THE CENTENNIAL JUBILEE OF THE SCHOOL OF WEST POINT.

Well-(hosen, Pregnant Words From Grad sales and High Government Official and tirada Become Cadeta Again pecupying the Quarters They Had Half a Century Ago General Officers Harr Coluncis Much Good Fellowship The Career of the Academy The Record Made by Its Gradu ates in War and in Peace The Debt the Country to the Academy.

Academy has come and gone and the daily papers have given a full account of the ors of last week. It may be permitted a graduate who was on the ground during the whole of the ceremonies to emphasize s

The first place must be given to the splen dot speech of Gen. Alexander, a graduate 1857, Lee's chief of artillery at Gettys-He said to a great company of his words that will echo all over the Whose vision is now so dull that he does not recognize the blessing it is to divided country? It was best for the South that the Cause was lost. The right to secede stake for which we fought so desper stely, were it now offered to us as a gift re would reject as we would reject a propostion of suicide." The effect of such words is far-reaching. They were spoken with Longstreet and Buckner on the platform sitting side by side with Schofield and Ruger and Forsyth and Miles all veterans the Civil War. From this day forward sectional wounds are healed.

Words of appreciation of the work of the Academy were soberly spoken by the President, the Secretary of War and many others. The President said: "This institution has completed the first hundred years of its life. During that century no other educational institution has con-tributed so many names to the honor roll of the nation's citizens. The average graduate of West Point has given a greater amount of service to his country than the average graduate of any other in-

This utterance struck a true note. The Military Academy exists for the purpose turning out a high average man Brilliant intellects are more or less sacrificed in order that the average product may be as high as possible. "Veracity honesty, honor, fidelity and patriotism, Gen Schofield said "no less than scholarly excellence are indispensable.

The speeches of the Secretary of War were on a very high plane, impressive weighty, serious, elevated, sincere. One

weighty, serious, elevated, sincere. One phrase of his was received with thunders of applause. Speaking of attacks upon the army he made the promise that no officer should be condemned unheard. This promise of the merest, simplest justice was received as if it were, as indeed it was, the greatest of boons.

All the army asks, all it ever has asked is justice and fair inquiry. Its administration of civil and military affairs in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in the Philippines and in China will challenge the admiration of the world. When Col. Tillson left Pekin after ruling a section of it for months he was honored by addresses and ceremonial present by crowds of his former subjects. They had absolutely nothing to gain from him. The American Army was leaving those shores forever. But the Chinese came in flocks, young and old, to bid him farewell with tears; to present him, in their fashion, with addresses begging him to remain among them, with tablets inscribed with the names of the virtues: Benevon was just an average graduate. What he was just an average graduate. What he did in Pekin has been done a hundred imes by army officers among the American Indians, among the Cubans, in Porto Rico and in the Philippines. While fighting was going on the American officer is in the fercest of it. When it is over, the average Moer rules a city or a province with evenhought of personal gain. We expect this It is his duty When he has done it, let him not be condemned unheard The regulations of the army do not permit him to reply to accusations. His gratitude to his immediate chief-the Secretary of War-for a promise of the merest

ustice was touching and profound. It was fouching, too, to see the meeting of the graduates of old days and their atest successors. The veterans of the Mexican War looked with fond pride on the young men who participated in that "series of miracles," the war with Spain. The youngsters looked with affectionate veneration on Titans like Longstreet and he men of his time. It was pathetic to see the General, who is totally deaf, sitting silent on the platform, all unconscious of the thundering cheers that greeted the mention of his name until Buckner whispered in his hearing trumpet a suggestion what was going on Then a faint, pathetic smile passed over his lips. Gettysburg was forgotten. Here he was at home among his comrades. What recollections that moment called forth!

