

TOELEVAAT... AVY

Official Papers Disclose England's Scheme for Education.

The Training of Officers for the Service is to be Simplified and Streamlined by Adoption of a Single System.

Official papers of London have been issued which give full details of the new scheme for naval education under which the training of officers is to be unified and simplified by the adoption of a single system for the training of cadets for all three branches of the service, executives, engineers and marines.

The earl of Selbourne, first lord of the admiralty, in an explanatory article in which he argues that modern developments of the navy require a change in the personnel, says:

"In the old days it sufficed if a naval officer was a seaman; now he must be a seaman, a soldier, an engineer and a man of science as well. To-day more knowledge and study is needed than in the past, and the highest type of naval officer is that in which great professional knowledge is added to force of character. The danger within the navy itself is that insufficient importance should be attached to the results of study, and that the value of what is called 'practical character' should be placed higher than it deserves."

The scheme as now detailed confirms the previous forecast. It will become operative next July. For the first seven years all cadets will receive identical training in every branch of the service, special attention being given to scientific study. Thereafter, forward from the age of 20 the cadets will be drafted into the different branches and will begin to specialize. The scheme enables speedier promotion, provides for revised rates of pay, the disappearance of engineers' disabilities and promotion to the rank of commander by selection.

While the newspapers generally commend the scheme as a courageous attempt in the direction of a very necessary reform, it is expected that it will meet with considerable opposition. Its principal defect, as pointed out in editorial articles, is that engineers and marine officers will still be debarred from attaining flag rank and all cadets, therefore, will want to enter the executive branch.

The Standard says: "We don't blame the admiralty for hesitating to follow the example of the United States, in whose navy executive engineer officers have been combined (with very dubious results), but the admiralty has gone so far that it certainly will be compelled to go further."

MARRIES IN DOME OF CAPITOL.

Former Chicago Girl Weds at Denver, Col. Under Odd Circumstances.

The dome of the capitol building at Denver was the scene of a marriage shortly after ten o'clock the other morning. With the sun shining upon them through the colored windows of the cupola, Albert Robinson, of Denver, and Gertrude Prather, of Cheyenne, joined hands as man and wife. Rev. H. Atkinson, of the South Side Baptist church, performed the ceremony.

"Just to be different" is the way the young couple explained the selection of such an unusual place in which to be wedded. Robinson is employed by one of the leading commission houses in Denver and is well known.

For several months Miss Prather has resided in Cheyenne with her sister, Mrs. Campbell. She lived formerly in Chicago, and it was there the young folks met for the first time last spring. Miss Prather was artist. Several prizes were won by her on pictures exhibited in New York and Chicago. Her father is engaged in business in Chicago.

"I loved the mountains so much," said Miss Prather, "that I wanted to be married where I could see them."

BERTILLON PLAN FOR WOMEN.

George M. Porteous Teaches the System for Use in Sherborn Prison at Boston.

George M. Porteous has returned to Chicago from Boston, Mass., having just completed the work of instructing the women attendants at the Massachusetts state prison for women at Sherborn in the use of the Bertillon system of measurement for the identification of criminals. The Massachusetts institution is the only one in the United States where the Bertillon system is in use for the identification of women criminals. While in the east Mr. Porteous learned that the government had adopted the system for the government secret service, and that the apparatus and pictures are being placed now in eastern cities by P. J. Ahern, who was taught the system by Mr. Porteous immediately after his return from France. All appliances for the use of the system will be placed in the Chicago branch of the secret service.

Hard on the Bachelors. Mrs. Little Devereux Blaks says there are in this country 2,500,000 unmarried men who couldn't have wives if they wanted them. It is pretty hard, however, says the Chicago Record-Herald, to set some bachelors to thinking.

Long Name for Lazy People. The new scientific name for laziness is "ankylostoma." People who are afflicted with it, says the Chicago Record-Herald, are not likely to make general use of the scientific name.

VARI-COLORED THOUGHT.

Scientist of Philadelphia Backs Up Prof. Gates, Saying Theory is Probable and May Be Proved.

