

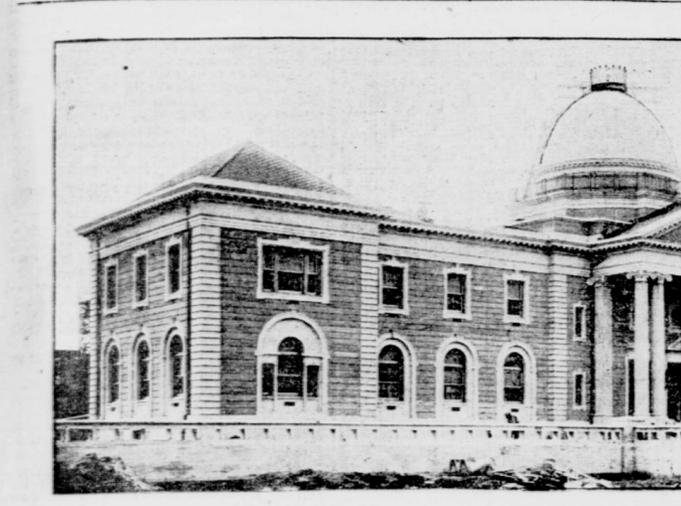
NASSAU'S NEW COURTHOUSE

THE BUILDING FINISHED AND PARTLY OCCUPIED—ITS ARCHITECTURAL EFFECTS.

Nassau County's new courthouse is finished and partly occupied. The final inspection of the building...

NASSAU COUNTY COURTHOUSE. Erected by the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Smith Cox, Chairman, Hempstead. William H. Jones, Oyster Bay. Augustus Dent, Edwin C. Wilcox, North Hempstead. Frederick Ingraham, Counsel. Edward Roche, Contractor. W. R. Tubby & Co., Architects. A. D. MDOCCC.

FRANKLIN O. CASE'S GOLDFISH STOLEN. OF SIX HUNDRED IN AN AQUARIUM ONLY THREE WERE LEFT. Flatbush is harassed by burglars. It is said that every species known, from a slot machine and



THE NEW NASSAU COURT HOUSE, MINEOLA, LONG ISLAND.

to the courthouse and full privileges of the mother building for a stipulated length of time. It was necessary for the people to get preliminary to the election of a Board of Supervisors and county officers before they could proceed to business...

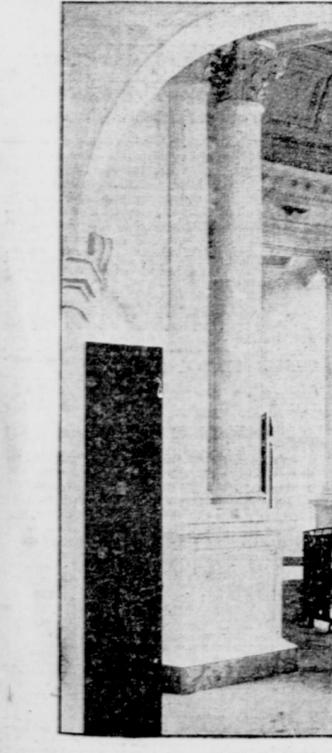
clothesline thief to a bank burglar, can be found at present. The latest burglary story is told by Franklin O. Case, who has an attractive home and beautiful grounds at No. 17 Caton-ave. Mr. Case's hobby is goldfish. On the lawn in front of his house there is a basin about ten feet in diameter...

On Saturday Mr. Case returned to Flatbush. He went to his aquarium and found that only three of his six hundred goldfish were there. The man who had been detailed to feed the fish once or twice a week had not missed them. A neighbor told Mr. Case that several days ago a man was hanging around the basin, but took to his heels when he saw that he was watched. In the bushes near by were the victim of a stout burglar, which had been used by the thieves in getting the fish.

