### WISE TIGHTWAD IS BEATEN

How "Percy Chambers" Thought He Was Getting the Best of Railroad. But He Was Not.

Chicago - This is the story of a lightwad beaten at his own game.

The tightwad, a Chicagoan, who will be known here as Percy Chambers, because that is not his name, was in St. yoe. Mo, recently, and wanted to go to Balt Lake on a business trip, but he hated to pay out \$30.50, which was the advertised rate for the round trip. So Percy hunted up a friend who was in

bown with a theatrical company bound.

For Denver.

Joe, will you smuggle me to Denver

well, it's up to you," said Joe. "My licket calls for eighteen fares and we have our own sleeper. If you can smuggle yourself into a berth so you won't be counted by the conductor, all right; I'll furnish the berth, but if be

That satisfactorily arranged, Percy may's brought his suitcase to the car for the night of departure, boarded it and succeeded in getting past the argus-cycl conductor safely. When he het foot in Denver he sighed a sigh of loy at having saved so much money.

"Not only am I shead of the game to the amount of the fare to Denver." he said to himself, "but I saved the sleeper fare, which is several bucks to the good."

Then he went out and purchased a ticket to Sait Lake. This cost him \$18 and he grouned in spirit but paid. When he arrived in Sait Lake and bransacted his business he went to the station to buy his return ticket to St.

"One ticket to St. Joe," said he.
The clerk made it out, stamped it.
and threw it before him.

"Thirty dollars, please."
"What!" gasped Percy. "Why, the bound trip fare is only \$30.50."
"Sure," was the response. "That's the summer tourist rate, just 50 cents.

hagher than the one way."

Percy paid. Then he went back to his hotel and figured it out:

| Ome free ride St. Joe to Denver, 600 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00

And Percy is still trying to figure how the railroad got so much money out of him after his long free ride.

### SUFFERS A PLAGUE OF MICE

Region About Adelaide, South Australia, Infested—Diseased Ro-

Adelaide, South Australia.-This region is suffering from a plague of mice. A resident of Adelaide, who recently made a tour in the Yorks's Peminsula district, records that "mice constitute one of the chief topics of One man told me that every morning be skims about 300 off the water in his underground stock tank. Another on opening the top of his drill a few mornings since found some of the feed pipes choked, and approximately \$00 mice in the seed box. The stacks of wheat at different places presenta deplorable appearance owing to the ravages of the little redents. Grain is running down the sides in all directions, and it is practically impossible to move a bag without disturbing a Bosen or more of the brown-coated burrowers. The wheat dumpers kill hundreds with their bare hands, and tie string around the bettoms of their pants to prevent investon from below. It is sale to say that the wheat merchants have suffered considerable Rosses in the shape of esten and spoilt, grain."

According to a Koolunga corresponlient the mice in that district have, intely been showing signs of disease, and sores are breaking out on the hands and arms of the men engaged in transporting wheat, presumably through contact with bags and other things over which the diseased rolients have been running. In several finstances people have had their suppites of domestic water rendered unlit for consumption owing to the mices firowned in the tanks.

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### FAT MAN BITES HIS OWN TOE.

Wins Wager From Friend, But Goes to Hospital With Dislocated Hip— Saw Baby Do the Trick.

Philadelphia.—It will be a good while before Chartle Bacon again, boasts of his ability or tries to win a best by his athletic prowess.

Chartie is in a hospital for this reswon, and he has learned a lesson that will last a long time. He tips the scales at the 260 mark, but always has been so careful of his physical condition that he has been able to destunts of which many a lighter manmight feel proud.

He watched his triend Ben Kearns' movest baby put its big toe in its mouth and boasted that he could do the same. Ben bet him \$20, all his manall change, that he couldn't, and Blacon tried the trick. He succeeded, but there was a snap and the big fel-flow fainted in pain.

When a doctor arrived he found

when Becon had dislocated his right hip

tend sent him to a hospital

Boy Waiks 478,000 Miles.
Portland, Ore.—Julius Rath, picked from 100 newsboys of St. Louis 14 years ago to walk \$08,000 miles in 18 years, reached Portland. He announces he has covered 478,000 miles. He must reach St. Louis with \$1,000 and a dog, without begging or berrowing or stealing during his entire trip. Then he will receive \$80,000.