The graduates were quartered in their old rooms in cadet barracks, the corps having been sent into camp. Over the sicoves where they had slept as hoys the Adjutant of the Academy, Capt. Rivers with thoughtful care had posted their names on placards just as they had been posted forty, fifty, sixty years ago. Everying was done by all the officers stationed at the post to make their visitors feel at ome and they certainly did feel at home every detail had been thought out by the Superintendent, Adjutant and Quartermaster The graduates, themselves, however, introduced some unexpected features Old cadet pranks were played on Colonels and Majors, who for the time acted as new

Hazing, now happily abolished here, was Generals tried one of their number on the charge of breaking his lamp-shade; and another was reported for wearing his silk hat with pajamas at 3 A. M. The whole spirit of the time was friendly, jovial, affecionate When the day came for parting there was many a tear shed from eyes that

were not used to weeping. The address of Gen. Porter, a graduate of 1880, Grant's aide-de-camp, was most finished and felicitous. Like all the graduates he gave the credit for the present form and methods of the academy to the wise and steady policy of Col. Thayer, eperintendent from 1817 to 1833. The elief that methods that have been successful for a hundred years should be changed with extreme caution was universal. hange and improvement there must be, ut if the results now attained are satisfactory and they were never more sowill be mere folly to alter them. The school is a special school. It has developed special methods. They must be judged their results. The accomplishment of the graduated cadet is fixed by the requirements of the service which are, year

THE MILITARY ACADEMY. by year, more exacting. The course of seacoast defence, mathematics and electrics

of high degree are needed. The entrance requirements are now too low, as has been patent for many years can readily be done since the value of an as now, when it is becoming more and more young men in every State of the Union who would present themselves, after due notice, fully prepared to meet any requirements. Why, it is pertinently asked, should we accept candidates with incomplete prep-

Nothing was more interesting than to mark the attitude of our invited guests officials from every nation and from the cavy and other branches of our Governmental service. The foreigners, especially studied the methods of the institution ever in their details. It was not mere compliment when the foreign military attaches declared their intention of introducing some of our special methods into European

The various military exercises of the corps of cadets were simple perfection corps of cadets were simple perfection. The review for the President was a marvel of precision in manœuvring, and the presentation of the medal of honor earned by Cadet Titus for scaling the wall of the city of Pekin was most impressive. Here was a private soldier of the Ninth Infantry who had done an exceptionally gallant act in the presence of the enemy. He had been sent to West Point on the recommendation of the officers of his regiment.

The Commander-in-thief of the army—himself a soldier—pinned the bronze medal, our Victoria Cross, on the young man's breast in the presence of his comrades on a great anniversary. In the very presence

breast in the presence of his comrades on a great anniversary. In the very presence of the crumbling fortresses of our Revo-lutionary era all felt that the spirit of those days was still alive, and that this nursery of soldiers was in full vigor; more needed to-day than even then, honored in her achievements, glorious in her promise.

It will not be out of place to give here a sketch of the evolution of the Military slight Academy from small beginnings, and it is especially worth while because this jubilee year has seen old manuscripts ransacked and new facts brought forth. The brief history that follows contains many facts published for the first time.

The earliest suggestion for the foundation of the Military Academy was made by Gen. Henry Knox, in 1776. He advised the creation of a military school on the model of the British military academy at Woolwich. His suggestion was not at once followed, but in 1777 Congress resolved that a corps of invalid soldiers be formed to serve as a military school for young gentlemen, previous to their being appointed to marching regiments, for which purpose all the subaltern officers when off duty shall be obliged to attend a mathematical school to learn geometry, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions and the extraction of roots." The school library was to be supported by stoppages against the reay of the corps, and Col. Levis Nicola.

ington this school was actually established. The Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, organized in 1794 also, was stationed at West Point, and its higher officers were especially chosen on account of their fitness to act as teachers. The school was provided with books and apparatus by the

Point, and its higher officers were especially chosen on account of their fitness to act as teachers. The school was provided with hooks and apparatus by the Secretary of War, and occupied a stone building on the plain near Trophy Point, until its destruction by an incendiary fire in 1796. Washington in December of that year again urged Congress to provide for the school, made homeless by fire, and in 1799, only two days before his death, he writes to Hamilton, then Secretary of War, to remind him "that the establishment of a military academy has ever been considered by me as an object of primary importance to this country."

