

HE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT BECAUSE:

4—It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans. 5—It is not controlled by any ring or clique. 6—It asks no support but the people's.

THE APPEAL

HE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS

1-It aims to publish all the news possible.

2-It does so impartially, wasting no words. 3-Its correspondents are able and energetic-8+++>+++++++++++++++++

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS. MINN.. SATURDAY. JUNE 2.1900.

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EAGER THOUSANDS STORM THE PARIS FAIR

Paris, Special Correspondence, May 4.in its unfinished state it has proved a stupendous success from the very start. Some buildings still need more attention from the sweating workmen before they will be as the architect designed they should, and many spaces alloted to exhibits yawn at the visitors with an aching

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void that looks long to remain unfilled. But no one criticises these few isolated shortcomings, for the ensemble is so magnificent, so completely satisfying in its huge splendor that the presence of the workmen is forgiven and the absence of exhibits overlooked.

Already the public are beginning to show preferences for this and that building. Many ask at once for the great area on the Bois de Vincennes, where 300 acres have been set apart as an annex for the exhibition of railway and tramway rolling stock, automobiles, engines, windmills and the new and improved agricultural machinery that the United States have brought to the fair to excite the wonder of the European farmers. In this great parts of the exhibition and deserving of a more dignified title than that of "annex," the grand military and naval disbe pulled off and laurels torn from the brows of world's champions to find a new resting place on the heads of asrecord-breaking achievements.

Other sections of the fair are "interesting," some are beautiful, even marvelous in their beauty, but if excitement is wanted, tingling, thrilling, white-hot excitement, then the annex on the Bois de Vincennes is the place to look for it. Ancient Greece in the palmiest days of her athletic glory never witnessed a sight to equal this of the champions of the world in competition. The records of the ancients will be knocked silly and the song of the cynic who sang that humanity has deteriorated since the days of the Olympian games will have to change his tune, for no youth of Athens, could he return to earth to participate in the athletic events of the Paris fair, would stand much chance against the scientifically trained champions who have made recordbreaking so common an occurrence that one wonders when the limit of human endeavor in this direction is ever going to be glass case, and the queen behind him on

A building that is being singled out as a favorite one by the visitors is that of the fine arts, which rears its huge shape on the beautiful new avenue that has been opened from the Champs Elysees to the new bridge, Alexander III. Possibly the beauty of the approach rather than tempts people thither, for the great broad avenue leading from the Champs Elysees is a vista of flower gardens and fine build-

From this point it seems that the line the various nations, conspicuous among them being that of the United States, which I have described at length in my former letters. It would seem that the first sight of a foreign exhibit sets every me thinking of "home." From the thoughts of home to the realization of a link between Paris and the country where that home lies is a natural transition and forthwith the visitor makes a bee line for the pavilion over which his flag flies, there to meet those who speak his tongue, own allegiance to the same ruler or swear by the same constitution. These foreign buildings are cities of refuge to those who are unusued to the hubbub of a great gathering and who speedily become bewildered at the ever-changing sights and sounds and the babel of tongues. The pavilions of the United States and Great Britain are without doubt the finest in the line as regards architecture, decorations and furnishing, and Americans here are highly pleased with the building over which Old Glory floats.

Only a very short distance from the American building is the pavilion where the Austrians gather. It has not yet been described at length, but is deserving of more than passing notice, both because of of the exhibits that are to be seen there. The pavilion is constructed in Marie Therese style, and is a reproduction of the architecture of the palace of Princess Eugenie and of the Vienna university. A good deal of Austrian pride is centered in this building. An illustrated exhibit will show the progress made by Austria during the past 900 years, and the improvements the past 900 years, and the improvements in the postal system, which Austrians claim to have mostly originated in the brains of clever men of their nationality, will be on view in proof of the assertions, which, it goes without saying, will be challenged. A merry little war is in prospective in this building. The Austrians have claimed the duplex telegraph system as their own and have put their sign manual on the postal card and the pneumatic tube for the quick delivery of mail. Later other claimants will come forward to dispute these Austrian claims, and the courts may yet be called upon to settle

the controversy. Passing from the discussion of building to that of events, the purely amusing features of the fair are being rapidly inaugurated, and Turks and Arabs, howling and whirling dervishes, Chinese and Japanese nondescripts, Persian and Hindo scholars, and red, yellow and white mysteries rub cibows and exchange opinions in divers tongues, with many incomprehensible gestures that might mean either. admiration or contempt. It is fully as interesting, if not more so, to study the people as to study the buildings and exhibits. Never was such a curious gathering of the most curious of all the races seen within one limited area as that which constitutes the human exhibit of this most astonishing of fairs.

