

ARE BUILT TOO LIGHT

Cause of the Disasters to the British Torpedo Boats.

Officers of the United States Navy Not Surprised at the Sinking of the Cobra—Safety is Sacrificed for Speed.

Naval officers on duty at the navy department say they are not at all surprised over the accident to the English torpedo boat destroyer Cobra and that the breaking of the vessel's back confirms their judgment as to the inadvisability of constructing boats of this class for speed only and without regard for safety.

The navy department here is not at all fearful of any such trouble with the American torpedo boats. When it was first decided to add torpedo boats to the American navy European designs were closely followed, but in recent years the navy department has adopted designs considerably improved.

"We long ago foresaw the danger of sacrificing weight for speed. An extra knot of speed will not compensate for the weight lost in securing great rapidity. In the torpedo boats now under construction we have sacrificed two knots of speed to give the hull a safe weight, and while this will reduce the speed of the boats to some extent, we will more than make up the lost speed in safety.

LIVED WITH CAVE-DWELLERS.

Dr. Carl Lumholz Lectures in Sweden on His Five Years' Adventures in Mexico.

Dr. Carl Lumholz, the traveler and explorer, who has been spending the last five years in the hitherto unknown regions of northwestern Mexico in the interests of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and who is the first white man who has lived among the cave dwellers in those remote parts, lectured the other night before the Geographical society at Christiania.

At first the cave dwellers resisted his taking up his abode among them, but eventually he gained their confidence and was allowed to remain. He learned their ways, their language, and their songs, and joined in their dances. One chief among the cave dwellers even went so far as to offer him his daughter in marriage, and on another occasion he was almost compelled to marry one of the girls belonging to the Cora tribe.

OPPOSE DR. KOCH'S THEORY.

American Physicians, Led by a Chicago Man, Express Their Disbelief in His Ideas.

The theory advanced by Prof. Koch that tuberculosis germs were not communicable from the bovine to the human animal has failed to meet with the approval of the physicians of America. At the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Health Association, held in Buffalo the other day, resolutions assailing the Koch theory were passed.

Dr. Lionel H. Montgomery, of Chicago, who attended that convention, has returned to Chicago and told of the work done by the convention. It was Dr. Montgomery who introduced the resolutions assailing the Koch theory and demanding that proper precautions be taken to prevent the spread of consumption. These resolutions were passed by a vote of 59 to 1.

HISTORIC GUNS SAVED.

Four of the Cannons Used in Battle of New Orleans Rescued from Total Decay.

Four of the guns used at the battle of New Orleans, the last land engagement of the war of 1812, and which served as accessories to the Clark Mills equestrian statue in the center of Lafayette square, just opposite the white house, having undergone repairs that stopped their falling to pieces, the statue is cast from some of the old bronze guns used in the engagement at New Orleans, when Jackson, with a small body of men, repulsed 12,000 veterans who had served under Wellington and drove them from the city.

Jackson came to the white house as president of the United States in 1833, and 20 years after the guns used in the New Orleans engagement were gathered together, and on the anniversary of the great battle, January 8, 1853, the unveiling of the statue took place with great ceremony. The guns that stand at the four corners of the statue have stood upon the carriages upon which were first placed, and until the last few months showed few traces of time and weather.

MUSTN'T MENTION TOLSTOI.

Russian Government Issues Very Strict Orders to Editors and Publishers.

The Russian government has peculiar ways of doing certain things. For instance, shortly after Count Tolstoy was pronounced heretic by the holy synod, the Russian Red Cross society placed postal cards adorned with Tolstoy's likeness on the market. This society is under the patronage of the dowager empress, and is an arm of the government.

Recently the railroad ministry offered Count Tolstoy a special car in which to travel to the Crimea. The other day the correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean received a copy of the following secret circular: "Ministry of the Interior, Chief Board of Press, Aug. 24, 1901."

"In addition to the communication of March last prohibiting the publication of any telegrams or communications expressing sympathy with Count L. Tolstoy, the chief board of presidents, by order of the minister of the interior, by authority of article 140 of the statute of censorship and press, proposes to the editors of periodicals, not submitted to previous censorship, that they shall not publish any information about the journey of Count Tolstoy to the South of Russia or about the greetings directed to this writer on the part of his admirers.

"Prince Chakhovsky," Nearly every week this board issues secret circulars prohibiting the discussion or publication of information about some question or other. These circulars are also sent to provincial censors. The board's proposals are usually considered commands. It is not advisable to ignore them.

