THE SUBMARINE BOAT

Recent Developments and Status in Various Navies.

Many Types of Biving War Vessels

Mave Been Invested and But

Few Rave Proven to Be

The feat of the French submarine hant Gustave Zede in attaching a dummy sorpedo under water to the hull of the turret ship Jaureguiberry is of interest in itself, but important chiefly as showing the extent to which man's control of "the waters under the marth" has reached, says the New York

Although attempts to produce submarine vessels have been made for menturies past, it is only within the first four or five years that one of them has attained a measure of success. That attempt was made by Mr. John E. Holland, of this city, who, lafter 20 years of trial and failure, at host produced the vessel named for him, the Holland. Mr. Holland's first submarine vessel was built during the '60s; his first successful vessel was launched in 1897, tested continuously by the government for many months, and finally bought for the

The success of this vessel attracted attention from foreign navies, and the French at once began again energetically experiments in submarine navigation which had languished some years. On our part we began a vessel, named the Plunger, a larger boat than the Molland, and intended to be an improvement over the first. Many changes in the equipment were made, but the greatly has not been successful, and stadical changes must be made, bringling her back nearly to the form of the Holland, before she can attain any emerces.

Meantime, six other submarine Theats of the real Holland type were ordered by the navy department; four of these, the Adder, Moccasin, Perpoise and Shark, are building at Elizabethport, and two, the Grampus and Pike, at San Francisco. These are all of 120 tons' displacement; they will be 63 1-3 feet long, 11% feet beam, and will have a gas engine deweloping 160 horse power for propalaion on the surface, and an electric motor operated by storage batteries and developing 70 horse power will carry five Whitehead torpedoes, which can be discharged when the wessel is submerged or on the surface,

at rest or at full speed. The French navy has not used the Molland system, but has developed some of its own apparently with great success. The Gymnote, launched in 1888, was not wholly successful, but the Gustave Zede, built in 1893, has within a few months been brought to a high state of perfection. The Morse and the Narval have also been proved waluable and besides the ten other submarines now affoat or building, The French government has just ordered the construction of 20 more, sen to be built at Tonlon, on the Mediterranean, six at Rochefort, and four ant Cherbourg, on the Atlantic coast. Great Britain affected at first to disregard the submarine boat experiments of our own and the French mavies, but within a few months the mews leaked out that the admiralty.

had ordered five vessels of the Hol--Band type, which are now under construction by the Vickers-Maxim company. These vessels are duplicates of those building for this country. Italy sand Norway are experimenting with submarines, also, the former country "having in hand the Delfino of 107 tons' displacement, while the Norwegian mavy proposes to build six Holland vessels. Sweden, too, has taken up the subject, but is inclined to approve a system devised by a Swedish engineer mamed Enroth, rather than to follow the Holland type. The Enroth boat is fof 146 tons' displacement when submerged, and uses steam and condensed air for submarine propulsion. She will carry four Whitehead torpe-

Almost every navy has carried submarine vessels of some sort on its list for years; Turkey has had two such vessels since 1886, and as seen above, the successful Gustave Zede was launched in 1893. But it is owing to the success of the Holland that the study of submarine warfare has re-

An All-Around Hit.

A certain government officer was moted for being a hard taskmaster to those who were under him, the services and in his own establishment being me exception. His valet was expected

Being detailed to accompany a scientific expedition on an extended equise, the officer unbent a little in communicating the news to his personal attendant.

"Well, James." he said, "how would you like to go with me around the world?"

"Do we go from east to west, sir?"

maked the valet.
"Yes."
"We lose a day in going that way,

don't we?"
"We do."

"Well, sir. I'd like it first-rate. It

His master was so pleased with the aptness of the retort that he gave him week off- to prepare for the trip.—
Youth's Companion.

Mann't Got Them Now.
"I hear, Mrs. Jones, that your husband has two revolvers and a Winchester rifle for any burglars who

"He had, but they came the other might and stole them." - London Tit-

COOKING CORN. MINERAL

An Excellent Method That Was Learned from an Old Indian Guide.

Green corn is one of the luxuries now in market. As a general thing it is cooked atrociously. For years American housekeepers have been cooking corn after the recipes to be found in the standard cook books, which invariably direct that the ears be dropped into boiling water and cooked for a time, varying according

to the different authorities.