toria's photograph's convey the impression of sadness, severity and profound melancholy, there is probably no soverign in the old world who possesses a more keen sense of the ludicrous, or who is more easily moved to laughter. It is this appreciation of human this readiness

Ready or not ready, the great exposition had to be unveiled to the world. Early visitors have had to confess that even cular amusement from caricatures of a political character relating to her own constitutional advisers at home and to her kinsfolk abroad.

Aware of this fad of her majesty, each English statesman who has held cabient office during her long reign has made a point of keeping her supplied with all the caricatures that have appeared of himself in any domestic or foreign newspaper. They are sent to the queen from time to time in the form of scrap books of a certain pattern; and inasmuch as every minister who has served the queen since her accession to the throne has fol-lowed this practice, it will readily be understood that the great library of Windsor castle contains a complete and unique collection of the political characters of

the Victorian era. They will form in times to come an invaluable corollary to the history of the present century, much in the same way as—in a minor degree— the caricatures and cartoons of Gilray enable one to understand many things in connection with the reign of King George III., which would otherwise re-

main incomprehensible.

It is doubtful whether there is any perof the European farmers. In this great sonage who has been brought into con-annex, really one of the most important tact with the queen during her phenomenally long life who has escaped this par-ticular form of satire. In the early years of her marriage, before her subjects had plays and the processions of boats on the lake will take place and all athletic events that are keeping the muscular portion of humanity and those interested in sports in a condition of intense excitement will be pulled off and house excitement will be pulled off and house training the pulled off and house training the processions of boats on the later and the valuable services of the later prince Consort, he was by reason of British prejudice against the foreigners a constant butt of the cartoonists. Seldom indeed did a number of "Punch" appropriate the sterling qualities and the valuable services of the later prince Consort, he was by reason of British prejudice against the foreigners. pear without some comic presentment of the queen's husband. Lord Palmerston, Emperor Napoleon, Francis Joseph of pirants who are at present unknown, and whose names have never figured in Benjamin Disraeli, formed the subject of amusing caricatures, and it is doubtful whether anything more clever of this kind has ever been published than the por-trayal of Lord Beaconsfield in the char-acter of the Sphinx, one of the sightless stone eyes of the statue being closed in a wink, in token of satisfaction at the deal by which the most brilliant of all Queen Victoria's premiers had just concluded the acquisition of the khedivial block of founders' shares in the Suez Canal com-

> In England political cartoons do not merely follow the opinion of the public, but frequently lead it, exercising an astonishing influence upon the course of events. A cartoon in the pages of 'Punch' has sometimes sufficed to turn at its flood the tide of popular sentiment; while it was the appearance of a wonderful picture in the now defunct "Toma hawk," showing the throne vacant, the crown close by under a glass case, all covered with dust, her majesty's highland gillie, John Brown, leaning lower step of the dais wiping away tears as she gazed at a bust of her dead husband, that served to recall the sovereign to herself, and to remind her that he nursing of her grief and the extreme eclusion from the public which ailed were beginning to give offence to her subjects and to expose her to charges of neglect of the obligations of royalty Passing across the channel, however

> omic journalism suffers a change. Although the languages of the Latin coun-tries of Europe lend themselves to a far greater degree of dainty wit than those of the English speaking, German and the Slav races, and in spite of the fact that the French are justly reputed as be-ing more gifted in the possession of that particular delicate form of humor known as "esprit" than any other people on the face of the globe, yet for some strange reason or another there is no country where comic journalism descends to such depths as in France. Even in its treatthe day there is invariably an element of indelicacy which impairs the cleverness and the keenness of the satire, while the cartoons and caricatures of political peronages, both at home and abroad, are always coarse and frequently.
>
> It is largely due to the discreditable character of French comic journalism that the once so widely cele-brated French wit has lost the prestige which it enjoyed throughout the eigh eenth century and during the earlier por-