COLORADO COLLEGE ENRICHED.

An Unknown But Generous Donor Contributes \$100,000 to the Hall of Science.

President W. F. Slocum, who has just returned from a summer spent in the east, has announced to the trustees of Colorado college the receipt of \$100,000 cash toward the erection of a hall of science. The generous donor withholds his name at present. The college has received numerous gifts from Massachusetts benefactors.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has given the institution \$100,000, half of the amount to be applied on the proposed building. The latter was given January 1 last. The building then was projected to cost \$100,000. The plans have since proved too inadequate. With the aid of the last donation a building to cost \$300,000 will be designed.

It is rumored that Dr. Pearsons, who has always expressed a partiality for the college, is the anonymous donor. He spent some time here last winter and inspected the plans for future buildings to cost \$2,500,000, and expressed his approval of the plans. Recently Millionaire W. S. Stratton bought a \$50,000 natural history collection to place in the hall. It is the most valuable west of the Field museum of Chicago.

Musie to Cure Anarchism.

A convention of choirmasters and music teachers was held at Birmingham, England, the other day. The president prophesied that anarchism would die a sweet natural death. He went on to say: "The softening influence of music is so delightful that the time will come when the inability to sing from solfa will be as extraordinary as the inability to read or write. When the spread of music has reached the required degree anarchism will cease."

Exports of Swiss Watches. Switzerland exported last year 1,086,777 silver watches, 2,368,436 nickel and 800,258 gold watches.

PEARY AFTER POLE.

Explorer Will Make the Supreme Attempt Next April.

Will Leave a Point Only 500 Miles from the North Pole, and Hopes to Do That Which His Predecessors Have Failed to Do.

Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic club, who conducted the Peary relief expedition of this year, and the young men who accompanied him have returned home. With them came Mrs. Peary and her little girl, who was born in the arctic regions eight years ago.

"Next April," said Mr. Bridgman, in Brooklyn, "Peary will start for the pole from Cape Hoca, the highest point of land he has discovered in the west, which is only 500 miles from the pole. If he should never reach it, his discoveries have been important enough to warrant the time he has spent in the north—but he will reach the pole."

Mr. Bridgman said he had the satisfaction of knowing that Peary had a supply of walrus meat large enough to carry him through his undertaking. The explorer returned with the Bridgman party as far as Cape Henschel, where his winter headquarters are. "The last relief expedition," said Mr. Bridgman, "was the eleventh sent out by the Arctic club. They have lost all elements of the dramatic. We were twice in danger, however. Once we got caught between a glacier and an ice floe, and went aground on a mud-bank. We were fast for several hours, and the danger was lest the ice pack should sweep in around us and make us prisoners. The captain pounded a hole in the nose of the floe, fastened a big hawser to the floe, and in ten minutes the great body of ice, whose movement you couldn't see at all, had swung us clear of the whole thing.

"The most serious time was when we got caught between the lip of ice, under water, and the glacier. We got away all right, however."

Mr. Bridgman said that, so far as he knew, there was no truth in the report from Halifax, N. S., that Peary had discovered gold in the arctic regions. If such a discovery had been made Peary, Mr. Bridgman thinks, undoubtedly would have spoken to him about it.

CONGRESS WILL PAY BILLS.

Special Bill Will Be Passed Covering Expenses of Lost and Fatal Illness of the President.

Congress will make special provision for the payment of the physicians and surgeons who attended the late President McKinley at Buffalo and for the payment of his funeral expenses. This was the course pursued after the death of President Garfield. What these expenses will amount to in the case of President McKinley cannot be stated even approximately, as none of the bills has yet been sent in.

In the case of President Garfield congress appropriated in all \$57,500. Of this amount \$35,500 was for the payment of the physicians and \$22,000 funeral expenses. The total expenses in the case of President McKinley will probably be fully as great, for though the bills of the physicians will not be so large as they were in the case of President Garfield, who lingered for more than two months after he was shot, the expenses of the funeral are expected to be larger. The principal item, as in the case of the Garfield funeral, will be for railway transportation, which will include the special train which brought the funeral party from Buffalo to Washington, the special train of three sections which carried the party to Canton and the special train of five sections back to Washington.