According to people who have tried the method of an old Indian guide named Krum, corn should be cooked in cold water. Krum some years ago opened a mountain resort near Saratoga, and his way of cooking corn is especially famous, says the Cincianati Enquirer.

One evening, two or three summers ago, a party of guests from the big hotels of the Springs journeyed to Krum's for supper. Everyone knew of Krum's delicious corn, but people thought there was some virtue in the mountain corn itself and did not know the secret lay in the cooking. This night he served a dish of wonderful trout from that day's fishing basket, as a course to follow cold cantaloupe. Then came broiled chickens small as pigeons, with great tomatoes, sliced, and then in a large dish alone, with butter, pepper and salt as sauce, the famous corn. It came on wrapped in its still smoking

husks.

Then one very beautiful woman of the party announced that she would demand the secret of the Indian. She was told that he would probably snub her for her pains, but she persevered, and finally Krum stolidly led the way to his great charcoal range in the kitchen, with its refrigerator built in most modern perfection outside the open doorway.

the open doorway.

He explained in a most picturesque cooking lecture that corn could not be cooked haphazard. It had to be timed as closely as an egg in boiling; it must never vary, and a minute too much or too little spoiled it for the table. Krum's method he

illustrated to his impromptu class.

He selected four good ears of small, closely set and irregularly striped grains. Then turning back the other husks he removed the silk adhering to the ear and assured himself that each was perfect. He removed the outer husks and carefully folded a good layer of the inner ones about the ear, fastening them in a sort of twist at the top.

These he placed side by side in a large pot and covered them over with additional husks, then with cold water in plenty. He placed the pot and its contents over a quick fire, watched it faithfully until the water bubbled and then timed it exactly four minutes. Then the corn was taken up, drained and was ready for service.

This method is simple enough to try in any kitchen, but it is difficult to reconcile most housekeepers to the cold water and the lack of salt, which is not added until the vegetable is eaten. But once tried, the directions faithfully followed, and it will never be prepared in the old way.

Most of the mountain guides cook corn in this way, and some old southern cooks know the virtues of coldwater cooking.

WATCH THE CELLAR.

The Family Health Depends Much Upon Keeping It Dry and Sweet,

Quicklime, borax, charcoal, dry copperas and plaster are the things to make and keep a cellar sweet and fresh. Move out all things movable, sweep, take up dust, open bins and closets, and set doors and windows wide. Then in every bin or inclosed space set an earthen vessel, dish or bowl, with several lumps of quicklime in it. Strew grains of dry copperas all over the lime, then slack it, but do not wet it, yet be sure the slacking is thorough. Steam from the lime, rising up and out, will take away all had air and ill odors, says the Washington Star:

Leave the cellar open and empty for two hours, then scatter dry powdered borax all around, in corners and along the walls, and wherever there is a place where it will not be in the way hang a piece of net, such as a fish net, with some lumps of fresh charcoal tied inside. Leave the borax until next cleaning time. Take the charcoal bags down every week, empty them, heat the charcoal very hot, return to the bags and replace them. Charcoal has a marvelous power to absorb all sorts of bad smells. The power is strictly proportioned to its freshness, which the

heating restores. Make cheesecloth pads of plaster. mixed with powdered slacked lime and hang them against the walls that are likeliest to be damp. Lime and plaster are so thirsty they take all the spare water to themselves, thereby preventing must and mold. A good way to make the pads is to stitch or run inch tucks in a length of cheesecloth or coarse lawn, then slip a funnel spout into the open end of the tuck and pour in the plaster and lime. Make the tucks an inch apart and fill them evenly. Powdered charcoal may be mixed with the lime and plaster for pads which are to hang where foodstuffs are kept.

A Buttin'.

Layaround Lucas- I went up ter a farm house dis mornin' an' ast a lady fer jes a common, ordinary button, au' wot duz yer suppose she duz?

Dusty-Haven't de slightest; wot

Tuz she duz?
"Why, she turned de goat loose."—

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Hypnotism is scientifically studied in some of the French medical colleges.

A writer in one of the scientific periodicals recommends walking backward as a cure for nervous headache.

The oldest known weapon was the

of Switzerland, studded with stones in default of nails, and thus making formidable weapons, have been recovered from their habitations.