WANTS TO EXTEND WAREHOUSE BUSINESS

THE BUSH COMPANY PETITIONS THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Bush Warehouse Company, which operates cotton piers and storehouses at Forty-first and Forty-second sts., South Brooklyn, has presented a petition to the Board of Public Improvements asking that the streets between Forty-second and Fifty-first sts. be closed between First-ave. and the



INTERIOR OF THE NEW NASSAU COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

of the structure, with its heating, plumbing and electric light plants, was about \$100,000. The new jail, in which the engines and dynamos will be, will cost \$150,000. The cost of the furniture for both courthouses and jail is not included in the figures given. In the basement are situated the vaults, heating apparatus and ample storage room.

to make fast to. Avided, is it? Sure, it's cast adrift we are, an' 'fairs' there's a boat in a soft mud bottom to howl her. One of the more thirty squatters sold his home for \$10 as soon as he heard what was coming. The purchaser is now bawling the life out of every body at the street between Forty-second and Fifty-first sts. He has threatened to sue the seller for damages, but the latter shrugs his shoulders and tells the victim of a stout burglar, which had been used by the thieves in getting the fish.

A FLORAL FETE.

UNUSUAL PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS FOR THIS SEASON'S CARNIVAL.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 25 (Special).—Saratoga Springs is making unusual preparations for its annual floral festival and carnival, September 2 to 5. Last February a committee representing the Floral Association visited New-Orleans and purchased the entire paraphernalia of the Rex parade of the Mardi Gras festival. All the floats and costumes were shipped to Saratoga, and since April 1 several from New-Orleans have been preparing the parade for its reproduction on September 5. Those who have the matter of reproduction in charge are positive that the unusual time which has been at their disposal will result in even greater magnificence than that which attended the original parade.

Rex will be attended by a court of nearly one hundred persons, and will arrive in Saratoga Springs by special train on the morning of September 5. He will be received by a committee of citizens and escorted to the Convention Hall, where the keys of the village will be presented to him. The annual parade will be formed at 2.30 p. m. and will consist of two divisions: the first composed of floral and decorated carriages, the second of floats representing, among others, the following subjects: "Riches," "Venture," "Marriage," "Indulgence," "Devotion," "Art," "Religion," "Poetry," "Ambition," "Contentment," "Music," "Jealousy," "Fruition," "Hope," "Love," "Sentiment," "Folly," "Indolence." The characters appropriate to these floats will be personated by individuals who will be dressed in appropriate costumes.

A special stress will be placed upon the arrangements for Thursday, the 5th, the entire week in September will be given over in Saratoga Springs to carnival festivities. The Floral Ball will be held in the mammoth Convention Hall on Monday evening, September 3, and will excel in elaborateness any previous festivities.

On Tuesday evening, September 3, an exhibition of fireworks will be given on the grounds of the Mammoth Hotel Association, which have been placed at the disposal of the committees having the festivities in charge.

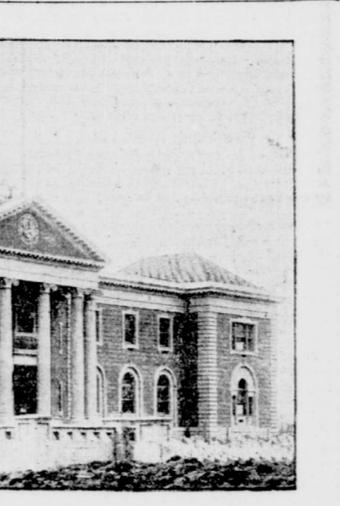
KIRK B. ARMOUR DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Wilmington, Mass., Aug. 25 (Special).—The town of Washington, ten miles from this city, is to adopt a new town seal with the picture of William C. Whitney in the center. The selectmen have secured from Mr. Whitney permission to use his picture, and have ordered the new seal. Mr. Whitney owns about 500 acres of land in the township and is the heaviest taxpayer.

COVE SQUATTERS EVICTED.

JERSEY CITY AUTHORITIES BREAKING UP HOMES ON OLD BARGES TO MAKE ROOM FOR PIERS.