This condition of affairs is largely due to the fact that comic journalims in France is monopolized by a certain class of Parisian boulevardiers, who, drawing their inspiration from absinthe, from the bou-doirs of the half world and from the so-called restaurant de nuit, have lost all sense of the proprieties and decencies of life. It may be doubted whether any one of them ever crosses the threshold of a espectable house. It must thoroughly be inderstood here that the circulation of these Parisian comic papers is confined so to speak, to the boulevard element of Parisian life, to the cafes and beer halls its peculiarly interesting architecture and and the low class restaurant. As for the "Rire," which is at the present moment arousing the ire of the English people by the disgusting and revolting nature of its cartoons of the venerable sovereign of the Fritsh empire, and Englishman who has lived in France, the Prince of Wales first

tion of the nineteenth.

subjected to treatment of the kind by the "Rire." At the time of Emperor Wil-lam's pilgrimage to the holy land, it orought out a special double number, blasphemously representing him in the

the only European sovereign who has been

I do not wish to set myself up as the apologist of the French people, nor as the champion of French propriety. But what I do wish to point out in this letter s that these disgraceful insults offered octorially by the Parisian comic press to sense of the word represent French feeling and French taste. The vast masses of the French taste. The vast masses of the French people, especially the population of the great provincial cities, towns and rural districts of France, have as high a sense of propriety and attach as much importance. as much importance to respectability as people in this country.

Turning aside from the art of the carcoonist and of the caricaturist in France, where it has lost caste and has sacrificed originality and wit to indecency, it may be said that comic journalism plays a very considerable role in Germany, espe cially in Vienna and Berlin. Some of the sallies of the Viennese comic papers are extremely amusing and to the point, and when Count Taaffe was premier of Auswhen Count Taame was premier of Austria he, his coachman, who aped his matter's odd appearance, the resemblance being increased by his habitually wearing the peculiarly cut old clothes of the premier, and his excellency's dog Mopsi proved an inexnaustible source of marriment to the laughter loving people ROYAL CARICATURE.

Mopsi proved an inexhaustible source of merriment to the laughter loving people of Vienna, thanks to the manner in which they were portrayed by the comic papers.

Although the majority of Queen Vic- in fact, the latter may be said to have toria's photographs convey the impression popularized the premier far and wide throughout the empire, the fun poked at popularized the premier far and wide throughout the empire, the fun poked at the count and his two companions being so kindly in character that it excited the goodwill even of those who were at first disposed to be prejudiced against his administration on political grounds. Emperor William, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, is very sensible

The New Superposed Turrel—Here Is the First Complete Picture of the Kearsarge— It Is Destined to Create a Revolution in the Navies of the World, According

HIS paper now presents for the first time in this city a full portrayal of what is known as the superposed turret which is coming so much into prominence for the equipments of battleships in the United States navy and which will cause a revolution in naval

architecture all over the world. Pains have been taken to make the picture so clear that any one can understand the system by which these terrible engines of war are manipulated, and the diagrams will help the reader to comprehend what really takes place on board the warships when the deadly volleys are pouring their dreaded contents into the enemy's craft. The design of our authorities has been to secure an equipment which would be superior, if possible, to

fire guns and twenty six-pounders, sup-plemented by eight automatic one-pound-

to the Belief of Experts, and Is the Most Important Development of

Recent Times-The Kearsarge Can Sink Any Vessel Afloat.

ful antagonist while the smaller ones rets. could be reserved for the less important. Naval experts who are studying this

sarge consists of fourteen five-inch rapid- | prises four 12-inch eight 8-inch guns and six rapid fire guns; but it is claimed that the greater number of rapid fire pieces ers and six millimeter guns in the tops. make the battery of the Kearsarge more This battery could promptly silence any effective than that of the Iowa by a ratio of 42 to 24. The 12-inch guns of By the arrangements of the guns one the latter are disposed of in pairs in man can train four guns, his duty consist- single turrets, fore and aft line of the ing entirely of keeping the target on pre- ship, while the 8-inch are protected by cisely as directed. Each gun has an inde- turrets placed at the four corners of an pendent pointer who looks only after the armored fort placed amidships between the elevation so that one gun or all may be main turrets. The disadvantage of fired differently according to the desire this arrangement compared with the disof the officer commanding the turret. position of the turrets of the Kearsarge The turrets are capable of revolving once seems to be that it is not so easy to a minute so that in case a couple or concentrate an attack from the armament more vessels might attack, the heavier of one vessel as the blast of the 8-inch guns could be used upon the most power- guns affects the crew in the lower tur-

important question deeply with a view

AMERICA'S GREAT SEA TERROR. FIGHT FOR LIFE WITH AN ENRAGED OSTRICH

details of a remarkable fight with an enraged ostrich, which was as dangerous and exciting as any battle waged by Britons and Boers on that blood-stained veldt. Here is his story:

"My friend, the Rev. Mr. Crewdson, of the Soldiers' Christian association, and I determined to visit some soldiers' graves eight or nine miles distant. It was a terrible tramp across the hot, sizzling, sandy veldt-a lonely, trying walk, and a sad sight at the end of it. The last rough resting place of a score of brave fellows was marked only by a few big stones piled upon the muddy upturned earth where they had been hurriedly buried

"Soon after noon we saw a big ostrich a male bird, stalking rapidly toward us. It had evidently seen us from its nest, where it was sitting, and probably thought we were going to interfere with its eggs, or it may have been with its prood of fledglings. As it sailed along it was not difficult to see that the big bird was in a frenzy of rage. It sped like the wind, leaving a cloud of dust in its vake, and within three minutes it lose upon us.

"We stood as it approached, silent and amazed, not knowing what to do, and I noticed that its body towered high above

"When the ostrich reached a point a dozen paces from us it stopped and whirled around, flapping its huge wings. Crewason quietly produced his pocketknife and opened the largest blade as the horrible thing went circling around us, getting nearer and nearer each moment. Credwson's voice seemed hoarse and strange as he whispered that if it came to close quarters our only chance would be to spring up and attack it in the neck was wondering how I should do this, for all I held in my hands was a pair of field glasses, but I replied, 'All right, only let us keep together.'

"I don't know if Crewdson heard me, but it is certain that at that moment he turned and walked a few paces away. I felt that to separate or to take our eyes off the brute meant to be attacked, so I commenced to walk backward, but the bird no sooner saw that I was a yard or two nearer than my comrade than it dashed at me like a whirlwind.

"For a second I was transfixed with horrer. Death seemed certain, and though, instinct impelled me to drop my field glasses and without waiting for it to of the good things of life, such as toreach me, in which case it would have bacco or liquor. Then he may run across pecked my eyes out and struck me with its gigantic claws, probably tearing my chest open, I sprang to meet it. We met with a thun that seemed to shake all such as contagious diseases or disease of the breath out of me, but with both hands I had grasped its neck before it any time after he reaches forty years of could lift a toot to strike, and together age. In that time he may have worn himwe rolled over in the sand,

"For a time I was sensible only of a fierce struggle as with a demon, and great crashing blows which seemed likely to break the bones to splinters were rained upon my legs. Still, with the strength of desperation I clung on with both hands bill in my face.

"It seemed an age, though it was in reality perhaps less than two minutes, before I found that I had wriggled onto away from me, and I only got 'short arm' blows-bruises instead of wounds. Mr Crewdson, who had rushed back, not an amount that would be an excess in his knowing whether I was dead or alive, when he saw the situation, tried to cut the bird's gullet with his knife, while I was gripping its throat with both hands in an enort to strangle it and rolling alike, so no two physical systems exactly about endeavoring to avoid its terrible kicks and scratches.

"Crewdson was nervous and could not get near enough or feared to enter the cone of the cyclonic struggle, but I reached out with my left hand, still holding the bird's neck with my right, and grabbing the knife with all my strength thrust the blade under the bird's uplifted wing. It took effect and the wing eemed to lose power, but the blade of the

knife was broken off. "I threw the knife away and Crewdson pened another blade, and as I again held the ostrich by both hands he contrived to cut a gash in its gullet. The lood flowed in showers in all directions as the bird gave a last awful struggle, and I feared that I should be kicked to leath even then, but I put forth a last effort to overcome the monster and gradually his struggles became more feeble. The blood was streaming over me in torrents, but it was the life blood of the bird, and gradually I was able to loosen

my grip and climb out of danger. "Even when we thought the bird was dead it made a wild attempt to rise and kick so that one blow would probably have fractured a Kaffir's skull. Then all was over. I fell back on the and lay for many minutes in a dead faint Covered with dirt and blood we plucked few feathers from our fallen enemy as souvenirs of the battle, thanked God for our lives and tramped back to Arundel, where we were told that in ninety-nine nual autumnal fires, the lumbermen are cases out of a hundred a man attacked growing scarcer and the porcupines are by a male ostrich would not have lived o tell the tale"

"THE HABIT OF LONGEVITY,"