Washington was the true founder of our school—Knox the first to propose it.

We learn from the correspondence of Benjamin Thompson, Count Humford (who had established a military academy at Munich in Bavaria), that in 1799 he was invited to become the head of a like establishment in America, and that he, to the great loss of the country, declined.

In January, 1800, President Adams transmitted to Congress a report of his Secretary of War, McHenry, with an elaborate plan for an academy. There were to be six professors of mathematics, four of natural philosophy, two of chemistry and mineralogy, three architects, a riding master and so forth, and naval cadets were to be instructed along with their brothers in the land service. The sciences were rightly selected as the ground work—for war is nothing but science applied by common sense. In September, 1800, Col. Henry Burbeck, chief of artillerists and engineers, recommended the establishment of a military school, and in July, 1801, Gen. Dearborn, then Secretary of War, directed that all the cadets (that is, ensigns) of the artillerists should report at West Point for instruction. Lieut.-Col Tousard and Major Jonathan Williams were ordered to West Point also—Williams as superintendent, Tousard to direct the organization. This school was to opened in September, 1801. and Major Jonathan Williams were ordered to West Point also—Williams as superin-tendent, Tousard to direct the organization. This school was opened in September, 1801. In March of 1802 a corps of engineers was organized to be stationed at West Point and Tour constitute a william. and "to constitute a military academy."
Engineer cadets only were to attend the
school; others were to be instructed with
their regiments. This school, established

school; others were to be instructed with their regiments. This school, established by Jefferson, is the immediate parent of the West Point of to-day. It was not till 1812 that cadets of various reparks were played on Coloneis ors, who for the time acted as new plebes.

It was not till 1812 that cadets of various arms, not to exceed 250 in number, were admitted to the corps and the school organized on its present legal basis. An adequate corps of professors was appointed and the Academy became what it has ever since remained—a training school for the whole army. The feature that distinguishes it from all other military academies that each cade is instructed in the studies and exercises common to every branch guishes it from all other military academies is that each cadet is instructed in the studies and exercises common to every branch of the service. Officers of infantry, cavalry artillery and engineers take the same courses. It is thus a school for the whole army, not for any special arm. Experience has over and over again demonstrated the wisdom of the distinctive plan by which each graduate is trained for every duty. From the days of Cerro Gordo to those of Santiago, Manila and Pekin, the graduate has conspicuously succeeded in all classes of military duty. To cite only a few names, let us recall that Grant, Sheridan, Hancock and Crook were from the infantry; Sherman, Thomas, Meade, Hooker, Sedgwick, Humphreys, Slocum, Gibbon, Kilpatrick from the artillery; Pleasanton, Buford and Gregg from the dragoons; McClelian, Halleck, McPherson, Rosecrans, Newton and Warren from the engineers. On the other side, Lee and Beauregard were from the engineers; Early, Jackson, Johnston and both the Hills from the artillery; Longstreet and Albert Sidney Johnson from the infantry; Ewell, Hardee and Dick Anderson

fit is curious to remark that, owing to the wording of the law, cadets of light artillery were not eligible to appointment at the Academy and, in fact, always served with their regiment, which was organized in 1808.

sons to be efficient in all branches of the service.

On July 4, 1802, the Academy was established at West Point—a century ago. The site was unoccupled except by a few store-houses and barracks, mostly left over from Revolutionary days. Conceive the contrast between the feeling of the graduate of 1802—the first of his fellows—and the graduate of to-day! The landscape, then as now, was majestic and inspiring. The memories of Revolutionary days—the surrender of Burgoyne, the capting of West Point by the British, the hated treason of Arnold—were close at hand. Patriotism was in the air, more enthusiastic then, perhaps, but no more resolute, than to-day. But what a contrast! Swift, the first graduate, was almost alone—the Adam of a new creation. The graduate of to-day takes his place among more than four thousand of his fellows, the inheritor of great traditions, supported and encouraged by great examples, constrained to excellence by the very fear of failing below their standard. He dare not waver or fail—it would shame a glorious company of fellow-solidiers; he need not do so—their deeds strengthen his resolution.