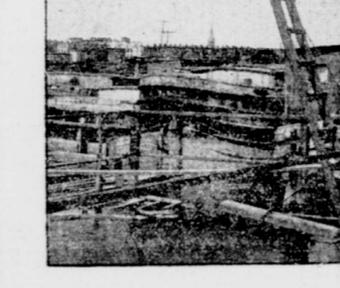
The large colony of canalboat squatters at the South Cove, in Jersey City, is in great tribulation; that is, the part which has not already experienced what it fears. The city's title to that bit of waterfront has been settled, after many years of litigation, and an extensive uprooting of old growths is in progress. Plans and specifications for nearly two dozen public docks and piers have been prepared, and laborers in the employ of the municipality are busy clearing the cove of the barge graveyard which has been its distinguishing characteristic for a quarter of a century. On the old hulks which have been crowded along the shores of the shallow inlet half a hundred rude homes have been constructed of all sorts of work-out lumber, and in them perhaps two hundred and fifty people have dwelt for varying lengths of time. All but perhaps a dozen of these hovels have al-



THE NEW NASSAU COURT HOUSE, MINEOLA, LONG ISLAND.

ready succumbed to the march of improvement, and the doom of those remaining is sealed. "So you are all to be evicted, are you?" asked a Tribune reporter of a stout woman with unmistakable evidences of Celtic descent in both her physiognomy and her mien. "Avided, is it?" she replied. "Sure, it's worse than that, sir. They're after hitchin' on a tug an' haulin' us out into deep water, with niver a bottom for the hull to lie on, an' not aven a post-

ing extracts will indicate the status of the work during the year: Major Cornelius Gardiner, Governor of Taya-bas says: In all the large pueblos there are schools in operation for both sexes, at which all English is taught by American teachers, besides the native teachers who teach Tagalog. In all but the smallest pueblos there is an operation under native teachers. After a period of war lasting nearly five years, during which time schools were ruined or destroyed and school furniture broken up, there is much to be done to rehabilitate matters in these lines. The people, however, are yearning for school facilities for their children and are doing everything in their power to help.



CANALBOAT HOMES TO BE BROKEN UP.

South Cove, Jersey City.

Heretofore general education was frowned down upon, and only a limited number were encouraged and permitted to study Spanish. The province of Taya-bas has been making efforts for general education, and they acknowledge the manifest good intentions of our government in their behalf. If properly managed hereafter, the Bureau of Education in these islands, with good American teachers in every pueblo can be more beneficial than troops in preventing future revolutions. When the children are on our side we can have the most precious of all things, peace, especially among the Tagalogs, carry the influence.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR GATHERING.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 25.—Commanders of Knights Templar poured into Louisville to-day and to-night from the four corners of the United States. The city is rapidly filling with its planned guests, although the triennial convocation proper will not begin until the grand parade of Tuesday morning.

NATCHEZ WANTS TO APPOINT PILOTS.

New-Orleans, Aug. 25 (Special).—An odd interstate complication has arisen through the desire of Natchez, Miss., to be a seaport. Several years ago Natchez secured the right to conduct examinations and appointments of pilots for maritime supremacy. A bill in now being drawn up, which will be presented to the next legislature, to remedy the evil.

A VESSEL FULL OF SNAKES.

New-Orleans, Aug. 25 (Special).—The three-masted schooner Becham reached New-Orleans Friday from Central America with a cargo of wild beasts' hides, horns, antlers, bones, and similar products of the tropics. Unloading had gone on until only a few bales of a veritable tangle of snakes. The captain explained that the hides had been lying in the open air, often for months, awaiting transportation, and that the snakes had been crawling over the hides and coiled about the bundles. The reptiles were of varieties unknown in Louisiana. The Becham is the largest schooner in the Gulf States since the war, at which time the large coastwise trade was carried by the schooner through the Riolets. The schooner Becham died out.

EDUCATING THE FILIPINO.

THE NATIVES SHOW SUCH ANXIETY TO LEARN THAT A COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW MAY BE UNNECESSARY.