Congress not only paid President Garfield's funeral expenses, but also made liberal provision for Mrs. Garfield. She was paid her husband's salary for the remainder of the year, was given a pension of \$5,000 per year for the remainder of her life, and was given the franking privilege, by which she can use the mails without the payment of postage. Mrs. McKinley will certainly be treated with equal liberality.

AN EXPENSIVE YACHT.

King Edward's Magnificent Boat While Declared Seaworthy Still Has Need of Alteration.

His majesty's beautiful \$3,000,000 yacht, the Victoria and Albert, which tried to turn bottom upward when she was launched, which had to be almost wholly rebuilt and on which an army of workmen who were needed sorely for the construction of new British war vessels, has been kept busy for two years, officially was declared to be seaworthy when she returned from her trial trip to Gibraltar a few days ago, says the London correspondent of the press.

Unofficially, however, it was understood generally that this remarkable vessel had rolled to such an extent that no monarch would consent to go to sea in her. Even the crew had been seasick.

This report was denied at first, but it now is stated that the admiralty, whose officials are responsible, have had several experts make an examination of the yacht and of her performance on the trip to Gibraltar, and that these experts have reported that in order to make the boat sufficiently steady she will have to be rebuilt partly, once again, at heavy expense, and allowed four feet additional draught, although the lowest port holes are already only a few inches above the water line. It originally was intended that the vessel should cost \$1,750,000.

INVITES M. LE BARGY.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Hopes That the Witty French Dandy Will Come to Chicago.

Mrs. Potter Palmer found herself seated next to M. Le Bargy at a dinner given by the duchess of La Rochefoucauld, daughter of Senator Mitchell, the other day and the conversation naturally turned upon the subject of the French Beau Brummel's proposed visit to Chicago to lecture before society. Mrs. Palmer said later:

"I was at first disposed to chaff him, but was soon convinced that he would have much of importance to say upon the art of dressing if he could be induced to come to America. M. Le Bargy is a very interesting and a very witty man. I asked him to criticize, confidentially, the appearance of the other women guests at the dinner. He did so, and in the most amusing and instructive way. My own toilet was discussed next, and I must confess that I learned a few points which I shall find invaluable in the future.

"The upshot of it all was that we became great friends. Mme. LeBargy, whom I had previously met, is perfectly fascinating. I have hopes of their coming to America, though I doubt if M. Le Bargy would lecture."

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are just back after several weeks' stay at Bellagio, on Lake Cobbi. There they met Mr. Labouchere, editor of the London Truth, with whom they formed an immediate friendship. Mrs. Palmer also invited Mr. Labouchere to visit Chicago and Newport as their guest.

"Are you sure you can get me lionized properly?" inquired the irrepressible M. P. Mrs. Palmer assured him she could, and Mr. Labouchere promised to go next year, "loaded with enough epigrams to make a huge sensation."

JAP OFFICERS HONORED.

Many of Them Receive Marks of Distinction for Their Services in China.

Many of the chief officers connected with the Japanese expeditionary forces sent to China during the recent "boxers" rebellion have been rewarded for their services by receiving the next higher class of the orders already held by them. Vice-Admiral Togo and Lieut. Col. Shiba, however, are treated exceptionally, being raised two ranks. Col. Shiba thus becomes holder of the third-class Order of the Rising Sun and the third-class Order of the Kite. It is difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of the value of these decorations from a foreign point of view. Perhaps the best comparison is to say that a third-class in Japan corresponds with an English companionship, a second-class with a grand cross. A second class is comparatively difficult to obtain, the theory being that some specially signal service must be performed to establish a title to it.

Maj. Gen. Fukushima, to the surprise of foreigners generally, has been raised only one step, ascending from the third to second of the Rising Sun and from the fourth to the third of the Golden Kite. He has, in fact, become possessed of a K. C. B. in place of a C. B., though the parallel is not quite accurate, since the Japanese order does not carry any title of nobility. It must be confessed that this reward seems inadequate.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Being Gathered by the Royal Commission in Scotland and Ireland—Students Interested.

The work of the royal commission on historical manuscripts in Scotland and Ireland is making steady progress, and some reports of exceptional interest to students may shortly be looked for, says the New York Tribune's London correspondent. Among the forthcoming calendars of collections in Ireland are two which will receive particularly hearty welcome. One of the volumes in question will be, in effect, a supplement to a report issued 60 years ago upon the archives of the town of Galway. Former conditions of life in Galway were peculiar, inasmuch as, owing to its geographical position, the internal administration of the town was to a great extent beyond the immediate control of the government in Dublin. The municipal records show in detail the arrangements by which the civic community within their walls, and regulated transactions with the occasionally hostile people of adjacent districts, as well as with traders from England and the continent. Another Irish collection in regard to which further information is promised is that preserved at the Dublin college of the Irish Franciscans. This collection includes papers of rare value on the labors of and the establishments founded by Irish missionaries in England and on the continent.