The facts concerning the great age Abraham E. Elmer, of Utica, N. Y., who is in his 119th year, his habits and hi family, were placed before Dr. Cyrus Ed son. 2 New York city. Dr. Edsey, who already was somewhat familiar with the age of Mr. Eln er, reviewed the case as

The natural life of man, deduced from physical law, is one hundred years. Ac cording to Flourens' law the life of a warm blooded animal is five times the period it takes its bones to harden. The bones of man harden at twenty years which, multiplied by five, brings his age to one hundred years, an age he rarely attains, because of the artificial conditions in which he lives. It is possible that if he lived naturally, as wild animals do he would probably not die before his alloted time. Now his life lease largely depends on his vocation; that of a physician being forty-six years, which is largely due to the severity and hardships of his

HE Rev. John Ingram, chap-lain in her majesty's army, has reached the age of 118 years, is inwrites from Bloemfontein the | teresting. The Metschnikoff discovery might be useful in further prolonging his life if we knew anything about it, but M. Metschnikoff has not divulged it.

There are many instances of longevity on record. Probably the most remarka-ble was that of John Parr, who was over 150 years of age when he died. He was an Englishman, and eventually died of acute indigestion from overcating at a dinner given in his honor. Parr's vitality was remarkable. He married his second wife when he was 128 years old.

Nothing bears more on this subject than the theory of Weissman on the origin of death. His reason for death is that we are formed of an infinite number of minute cells which are out of their environment, and which were intended to be elsewhere than in the human body. If these cells were in an ideal environthey would exist indefinitely. It is a complex theory and difficult to understand. We start with the lower forms of life, the protozoa, a unicellular organism, a cell which never dies. It is practically immortal.

The original cell disappears and two cells are born of it, but the original cell does not die, because there is no corpse These two cells become four cells, and these again eight, which again become sixteen, and so on indefinitely so long as they are in an invironment which is their ideal. But the human body is made up of a vast number of cells, which are out of their natural place, and for this reason they deteriorate and the death of the body ensues.

The life of man depends entirely upon the start he gets. We may liken his life to an arrow shot from a bow. The height of the arrow's flight depends upon the amount of force imparted to the string of the bow at the time the arrow leaves it. There has been a great deal said about the "curve" of live. There is a certain time in the life of man when he is at his best; the top of the curve. But as a matter of fact, like the arrow, man begins to die at the moment he starts. In other words, his velocity decreases from the moment he is ushered upon the earth, and goes slower and slower until he be-

gins to drop. There may be many things to retard its flight. It is not a question as to whereby he may increase his original velocity; he may be given a velocity which will carry him to a very great age, but he can do nothing to increase it. He may cut his flight ort by not avoidi ng certain dangers. He may retard his flight by certain abuses certain diseases or accidents. Anything that would take him off before his allotted time may be called an accident, any kind. But he may die of old age at

The period of time he lives does not impair his age. It is possible that Abraham Elmer, at 118 years, may be a much younger man than another at sixty or seventy. 'No one who knows the effect of tobacco or spirituous liquors can hold that to the sinewy neck and gazed fascinated life has been prolonged by their use, that at the horny head which I expected each without their use life would have been moment to shoot forward and bury its prolonged. Of course, the fact that a man may live as long as he has with the continual use of tobacco and alcohol shows that they may be used by some people without much harm. I should say, howits back, so that it kicked into the air ever, that the fact that Mr. Elmer has lived to his present age is a proof that he has never used them to excess, or of

> What might be excess in one man would be moderation in another. No two of us are exactly alike. As no two of us look resemble each other. It is, therefore, rash to draw conclusions of any sort with

