurting the credit of the firm.

"You can safely say that 99 per cent of the thieving employees of Philadelphia are not brought to justice. Usually they arrange to pay back their defalcations on the installment plan. I know a bachelor of 43 who in his youth robbed the bank that employed him of \$400 with which he speculated, hoping to make enough to marry. He lost all, was discovered and is still paying off out of a pittance salary, that debt of shame. I know the histories of scores of defaulters, and in every case the thefts were, in a way, innocently begun. The money was taken with the determination that it would be replaced."

Quicksilver Flasks.

The bottles or flasks used for transporting quicksilver are generally made of boiler iron and are cylindrical in shape, about 12 inches in height and four inches in diameter, with a screw plug inserted in one end. The capacity of a flask is 70 1/2 pounds and its weight about 14 pounds. Such flasks are used by all producers of quicksilver, and pass through the hands of various dealers till they reach the consumer. The total number used in this country cannot be very large, as the total product last year of quicksilver in the United States was but 28,879 flasks, and the same flask can be used again and again till it gets too rusty inside. A flask can easily last 25 years. We understand most of those now in use are made abroad, but an American firm also has made them. Most of the second-hand flasks can be bought for 25 or 30 cents apiece.

New Form of Phonograph.

Among the exhibits at the Paris exposition was a phonograph, invented by Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish engineer, which uses a wire-wound instead of a wax-covered cylinder. The wire is of steel, and over it, in place of the usual stylus, passes a small electro-magnet connected with a telephone transmitter and battery. The sound waves cause a variation in the intensity of the electro-magnet, and the magnet, acting upon the wire passing beneath it, leaves a permanent impression upon the latter. Upon reversing the action the wire reacts on the magnet and corresponding sounds are transmitted by the telephone. In order to obliterate the magnetic trace on the cylinder it is only necessary to revolve it under the magnet while this is subjected to a contiguous current.

Disappointed Turks.

The number of disappointed Turks must be enormous. Forty-eight thousand have been exiled during the last 11 years. To these must be added those who have fled and those who are related to the exiles. During the last five years more than \$4,855,000 has been spent by the sultan in trying to persuade the fugitives to return.

Snow at San Diego.

January, 1882, is the only date at which snow is known to have fallen at San Diego, Cal.

NEW CAVE IS FOUND.

Great Cavern with Curious and Beautiful Formations.

New Kind of Crystal Part of the Wonders of This Subterranean Passage Which May Outstrip Famous Wind Cave.

A remarkable cave has been discovered 16 miles west of Custer, in Custer county, S. D., in the limestone formation. The discovery was made by two young Frenchmen named Mizaud and Charlie Bush. The entrance was easily found, and, like the famous Wind cave in Fall River county, this new one has a peculiar draft of air in and out of the opening.

The owners have explored a passage over half a mile in length, and there seems to be no end to it. There are hundreds of chambers and caverns along the route, the largest being over 300 feet square.

The formation of the cave resembles very closely that of Wind and Crystal caves, which have become world-known in the last few years. There is one kind of lime water crystal, however, that is found in abundance in the new cave that as yet has not been found in either of the better known caverns. The new crystal is a curiosity to relic collectors. The boxwork in the new cave is finer in texture than in Wind cave and some of the "popcorn" work is wonderfully fine.

Those who have examined the new cave state that it is a rival of Wind, which is considered one of the wonders of the world. It will be explored fully this winter, and next season it will be open to tourists. The entrance is only a few feet from the Ilburg stone quarry of the Black Hills Porcelain, Clay and Marble company.

FIND THAT FAME IS LIMITED.

Julius Clarotte and French War Minister Have Queer Experiences.

The minister of war, Gen. Andre, accompanied by his wife, went a few evenings ago to the Comedie Francaise. In order to spare them the trial of waiting with the rest of the public at the door of the theater the director, M. Jules Clarotte, invited them to go with him through the stage door. But there the trio were stopped by a municipal guard with his rifle: "No admittance."

"But I'm the administrator of the theater," said M. Clarotte. "It was I who gave the order that nobody was to come in."

"There is no admittance," repeated the guard, eyeing the speaker with distrust.

"But," retorted M. Clarotte, impatiently, "this is the minister of war."

"Ah, you're trying that game—are you?" exclaimed the helmeted Cerberus. "Well, come along with me—I'll put you where you can be found when you are wanted."

And in spite of the expostulations, protestations, prayers and entreaties of M. Clarotte, the inflexible guardian of the stage door led him and his companions to the police station, where matters were soon put right. The poor guard could hardly believe his eyes and ears, but Gen. Andre, perhaps remembering that Napoleon was once stopped by a sentinel with the apostrophe: "You couldn't pass without the word if you were the little corporal himself," insisted the emperor's magnanimity and laughingly congratulated the incorruptible municipal guard for carrying out his orders so unflinchingly.

GOLD MINE SOLD.

English Syndicate Buys the Portland at Victor, Col., Paying \$15,000,000.

The Portland mine has been sold to an English syndicate for \$15,000,000. The deal has been practically completed, the purchasers being a combination of British financiers, including the Exploration company, limited, of London; the Venture corporation, Werner, Holt & Co., the Great South African firm, and a number of the leading individual capitalists of London. The Portland covers 153 acres in the richest section of Battle mountain, and has paid more in dividends than any other mining company now in existence in Colorado. The underground workings measure not far from 15 miles.

The mine was opened originally by James Burns, James Doyle and John Harman, all of whom it has made millionaires. Subsequently a consolidation of adjacent property was effected, whereby W. S. Stratton came into possession of about one-third of the stock.

Shipments were commenced in April, 1924, and since that time the output of the property has been \$10,000,000. The amount paid in dividends since that time has been \$2,307,083. The lowest price on record for the stock is 25 1/2 cents, the highest price \$3.35 a share.

Tree Clock.

A Glasgow man has in his garden what he calls a "tree clock." Fir trees are planted in such positions that one of them will shade a portion of the house at every hour of sunlight. For example, at nine o'clock in the morning the "nine o'clock tree" shades the dining-room, while as the sunlight changes the "ten o'clock tree" shades the room above or the room adjoining it, and so on through the day. On a Sunday this "tree clock" insures a succession of shady places around the house.

Snow at San Diego.

January, 1882, is the only date at which snow is known to have fallen at San Diego, Cal.