The organization of 1802 was defective and the number of cadets was small. In 1808 the Chief of Engineers reported the Military Academy to be "like a foundling, barely existing among the mountains, nurtured at a distance, out of sight, and almost unknown to its legitumate parents." In 1812 there were no cadets at all at West

tured at a distance, out of sight, and almost unknown to its legitimate parents. In 1812 there were no cadets at all at West Point. In the War of 1812-14 the grad-uates, then less than a hundred in num-ber, distinguished themselves in the field, and afterward as artillerists and engineers. The very first shell guns columbiade-are due to Bomford of 1856. The chief de-fences of our coasts were built by Swift, McKee, Totten, Gratiot and others of this date.

date.

In 1817 Sylvanus Thayer, the thirty-third graduate of the Academy, was appointed to be superintendent, and so continued until 1833. It is impossible to overstate his services. He gave to the Academy its present form. A thorough soldier, he organized the cadets into a battalion officered by cadets, created the office of Commandant, greatly improved the military studies and exercises, organized the band, enlarged the reservation, introduced the present aystem for cadet accounts, required written permits for all privileges and written explanations for all delinquencies, granted furloughs to one-fourth of the corps during the annual encampment, regulated the distribution of their time and gave to the corps its tone of honor, obedience and efficiency.

On the scholarly side he instituted the Academic Board, prescribed semi-annual examinations, classed cadets according to proficiency in studies, posted weekly class reports of their daily marks, divided classes into small sections for recitation, greatly improved the whole course of study, introducing international law and other new subjects, expanded the whole curriculum, first granted diplomas to graduates, insisted on thorough scholarship and rewarded it conspicuously, provided for an annual Board of Visitors and sent forth each graduate trained in the duties of every arm of the service.

The first Board of Visitors was appointed in 1816.

That is a very superior of the Academy — In 1817 Sylvanus Thayer, the thirty-third

in 1816.
Thaver is the true father of the Academy Thayer is the true father of the Academy a scientific soldier, austere, intelligent and wise. Since his day there has been a marked increase in accomplishment, corresponding to the increase of scholarship throughout the land; there has been a gradual improvement until to-day, when the scholarly and the military efficiency is higher there are become

than ever before Under Thayer 570 cadets were graduated Under Thayer 570 cadets were graduated and most of them entered the army, into which they carried the professional competence, dignity and skill that they had acquired at West Point. This was the fold army to which the men of the present day look back with pride. Its brilliant successes in the Mexican War endeared it to the country. In depositing at West Point the trophies of Mexican victories Gen. Scott said "As, under Providence, it is mainly to the Military Academy that the United States became indebted for those memorable victories. I have a lively pleasure in tendering these trophes to the mother of so many accomplished soldiers and patriots." The services of the graduates in the Civil War and in the war with Spain are household words. They need not be recounted here. The services of the graduates in civil affairs are not so familiar, though scarcely less conspicuous.