### **WOMEN NOT TOO FAT**

Chicago Experts Pooh-Pooh New York Pessimist's Views.

Women Here Are Slender and As to Gotham, Says One Dressmaker, They May Be Fleshy, but Another Doubts It.

Chicago.—"Why are there so many sat women?"—Quotation from a New 'York dispatch in a morning newspa-

"There are not!"—Answer of Chicago experts on the figure feminine. Some little old New Yorker, with his Broadwise eyes, has been making observations in the eastern city, but his "profound dismay" at what he calls "the alarming corpulence of our middle aged women" finds no sympathetic echo in Chicago. A reporter visited half a dozen corset dealers and fitters and found them agreed that the Chicago woman, at least, retains

her slim, graceful figure.

"I admit that the New York woman is a little prone to stoutness," said Miss A. M. Nichols, manager of a large downtown corset shop, "but the Chicago woman still has the loose, athletic lines, so much admired and de-

stred."
The New York dispatch deplores that women "waddle ponderously" at thirty-five, a condition reached by overeating and drinking. The average weight—New York figures—is 165 pounds and suit sizes a 28 bust and 24 waist.

"The average Chicago woman weight under 150 pounds," continued Miss Nichols. "She wears a 36 bust and a 24 waist. That has been my experience, and I handle all sorts and class-

"How does she do M? Why, by taking care of herself. For instance, she does not overest. She has a practical dist, which everybody should have. She does not eat at all hours of the might. She exercises systematically—that is, when she is advised to exercise to keep in condition she does not go violently pell-mell at it. She uses common sense.

"Then our leisure class is a leisure class in name only. No women take better care of themselves than Chicago society women. However, the appreciation of the luxurious never develops into a mad chase. It is tempered with right living. As far as setting old and 'matronly' at thirty-five is considered—well, she just

don't.

"This New York man says he had counted four stout women to every stout man. Just go out on the street any time and make observation and see how far from fitting the Chicago condition that New York observation.

Miss Anna Snyder, manager of another shop and an expert fitter, haughed when she read the dispatch.

"Isn't that just like a man?" she smiled. "Why, with modern lacing it is beyond any poor man to tell whether a woman is stout or slender. Corseting has become such a science that women strike a more symmetrical average.

"Another sapient remark by this male person is that the American woman cannot wear a hobble skirt because her hips are too broad. That New York man certainly should take a trip outside of his city. Why, the hobble was made for the skender lines of the Chicago feminine figure."

"Well, I just returned from New York," said Mme. Jeanne, at the head of another cetablishment, "and while the New York woman has made a fine start toward rutning her figure with immoderate eating and drinking, I fear she is not so far past redemption as the New York man would have usthink. Perhaps he has a preference for the spiender type and one or two-stout women seen one right after the

other sent him off in a panic.

"At any rate, we need not worry; over Miss Chicago becoming stout. She knows how to care for herself and is acquainted with the fact that moderation in living means moderation in figure. That is why the Chicago person is often surprised to hear visitors comment on the general beauty of the women of the city. To him it has become so common that he does not realize the fairness of the city until he has himself been on a visit."

Buffalo Gnat Peliagra Cause.
Lexington, Ky.—The buffalo gnathas been fixed upon by Henry Garman, a government bacteriologist and entomologist, as the cause of the mysterious disease peliagra, which has been apreading in the mountain regions of Kentucky. Mr. Garman has

the cause of the disease in Whitley county, aided by Dr. Grim, a government expert.

How the gnat communicates the disease is not known, but both scientists believe they are on the right track and eventually will find a cure

for the disease. The buffalo gnat ex-

ists in great numbers throughout the

been conducting investigations into-

Retidents on the Gain.

Rerita.—According to figures just published, the proportion of German universities this summer underwent a further increase. At all the universities there were 57 230 students, of whom 4,519 were foreigners. This is equal to 7.9 per cent. of the whole, against 7.6 per cent. 20 years ago. Of foreign countries Russia sent by far the largest number, 3,040. There were 293 Americans, against 299 lest.