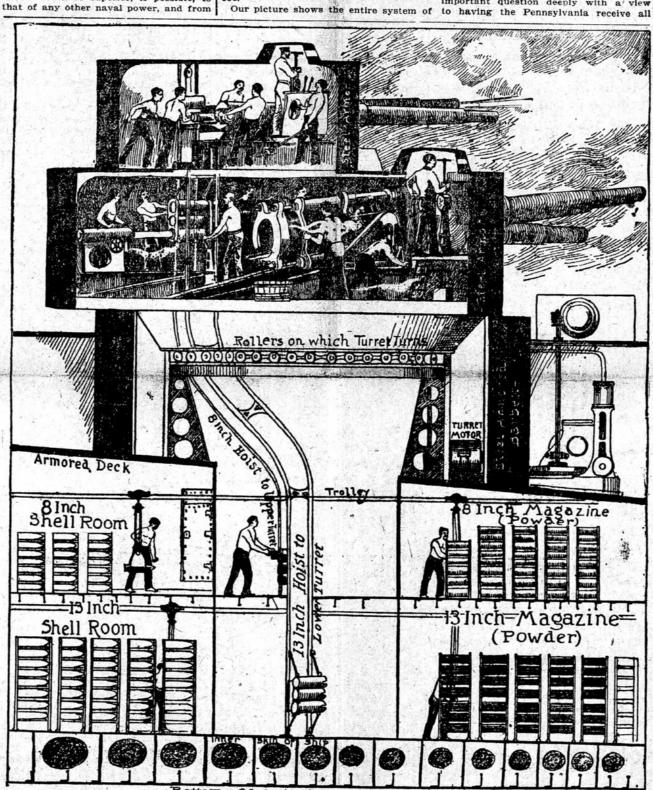
> regard to invididuals. That Mr. Elmer should live to be 118 years old proves nothing. We know that certain families have the habit of longevity. Statistics prove that nearly all the members of a certain family will die in their fifties, and member after member will drop off at that age. The pathologists, recognize this, and therefore lon-

> gevity is called a "habit." Heredity plays a large part in the age habit of families. I should judge that a man who has lived to a great age has a well balanced mind. Life at its best is beset with pitfalls. It requires a person of ability to avoid them and live long. The deduction that Mr. Elmer was mentally bright is based on the fact that the nerve centers which govern the vital operations such as heart action, breathing and digestion, are all in the skull and in such close proximity to the intellectual part of the brain that they partake of the latter.

> A vigorous mentality is always accompained by vigorous life. However puny the body may be muscularly, the heart, lungs and digestive organs of an interlectual man are generally good. Of course even here we may have exceptions. Carlyle was a marked exception to the fact, being a dyspeptic, yet even he lived to a reasonably old age.

and more thinned by axes and the angrowing more frequent. There are now huge belts in the state wherein there is not to be found a single tree worth cutting. All of the former giants of the woods have been laid low and sawed up into planks of one sort or another. The trees left behind are only saplings, halfgrowths or else matured trunks so crooked that no good can be had of them. The porcupine likes them just as well, however, as if they were worth money, and lives among them and feeds on them and brings forth its young in their cavities and rolls itself into a ball and laughs at the disappointed wildcat or farmer's dog as heartily as if it were still surrounded by the primeval glants which once sent their upper branches swaying a hundred and fifty feet above earth. In fact, it can fall out of the tops of them with much more pleasure and safety.-Viroqua (Wis.) Correspondence New York Sun.

Heredity in the Ear. A per minent physiologist who has been making an exhaustive study of ears says that in an other physical feature does the law of heredity so strongly rule. Indeed, he declares that the ear is the only feature by which an infallible identification can be made. Noses, eyes, cheeks, ching ips, brows, etc., of forebears and progeny may be alike, but if the ears do not tally there is no lineal descent.



Bottom Of Ship All the world is watching with intense anxiety the development of our new battleship, the Kearsage, which is equipped with the new superimposed turrets, considered by naval authorities the greatest invention of the century. The illustration shows the Kearsage in action and is the best ever published.

apparent that they have largely succeeded

The equipment of the Kearsarge is such that from her broadsides projectiles weighing 85,000 pounds can be discharged every fifteen minutes, and it is from exeriments made with the turrets of this vessel that the most important deductions have been made. In the Kearsarge the arest ideas have been put into operation and a great many of the earlier notions regarding turrets have been disposed of.

The Kearsarge is fitted with two complete eight-inch turrets, protected with ifteen inches of Harvey armor. In this vessel the handling rooms, shell rooms, magazines and operating machinery have een eliminated altogether, for the purpose of simplifying the system pursued n the equipment of the Iowa and the Oregon, earlier vessels of her type. It is also claimed that the lessening of the size of the turrets makes it a more difficult matter for the enemy's gunners to hit them, thereby assuring their greater safety. The main battery of the Kear-

the most recent experiments made it is the turret from its base to the tops the possible advantage that can accrue where the guns of smaller caliber are from a proper disposition of its turrets stationed, and there is nothing needed are talking of having independent as well but the actual bellowing of the discharge to make it a vivid photograph of what is going on during a battle in the most

important part of the ship. While the men in the turret are busy getting the bead on the enemy's most vulnerable spots and the deadly missiles are being put into them as rapidly as they are discharged the men below in the magazine are just as busy sending upstairs through the hoists the necessary material for the battery. In the opinion which could stand the fire from the superposed turrets of the Kearsarge for