John Quincy Adams, the scientist of Philadelphia, believes in the discovery made by Prof. Elmer W. Gates, of Washington, and is inclined to think with Gates that knowledge of man's mentality may be gained by inspecting the colors of the breath under varying moods.

He does not doubt that Gates has invented a method of ascertaining the breath colors.

Prof. Gates' theory, he says, is, at its root, the same as that of the European scientists. It has been demonstrated that the various colors have a more or less potent effect upon the spirits of man—quite as much, indeed, as material stimulants, such as drugs and liquors. Red, for instance, is the most powerful color.

Prof. Adams cites the case of a photograph concern in France, which noted that workmen employed in a room lighted by red panes of glass talked incessantly throughout the day, were merry-eyed to boisterousness, and nightfall found them completely exhausted. They called in an eminent Parisian scientist, who ascribed the conditions of the workmen to the color of the light in the shop, and suggested that green lights be substituted. His advice was taken. As a result work in that department was carried on quietly and the condition of the men at the day's end was normal.

Green light, though stimulating, is but half as powerful as red, and has a restful quality the brighter light does not possess. Blue is a sedative and yellow and white even less potent in stimulation. In the treatment of nervous diseases the confinement of cases in a blue room has been helpful.

The effect of different colored light upon moods has been clearly demonstrated, Prof. Adams argues, and there is every reason to believe that man's moods might reflect different-colored lights.

METAL THAT WILL NOT RUST.

Alonso Ramsdell, City Hall Elevator Conductor at Chicago, Gets a Patent.

Alonso Ramsdell, the city hall elevator conductor at Chicago, who has invented an alloy that will not rust, after experimenting with his composition for 50 years, received a few days ago patent papers from Washington, and he now proposes to start a foundry for the manufacture of his iron.

"I have discovered a composition that results in an iron as nearly impervious as it is possible for metal to be," said Mr. Ramsdell. "The material will be practical for all purposes where iron is used, particularly for metal that is used under ground, such as gas and water pipes. It is also just what mechanics have been trying to discover for use in the manufacture of plows. Plows rust so rapidly that they soon wear out and become valueless. I have experimented with my composition in various foundries around Chicago, and practical men who have seen me manufacture the metal have been convinced that the composition is all that is claimed for it. Rust or moisture cannot penetrate it."

WOULD NOT OBLIGE THE DUKE.

King Edward Declined to Change the Name of Marlborough House, the Royal Palace.

The duke of Marlborough recently asked King Edward to change the name of the royal palace now called Marlborough house so that the new palace which the duke is building for himself on Curzon street, Mayfair, may have that name. But after consulting with the prince of Wales and with court officials the king decided that it might cause great confusion if the name was changed. So the duke has decided to call his new mansion Blundford house, after his second title. It might far more fitly be called Vanderbilt house, although the duke never loses an opportunity of denying emphatically that it is in whole or in part a gift from his father-in-law. Like most building operations, it is said to be costing the duke more than double the original estimate, and is making a far heavier drain on his resources than he ever contemplated.

ANNA HELD GETS INSURED.

Desires a Policy for Her Poodle Also, But the Agent is Forced to Decline.

Anna Held, otherwise Mrs. Florence Ziegfeld, has had her life insured for \$100,000, as the result of persistent efforts by John C. Meyers, former all-around athletic champion of St. Louis. Meyers obtained Mr. Ziegfeld's permission to discuss the subject of life insurance with Miss Held. The next day the discussion was continued. On the following day the argument occupied all the time Miss Held could spare. When Meyers returned to the attack on the next day he carried an application blank. Miss Held surrendered immediately.

"I can only commend your swiftness of speed," she averred. Then she wanted Meyers to insure her poodle, but Meyers had to decline.

Our Future Secure.

The future of the country may be considered secure, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, as long as its women are able to bear all the hardships attending Christmas shopping.

LEMON KILLS GERMS.

The Acid Juice Is Said to Be Death on Typhoid Fever Bacilli.