#### WHY CHILDREN TELL STORIES

Egotism and Vanity Are Chief Causes of Falsehoods And Habit Is Difficult One to Cure.

Boston.—How lying children can be cured and the habit prevented was told by Rev. Robert Swickerath, S. J., professor of pedagony in Holy Cross college, in one of ten lectures he delivered before the Catholic teachers' institute which closed recently at Boston college.

"Hars must not be taken either too lightly or too seriously," he said, "but every means must be taken by educators to cure them."

Prevention he regards as more important than the actual caring, yet in every case lying will crop out from time to time, requiring the utmost care, prudence, vigilance and tact of the best teachers. Said he:

"Lying should above all, be prevented. Much can be prevented by prudence and tact and by systematic treatment of children. If a child has caused any disturbance and the teacher, especially one who is known to inflict invariable severe punishments, angrily charges him with the offense, the child will usually deny the deed in sheer excitement. One lie leads to another.

"A teacher as a rule should not immediately insist on arguing the case but await a better opportunity, until the child has calmed down. A teacher who is generally sympathetic, patient, judicious in inquiries, reasonable in punishment, will seldom be told a lie.

"It is much more difficult to assign general remedies for the cure of the habit of lying. Here, as in other cases, a specific remedy is needed. It is imoprtant to know that the lies are different according to the source from which they flow.

"The most common of all lies in that arising from sheer egotism. Lies are used to shield one from censure and punishment as the umbrella is employed to protect one from rain and hall. Sometimes the source is vanity; children boast at times even of wickedness, to appear bold before comrades.

"It is certain that some given to lying, when once thoroughly aware of the disgracefulness of this habit, conceived such a horror against it that they became disgusted with everything dishonest and developed characters known for uprightness and honesty."

### HAREMS ARE FEW IN TURKEY

Mistaken idea That Each Husband Takes Advantage of Plural Marriages—Polygamy is Rare.

Constantinople.—There exists in Burope and America a mistaken notion that almost every married Turk has several wives, that he is at liberty to marry as many times as helikes, and that it is for him just as easy to divorce a wife as to change an overcoat. Polygamy in Turkey is the exception, and not the rule, the majority of the Osmanlis having but one wife. In the metropolis itself polygamy does not amount to five per cent. It is rarely met with in other big centers of the Ottoman empire, save among the richest and most powerful functionaries, and even then plurality of wives is an exception.

The legal number of wives is four. Only the padishah and caliph is allowed to have more, being a person beyond and above limitations and restrictions of that kind. The prophet Mohammed had seven wives, and All, the fourth in the succession of the caliphate, had nine.

One of the chief causes of the plurality of wives being so rare among the Turks is that, while the prophet and the Koran permit the faithful worshipers of Islam to marry four times, they also provide strict injunctions of a religious and ethical nature, which every Mussulman has to adhere to if he doesn't want to be excommunicated from the fold of orthodox Islamism. Thus, a Turk who is desirous of contracting a second marriage is bound by an explicit law to provide for his new life companion a separate dwelling place, in every respect similar to that of his first wife, as well as an equal number of slaves and servants.

### FAMOUS OLD HOTEL IS SOLD

Star and Gerter of Georgian Days No Longer Paying Venture—Be Converted Into Modern Inn.

London.—The famous old Star and Carter hotel at Richmond, where lords and ladies of the olden times danced and made merry, was sold a few days ago for \$90,000.

few days ago for \$90,000.

This hotel was the magnet of fashion from the time that Lady Betty, guided to it by her link boys, met there the beaux of Georgian days, until the coming of the automobile made the distance between it and London so short that persons went to hotels further afield and forced the proprietors to close the doors.

The new purchasers, however, believe that, converting it into a modern hotel, they will be able to renew its prosperity by catering to those who wish to be near enough to London to reach the city in a short time and yet be "far from the madding crowd."

Mises Record Wheat Crop.

Misesapolis, Minn.—E. J. Weiser,
a Pargo banker, sent to Frank E. Holton, a Minneapolis banker, an estimate of the crop of North Dakots, im
which he places the wheat production
at 80,000,000 bushels, the greatest in
the history of the state, with the exception of the crop of 1908.