American Engines in Spain.

The English consul at Bilbao, commenting on the importation of American locomotives into Spain, says all the orders were at first offered to British firms, but went to America owing to the quickness of delivery guaranteed by the American firms and also because the price was lower than that asked by the English. The consul admits the superiority of the American locomotives over the British for Spanish railroads.

Baggage Checked in Germany. The railway companies entering Berlin have recently adopted the American plan (with modifications) enabling passengers to check baggage to their homes before arrival of the train.

CABLE TO FAR EAST.

Company Incorporated to Lay Wire to Philippine Islands.

Will Be 8,500 Miles in Length and Will Connect with Hawaii—John W. Mackay at the Head of the Enterprise.

To complete the needed link in a group of cable systems which will then girdle the globe and carry out one of the most important national projects announced in President McKinley's last speech—cable connection with our new possessions in the Pacific—are the announced objects of the new cable company just incorporated in Albany, N. Y., with a preliminary capital of \$100,000. A man noted throughout the world for his connection with cable enterprises—John W. Mackay—is at the head of the project. The other incorporators are Clarence H. Mackay, Edward C. Platt, Albert Beck, George G. Ward, Albert B. Chandler and William W. Cook.

Respecting the purposes and prospects of the new company Mr. Mackay said the other day that the Commercial Pacific Cable company has been organized for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from California to the Philippine Islands by way of Honolulu in the Hawaiian islands. The length of the cable will be about 8,500 miles, the part to be first laid being from California to the Hawaiian islands. This portion Mr. Mackay expects will be in operation within nine months. Mr. Mackay said that the present cable rates from the United States to the Philippines and to China and Japan would be reduced when the new cable was laid from 20 to 50 per cent.

CAMPAIGN BADGES GALORE.

Collection Which Late President McKinley Had Made Covers His Campaigns and Trips Over Country.

Among the numerous trunks and boxes that were removed from the white house containing the personal effects of Mrs. McKinley and the late president was a wooden box of considerable size filled to the top with campaign and committee badges and buttons. These are souvenirs of every national campaign in which McKinley was ever a candidate, and of his tours, while president, around the continent. While traveling on his presidential trips some local committeemen at each place he visited always pinned a badge or ribbon on his coat, and Mr. McKinley preserved these as mementoes of his numerous visits among the people.

After each of his long tours through the south and west there were received at the white house many packages containing complete collections of badges used on the occasion of his visit to scores of cities and towns. These came from mayors and chairmen of reception committees, and some badges were in their way elaborate and handsome. The late president's collection of campaign badges is also interesting, especially those of the campaign of 1896, when hundreds of emblems to represent the promise of prosperity were devised, and the campaign of 1900, when the "full dinner pail" and other devices were wrought in silk and metal to be worn by McKinley's supporters all over the country.

Mr. McKinley had four large shields made and covered with these badges, and they were exhibited in his library at the white house. Besides the badges on the shields there were hundreds of others stored away in boxes and drawers in his private apartments.

CAME FROM ASIA.

Scientist Who Has Visited Cliff Dwellers' Ruins of Mancos Canyon, Determines Origin of Race.

Leopoldo Batres, a scientist representing the government of Mexico, is in Durango, Col., on his way to Mexico from a visit to the cliff dwellers' ruins of the Mancos canon.

Senor Batres has fully satisfied himself that the inhabitants of the cliffs were of Asiatic origin, as he found many baskets and other trinkets of Asiatic and Japanese design. He thinks the mound builders and cliff dwellers two distinct races. The cliff dwellers after leaving this section migrated to Mexico, going through Arizona, where indications of their stage on route are found. In Mexico they comprised the original Toltecs and built cities. That this is so is verified by legends and inscriptions Senor Batres found on some of the walls of the rooms.

To Feed Students Cheaply. The University of Chicago is planning to conduct an experiment station for the purpose of learning how cheaply it can prepare food for its students. It was announced at the university that the experiments would be carried on at a cafe in Ellis avenue, opposite the campus. It will be the aim of Miss Yeomans, who will be in charge, to provide as many five-cent dishes as possible.