Dr. Charles Hose, of Sarawak, after

Dr. Charles Hose, of Sarawak, after many experiments has formed the theory that the disease beri beri arises in tropical regions from the consumption of moldy rice. Dr. Strangeways Pigg, of Cambridge, has expounded the theory in England.

It is a curious fact that in 1790 the Turkish government prohibited the export of Angora kid akins on the ground that the trade threatened the extinction of the Angora goat; but these animals are now more numerous than ever, and their usefulness is far more widely recognized than was the case a century ago.

Oil fuel was recently tried on the Yarrow torpedo boat Ophir. With coal alone the speed obtained was 24½ knots, with coal and oil 26½ knots an hour. Twenty-eight hundred pounds of coal and 700 pounds of oil an hour were used. With 500 pounds of oil alone a speed of 14 knots was easily obtained.

Baron Benvenuto d'Alessandro, an Italian, has invented a means of checking the force of waves by means of nets of waterproof hemp. One recently tried with success at Havre was 360 feet long by 50 feet wide, with meshes 11 lnches apart. The nets will break the waves at sea, and will also be a bulwark for hydraulic works against heavy surf.

With all the efforts to get into the various bureaus of the government, it is a fact that for the \$1,200 and \$1,400 positions offered laboratory assistants at the national bureau of standards, the examination for which was to take place on July 6, not a single applicant appeared. The civil service commission is unable to account for this. This examination opened up two positions with excellent salaries to young scientists and the lack of interest cannot be ac-

FROG LIKED A MEAT DIET.

When in a Man's Stomach He Dovoured Immense Quantities of It, Says This Account,

One man whose stomach, and not his throat, has been for several years the habitation of a frog, is one of the curiosities of Dock Watch Hollow, a hamlet nestling among the Watchung mountains, about five miles from Bound Brook, N. J., says a New York exchange.

Edward Blazier. a farmer, has been ailing for some time and his symptoms have baffled the skill of physicians of his vicinity, who one by one gave up the case as incurable. Notwithstanding the fact that he was unable to work and was slowly wasting away. Blazier was the possessor of a ravenous appetite, being particularly fond

When Dr. Fred A. Wild, of Bound Brook, took up Blazer's case two weeks ago he proceeded to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the symptoms. When questioned Blazer said that he suffered pains in the region of his stomach and occasionally experienced a sensation is if something animated was moving about. Further questioning brought out the fact that the family were in the habit of using water from a near-by spring for drinking purposes. This information confirmed Dr. Wild in his belief and he urged an operation which was performed the other day, when the doctor removed from the patient's stomach a full-grown bullfrog more than five inches long. When taken out the animal was dead, having been killed during the operation. It was similar to ordinary frogs, except that examination showed that it never had the

use of its eyes.

Blazier is now on the road to recovery and is the center of attraction for all that neighborhood. He now recalls a circumstance which happened about five years ago when his wife was ill. He had gone to the spring to fetch her a drink, and while there took one himself. When he returned to the house he complained of having swallowed something of a foreign nature, although he did not known to return the same at the same and the same at the sam

although he did not know what it was.

He is convinced that at that time he swallowed a tadpole, which in the course of nature became a frog, undergoing the different changes within

his stomach. German Pancake, ·Sift and then weigh half a pound of flour. Beat three good-sized eggs until light, make a well in the center of the flour and gradually work the eggs into flour until very smooth and light. Heat a frying pan, and when it is hot brush it well with melted butter, and pour in the batter. Cover with a pint of preserved apples and set in a hot oven for 12 or 15 minutes, or until the batter is thoroughly cooked through under the fruit. Then slide it carefully out of the pan on to a hot plate. Sift powdered sugar over it and serve

Pears Preserved in English Style.
Pare six pounds of pears, leaving them whole. To put them to simmer in a granite was with two cupfuls of hot water. When you can pierce them with a straw, lift into a large jar or bean pot, cover with 4½ pounds of sugar; add half a candied lemon peel cut in strips, 12 cloves and two pieces of ginger root. Cover and put to cook for two hours in a moderate oven. Seal hot in jars.—Good Housekeeping.

at once.--Washington Star.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Despite the English imposition of an export duty on coal, in April, France took 3,615,700 tons in the past half-year, against 3,720,610 in the same half of 1900.