# CLO JOB IS FINISHED

St. Louis Savant Works Half Century on Aristotle's Book.

Dr. Denton J. Snider, Leading Writer on Philosophical and Psychological Subjects, Finally Completes Long Task.

St. Louis, Mo. -Dr. Denton J Sudder, St. Louis savant, who has been pronounced by eminent American and European critics the leading writer on philosophical and sychological subjects, has just completed the final work in his system of universal psychology.

The new book is entitled "The Riocosmos," and is an exposition of the life of nature psychologically treated. Specifically it treats of the science of biology in its widest sense. In Dr. Snider's system this is the third part of nature, as the whole is conceived.

Scientists and the world of letters have been following the progress of Dr. Snider's labors during many years, and his announcement that the entire work is completed is one of the important literary items of the season.

In this tremendous work the dream of the Greek philosopher Aristotle, and later that of Herbert Spencer, of accumulating all there was of definite knowledge and weaving it into a vast, comprehensive system, to be a monument for future ages, has been realized by the St. Louisan.

Aristotle accomplished what he set out to do, and in a measure Spencer was successful, but in the system of the English thinker there are certain gaps, such as history and esthetics. These gaps are filled, and the progress in learning since Aristotle's time-lies supplied in Dr. Snider's new system.

The works of Dr. Snider number more than 36, but the essential ones included in his new science are 16. The entire subject is grouped under seven general heads: Organic psychology, psychology of philosophy, psychology of nature, psychology of art, psychology of institutions, psychology of history and psychology of biography.

For more than half a century Dr. Snider has been gathering the materials for and working upon his system. Most of his labors were performed in St. Louis, but in the course of his investigations he visited foreign countries, where he was able to bring into play the dozen or more languages of which he is master.

During the years of toll he was not the absorbed, solitary scholar, such as Fanst is represented, "buried in musty volumes and away from the world." He has taught a large following of students in classes that at times numhered well into the hundreds.

These classes were unique and were the beginnings of a sort of world's university which Dr. Snider hopes will survive him and use the materials be has created. In recent years the classes, open to all, have been held in the branch library buildings.

Books were given to the students without charge by their author, and the talks and lessons were by Dr. Snider himself. Now there are a number of classes conducted by former pupils, who have mastered the system.

### BREAKS HER LEG ON A BOAT

Women's Physician Happened to Be on Same Vessel and She is Given Quick Attention.

Philadelphia.—Just after she bad remarked to a fellow passenger that she had enjoyed her outing immensely and was glad that no accident had marred the journey, Mrs. Mary E. Fries, seventy-three years old, of \$56 North Fortieth street, who, in company with her five sons and a daughter, had been attending a church picnic at Burlington Island park, tripped over a hawser on the boat in which she was making the return trip and fell to the deck, injuring herself seriously.

Seeing her mother slip, the daughter, Cynthia Pries, made an ineffectual effort to save her from striking the deck. By a remarkable coincidence, Mrs. Fries was treated for her injuries by Dr. William C. Barrett, who for thirty-five years had been the family's regular practitioner, and who was returning from Trenton on the same boat, unconscious of the proximity of his friends.

The aged woman had secured a good seat on the upper deck as the vessel left the landing. When they were in midstream two attaches of the boat line asked her to move. As she arose from her seat Mrs. Fries lost her balance and fell to the deck. While Dr. Barrett was examining her injuries, which proved to consist of a fractured leg, Dr. R. B. Wolf of St. Timothy's hospital, improvised splints from pieces of wood lying near by. Upon reaching the city the woman was taken to the Presbyterian hospital.

Onions Are Enjoined.

Des Moines, lows.—Judge De Graff, who, by a mandatory injunction a few weeks ago, effectively ended the street car strike, has issued an injunction against the odor of cooking onions. Lawyers who have offices in the lows Loan and Trust building told the court they did not reliab the edors which escaped from the chimney of a restaurant across the alley. Judge De Graff ordered the restaurant company of raise its chimney high enough to earry the edors above the attorneys offices.

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### ART GALLERY TO TEACH BCY

Costly Collection of Colonial Prints
Placed in Magnificent Newport
Home to Instruct Youth.