Most of the hardy explorers who opened our continent to settlement were officers.

our continent to settlement were officers of the army, and many of them were gradu-ates. The adventures of Bonneville in ates. The adventures of Bonneville in his wanderings from the Missouri to the Pacific are no less romantic than those of the Spanish Conquistadores. The dragoons and infantry of early days joined with the brave pioneers to make our frontiers safe and peaceful. In the vast task of developing the resources of a new country graduates bore a distinguished and conspicuous part. They surveyed the early control to the country located the ailway routes of the country, located the lines, constructed them, and often operated the completed roads. When you are the completed roads When you are travelling over the Baltimore and Ohio, the Boston and Providence, the Providence, and Stonington, the Boston and Albany, the Erie, the Macon and Albanta, and other railways built from 1828 to 1848, remember that they are the work of graduates of army officers whose services were lent by army officers whose services were tent by
the general government to carry out the
system of internal improvements upon
which the unprecedented development
of the country during the first half of the
century depended. The first railways of
Cuba, of Mexico, of South America, were
the table same men. The railway system due to the same men of Russin was devised by a graduate and the principal line was completed under his direction. The Pacific Railway routes were

the principal line was completed under his direction. The Pacific Railway routes were chosen on the reports of graduates. Their surveys mapped the vast area of our country lying west of the 100th meridian—the Great American Desert and beyond.

What is true of the land routes is in large measure true of waterways. Many of the great canals were planned by officers from this school. Our marvellous network of rivers has been opened or improved by their skill. The first hot-blast coke furnace of the country was erected by a graduate in 1835. Harbors and lighthouses planned and built by graduates make the navigation of our seas and lakes secure. The public domain is divided into homesteads by their system. In executive Office, as President, Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, Congressmen, Governors of States and municipal officers, as college Presidents, in the manufactories, the counting house, at the bar, in the publit, and as authors, they have proved their worth and have contributed to the prosperity and influence of their country. In the arts of peace no less than of war they have formed an organic part of the community of their fellow citizens, and have served the public an organic part of the community of their fellow citizens, and have served the public honestly and well.

honestly and well.

By a wise provision of the founders the school is entirely representative and democratic. Thirty cadets are appointed from the United States at large, two at large from each State and one from each Territory, while each Congress district in every State keeps a cadet here.

When a cadet leaves the Academy and caters the army his career.

State keeps a cadet here.

When a cadet leaves the Academy and enters the army his career is followed by local as well as national pride. From the very beginning a system was firmly established here that has produced a general efficiency almost unparalleled. The training of this school creates, intensifies and fosters efficiency, integrity and competence. The very name of graduate is an accepted voucher for these virtues.

The citizen novice, or cadet (ephebos), of Athens was trained in great schools outside the city walls, far away from luxury, in the presence of mighty and majestic hills. He was a soldier that he might become a citizen. The State was his family and endowed him in order that he might give his whole thought to the service of his country. His reward was not wealth or material honors, but a laurel crown. When he received his weapons he swore this oath:

"I will never disgrace these sacred arms, nor desert my companion in the ranks. I will fight for temples and public property, both alone and with many. I will transmit my fatherland not only not leas, but greater and better, than it was transmitted to me. I will obey the magistrates who may at any time be in power. I will observe both the existing laws and those which the people may hereafter unanimously make, and if any person seek to annul the laws of to set them at naught, I will do my best to prevent him, and will defend them both alone and with many. I will honor the religion

of my fathers. And I call to witness the immortal gods.

The ideals of Greek Democracy are very far from ours, but we have taken from them elements that are immortal. Among our noble hills, far removed from towns, we train the chosen sons of a new democracy to be citizen-soidiers, cadets, Ephebo. Our military gymnastics, exercises, music, discipline, mathematics, physics, strategy, and tactics are direct developments from theirs. Hermes, lieracles and Erossymbolizing adroit skilfulness, humane strength, youthful friendship are titular divinities here also. Our reward of excellence still remains ideal and immaterial. A brevet for gallantry is no more sordid than the victor's wreath of laurel. The oath they swore to might well be our own. Here on the Hudson, as there in Hellas, we are training youth by the methods of Scarta and of Athens combined to be the safe-yards of their country. Like the Greeks of old, we call for the blessings of Heaven on our work, and we pray for its perpetuity.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN, '70.

DRAINING THE EVERGLADES. First Step in a Remarkable Improvemen About to He Undertaken.