The government is constructing a new machine for calculating the tides which, it is said, will do the work of 30 mathematicians. The most complicated problems of tidal variations are easily worked out with it.

The number of varieties of apples recognized in 1891, according to Prof. Lazenby, was 339, all but 23 of which originated in th United States. In 1899 only 300 varieties were admitted, 49 being of foreign origin, 22 from Russia.

At the Germania yards at Kiel, one of the establishments of the Krupps, hereafter all ships will be constructed in large covered slips. The idea of building ships under cover is not new, having been practiced in England for a long time.

Not all the coral reefs are found out in the ocean. Within the last two years several remarkable reefs of fossil coral have been discovered near Bainbridge, on the Flint river, in Georgia. One reef so found consisted of coral heads, some of them more than a foot in diameter. Between 25 and 30 species have been recognized in these Georgia reefs.

The exhibits of agatized wood in the Mines building of the Pan-American exposition is very important. It is generally conceded that this agatized wood came from a tropical tree transformed in a prehistoric era from a living, growing forest to its present state. Silicified wood is found in many localities, but the coloring of this wood has never been equaled.

An average-sized man has about 2,500 square inches of skin on his body, and in each square inch there are some 2,800 sweat glands. There are over 3,500 glands in the palm of the hand, while the number on the entire surface of the body is about 7,000,000. Each of these sweat glands is about a quarter inch long, therefore the average man has something like 28 miles of tubing in his skin.

CUP DEFENDERS PAY BILLS.

Cost of Keeping the Sailing Trophy in This Country Increases

The exact sum of money paid for the Columbia in 1899 is not known, but the sum has been estimated at not less than \$150,000. Without a doubt it cost over \$50,000 to carry her through the season; probably the sum was much greater than this. In the first part of the season her owners paid \$16,000 for three suits of sails. And then there was the Defender, which acted as the trial horse to the Columbia. It cost just \$50,000 for her to be a trial horse, but it was paid without a groam, says an eastern exchange. And now for the present season:

It will have been noticed that the construction of each cup defender has cost infinitely more than its predecessor. The fact is, the Herreshoffs have charged several thousands of dollars for each minute of extra speed. Following those deductions. the Constitution has unquestionably cost not a cent less than \$200,000 to build. She has a large tender, the steamboat Mount Hope, and a crew of 68 men. She has three or four suits of sails, extra spars and the like, and she will go into dry dock before the cup races. Outside of the \$200,000 spent on her construction she will probably cost the Belmont syndicate about \$80,000. Then there is the cost of her trial horse, the Columbia. She will carry a crew of 40 men, each of whom will receive \$35 a month in wages. That makes \$3,200 a month: \$11,000 for the five months she will be in commission. The wages of Capt. Barr and the first and second mates will aggregate for those five months \$6,000; the tender will cost \$7,500. Uniforms for the men have already resulted in an expenditures of \$1,000, and there is the cost of feeding them to be considered. This makes \$25,000, and her sails and spars and overhauling and other particulars will easily cost another \$25,000. It will thus be seen that all in all \$250,000 is a conservative estimate of the cost of defending the cup this year.

Wilson Wondered.

Mr. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, though a Scot by birth, passed a part of his boyhood in New England, and he loves to go back there now and then and see how the country

looks.

"The New England farmer," he said to a recent visitor, "has a pretty hard struggle to make a living from the soil but there is a charm about life amid his hills which no one can resist. Where he cannot raise crops, he

can at least raise wild animals.

"I was traveling through New Hampshire some time ago on my way to deliver an address, when, looking out of the car window. I saw a boy trying to capture a woodchuck which had taken refuge in a hole in the ground and was showing Aght.

"It fairly made my heart leap again as it used to when I was a lad. If I had owned the railroad I would have thrown business to the winds and ordered the conductor to stop the train and hold it till I could get off and help the boy catch that woodchuck.

"I wonder if he ever caught it," he added, dreamily, after a pause.—Philadelphia Post.

Literacy in North Carolina,
The people of North Carolina are
boasting over the fact that the labor
commissioner of the state reports
that 82 per cent. of adult employes and
58 per cent. of children read and write.