This move by the university is for the purpose of getting experience which will be of value when the new commons is complete and furnished. Dr. T. W. Goodspeed said that the university would not plan to make money at the commons, but would feed the students good food at the lowest possible rates.

Lentils. A medical journal declares that lentils grow not only richer in proteins than peas or beans, but are also more digestible.

Victoria Cross Recipients. Nearly ten per cent of the recipients of the Victoria cross are military doctors.

REBUKED BY PRESIDENT.

Severely Chides a Young Man for Attempting to Take His Picture on Church Steps.

President Roosevelt found time Sunday to administer a much-needed rebuke to a photographer who attempted to take his picture on the church steps, and the president did the talking himself in a way which delighted all those who heard it. President Roosevelt attended church at the Little German Reformed chapel at Fifteenth and O streets. Just as he was on the steps of the church the president noticed the presence of a photographer, who held his camera close to the face of the president. Col. Roosevelt dodged perceptibly and hastily pushed a big policeman in front of the camera. Then the president walked to one side and without anger but with characteristic earnestness gave the photographer a stinging lecture on propriety which he will not soon forget.

"This is God's day," said the president. "You are defiling it and disgracing yourself and your profession. If you have not respect for the day and are obliged to work, then at least you must respect God's house. You shall not take pictures on the steps of a church if I can help it." Then the president lowered his voice and gave the abashed photographer a few words of kindly advice, and the incident was at an end. Those who saw it were delighted at the firmness and the unconscious dignity of the president, who has been annoyed from day to day with camera fiends, they having begun on him before he took the oath of office at Buffalo. The parishioners of the president's church are indignant at the attempt, and delighted that he should have taken matters into his own hands in his own prompt fashion. The president has been a constant sufferer from the "shots" of camera operators, and says he fears them more than any possible bullets of anarchists.

RIDGELY PROPOSES REFORM.

New Comptroller of the Currency Says Subtreasury System Should Be Changed.

William Barret Ridgely, whose appointment as comptroller of the currency has just been announced, said he could not do better than try to keep the office up to the standard established by the three Chicagoans who preceded him—Lacey, Eckels and Dawes.

Mr. Ridgely placed himself on record as opposed to the subtreasury system and in favor of a United States bank. The first, he said, tied up money when it was most needed by the commerce of the country, and the other contributed to easy circulation at all times, thereby tending to ease financial stringency.

"The worst feature of our present system is the subtreasury," said Mr. Ridgely. "Through its agency money is tied up in the treasuries when money is tight, and is turned out into the country when it is easy."

"I believe in a United States bank similar to the Bank of England. I get it from a family. I suppose, for my grandfather, Nicholas Ridgely, was an officer of the old United States bank, which Jackson broke up."

"The Bank of England is the largest discounter of notes in the world. The money deposited in it is not idle, as ours is. We lose the use of our money, which manifestly is a bad economical proposition. Worse than that, the tying up of a lot of money is apt at times seriously to affect the private citizen."

BAKERS TO HAVE A SCHOOL.

An Institute to Teach Important Cookery Has Been Incorporated at Chicago.

The degree B. A. may mean "baker of arts" instead of bachelor of arts before long if Chidlow institute, of Chicago, which has added a bakery to its curriculum, meets with the success which its promoters expect.

The institute has been teaching the chemistry of wheat flour and all cereal products for three years, and its incorporations filed the other day show that it now has decided to enter a broader field. Henceforward its students will be required to bake bread, and to see that it is pure and wholesome.

The three-story building at 329 Washington boulevard has been leased and here the 150 students will bake 8,000 loaves of bread a day. Many experiments will be made, not with a view of making bread into wonderful shapes, as the bakers of old did with their pastry, but of increasing its wholesomeness.

The institute was founded by David G. Chidlow, who is now its president. He started it in a small way, but it has grown steadily. Named with Mr. Chidlow in the incorporation papers are Axel F. Hatch and George Thompson.

Milling in Minnesota. With its several hundred monster mills Minnesota easily leads the country in its milling industry. The annual output of Minneapolis mills amounts to over 13,000,000 barrels, and the combined capacity of the state's mills is considerably over 100,000 barrels a day. The Minneapolis mills are the finest in the world, and one system of five of them grinds about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat a year.

Four Art Quarterly. A London publisher has started a fine art quarterly, whose subscription price is \$50 a number, or \$190 a year.