MIAMI, Fla., June 20.-After many years of discussion and some preliminary work to ward executing the project, the Everglades the swampy refuge of the last remnan and gradually put under cultivation. Their soil is composed of drift or alluvium, mixed with decayed vegetable matter and underlaid by a deposit of marl, and it is of remarkable fertility, could it be drained and cleared. The first definite attempt to ocomplish this is now under way.

A company known as the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company was organized several years ago. By agreement with the State it cut a cana eventy-seven miles long, from Juno to the Miami River, receiving in payment grant of several hundred thousand acres of public land classed as swamp land. The company has since continued its work on he same terms, cutting nearly 300 miles of waterway at a cost of a million dollars of

In payment it has acquired vast region of land valuable in itself, but made ten times more valuable by being opened to communication with the coast by this system of canals. Now the interests back ing this company have incorporated an ther, the Florida East Coast Drainage and Sugar Company, which proposes to drain the land so acquired and establish upon it sugar plantations and mills for treating he cane to be grown upon them.

The entire Everglades cover an area of about 4,000 square miles in the southeast ern part of the State, and separated from the coast by a few miles only. The las reserves to the Seminole Indians, at present he sole occupants, about 300,000 acres in the least valuable part. There are only between 600 and 700 of the Indians left.

The new company purposes to drain and cultivate about a million acres in the southeastern part, west of Miami, con-taining comparatively little timber and therefore, once drained, almost inexpen-

taining comparatively little timber and therefore, once drained, almost inexpensive to clear.

This region lies in an elevated basin about five miles from tide water on the Atlantic coast, from which it is separated by a limestone ridge. The nearest surface of the swamps is ten feet above tide water and the swamps themselves have a slope from their western to their eastern boundary of about twelve feet, giving a fall of about twenty-two feet altogether.

The limestone ridge is already broken by several natural streams from the glades to the ocean and it is asserted that these streams would themselves in time drain the section. The new company proposes to accelerate the natural drainage by removing barriers at the headwaters and cutting new channels into the body of the Everglades.

The expense will be great, but the reward from the rich land acquired is expected to be received.

from the rich land acquired is expected to be much greater. Outlying strips on which cultivation has been attempted produce enormous crops of sugar cane, corn tobacco and fruits without the use of any The advantages of the project, if suc-

the opening to navigation of a number of streams now useless for commercial purposes. only enemies of the enterpris

so far, are the fruit growers in adjoining southern and eastern parts of the State. These fear that the removal of the body of warm water now confined in the Everglades and the cutting of the timber there vill take away a barrier against the cold will take away a barrier against the cold winds from the northwest and they point to the fact that the cutting of large masses of timber in north and central Florida has been followed by frosts which wiped out the orange groves completely, doing millions of dollars worth of damage among strowing trees.

growing trees.

The friends of the drainage company reply to this that there is practically no timber to be removed, as the underbrush in the region to be cleared cannot be considered as valuable for protective purposes, while the removal of the water will not affect the climate at all. The work, however, if at all successful, will not stop at the clearing of the million acres now under consideration but will so a until the entire.

DUEL OF BIRD AND FISH. Kingfisher in Search of Dinner Seized by a Pickerel.

LACKAWANNA, Pa, June 21 "I was fishing in White Deer Pond back of Lackawanna once," said Warren K. Ridgway ex-Sheriff, ex-Treasurer and ex-County Clerk of Pike county, Pa. "While I was waiting for a bite a kingfisher dropped down on a branch of a dead tree that stood on the edge of the pond, not more than five rods from where I was sitting in

"I knew the bird had come there to watch for a chance to get its dinner. I quit fishing and kept my eyes on the kingfisher. anxious to see it dive for its fish when the

"I didn't have to wait long before a fish came within the line of the bird's vision. The bird dropped into the water like a stone and disappeared beneath the

"It reappeared almost immediately with a fish in its long, spear-like bill. The kingisher's body had scarcely come to the surface, though, when it disappeared again with a suddenness that left no doubt in my mind that it had been jerked back by something that had grabbed it.

"The bird did not come up again. I rowed to the spot where it had gone down to find an explanation of its extraordinary

to find an explanation of its extraordinary disappearance.

"A dead pickerel, about eight inches long, was floating on the surface. A hole through its body showed plainly enough that this pickerel was the one the kingfisher had speared.

"I drifted about the spot some time and then something came to the surface, near the shore. It was a big pickerel, and with it the kingfisher, both dead.

"One of the bird's legs was between the great jaws of the pickerel. The pickerel's long teeth were set through and through the leg. The kingfisher's spear-like bill ran clear through the pickerel's body, from side to side, a few inches below the gills.

the gills.
The situation explained itself to my "The situation explained itself to my satisfaction, but my amazement was none the less. The pickerel had seized the king-fisher by the leg as the bird was rising from the water with the small fish, and pulled it back into the water, expecting, of course to dine upon kingfisher.

"The bird had instinctively turned and jabbed its sharp beak through the pickerel, inflicting a mortal wound. The pickerel with the buildog tenacity of its kind, had kept its held on the bird's leg and the two had died together."

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Neuralgia

When you ask a doctor what Neuralgia is, he will say it is Pain

right there he has to stop, because he knows nothing more about it. Neuralgia, while a disease little understood, is quickly cured by Omega Oil. The Oil soothes the Nerves in a most wonderful way. It puts the Nerves to sleep and then the pain is gone.

I was troubled with Neuralgia in the head so much that I had many sleepless nights. I was advised to try Omega Oil. Like all persons in my state, I used everything that came along. Well, for the benefit of all sufferers, will say Omega Oil took the pain from my head in just four hours. WM. L. TRUCHESS,

344 East 18th St., N. Y. City.

The action of Omega Oil in Neuralgia, Sciatica and Tic Douloureux is as soothing and quieting as the caressess of a mother upon a babe. No danger of any kind accompanies its use. It can do no harm because you rub it in from the outside.

Omega Oil Is Good for Everything a Liniment Ought to Be Good For.

ry display at the same time. There will be plenty of these visitors.

ground. At Jamestown, a little way up the James River, the first settlement on the American Continent was made in 1697.

had become a nation, it figured fully as

Visiting Englishmen especially, therefore,

TO BE THE WORLD'S BEST FORT

THAT IT IS PROPOSED TO MAKE

When this work is under way the War Department will then turn its attention to its more elaborate plans. These, it is believed, include a project for a light artiflery park, new quarters for officers and new barracks for the men and a general enlargement of the fortifications and their batteries on a great scale.

The whole plan is to be accomplished by early summer five years hence, so that when foreign visitors come to the Jamestown Exposition they can see this military display at the same time.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 21. When the lary mprovements projected by the Government at Fort Monroe are carried out, the fort as a military establishment will be in a class by itself. It will be this country's model army post and it will be, as far as money and skill can make it, the finest military station in the world

The million-dollar improvements not one but many of them are planned for the fortwill all be complete, it is expected, by 1907. when the great tercentennial exposition at Jamestown close by will open its gates to all the world, and the fort and the exprogress in the adjacent country and in the civil war later, when the United States position are likely to vie with each other in interest. To any foreign visitors who may have been inclined to belittle Uncle Sam as a military gentleman the fort may even be expected to be the more interest

ing and instructive of the two exhibits. News of the extent of the War Department's plans for developing the fort and its military establishment has reached Virginia from a source regarded as unimpeachable and its publication has spread rejoicing all over the State. Not only will Congress vote the \$5,000,000 which Virginia will ask for the Exposition, but in addition the Government will spend something like \$10,000,000 more between now and Exposition time to make the fort what the War Department thinks it should be, that is, a military est blishment which the United States can present to the world as being

Fort Mouroe is an ideal site for such a display as it is proposed to offer. It stands n a strip of land which is almost completely surrounded by water, and over-

pletely surrounded by water, and overiooks the fine stretch of harbor forming
La upton Roads, commanding a view
to the north beyond the Chesapeake's
mouth to the south as far as Noriolk, as
far occanwards as the Virginia capes and
as far west as Newport News.
According to the news which has pleased
Virginia so much the fort is now to be made
a model fortification, and also the site
of such new enterprises as schools for
heavy and light artillery and for other
branches of the service. It is intended
further, that the navy shall have its share
of the benefit ultimately and that for both
the army and navy Fort Monroe shall be
a model rendezvous.
It was made known some time ago that

a model rendezvous.

It was made known some time ago that
the Government contemplated building
a mammoth breakwater at Cape Henry
to Insure the better harboring and coally g of its vessels. The projected improvements will also include, it is now understood here, the immediate expenditure of \$400,000 for an artillery school, of \$100,-



Don't Roast over the fire in hot weather

MAGGI BOUILLON

makes Delicious Soups, Sauces, Beef Tea, etc., instantly by the adwater.

All Druggists or

something of practical value to them. This class is larger than that which includes merely the visitors attracted by sentimental 000 for a library and something like \$500,-000 for a seawall a million dollars in all. When this work is under way the War

as they generally call themselves, are able to attract customers from the hope that they may tell them something about the material affairs of everyday life. It may be to give advice as to the outcome of a law suit, to reveal the whereabouts of a lost article or to explain some problem of this last point are naturally women. Measure insually able to settle such points for themselves, however foolish they may be. Whatever may be the motive that attracts them, women clients are always more numerous than the men, who, with the experience of the men, who, with the experience of the men. for it is planned to have the other great Powers of the world represented here as they never have been, and to show them they never have been, and to show them America's progress since the colonies began the rebeilion which ended in the writing and enforcement of the Declaration of Independence.

It is a particularly appropriate piace for the exposition and for such a mintary show. All around is historic Colonial around. At Janestown, a little way up.

reption of the negroes, are so few as not to count at ail.

Next in number to those who seek the spers' advice about money questions is the class drawn by the desire to learn something of affairs of the heart. Why husbands are indifferent or where they spend their house of the spend their spend their house of the spend their spend thei

are indifferent or where they spend their hours of absence from home unaccounted for by work; why lovers have grown cold and who are the present objects of their faithless affections, are the most frequent questions put to the clairvoyant from the women who are seeking their aid.

Naturally they expect something more than information on these points. They also try to find out some means of cure and there are few of the clairvoyants who are not supplied with papagess for every will have an opportunity to think of what we were when we whipped the mother country and compare it with what we

we were when we whipped the mother country and compare it with what we can achieve now in a military sense.

MONEY IN THE OCCULT.

Number of Fake seers who Live on People's Credulity seems Never to Fall.

The existence of so many fortune tellers, clairvoyants and other professors of the occult in New York shows that there must be a demand for this kind of information or so many of these rogues would not exist here. It is the less pretentious class that from them a degree of importance which

faith in the prognostications of these persons and attach to what they may learn so many of them there are in the tenement districts, where the money is usually expended with care and there must be a recognized good pro quo.

The patrons come from many kinds of people. Undoubtesily the majority of those who consult a clairvoyant expect to learn

Basket Company's Open Statement.

Arrangements are being concluded by the officers of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company for the sale of baskets for next year amounting to over Three Millions of Dollars. This business will net at least Twelve Hundred Thousand Dollars profit, or twelve per cent on the entire capital of the Company. Shares purchased at present price, 75 cents (par value \$1.00, full-paid and nonassessable), will, on this basis, earn sixteen per cent the first year, and the second year the earnings should surely be doubled. The price of shares advances direct to par (\$1.00) on closing of the 75-cent allotment. This may occur at any moment.

The Mergenthaler-Horton dition of hot Basket Machine Co.

287 BROADWAY, (EXECUTIVE) NEW YORK.