Washington, Aug. 25 (Special).—The progress of education in the American possessions beyond the Pacific is set forth in the annual report of Frederick W. Atkinson, general superintendent of public instruction for the Philippines, covering the period from the Taft Commission's enactment of the school law to the close of the last fiscal year, June 30. This school law authorized the appointment from the United States of one thousand school teachers, of whom Professor Atkinson says seven hundred and eighty-one had been appointed, either absolutely or provisionally. That there was no scarcity of material from which to make the selection of those appointed from Manila is shown by his remark that more than eight thousand personal written applications, with testimonials appended, had been filed. Four hundred and eighty-seven soldier applicants for positions as teachers had taken the examinations prescribed, of which number only seventy-nine passed satisfactorily and were assigned to schools.

The next step in the organization of the educational system was the districting of the archipelago into eighteen divisions, the school work of each being placed in charge of a division superintendent. The general superintendent personally visited a large number of towns for the purpose of acquainting himself as intimately as possible with the conditions surrounding the school work in different localities. In speaking of the general conditions, Professor Atkinson says: The greatest present need is that of adequate and suitable school buildings. All school buildings occupied by soldiers, or in any way used for military purposes should be vacated and turned over to school authorities at the earliest practicable moment, and arrangement should be made for the rent or vacation of all converted or other church property now used for school purposes. Nearly all the buildings that have been used for military purposes are in poor condition. It will be necessary for the municipalities to spend money for their alteration and repair. Present school buildings consist, generally, of one or two large rooms, with several teachers carrying on work in each room. These rooms are everywhere overcrowded, and many have no windows or floors. Sometimes one teacher has one to two hundred pupils.

The education of girls has not been thought as important as that of boys. Where a school for boys is established it will be the policy to establish one for girls, either in a building near the boys', or under the same roof as the boys' school, but completely separate, with its own entrances and playground. Indian education in the United States was not successful until just as good arrangements were made for the girls, the mothers of the coming generation.

Professor Atkinson makes quotations from some of the reports submitted, of which the following are a few: The schools of Manila will open in June with a definite course of English studies, a force of native teachers who have some acquaintance with American educational ideas, and who, I believe, are fully in sympathy with our educational work. An adequate number of trained American teachers. The schools of Manila will open in June with a definite course of English studies, a force of native teachers who have some acquaintance with American educational ideas, and who, I believe, are fully in sympathy with our educational work. An adequate number of trained American teachers.

WILLIAM A. BROWN MAY RESIGN.

HIS POSITION IN THE BOYS' TRAINING SCHOOL SAID TO BE UNCONGENIAL.

It is said that William A. Brown, the Flatbush capitalist who resigned his position as director of the Boys' Training School of Brooklyn, Mr. Brown was one of the few directors who stood by Charles E. Sumwalt, the former superintendent, who was dismissed on charges after a long fight. Felix Adler, the president of the board of directors, was bitterly opposed to the retention of Mr. Sumwalt, and was a majority on the board of directors. On this account Mr. Brown has discovered that his position in the board is far from congenial. He believes that a great injustice was done to the deposed superintendent.

Mr. Brown refused to discuss his contemplated resignation when seen yesterday. The training school will be reopened this afternoon, and tentatively altered and improved. During the summer the children have been at the Catholic Protective, in Westchester County.

SCHOONER SUNK IN VINEYARD SOUND.

THE HAROLD C. BEECHER CUT DOWN BY AN UNKNOWN STEAMER.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Aug. 25.—Although the schooner Harold C. Beecher, of New-Haven, Conn., was run into and sunk by an unknown steamer in Vineyard Sound at about 1 o'clock this morning, Captain Lowe and his crew of six men succeeded in reaching shore in the yawl. The Beecher, bound from Port Johnson for Salem with coal, was passing through Vineyard Sound with a fresh westerly wind in cloudy weather. Captain Lowe said that when near the eastern end of Hedgehog Island he saw a steamer ahead steering to westward, but he kept his course, thinking that the vessels would pass clear in safety. The steamer suddenly sheered across the schooner's bow, carrying away her bowsprit and all her gear and making a hole through her bow. When the captain found that his schooner was sinking he ran her aground and ordered the crew to get out of the yawl. The tide being high, the schooner drifted over the shoal without stopping, and then sank in six fathoms of water. The men on board left the ship before she went to the bottom.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR GATHERING.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 25.—Commanders of Knights Templar poured into Louisville to-day and to-night from the four corners of the United States. The city is rapidly filling with its planned guests, although the triennial convocation proper will not begin until the grand parade of Tuesday morning.

