#### NEED TELEGRAPH LINE.

New Military Department of Alaska Will Require Means of Communication Between Stations.

Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, is anxious to establish a military telegraph line connecting the headquarters of the new department of Alaska at St. Michaels with Fort Egbert, Cape Nome, and other military stations in Alaska. It will require about half a million dollars to establish the system. The estimates include 1,000 miles of telegraph at \$150 per mile, 194 miles of submarine cable at \$900 and 555 miles of land cable at \$200. Gen. Greely in a report to the secretary of war says:

"The growing commercial importance of Alaska and the prospective future of that country, as indicated by the best experts, show conclusively that a system of communication for this department should be undertaken at once for the proper control and economical administration of this district. It is thought that the area can be controlled with a much smaller military force, and therefore much more economically and efficiently by a proper system of com-

munication between isolated forts.

"In making estimates, however, for the lines herein requested difficulty is experienced, due to the unusual conditions which exist in this region. The local high prices, the almost entire absence of any kind of transportation in the interior and the impracticability of transporting and erecting poles over a large portion of this line make it necessary to use in a large measure especially adapted insulated wire, in some sections laid directly upon the ground."

#### BICYCLE FOR SOLDIERS.

The British Authorities Plan an Innovation in the Military Service.

Of the \$2,000,000 which the government purposes to spend in developing the volunteers \$250,000 will be spent, at the rate of ten dollars a man, to encourage each regiment to form a company of bicyclists.

Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of war, and George Wyndham, the parliamentary secretary for the war office, both ride the wheel, and they know from personal experience what can be done with the machine on the fine English roads. Of course they do not expect the soldiers to use the wheels on the South African plains or in the Indian hill country, but they aver that in assembling for home defense and in concentrating at any point on the coast battalions of bicyclists could transport themselves and their arms and ammunition and emergency rations with less fatigue and with as much speed as though on horseback.

A volunteer trained to the use of the bicycle, they claim, would have at hand for instant use the means of reaching, by a direct road, a point of mobilization possibly 20 or 50 miles distant. With a bicycle it would be as though a charger stood ready saddled at the volunteer's door.

## CABLE CODE FOR PUBLIC.

#### An Abbreviated Form Perfected by Military Authorities to Save Heavy Expenses.

The military authorities have perfected a system to save expense of cabling personal messages between persons in this country and Porto Rico and their relatives and friends in the Philippines. An example of the system has been given in orders issued by Gen. Otis, Mrs. Doe at Philadelphia desiring to cable to her husband, Maj. Doe, at Mayaguez the following message:

Maj. Doc, Mayaguez, Porto Rico: Will sail on McPherson September 1. All are well except Richard. MRS. DOE.

Mrs. Doe could go to the telegraph office, ask for a telegraph code book, and

fice, ask for a telegraph code book, and file the message, which would read as follows: Signals, San Juan Doe, Huldigung Mc-

Pherson Perdepso Klinkaak Richard.

This message being received by the signal officer, who knows the whereabouts of Maj. Doe, would be translated and telegraphed to him at Mayaguez. Those wishing to avail themselves of this system, and who are not known to the signal officer, can do so by registering their names and addresses at the

## ACTIVITY IN PATENT OFFICE.

proper offices.

. . . .

# A Very Large Increase in Inventions Passed and in Money Receipts.

During the past three months the patent office issued 735 more patents than during the corresponding period of the preceding year. It is said that if this rate of issue is maintained the total number of patents issued this year will be greater than that of any 12 months in the history of the office. If the ratio is maintained the number will reach 26,000. The issue of trade-marks, designs and prints has also increased. The receipts of the patent office for January and February showed an increase of \$20,000 over the same months of last year and if the rate of increase is maintained the total increase for this year will be \$120.000. The receipts of the office during the week ended March 10 were

Discoveries in a Mining Country:
Julian Padilla, who owns and works a turquoise mine in southern Santa Fe county, says the Albuquerque (N. M.)
Journal-Democrat, this week discovered an old Spanish mine adjoining his turquoise mine. It had 35 feet of workings and a number of tools were found in the mine.

Contracts have been placed at Sheffield and Birmingham for over 170.000 tablespoons for the army

## DOGS AS DETECTIVES.

Use of Bloodhounds in Tracking Criminals Growing in Favor.

Many Indiana Towns Now Possess
Kennels in Connection with Their
Police Service—Good Results Obtained.

Hunting criminals by the use of bloodhounds in many of the smaller cities and towns of Indiana has caused much comment, favorable and otherwise. During the slavery days in the south bloodhounds were kept on many plantations to run down fugitive slaves, and their vicious attacks became a theme of discussion throughout the land. Since the emancipation of the slaves the breeding of bloodhounds has been much less and the champions of

this breed of dogs are not numerous.

The city of Seymour, in Indiana, has gained the sobriquet of "bloodhound town" on account of its many kennels of dogs to trail criminals. That city was the first in Indiana to engage in this peculiar industry. Its success was so great, however, that other towns caught the fever, and the animals are now bred in Winslow, Churubusco and in different localities of Noble, Pike, Gibson, Marion and other counties.

Indiana has hundreds of kennels and many cities and towns have purchased animals to be kept at public expense. They are always kept in readiness for pursuing offenders when necessary and the people in many of these towns enjoy a greater degree of safety than heretofore.

The commissioners of Noble county have invested in a pair of the dogs and appointed an official dogkeeper, who looks after them and keeps them like a fire department, "always ready" to take the chase.

This department of police protection has its supporters in various towns, and the dogs are regarded as an excellent investment by some, while others condemn the action of their officials and question the ability of the dogs to locate criminals.

The ability of the dogs is always much better in the country districts, and many cases of the successful capture of murderers, robbers and other criminals through this agency have been recorded in the annals of the state.

In the thickly populated districts, as well as in the cities, the most sagacious bloodhounds are frequently baffled and unable to follow the trail for any considerable distance on account of the constant travel around and over it. They have often done much to aid the police departments of the larger cities, however, and, if given the trail as quickly as possible, and without too much publicity, they are able, in nearly every case, to accomplish almost impossible results.

#### MISSIONS FOR PORTO RICO

Methodists Follow Other Denominstions in Taking Up Work in Island.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Dress, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, has sailed for Porto Rico to establish the work of missions of his denomination in the island. The doctor has had wide experience in missionary labors among Spanish-speaking people, having served for 13 years each as superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal missions in Mexico and South America, traveling and preaching in all sections of the latter country but Venezuela and the Guianas.

This will be the initiative work of the Methodist church in the island. At the time of the American invasion the Anglican Episcopalians had a church in Ponce, which, however, had been closed for two years. With this beginning the Episcopal church was the first of the Protestant denomination to follow in the wake of American occupation and establish missionary work among the people of the is-

Since then the Presbyterian and Baptists have organized and established missions, which are being conducted with zeal and enthusiasm. All the missionaries sent to this post speak Spanish.

The Baptists have six missionaries at work and have bought church property at Rio Piedras, about eight miles from San Juan and connected with it by a suburban line.

## SCOFFS AT DUKES.

Hetty Green Says She Would Rather Have a Reporter as a Sonin-Law.

Mrs. Hetty Green was not in very good humor the other day when she was asked about the story that her daughter Sylvia is to wed the duke de la Torre, a fine specimen of Castilian

nobility.

"This is the first I ever heard of such a thing," she said. "It's just one of the lies they are always starting about me and my children. This duke may be all right. I don't know much about dukes and such things, though I reckon my girl Sylvia knows enough to look out for herself. If she wants the duke she's

never said anything to me about it."
"Do you know the duke de la Torre?"
"No, I don't, and for my part I'd rather my daughter would marry a good, wideawake newspaper reporter than any duke in the world."

Emigration from Germany.

The emigration from Hamburg and Bremen in the months of January and February reached 22,857, as against 13,801 for the corresponding months last year.

Wisconsin Potato Starch.

Three hundred thousand bushels of potatoes will be ground in Wisconsin starch factories this year.

## SLAVERY IS ENDED.

Gov. Leary by Proclamation Abolishes the Practice in Guam.

Declares That It Is Degrading and Subversive of Good Government and Therefore Must Be Hereafter Discontinued.

The secretary of the navy has received from Capt. Richard P. Leary, governor of Guam, a copy of a decree issued by him abolishing slavery in the island. The decree, in part, says:

"To the Inhabitants of Guam: In issuing this decree the government desires and earnestly invokes Divine blessing and guidance in its official action and in the daily pursuits and occupations of the citizens of Guam.

"Honest labor, with just compensation, dignified by faithful consideration of the mutual interests and welfare of all concerned, should insure prosperity to this community, whereas, the existing labor-degrading system of human bondage and unjust indefinite servitude or peonage, permitted during the late Spanish control in this island, is, in fact, a system of slavery, and as such is subversive of good government; is an obstacle to progressire civilization, a menace to popular liberty and a violation of the sacred privilege guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

"Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the president of the United States, I, Richard P. Leary, governor of Guam, do hereby publicly proclaim absolute prohibition and total abolition of human slavery or peonage in Guam on and after the 22d day of February, A. D. 1900, and all persons are hereby commanded to comply with the requirements of this proclamation."

#### GIFT FOR A QUEEN.

Unique Present from Indian Chief Pokagon to Wilhelmina of Holland.

Peter Van Schaak, of the Chicago Holland society, will carry a unique gift to Queen Wilhelmina, the young ruler of Holland, next month. It is a copy of Chief Simon Pokagon's book, "The Queen of the Woods," and is the gift of the old Indian's son, Chief Charles Pokagon, who is the present leader of the Pottawatomie tribe in upper Michigan. The old chief died a year ago, and his book, which is being published by his son, has had a large seals.

with the book Mr. Van Schaak will carry photographs of Chief Charles Pokagon and of the author of the book. The book and photographs are inclosed in a beautiful box made of birchwood, which is the handiwork of the Pottawatomic Indians. The box, or "wigwassi-makak," as the Indians call it, is about ten inches square and represents hours of patient toil. It is worked with flowers and Indian ornaments and bears the inscription, "Holland Queen," worked in Porcupine quills.

The book itself is handsomely bound in green and gold, and contains a fac simile autograph of the author. The story is semihistorical, and tells of the life of the young Indian, Princess Lonidaio. Chief Pokagon was called the "Longfellow of the Indian race," and was a remarkably well-educated and refined man. When the Holland society visited his tribe two years ago he attended their banquet, and responded to a toast, telling of the history of his people.

## NEW METAL PLEASES KAISER.

Believes That Magnalium Will Solve Many Problems of Marine Engineering.

During the emperor's stay at Hubertsstock a number of samples of the new metal, magnalium, were submitted to him for inspection by Privy Councilor Slaby. The emperor expressed the greatest satisfaction over this advance in metallurgical technic and said he expected that this new invention would be of immense importance in solving many difficult problems in marine engineering.

Magnalium varies from the hardness of brass or copper to that of steel, but is much lighter. A number of tests showed it to be stronger than wrought iron. It is an alloy of aluminium and magnesium, in which the percentage of magnesium varies from eight to 20.

## NEW CAMPAIGN HAT.

Marines in the Field to Be Supplied
with Head Gear of the
Khaki Color.

Marines in the field are to have a new campaign hat of the khadi color. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the commandant and quartermaster of the corps that the new shade is fast against sunlight and other weather conditions, perspiration and acids. The new hat is a trifle lighter in weight than the present issue of campaign hat, but, like the present one, it has a copper wire gauze ventilator in each side of the crown. The new hat is of the same appearance and shape as the one now used, except as regards color. The object in adopting the new shade is to secure a headpiece of the same color as the khadi blouse.

Wages in New South Wales.

In New South Wales the government has fixed the minimum wages of railway laborers at seven shillings, or about \$1.75 a day.

Need of Cuban Negroes.

The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the fact that Cuban negroes need a Booker T. Washington.

#### STEEL RAILS UNSAFE.

Story of the New York Commercial— Enormous Demand of Last Year Responsible.

The New York Commercial contained a story the other day saying that steel rails, as they have been turned out under the enormous demand of the last year or more, have "not been entirely safe because of the large percentage of phosphorus which rail makers are willing should enter into their manufacture." The Commercial will print another article showing that the demand for rails during the last two years has been greater than ever before was known in the history of the United States. There were 2,440,767 tons of rails ready for Bessemer steel last year, and it is this rail which is now said to be "not entirely

safe."

By an examination of the transactions of the American institute of mining engineers, the Commercial finds that the proportion of phosphorus allowed in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails is .05 to .10 per cent., while it is said that most of the rails made during the great boom in iron have contained phosphorus largely in excess of

Richard P. Rothwell, editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, says:

"I have no doubt that the great demand for steel rails has led the makers to market rails that they would not have thought of putting on the market under normal conditions. They have simply yielded to the clamor for rails, and to meet it have been obliged to sacrifice safety to quantity. Every rail manufacturer knows the danger of the use of phosphorus-laden ores, and every railroad man ought to know if he doesn't.

"The only compensating feature is that these brittle rails have been made heavier. This was made necessary by the increasing weight of all rolling stock."

#### GIFT TO YALE.

Donation for Establishment of a School of Forestry—Tract of Land Secured in Pennsylvania.

Yale has received a gift of \$150,000 to found a school of forestry. The donors are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, of New York city, and their sons, Gifford Pinchot, Yale, '59, and Amos R. E. Pinchot, Yale, '98.

This school will be a new departure at Yale. The founding of it has been due to President Hadley and to Gifford Pinchot, who is at the head of the division of forestry of the department of agriculture at Washing-

Mr. Pinchot was one of the first Americans to take up the scientific study of forestry. The corporation confirmed the selection of Henry S. Graves, Yale, '92, as the head of the new school. Mr. Graves is now Gifford Pinchot's first assistant at Washington. He is the son of Dr. Graves,

of Andover academy.

The school of forestry will for the time being be located in the house of the late President O. C. Marsh.

Mr. and Mra. J. W. Pinchot have also

of the late President O. C. Marsh.

Mr. and Mra. J. W. Pinchot have also
given Yale the use of a large tract
of land in Pike county, Pa., for practical demonstration in forestry during the summer vacation of Yale. In
other words, the land will be used
for a summer school of the Yale school
of forestry. The use of the land
is given to Yale for a period of 21
years.

## A "SCHOOL CITY."

Organized at New York Under Government of a Mayor and
City Council.

Four hundred boys and girls in Public School No. 10, at Seventh avenue and Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, are organized into a "School City," under the government of a mayor and common council. The organizer of this mimic municipality is Principal Homer C. Bristol. About three months ago he and James Wright, chairman of the local committee, were interested in an article on the workings of such an addition to school life.

dition to school life.

They decided to try the experiment in School 10, and Wilson R. Gill, of Manhattan, president of the Patriotic league and the chief exponent of the mimic municipality plan, met the teachers of Principal Bristol's school to explain the organization of such a city.

The grammar grades of the school are now organized under a charter modeled on that of the city of New York. It was granted by Principal Bristol on the application of the pupils and an election was held at which a mayor, chief of police, council, judges and court officials for separate courts for boys and girls were elected.

## ASKS SIR LIPTON TO WAIT.

Glasgow International Exhibition Want Him to Postpone a Year His Challenge for America's Cup.

The executive committee of the Glasgow international exhibition has appointed a deputation to ask Sir Thomas Lipton to postpone his next challenge for the America's cup for one year.

The postponement will be asked that the match may not interfere with the proposed international regatta, which will be held on the Clyde in 1901, under the auspices of the Glasgow exhibition.

A cup valued at £500 will be offered as a prize to the winner of the regatta.

## Cause for Alarm.

Dr. Harper says he wants a new library, gymnasium and law school for the Chicago university. A panicky feeling, says the Chicago Times-Herald, is reported among the millionaires all over our broad land.

## MAY MARRY CLARK.

Rumor of Engagement of Montana's Senator and His Protege.

Handsome Young Woman Whom the Millionaire Has Educated May Become Mrs. Clark Some Day.

The most interesting young woman in Washington to-day is the beautiful French-Canadian girl who may one day, if the gossips are to be believed, become the mistress of Senator William A. Clark's \$2,000,000 mansion in New York. She is Miss Ada La Chappelle, who has resided with her mother and family in a small town of Montana, adjacent to Butte. Her mother is in moderate circumstances, but as she is a widow with a large family she had not the money to cultivate her elder daughter's exquisite voice as it deserved. Some one told her of the generosity of the copper king of Butte. She told him her story, and the outcome is that Miss La Chappelle is now in Washington under the direction of the ablest teachers which the Capital City can muster.

Miss La Chappelle is 17, dark and slender, with a typical French face, and the great, soulful eyes which are often associated with the artistic temperament. She went to Washington last fall, and until Christmas studied at the Forest Glen seminary, three miles from the city. Her teachers found her apt and gentle, and she was happy, notwithstanding that she left not only a mother and sisters and brothers in her Montana home, but also a young man to whom she was supposed to be engaged to be married. This young man is a lawver in Butte, and when Senator Clark became interested in the girl he sympathized with the youth also. A partnership in a leading firm was provided for him. He was in Washington at Christmas to visit Miss La Chappelle.

Miss La Chappelle is blessed with superb physical strength, and her teachers believe that this will make the cultivation of her wonderful voice a success. She will remain in Washington until next autumn, when she will go to Paris and study under the best histrionic and musical masters which the unlimited means of Senator Clark can command. The senator is profoundly interested in her career.

That is one theory—that Senator Clark's ambition is merely to aid the young daughter of his western neighbor to a career. But the talk of an early marriage, after Miss La Chappelle's education is completed, will not be stilled.

#### POSTAL MONEY ORDER.

Bills Introduced in Congress Providing for a Better System of Transmission.

Senator McMillan in the senate and Representative Lentz in the house introduced bills designed to afford an easy and inexpensive means of transmitting money by mail. They provide that all United States and national bank notes, silver certificates and treasury notes of one, two and five-dollar denomination shall be replaced by new notes; to be known as "United States post check notes."

Fifty million of United States notes of denominations above \$10 shall be replaced with a like amount of fractional post check notes from five to fifty cents. The face and back of the notes are to make them "payable to payee named hereon" in place of the present inscription, "payable to bearer on demand," and the face of the notes shall have a blank space to insert the name of a payee, with space for receipt and stamp.

The holder of any such post check, by inserting the name of a payee and affixing a postage stamp may forward the same by mail to the designated payee, and it is redeemable at the post office named. The checks are then to be canceled and new checks issued.

## NEW NAMES IN PHILIPPINES.

Towns of Same Name to Be Given
American Names to Avoid
Confusion.

It is probable that American names will be substituted for those of many of the towns in the l'hilippines. The greatest difficulty prevails in delivering letters to officers and men in the islands. The director of posts at Manila has informed Gen. Otis, who had advised the war department of the trouble. He says:

"On account of the duplication of names of towns in the l'hilippines, it will be necessary, until such time as there can be a revision of them, to have all mail addressed to the provinces. I inclose a letter for Santo Tomas, P. I. There are towns of this name in the provinces of Pampanga, Union and Latangas, Santa Cruz is in Mindora, in Laguna, in Illocus Sur, in Cavite, in Zambales and Davao.

"Unless the name of the province is given on all such letters it is impossible for this office to forward them intelligently."

Patent Leather Going Out of Style. The demand for patent-leather boots in London was never so small as now. Of the men who habitually wore "patents" a year ago it is estimated by the bootmakers that more than half go in to-day for the ordinary "blacking boot."

German Postal Card.

Germany sends out a postal card on which is printed a red strawberry. When the strawberry is exposed to heat the color of the fruit blanches and disappears. It can be brought back to its original red color by blowing upon it.

#### MRS. BURNETT MARRIED.

Pamous Writer Wedded in Genoa,
Italy, to Stephen Townsend, Her
Former Private Secretary.

The marriage of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett to Mr. Stephen Townsend, F. R. C. S., of the Inner Temple, Continental club, London, is announced. Mrs. Burnett came to this country in October last, and after having spent the winter at her Washington residence, sailed for Genoa. On her arrival there she was met by Mr. Townsend and the marriage was quietly calabrated.

marriage was quietly celebrated.

Mr. Townsend is the son of the late.
Rev. George Tyler Townsend, former incumbent of St. Michael's, once chaplain to the duke of Northumberland, also to the bishop of Tasmania, etc.
By profession Mr. Townsend is a physician, having won the degree of fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, but while attaining great skill and efficiency in this profession he has never cared for it, and several years ago gave it up for the stage.

Mrs. Burnett first met Mr. Townsend through the introduction of friends, and shortly thereafter engaged him as

For the next two months Mr. and Mrs. Townsend will travel on the Riviera and in the island of Corsica before going to the latter's English home, Maytham hall, one of the oldest and finest properties in Kent. It was at Maytham hall that the greater portion of Mrs. Burnett's latest book, "Concerning the De Willough by Claim," was written. Her next important work of dramatization will undoubtedly be upon this work, as the story possesses strongly dramatic situations.

#### ASTOR'S PRACTICAL CHARITY.

Three Young Men Stranded at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Saved from the Penitentiary by the Colonel.

Col. John Jacob Astor's kindness saved three young men who became stranded at Rhinebeck, N. Y., from going to the Albany penitentiary. Col. Astor's country place, Ferncliffe, is near Rhinebeck. The young men voluntarily appeared before Justice Pottenburgh and asked to be committed to the county jail as vagrants. They were fairly well dressed, and had the stamp of respectability. They confessed to being penniless, and told the justice they wanted to be committed to obtain food and lodging. They had tried to obtain work, but with no success. Justice Pottenburgh told them the only thing he could do was to send them to the Albany penitentiary.

The young men were about to agree to this, when Elmore Rickert, a friend of Col. Astor, asked the justice to delay action. Mr. Rickert called Col. Astor on the telephone and briefly stated the case to him. Col. Astor said he would take care of the three men. Halfen hour later a team from Ferneliffe drove up to the courthouse and the young men were driven to Col. Astor's house. He fed them and for a while kept them at work filling his icehouse. He learned that they had friends in Buffalo who would look out for them. In the evening Col. Astor gave each of them some money and a ticket to Buffalo. The young men left Rhinebeck

## FOR LIGHTING THE SEA.

Cartridge of Calcium Chloride Gives
Good Light But It Is
Cumbersome.

Considerable interest is taken by naval officials here and at Washington in the efforts which inventors are making to construct a shell containing a chemical compound which, when it strikes the water, will blaze up and illuminate the surrounding atmosphere. During the war with Spain Rear Admiral O'Neil, chief of ordnance, expressed his willingness to try inventions of this character.

A shell containing calcium chloride was submitted a few weeks ago and has just been fired at the Indian Head proving grounds. Lieut. Strauss, in charge of the proving grounds, has reported to Admiral O'Neil that the projectile is too cumbersome and too light, turning over and over in its flight, though when it struck the water it burned with an excellent light. Such a projectile would be extremely valuable in time of war, as a warship equipped with several of this type would be able to discharge them at an enemy's torpedo boat, for instance, and by the light thus produced would be able to destroy the attacking vessel.

## WOMAN OWNS BIG ORCHARD.

Contains 8,000 Trees and Covers
Area of 150 Acres in South
Dakota.

Little reference has ever been made in the newspapers to the friut interests of South Dakota, yet according to a statement furnished by W. N. Irwin, chief of the division of pomology of the department of agriculture at Washing ton, South Dakota enjoys the distinction of surpassing Iowa in the size of its largest orchard. According to the records in Mr. Irwin's office the largest orchard in Iowa is situated near Fort Dodge and contains 140 acres. The largest orchard in South Dakota is owned by Mrs. Laura A. Alderman, near Hurley, Turner county, and contains 150 acres. This orchard contains 8,000 trees. Two acres are covered with plum trees. Besides the trees there are 1,000 current bushes, 1,000 gooseberry bushes and 500 grapevines. Three acres are devoted to strawber-

Beauty and Drug Stores.

Lillian Russell says beauty is an accident. Carrying this argument to its logical conclusion, says the Chicago Times-Herald, we are confronted by the proposition that many a drug store just hannered.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très répandue en Louisians et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Est publicité lossre donc lau commerce des avantages lexceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année; Edition quotidienne, \$12.00 Edition hebdomadaire \$3.00.