THE KAISER'S MOTHER.

Result of Her Efforts to "Reform" Germany According to the English Model

Empress Frederick did not have a happy life in Germany. She went over to Germany from England with a notion that the Germans were a triffection that the Germans has been determined by the same proved, and that it was her duty to apply to them a curative dose of English civilization. In a way this was Mr. Gladstone's view of Germany. He knew both France and Italy well, and for him the French and Italians were the two European nations in which a high civilization prevailed, says the Hartford Courant.

As a matter of course the German women, and particularly the Berlin women, did not agree that they needed to be reformed according to the English model. Empress Frederick, however, was certain that she could not be mistaken, and she took her selfimposed duty in all seriousness. It is probable that she did enlarge somewhat the aphere of activity of the Berlin women; got them to doing things they had not done before; made them understand the functions of a president, secretary and treasurer. But the process was not pleasant for her. Bismarck believed, too, that she mixed in serious politics too much for Germany's good. Then her husband died and she was left without a foothold.

By a not uncommon twist of the conscientious feminine mind, she decided from the first to regard herself as a missionary sojourner in Germany; and this is the position she always held among the German people, down to her last days of iliness and pain.

AS A LAST RESORT.

Another Addition to the Yarne Told
About the Wicked Con-

"There has been considerable said about the per cent. of fare the conductor thinks belongs to him over and above his salary, and some very withy things have been said about it. Even the Broadway back platform philosopher has his digs at them," said a Cleveland professional man the other day to a Plain Dealer reporter.

"I once heard of a fellow, much under the influence of liquor, who got on the train to go home after enjoying himself at a picnic. He slipped into a seat and fell asleep. After the train pulled out the conductor came into the car and called "Ticketa!" The picnicker was too weary to respond, and so the conductor poked him ap a little. The fellow roused up, fumbled in one pocket, then another, till finally he pulled out a very ragged bill and handed it to the conductor. After examining it carefully the latter said: 'Say, my friend, see here. I can't use

"The passenger pushed himself up on his elbow and remarked: 'What's (hic) that you shay?'
"'I can't use this,' the conductor

replied.
"Well, give it (hic) to the comp'ny

"'Well, give it (hic) to the comp'ny zen.' remarked the weary but generous-hearted man, dropping back into the seat, confident he would be put off at his destination."

HAS PECULIAR POWER.

Young Man of Cleveland, When Se Wills It, None Can Lift Min from the Ploes.

A young man at Cleveland who weighs only 120 pounds and whom no strong man can lift unless he chooses to be lifted is furnishing entertainment just now. The hard-to-lift man is named Mack. The strongest men have tried it and have invariably failed to raise Mack from the floor against his will, although they can do it easily when he consents to be lifted. This peculiar power, which few possess, is very much of a mystery. Some say it is a trick which can be learned from an instructor and acquired by practice. But this is not consistent with the fact that only five or six persons are known to have practiced it. The performance is so interesting that more would undoubtedly give exhibitions if they were able to learn how.

Persons who make themselves unliftable invariably profess ignorance of how they do it, and physicians and scientists have been unable to account for their power. Possibly learned men will be able to explain it some time, but as yet it seems to come undersome law of nature that has thus far eluded the searchlight of investigation.

MOSQUITO SAVED HIS LIFE.

Industrious Biting of the Troublesome Insect Aroused a Sleeper to Deadly Peril.

Mosquitoes have been known to kill people, but here is a story of one that saved a man's life. A Castle Valley man tells the tale in the following manner, says the Philadelphia Record.

"On Thursday night of last week I went to bed very late; undressing and putting out the gas in a kind of dream, for I had been drinking heavily. A mosquito awakened me with its maddening buzz and I lay in a stupor for a little while, asking myself what the overpowering odor was that filled the room and what was the cause of my feeling of dizziness and faintness. Then I tried to get to sleep again, but the mosquito wouldn't let me. It buzzed and bit and at last it roused me thoroughly.

"What a smell of gas,' I said to myself, and I got up and staggered to the chandelier, to find one burner turned on full. I would have dies of asphyxiation if I had not been aroused, and it was a mosquito that awakened me. I may truly say, therefore, that a mosquito saved my life."

ZOARISM IS EXTINCT.