Important Discovery Made by Bacteriological Bureau of the European Capital.

Lemon juice, it is positively stated, will destroy typhoid fever germs in water. This important discovery is the result of experiments now being made in bacteriological bureau of European capitals. One experimenter recently dropped a little lemon juice in a culture tube containing typhoid germs. To his amazement he found that the acid shriveled up and killed the germs.

The discovery is especially timely now in New York city, where the report that the Croton and Brooklyn water supplies are contaminated has been revived by the fact that Cornelius Vanderbilt and other men of social and business prominence have been ill with typhoid fever.

Officials of the board of health say that there is nothing the matter with the city's water supply, and that there is no more typhoid fever at present than is usually the case at this season of the year, but they add that the fact remains that typhoid and other germs are taken into the human system by those who drink the city's water.

Dr. Asa Ferguson, a practitioner of London, has just published an article in which he gives the results of experiments made by European scientists. These experiments have demonstrated that various acids will destroy the germs, but as the acids will destroy human beings as well, no good result is practicable from their use.

Commenting upon the lemon juice test Dr. Ferguson says: "Typhoid germs must be taken into the stomach in order to cause typhoid fever. If, therefore, people will put a drop or two of lemon juice in the water they drink they will be safe."

PROGRESSIVE SUPPER SPRINT.

Those Who Participated in Unique Affair Had to Visit Six Homes to Finish It Up.

A new form of "progressive supper" was introduced the other night at Mount Carmel, a place five miles from New Haven, Conn. It was under the management of the Book club of that village. The 30 couples had arranged for a six-course supper and walked over a mile to six different houses before the supper was finished.

Part of the distance was through deep drifts of snow. To become eligible to participate in the supper one must first walk at least three miles to the house where the first course is served. At the house of Mrs. Swift and Miss Swift, the guests had soup and crackers. Then there was a sprint to the house of Dr. C. H. Joslin, half a mile away for the second course, where the guests had fried oysters and pickles. Plunging into banks of snow for the third course the party landed at the home of Leverett Dickerman, where the feast consisted of croquettes and French peas. After another tramp through the snow, said was served at Mrs. Arthur Woodruff's.

There were lemon ice and cake at the home of John Dickerman, making the fifth course. For the sixth course, at Mr. George Morton's home, the progressive supper sprinters got hot coffee, wafers and cheese.

VIVISECTION REPORT DENIED.

Dr. Schweinitz Declares That He Is Not Practiced in His Division of the Service.

Dr. E. A. Schweinitz, chief of the biochemic division of the agricultural department, emphatically denies the published statements that vivisection is practiced in his division. He says: "No such experiments have been made at either the biochemic division or the experiment station of the bureau of animal industry, or under the direction of the department of agriculture. Our investigations, however, have proved positively that tuberculosis in children may sometimes be traced to milk containing bovine bacilli, and that one of the sources for the spread of tuberculosis is the infected milk of tuberculous cows. The experiments made on animals have been entirely within the line of inoculation. The knife has never been used."

NOVEL WAY OF COAL MINING.

Nova Scotia Plans to Sink a Shaft in Miocene and Take Coal from Ocean Bed.

An operation unique in the history of Nova Scotia mining is planned by Ochlirree McDonald, who has bonded coal areas near Port Moreen. The coal area which he controls are wholly submarine, and he is making arrangements to sink a shaft on a rocky islet known as Flint Rock, mining his coal from under the ocean bed. There seems to be no doubt that during succeeding generations submarine mining will be carried on extensively in Cape Breton, which has large fields of submerged coal beds.

Lively Times in Porto Rico.

A trolley line has been opened in Porto Rico. This, says the Chicago Record-Herald, thoroughly disposes of any danger there may have been of Porto Rican revolutions. The people will be too busy dodging the cars hereafter to engage in political disturbances.

NOT A MONEY-MAKING TRIP.