It is more than likely that the improvement made in the Kearsarge through the invention of Ensign Strauss will be duplicated in the equipment of the Pennsylvania by another stride of similar dimensions to that made over the arrangements of the Iowa's turrets.

placing the equipment already aboard at the fore corners of the fort and the others in the two corners aft. This would secure a general disposition of

yet tried.

the armament which would make the Pennsylvania a terrific enemy to encounter, or if her battery is, instead of beof naval experts there is no vessel affoat ing placed in superposed turrets put in ordinary ones and the turrets placed amidships, others suggest the building of sponsons so as to afford better sighting for firing fore and aft. In any case there are likely to be improvements made in the turret system

as superposed turrets, which they think

would make the strongest combination

It is proposed to increase the number

of turrets to four for this battleship,

of the Pennsylvania and we may look for the greatest development in the offensive power of modern naval battteries through the superposed turrets that has The turret equipment of the Iowa com- come along in many years.

about comic journalism. It is perfectly true that since he has been on the throne a number of comic papers have been confiscated and their editors imprisoned, charged with lese majesty, but in almost known to have caricatured in this manevery case the paper confiscated has called down upon itself the imperial wrath for offences which in this country would lead to the interference of law. Thus the Berlin Kladderadatsch has fre-Thus the Berlin Kladderadatsch has frequently caricatured William and the members of his family, the ministers being held up to ridicule in a pictorial sense almost every week, without any of its editors having, so far as I know.

of its editors having, so far as I know, been called to account or the publication of the paper interrupted.

In this the Kalser resembles his brother monarch Czar Nicholas of Russia, who takes almost as much delight in caricatures and in cartoons as does Queen Victoria. Fortunately for his tastes in the matter he is not restricted. Queen Victoria. Fortunately for his tastes in the matter, he is not restricted tastes in the matter, he is not restricted exclusively to those few samples of this particular branch of pictorial art that escapes the eagle-eyed and inquisitive censor at the Russian frontier and at the postoffice. For his consort is a clever caricaturist, and with the same keen sense of the ludicrous as her grandmother, Queen Victoria, at once records her impressions upon paper. She is

ner, for the entertainment of her hus-band, all the members of his family, the principal dignitaries of his family, the principal dignitaries of his court and of his government, and last, but by no means least, her august mother-in-law. In fact, the strained relations existing between the two empresses in Russia are stated to have been considerably increased by a pen and ink cartoon sketched by the young Czarina, representing Nicholas fastened in a baby's chair, and herself in the act of being turned away with a baby's bottle (for which is majesty is crying) by the widowed empress, who with Pobledonotroff and one or two other statesmen of the same reactionary callber is endeavoring to force some horrible medicine down his throat. The young czarina's milk bottle is labeled "Liberalism," the medicine of the empress mother bears the inscription of "Despotiem". principal dignitaries of his court and of empress mother bears the inscription "Despotism and bigotry." -Ex-Attache.

ding. There is in the charter a provision that all purchases of supplies and labor in excess of \$1.000 shall be made by open competitive bidding. This leaves a wide field for fraud and favoritism, and it is an easy matter to evade the spirit and letter of the law relating to competition. If a department requires material and supplies amounting to \$10,000, or even \$50,000, it is often possible to make the purchases in lots of less than \$1,000 from day to day, and thereby obey the letter of the law while permitting the grossest frauds against the city treasury.

Under the system that has grown up. protected by this imperfect legal restriction and opinious and decisions to the effect that the city has no defense against excessive claims unless fraud and conspiracy can be proved, robbery of the public treasury has not only been legalized, but it has been made respectable. The controller, who isi by law the auditor of accounts, may be able to show that the city has been charged double or trebie the market rate for supplies purchased, yet under the legal opinions and cecisions that have prevailed for two years he is not permitted to interpose any defense to an action to recover unless he can prove that there was a conspiracy or agreement to defraud. In the very nature of things it is next to impossible to secure legal evidence, of such agreements; therefore the city has been robbed with impunity. The methods of the Tweet ring have long been out of date in the city of New York, and fraud upon the public treasury has become a respectable calling.—Bird S. Coler in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.