Oldest of Communistic Bedies Has Passed Into History.

Abandonment of the Ohio City Founds
od by Them, and Their Leaders
New in Minnesota-Some Intoronting Particulars.

Zoarism is dead and the communistic theory has received a severe blow. The Zoarites, the first organization of the kind to be established in the United States, have abandoned the city they founded in Ohio and with it the thories they held and have joined the world's people in the strug- . gle for existence. It is two years since the formal dissolution of the organization; during this interval the division of property has been slowly going on. The 136 members in good standing have received their share, amounting in cash or property to about \$5,000 each. Only 70 of the 136 have gone to Minnesota, where the leaders have purchased 6,000 acres of land; the new movement includes only Those who are past middle age, the younger meh and women having refused to take the oath of communism. says the Chicago Chronicle. Zoar received its death blow in

1884, when it was made a station on the Wheeling & Lake Eric railroad. The first encounter with the modern world forced it to assume municipal form. Then came the public schools and the aummer boarder. Women begam to ape the fashious of the visitors. Families fell to doing chores, sewing, laundering for the stranger, receiving pay which they gradually forgot to turn into the common treasury. Boys built boats and rented them, putting the money in their pockets. Young Zoar tasted the world and its opportunities. Restlessness and discontent set in. It was stimulated by Levi Bimeler, the village schoolmaster. He is the one Zoarite educated out-ide the community. He openly advocated the right of members to withdraw if they desired and to receive their distributive share. To promulgate his views he published in 1895 a four-page sheet, of which he was the editor, publisher and pressman, doing the printing on a hand press. It was the only publication ever attempted at Zoar. It accomplished its purpose-it disrupted the society. Never perhaps has communism had longer trial under more favorable conditions than at Zoar. Yet a decline in membership from 500 vigorous young persons to 70 middle-aged, and in property from \$1.500,000 to 5,000 acres of unimproved land, is their numerical and financial story, while as a spiritual force they are practically dead.

The community was governed solely by three trustees, who had unlimited power. They provided board, clothing and dwelling for each member, irrespective of person. They managed all the industries and affairs of the society. They appointed each member to his special work, but never without consulting his personal inellnation and peculiar ability. Aside from the trustees, there was an agent general, who controlled the society's dealings with the outside world. This office was held by Joseph Bimeler, founder of the Zoarites, and born leader of men, until his death in 1953, after which it remained vacant. Bimeler was practically king, and his house is known to this day as the "king's palace."

For some years the "king's palace" has been the repository for goods to be distributed among the community. Thither came each family twice a week to receive food, clothing and housekeeping goods. No account of the distribution was kept. Each person was permitted two suits of clothes a year. Each selected his or her material. There were the village tailor, dressmaker and shoemaker, and as all followed the same mode rivalry had no place in their fashioning. Until recent date they spun and wove their own materials, tanned leather for their shoes and supplied not only the needs of the community, but controlled a large outside market in stoves, tiles and other productions. They had no literary or artistic taste and little social life. Ability to make music of a commonplace order was the only talent apparent. Their religion forbade dancing. A concert, lecture or public entertainment was unknown to them. Their morality was unimpeachable. Asked why so moral a community maintained a prison, they replied: "For the ac-

commodation of visitors."

Celibacy was advocated by the Zoarites until Joseph Bimeler succumbed to the charms of a village maid. Then marriage became honorable in the community.

Sees Baby Sen Berpent,

Capt. Howard Blackburn, who, recently crossed the Atlantic from Gloucester, Mass., in the 25-foot sloop Great Republic, and arrived at Lisbon on July 20, the passage having occupied 41 days, claims that while he was crossing in the Great Republic he saw a baby sea serpent which resembled a snake with a tail like an eel. It was 15 feet long. Its body was light gray in color, and its head was like that of a serpent.

New Places for Russian Girls.
A pharmacy has been opened at St.
Petersburg, whose employes are exalusively females.

The proprietor is Mrs. Ljeszorews-kaja, the first woman who received the degree of "Master of Pharmacy" by the St. Petersburg military medical academy. Not only the drug elerks or pharmacists are females, but all the other employes also.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très résendue en l'alisians et dans vous les Etats du Sud. 482 publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edities unétidien le \$12.000.