Dr. Lorenz, the Great Vienna Doctor, Discusses the Matter of His Receipts While in America.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, who returned to New York city from Boston, while discussing his visit to this country, said in an interview: "There is one thing I want to say, and that is in regard to finance. I see it reputed that I have made in this country \$100,000. Now, as a matter of fact, I got one fee of \$30,000 in Chicago, and in the four months I have been here I have earned just \$30,000. My practice at home in four months is worth that."

"True, I have seen a number of private patients in each of the cities I have visited, but, as you Americans say, in no instance have they more than 'paid the freight.' As a matter of fact, it has been the physicians of the various cities who have profited by my visits. They are my colleagues, and I am glad they did, but you see I remained only two, three, four or perhaps five days. During that time I was working in the hospitals, in the clinics. The private patients began to come in and they were operated on by the local surgeons, who had witnessed my clinics. But I am glad I came. The trip has been the crowning success of my life. My trip here has been successful ethically, but not materially."

Dr. Lorenz spoke gratefully of the hospitality he had received at the hands of the Americans.

LOSE BIG RECORDS.

Fifty-Six Pound Weight Used by Athletes in Contest Is Found to Be Too Small.

James E. Sullivan, chairman of the A. A. U. record committee, has announced that a 56-pound weight which has been used at many athletic contests and which three records, including one world's record, were supposed to have been broken, had been weighed and measured by him and found both under weight and under size. Using this weight John Jackson October 20, 1901, was credited with a world's record of 30 feet, 9 1/4 inches. With the same weight October 26, 1902, Richard J. Sheridan, of the Pastime Athletic club, was credited with the American record of 38 feet, 4 1/4 inches, unlimited run and follow. These two records were accepted by the A. A. U.

At the Star Athletic club games at Long Island City, November 1, 1902, James S. Mitchell threw the same weight 30 feet 2 inches from a stand without follow. This also would have been a record if accepted by the A. A. U.

Investigation will be made of all other throwing records made with this weight. The test showed that the weight was 1 1/2 pounds light and the triangular handle measured from one-half to 2 1/4 inches too long.

FIND GOLD REEF IN ALASKA.

Discovery in the Forty-Mile District Causes a Stampede of the Miners.

A great reef of gold-bearing quartz has been located by miners in the Forty Mile district, Alaska. The formation was traced for three miles and hundreds of claims were staked out. It contains stringers running as high as \$3,000 a ton.

The first stringers were found three months ago, but the matter was kept secret until the lucky prospector making the discovery could locate the trend of the ledge with the object of staking out as many claims as possible. Since the news was made public early in November a great stampede has taken place.

South African miners say the reef is similar in appearance and formation to some of the greatest gold-bearing ledges of South Africa.

It is supposed that the ledge is one of those ground down by glaciers during past ages, thereby loosening the present Yukon placer gold.

PREHISTORIC BONES FOUND.

The Skeletons of a Race of Giants Are Discovered on a Farm in Indiana.

A remarkable prehistoric graveyard has been unearthed on the farm of Solomon Hedrick in Henry county, Ind. A large number of human skeletons have been found and all are eight feet and more in height. Hedrick bought the farm some years ago and covering four acres was a mound 30 feet high, resembling a loaf of bread. The mound was rich in gravel and sand, although the surrounding land is low and shows no trace of either gravel or sand. The faint signs of a road led to the top of the mound. When about 12 feet of the surface had been removed the skeletons were found. The bones are mammoth in size and teeth are highly polished and well preserved. Trinkets, ivory beads, shields made of bone, and other articles were found in the graves. Hedrick will dig up the entire field in the hope of finding valuable articles.

Painter for Spinsters. The census shows that there are in the United States 2,000,000 more machelors than spinsters. Judiciously used, says the Chicago Chronicle, this information should enable the spinsters to direct the thoughts of the bachelors to more serious matters than ping-pong and theater parties.

Idle Dream of Coalless Winter.

If the heat that Mount Pelee is wasting could be bottled up and used in these parts, says the Chicago Record-Herald, it would be a fine joke on some of the coal men.

KING TRAVELS IN LUXURY.

The New English Royal Train Is the Most Sumptuous Ever Before Devised.