Providence, R. I.—To teach his. young son, heir to millions, the pring ciples of patriotism and the great events in American history, Marsden, J. Perry of this city has had placed in his magnificent Newport summer home the finest collection of colonial prints, in this country.

As a central figure in an elaborate system of training, worked out before his birth and constantly improved upon during the few years that have up to now passed over his head, Mareden J. Perry, Jr, is the subject of one of the most costly experiments in education yet recorded

The study of America and its history has been one of the things in which it has been long planned young Marsden shall specialize, and better to do this the child has a private picture gallery of incalculable worth and illustrative of the great periods of his native land placed before him as a

first aid.

The remarkable collection of prints which are the envy of all wealthy collectors of colonial objects, practically cover the salient points of the United States' early progress. The wars, the treaties, the famous scenes in the courts and on the battlefields are aif denicted.

depicted.

An upper hall in the Perry mansion. In Ocean drive is the gallery which contains these prints. They cover one entire wall, opposite to which is a glass partition through which one gets.

a view of the sea.

"Washington Entering New York,
After the Battle of Trenton," "Martha.
Washington's Reception," "Franklin
at the Court of France," "Franklin
at the Court of St. James," are the tittiles of some of them. Each picture is
of practically the same size and
mounted in a carved and gilded frame
of simple design. They are the result
of years of collecting.

Years ago Mr. Perry from time to time added to a small beginning in prints, picking them up, one here and one there. Some came to light in old farmhouses. Others were located in the shop of some abscure dealer in antiques. Still others were rounded up by hired collectors who ran down possible clews and made a business of perfecting the collection.

As yet no one has been permitted, to view these pictures. With the exception of the servants, the Perry mansion has been deserted for weeks. No one has been allowed to enter or to remain about the grounds. Within a few days, however, the family will arrive to take possession for the season, and the new ploture gallery will be under inspection. Also one of the most unique educational experiments known will have been begun.

### HUNDREDS OF TONS OF CARP

Boise, Idaho.—"Carp by the hun; dreds of tons are rolling down the Bear river, fairly tumbling over each other in their hurry and swallowing every living thing in their path. This flood of fish will not stop entirely till it reaches Great Salt Lake and is pickled in the brine."

This is the interesting eitnetion Beber Q. Hale, chief clerk of the state land board, left at the outlet of Mudlake in the southeastern part of Idahojust before his return to the city from his vacation.

"Bear river is not the direct outlet of Bear lake, as many suppose," said Mr. Hale. "Bear river flows through Mud lake and there is a short stream that empties Bear lake into Mud lake. "Some years ago the carp was introduced into Mud lake. They have multiplied with wonderful rapidity, They were not disturbed. Being a low grade fish, nobody seemed to care to catch and eat them, especially as

there was an abundance of fine high-

grade fish in Bear lake, near by. As

a result Mud lake fairly swarmed with great fat carp.

"A short time ago the Telluride Power company undertook to straighten out the channel of Bear river to give increased power. This resulted in draining the water out of Mud lake almost entirely. In this way the fish were forced into the river, and these they are now in immense quantities trying to force their way down the

etream.

"Of course Mud lake is now a thing of the past. It was a very shallow lake with a mud bottom, a fine field for carp, which delights in burrowing in the mud for food. Now with the water drained off the lake bottom will be brought under cultivation or converted into pasture land."

Water Girl in New Fest.

New York.—Adeline Trapp, 20 years old, of Brooklyn, the little school teacher who surprised the sporting world five weeks ago when the swain from Yonkers to Forty-third street, 27 miles, accomplished a more difficult fest the other day when she swain from North Beach to Robbins Beaf, near Livingston, Straign Island. She covered the 23% miles in 5 hours 7 minutes and 30 seconds.

Grane Sives Piccell.1.

Grand Rapids, Minn.—Grane Wysse on Jesse Harry says game birds, distributed will be more plentiful this distributed with the during the last five years. The says ducks are more plentiful, and that partridges are present in grand numbers.

Deer are pluntiful also, and on the less frequented roads it is not unusual to see five or six during a dayle travel

## BIG JAPANESE NAVY

Rear Admiral Motoki Tells of Great Progress Made.