NATCHEZ WANTS TO APPOINT PILOTS.

New-Orleans, Aug. 25 (Special).—An odd interstate complication has arisen through the desire of Natchez, Miss., to be a seaport. Several years ago Natchez secured the right to conduct examinations and appointments of pilots for maritime supremacy. A bill in now being drawn up, which will be presented to the next legislature, to remedy the evil.

A VESSEL FULL OF SNAKES.

New-Orleans, Aug. 25 (Special).—The three-masted schooner Becham reached New-Orleans Friday from Central America with a cargo of wild beasts' hides, horns, antlers, bones, and similar products of the tropics. Unloading had gone on until only a few bales of a veritable tangle of snakes. The captain explained that the hides had been lying in the open air, often for months, awaiting transportation, and that the snakes had been crawling over the hides and coiled about the bundles. The reptiles were of varieties unknown in Louisiana. The Becham is the largest schooner in the Gulf States since the war, at which time the large coastwise trade was carried by the schooner through the Riolets. The schooner Becham died out.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington, August 25. FOURTH OF JULY LOST.—The mail arriving yesterday from Manila reports the reception of General Corbin and his inspectors, who arrived there on July 15, after a trip of twenty days from San Francisco, beating the best previous record of twenty-two days. The Hancock's appearance several days ahead of schedule time caused the reception to be wholly informal, but there were salutes from the forts and quickly improvised concerts and military bands. The presence of the voyage is related in "The Manila Freedom" of July 19, under the heading "Prophecy of Punishment," as follows: An incident occurred during the last voyage of the army transport Hancock which will not soon be forgotten in Manila. It all came about through the speed of the trim transport and the accepted laws laid down in Manila regarding the Hancock's arrival at the 18th meridian on the night of July 3, and, as usual, one day was lost in the crossing thereof. In this case the day lost was Independence Day, the Fourth of July, and therefore no celebratory fireworks were set off. The Manila Freedom or her opinion in view of the incident, which deprived such staunch supporters of the present administration of the opportunity to celebrate a day which is so dear to the hearts of all true Americans. Many people say it was only an accident, while a few hold that it was a signal punishment meted out to the members of the governing power abroad by the shades of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. The latter opinion is needless to say, is held by a few Bryan followers, who, nevertheless, are staunch in their belief, and hold that it was only an introductory sign of the supernatural chastisements of the administration. Looking at the occurrence from any light, the passengers who arrived on the Hancock have lived a year in which there was no Fourth of July.

MANICURING WASHINGTON'S STATUE.—For the last few days a man has been at work on a scaffold erected around Greenough's famous statue of Washington, which sits classically in front of the eastern entrance of the Capitol. A cloth canopy protects him from the glare of the sun as he is slowly scraping off the weather grime of years. The decay of this fine piece of art has long vexed the custodians, and it was thought that it had been solved by placing a winter house over the statue in the months that most try manicuring. But it seems that the protection thus afforded was not sufficient, and it has now been resolved to house the effigy of the Father of his Country in the Smithsonian Institution. It was never intended for outdoor exhibition, as will be shown from the records. While Webster and Clay were in Congress and Brumidi was employed as fresco painter, American artists made a great outcry that foreigners and not natives set all the contracts for sculpture and painting made by the government. A resolution to erect a statue of Washington, and appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose, passed both houses. The contract was given to Greenough, an American, then abroad. The design was to have the statue stand in the center of the rotunda, but when at length it arrived at the city in the year 1864, the Senate decided that foreigners and not natives set all the contracts for sculpture and painting made by the government. A resolution to erect a statue of Washington, and appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose, passed both houses. The contract was given to Greenough, an American, then abroad. The design was to have the statue stand in the center of the rotunda, but when at length it arrived at the city in the year 1864, the Senate decided that foreigners and not natives set all the contracts for sculpture and painting made by the government.

It seems advisable to repeat in this report that slavery, as the term usually understood, does not exist among the Moros, and to add that radical and comprehensive measures to abolish it at this time be premature, and not effective. The slaves belong to the masters, and the masters appear to live with them on equal social terms, and so far as the slaves are concerned, they are free. The people are improvident, and when in one condition or another there is famine they sell their children for a trifle, and the parents are not able to obtain an estimate of the number of slaves held anywhere or to get any other information regarding them, not because of unwillingness to furnish it, but because, apparently, of ignorance or an indifference to an institution that is without well defined regulations and that has taken no very deep root among them. The few slaves who seek the protection of our troops invariably receive and all Filipinos men and women, who were captured during the period between the departure of the Spaniards and the advent of the Americans, are now with their people. The political situation remains practically unchanged, and will remain so until the government assumes control of affairs between Moro and Moro. The condition under the treaty is good for the chiefs, as it gives them supreme and arbitrary power from which there is no appeal, and allows them to do what they like with the people. The relations between the chiefs and the people are excellent, and the chiefs are under their laws and customs to steal horses, cattle and people from one chief to another. The chiefs have given rise to a vast amount of correspondence in the United States, and the reports of the district commander, without endangering the good relations between our troops and the natives, high or low, has interfered in the interests of justice and good order, sometimes with diplomacy and often with an armed force, with patience and good judgment.

TO SAVE THE WARSHIPS.—Line officers of the navy must perform engineer duty hereafter.

One of the most general orders issued by the Navy Department is now under consideration by the chief of the Bureau of Navigation to comply with the spirit of the personnel reorganization law. It will require that two line officers shall be detailed on board each ship in commission as assistants to the chief engineer for service in the engine and fire rooms. The officers serving in this way will be assigned so as to have the detachments occur alternately once in six months. For instance, one officer will serve a year from January 1 and the other will serve a year beginning July 1. It is also decided that line officers shall be detailed to duty with chief engineers, especially during the overhauling and repairing of all ships of war, and it is extremely likely that there will hereafter be a detail of line officers to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, both in Washington and at the various navy yards, where the experience and information gained will be indispensable to line officers destined for engineering duty on cruising ships. The order is the outcome of reports received at the Navy Department showing the rapid and dangerous deterioration of the machinery of the ships. It is now that the Navy Department has recently become more extensive than the authorities realized. The repairs to engines and auxiliaries have been costly since the inauguration of engineers and chief engineers, especially on the smaller craft, is such as to create the greatest concern for the welfare of the service. It has suddenly been forced upon the authorities that the naval personnel law contemplated the constant employment of line officers as engineers, and the failure to carry out this provision will probably prove an exceedingly expensive thing. A number of occurrences in the past year have demonstrated the mistakes of engineering care for that most essential feature of a fighting ship, the engine, and the propulsion of the vessel. The engine, ventilators, lights, and in some cases, the hull, and the conclusion has at last been reached that if the situation continued, the navy would be compelled to legislate for the re-establishment of the engineer corps. Rear-Admirals Melancon and Clegg, and the officers serving in the engine and fire rooms, have practically agreed on the plan of relief to be incorporated in the order.

AMERICANS WASTEFUL OF POWER.

From the Engineering Magazine. It is interesting to note that in America, the country producing the greatest output of iron and steel, no engine driven by furnace gases are in use. In England, the blast furnaces are gas-originate, but few are in operation, while in France about 8,000 horse power of small gas engines are in use. The principal reason for this is that in France, with a population of only 25,000,000, has large engines to the extent of nearly 10,000 horse power, while in Germany nearly 45,000 horse power