The new royal train which was used by the king and queen for their recent journey to Gosnell Park is stated to have been built by the London & North Western Railway company at a cost of \$300,000. It may be certainly said to be the most luxurious and the most beautifully appointed in the world. It consists of two royal coaches, each measuring 69 feet in length; three coaches for the suite and two brake vans, each 50 feet long. The whole train weighs 210 tons and is 385 feet long.

In the king's smoking-room, which is furnished in mahogany, inlaid with rosewood and satinwood, the comfortable lounge chairs are of green leather, and the curtains and carpets harmonize in tone with the chairs. The gliding of the finely wrought metal work, which is a feature throughout the train, is subdued so that there is no aggressive glitter to spoil the effect.

In a much lighter tone of green, with white enamel and satinwood furniture, inlaid with ivory, is the king's day compartment, which has exceptionally large windows. Even the handles of the ventilators in this and the other saloons are works of art in silver plate.

Here, too, as elsewhere, electricity plays an important part in the fittings. Electric fans and electric heaters are provided; in the king's saloon there are electric cigar lighters in silver, and there are several clever electric contrivances in the queen's saloon. Many of the lamps, shaded with plaid or green silk, are portable.

In the queen's bedroom the predominant color is rose pink, against which the bed with its silver plate fittings makes a beautiful effect. Electric lamps peep out from unexpected corners and folds of silk, and the brocade used in the queen's boudoir combine a pale blue with another shade of pink.

BELL MAKES DIRIGIBLE KITE.

The Telephone Man Admits Flying Machine Experiments, But Keeps Details Secret.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who has just returned to Washington from his summer home in Cape Breton island, made the following statement in connection with reports that have appeared in the public prints that he has invented a flying machine:

"The newspapers have been premature in announcing that I have been at work on a flying machine. I haven't any flying machine at all and have not been trying to make one. I am, of course, interested in the problem, and have come to the conclusion that a properly constructed flying machine should be capable of being flown as a kite, if anchored to the ground, and that conversely a properly constructed kite should be capable of use as a flying machine if provided with suitable means of propulsion."

"My experiments have had as their object the building of a kite of solid construction, capable of carrying up in a moderate breeze a weight equivalent to that of a man and engine, and so formed that it could be suitable for use as the body of a flying machine and with supporting surfaces so arranged that when the kite is cut loose it will come down gently and steadily and land uninjured. I have successfully accomplished this, but do not care at the present time to make public the details of construction."

COAL DISCOVERY IN MONTANA.

Rich Field Which Has Been Found in Choteau County Is to Be Developed.

What is apparently the greatest coal field in the northwest has been discovered in Choteau county, northern Montana, and has been filed upon by local speculators and prospectors. The coal vein is from three to five feet thick and extends a distance of 5 miles and a half in plain sight. Outcroppings have given splendid results. A company composed of Detroit, Great Falls and Fort Benton capitalists, which controls 1,000 acres of coal land, has been incorporated and will thoroughly develop the new fields. All of the land has been taken up where outcroppings exist, but the vein is believed to extend a considerable distance beyond the surface showings. The coal production of Montana, while not large, is one of the best dividend-paying industries in the state.

RODENTS STOLE MONEY.

Druggist Went to Plug Up Rat Hole and Found His Missing \$1,000 Bill.

A \$1,000 bill owned by Druggist Charles H. Landell, of Avenue D and Thirty-second street, Bayonne, N. J., was stolen by rats and utilized by them in building a nest.

The druggist received the bill in the afternoon after the bank was closed, and he took pleasure in exhibiting it to less fortunate acquaintances. He showed it in his vest pocket, and retired for the night. When he arose the next day he looked for the bill, but it was gone. In the search he went to the storeroom, just as a rat dashed across the floor. For the purpose of plugging up the rat hole he procured a block of wood. He was inserting it in the hole when he caught sight of a piece of green paper. He yanked it out. It was the missing \$1,000 bill.

GREAT LION HUNT PLANNED.

Montana Ranchers Desperate from Nightly Losses of Stock, to Hold Grand Hunt-1-p.

Driven to desperation by the losses of stock as a result of the depredations of mountain lions, the ranchers and stockmen of northern Montana are organizing an immense drive, which will be, perhaps, without a parallel in western history. The recent blizzard and intense cold have forced the animals from their mountain lairs into the valleys below in quest of food. It is proposed to have about 100 men engage in the chase, and from different points they will proceed toward a common center, which will be some mountain basin. Into this trap the lions will be driven and then picked off by the marksmen.

Nightly losses of stock are of frequent occurrence, the hungry animals attacking full-grown cattle with impunity. The lions are very powerful and drag a carcass of a cow with ease. Recently a trapper by the name of Charles Hackett had a narrow escape in an encounter with a band of 17 lions in the Fish River country.

While a short distance from his camp inspecting his traps, the animals endeavored to surround him. By hugging the river he made his camp in safety, with the lions not more than 50 yards distant. Hackett's only weapon upon this occasion was a revolver.

It has been suggested that President Roosevelt be informed of the hunting grounds. Hackett says the president can find all the lions he wishes to shoot in the Fish River country. Bears, also, are very plentiful in this section.

IS AARON BURR'S SON.

Man One Hundred and Eight Years Old Returns to Detroit After an Absence of Thirty Years.

Charles Henry Burr Crosby, who claims he is a son of Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States during the first term of Jefferson, has returned to his home in Detroit after an absence of 30 years. He arrived in Detroit Thanksgiving morning. Mr. Crosby is now in his one hundred and eighth year and is fast nearing his ninth birthday over the century mark.

The elder Crosby's story of Burr's last days is an interesting one. When Burr came back to this country his once mighty brain had deserted him. Poor in health and with little of his former vast fortune he managed to exist on a meager law practice. His wife had died, and when he met a squaw of negro and Indian blood he fell in love with her. The squaw's father had been taken from Africa as a slave. The bride of Burr was a handsome woman and for her station in life fairly refined.

The old man in Detroit says that he was their only son. Crosby says his mother was sent to England because of popular indignation against the union. He claims to have roamed the world, and in one of his sea voyages asserts he learned that Theodosia Burr, his half-sister, as he calls her, was forced to walk the plank by pirates who captured the ship in which she and her husband, Joseph Alston, left Charleston for New York in 1783.

JOINS HIS FATHER'S TROOP.

Young Soldier Leaves West Point Military Academy to Work Up in the Banks.

James M. Lockett, son of Capt. James Lockett, of the Fourth cavalry, commanding a troop of that regiment at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, in his eagerness to secure a commission and follow in a career in which his father has won distinction, has resigned a cadetship at West Point and enlisted as a private in his father's troop. He has arrived at the barracks from West Point and has drawn his uniform and equipment from the post quartermaster and will take up life with the barracks troopers. The young soldier of 19 realizes the difference between the life of a West Point cadet, who receives much attention and admiration, and a cavalry private, who must curry his own horse daily, but such is his desire to receive a commission as soon as possible that he is ready to undergo any hardship that may fall to his lot. His father approves his course.

DANGER IN LORENZ METHOD.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal Warns Against Indiscriminate Practice.

In an editorial considering the Lorenz method the Philadelphia Medical Journal says: "Undoubtedly many looked with profit upon his work and in the future will do as good work as Lorenz, but we cannot refrain from sounding a warning against the indiscriminate practice of this method."

"It is accompanied with dangers. As the author of it acknowledges, accidents have occurred to him at home, they have occurred to him in this country and in wisely selected cases. Any one attempting this treatment must look well into the character of the parts to be manipulated and must not expect at first to accomplish the results as easily as does Lorenz, but must remember that the latter's deftness comes with long experience and has been obtained after serious mishaps."

Neck Stretching Business.

Detroit doctors stretched the neck of a gentleman in the hope of restoring him to reason. Thus, says the Chicago Chronicle, are the methods adopted by far western vigilance committees ultimately utilized by science.