Work Done at Four Ship-Building Yards Enables Japan to Attain Position in Front Rank of Naval Powers.

London.—The development by the Japanese of their naval resources since the end of the war with Russist is a subject about which not much information of an authentic character had been divulged, but a flood of light was shed upon the matter in the papers read by delegates from Japan at the International Congress of Naval Architects, just held in Loudon.

Rear Admiral Motoki Kondo, the inspector general of Japanese naval construction, who contributed a paper on the progress of his department, dealt first with the four navy yards, two of which, those at Yokosuka and Kure, have launched eight armored ships since 1905. It must be remembered that before that year the largest vessel built in Japan was a four-thousand-ton protected cruiser.

Yokosuka dockyard was started in 1865, and its first dock opened in 1870. Only wooden ships were built until 1885, and from that year until 1906 only gunboats and small cruisers. Today the yard employs more than eight thousand men and occupies 116 acres, having two large and three small building slips and four graving docks, all of which will take any warship affoat.

The Kure navy yard was begun only in 1889, but it now rivals the Yokosuka, having two large slips, besides smaller ones for torpedo craft, and two graving docks, with two others under construction. Here guns and gun mountings are manufactured, the progress in output having been sufficient to supply the armament of almost all the warships built in late years. Kure also possesses steel and armor plate works, the latter plant having been started in 1902. The armor is made by a special processive good results.

given good results.

The two other navy a Sasewo and the Maidsurus smaller scale, being used a work and the construction eraft. In addition, there are private shipyards capable of armorciads, one at Nagasaki, at Kobe. Each has just recorder for a battle cruiser sit the ship ordered in England lary with a fourth vessel of the samisa building at Yokosuka.

In the course of his paper on nav engineering in Japan, Rear Admirak Terugoro Fujil stated that these four new battle cruisers fitted with turbines would have engines of \$1,000 horsepower. Their displacement is to be 27,500 tons, and with their high speed and gun power, when they are completed in 1914 they will make a potent flying squadron in the Pacific. The turbine has been adopted for all ships begun since 1905, some vesselm being fitted with the Curtis turbine, and others with that of the Parsons type. The boilers in use in the Japanese havy are of a new design, first tried in a cruiser in 1903. These "navy type" boilers, as they are called, will be installed in the newbattle cruisers. Previous armorciads built in Japan had been fitted with Miyabara botlers, the invention of the Japanese admiral of that name.

Side by side with the development in warship building capacity, merchant ship-building in Japan has also made progress, as is shown by the paper on this subject contributed by the director of the mercantile marines bureau. He begins by saying that in, 1863, when an American fleet, under Commodore Perry, appeared off the Japanese coast, the shogun's government was surprised at the enormous size of the warships and awakened from the indolent dreams of the past.

The gross townage of vessels built under the shipbuilding encouragement law from 1897 to 1910 was 286,501 town. Japan is not, however, perfectly self-supporting as regards the supply of steel for shipbuilding, as although the government works opened in 1898 camproduce 100,000 tons yearly, builders have still to import foreign material.

But the progress made during thelast decade is sufficiently striking, enshing Japan, as it has done, to reach; and maintain a position in the frontirank of the naval powers of the world.

Whales Like Popcorn.

Boston—A seventy-five-mile race upon the high seas with two mammoth whales, each measuring more than 150 feet, furnished keen excitament to the 178 passengers of the steamer Boston, which arrived from block Scotia.

Nova Scotia.

It was not until after the exciting race had lasted for eight hours that the two whales gave up the race, Some popoorn was thrown from their steamer by children and the two whales easerly made for it. Evidentity expecting more, they cluing to the ship. They drew up alongside, and at times brushed up against it.

Fet Men Chase a Pig.

New York.—There was not a pigs
race at the certing of the Frank J.

Dotaler association, because the alderman and a committee of six fat men, who were carrying the pig to the East.

Third street pies, chased it over-board. It was a 92-pound pig, and the committee that chased it is 1,785 pounds, exclusive of Aiderman Dotaler, who added his 291 pounds to the chase.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS