SAND BY STEAMBOAT. Biagovestchensk, Siberia, July 16.
The first section of the trip from ocean to ocean scross the vast tracts of Asiatic and European Russia extends from Vladivostok to Khaberoffsk over the five hundred miles of railroad known as

the Ussurian section of the Trans-Siberian. The second section may be said to begin at Khab-The aroffsk and to extend to Stretensk, where the rail road from St. Petersburg begins, or, rather, ends. The first section is 729 versts (about five hundred les), while the second, which is covered entirely by river steamers, is about two thousand. The Amur flows past Khabaroffsk five hundred miles from its mouth, which is marked by the city of Nickolavesk on the Pacific, further to the north

As one realizes this fact one appreciates its great-ness, for it sweeps past Khabaroffek about a mile The Russian mail steamers leave there every five days, and take passengers to the next large city of Biagovestchensk, a little over eight hundred against the current, which subtracts several versts the steamer's possible speed. In addition to this, frequent stops are made at villages for mails

notonous. The banks and the country are generally low and green. There is only one stretch where the river winds in and out among hills which rise straight from its banks, and the effect is that of a beautiful lake, since neither inlet nor outlet is visible. There are not more than three or four Chinese settlements on the Manchurian side. One of these is at a gold mine worked entirely by the Manchus; another is the large city of Algun, where the treaty with Russia, signed in 1808, was negotiated. But there are many small villages on the Russian bank to the north, and these are inhabited mostly by pioneer immigrants who have come out from the European portion of the great empire. Each man who is authorized to emigrate by the Government may take up a cernumber of acres free of rent or taxes for a certain number of years, at the end of which time he may purchase his farm from the Government or hire it at a low rate. He is also exempt from military service for ten years, often gets free transportation to his new home and a house and agri-cultural implements. The average Siberian peas-ant looks prosperous, and it is evident to anybody passing through the country that certain parts of Siberia are destined to a great agricultural future.

At present the villages are primitive, and in this respect must be similar to the settlements made in America by the early Pilgrim fathers. house, with neat enclosures, and the rude cattle sheds attached must be nineteenth century repro ductions of those built at Plymouth and Salem several hundred years ago. But here there is a more bitter cold to be provided against during the this, frequent stops are made at villages for malls or passengers and to take on wood, for coal is an unknown quantity in this part of the world. It doubtless exists in many parts of Siberia in great quantities, but is a resource which is almost wholly latent, so there are huge piles of cut birch wood along the river banks at regular intervals. Add to this the necessity, which often occurs, of towing heavy convict barges, and the ever present danger of getting stuck, and it will be seen why the steamers do not adhere closely to schedule time.

The Amur mall steamer is a sort of lightning express compared with the other passenger steamers of a rival company, which ply over the same course. These will sometimes take twice or three times as long as the others, besides being provided with little in the way of comforts. The mail steam-



TRIUMPHAL ARCH. Put up for the Czarowitch at Biagovestchensk, Siberia

ers themselves are not filled with luxuries, though they are all right according to Siberian standards.

Sometimes they are kept by a high booted peasa and it is not unusual to find preserve cans of so well known Yankee nake on the shelves. they are all right according to Siberian standards. It seems to be the custom here for travellers to provide all their own bed clothes and towels, not to mention such trifles as soap and water basins. Go to a hotel, and one is shown into a room with a bare bed, no water and no towels. Water is supplied on application without extra charge, but every towel, sheet, blanket and pillow is a separate item on the bill, and causes astonishment and irritation to the foreigner who has this experience for the first time. Later he recognizes that it is the custom of the country, and accepts it. It is the

the first time. Later he recognizes that it is the custom of the country, and accepts it. It is the same on the boats. Each stateroom contains two bare costs and a table. If one considers anything more necessary for comfort, one is at liberty to provide it! A washroom for men and one for women, each with a single bowl, are supplied to provide all necessary opportunities for the attainment of personal cleanliness. If one is possessed of a private basin, so much the better.

FOUR MEALS A DAY.

The meals cost two rubles a day, in addition to the fare, and for this four meals are provided. In the morning a great samovar is placed in the middle of the table, and is surrounded by glasses and spoons. Each person makes his own tea and helps himself to bread and butter. At 12 o'clock is the great meal of the day, a three course dinner! This consists of soup, always with great pieces of meat in it. The second course is generally composed of meat and potatoes, served together, though a combination of young pork and pickles is provided an intervals. After this a dessert of pudding or dingy looking ice cream. At 4 o'clock there is again the Russian tea about it smoking samovar; at \$ p. m.

a supper of one meat course and tea again. The fare cannot be characterized as dainty, still, the cooking is not bad. Passengers may grumble, but they do not become emaciated. Many of them take hampers of wine and potted meat and Jam. Good brands of Russian claret and beer may be procured at the ship's bar, but any foreign brand comes high. A passenger has been known to pay a rable and a half for a bottle of Schittz! In fact, it is the extract architect of some cannot be characterized as dainty; still, the cooking is not bed for a bottle of Schittz! In fact, it is the extract a solid of the solid of the variety of stock not so larged ending the trip. The procured at the ship's bar, but any foreign brand comes high. A passenger has been known to pay a rable and a half for a bottle of Schittz! In fact, it is the extract which make Sheprian high. A passenger has been known to pay a ruble and a half for a bottle of Schlitz! In fact, it is the extras which make Siberian travel costly. The fares are low, the hotel tariff is ostensibly reasonable, but one day's stay begets a page of extras which, being undecipherable to the average foreigner, must be paid without demur.

Russians are proverbially more willing to suffer discomforts than are other civilized nations, or per-haps they are more hardy. At any rate, a Rus-

which, being undecipherable to the average foreigner, must be paid without demur.

Russians are proverbially more willing to suffer discomforts than are other civilized nations, or perhaps they are more hardy. At any rate, a Russian officer will travel in this country for less than half what it would cost an American. Officers of the Russian army also have the privilege of travelling first class when they pay for second, or travelling first class when they pay for third. A short time ago one of these went from St. Petersburg to Viadivostok for 129 rubles (560).

At this time of the year the Amur is sinking from one to two inches a day. The ice breaks up and Lown. There are about two hundred and forty of these on the Amur and its tributaries, and as many Russian barges. These all fly the Russian flag, for any ship which has not the right to do so problibile from mavigating these waters. This seems rather hard on the Chinese, whose great Manchurian and Mongolian tracts bound the river to the south and who, it would seem, have as much right to the river as the Russians, whose possessions lie on the north. However, this is clause to one of their agreements with Russia, and not an arbitrary decree of that Power. Furthermore, it is generally admitted that Manchuria is Russias's-though informally! When the open assimilation of it will take place it is impossible to tell.

MONOTONOUS SCENERY.

Between Khabaroffsk and Blagovestchensk the scenery on either side of the river is rather mo-

A CITY OF 40,000.

Blagovestchensk is a city of about forty th eller a more accurate estimate. It is situated on Its length much exceeds its breadth The two fair hotels—the Grand and the Central—are full to overflowing with the incoming of the

This particular city is dependent for its prospertty on the gold mines of the region, which pay fairly well, though the output has decreased during the last few years. There are many escaped convicts here, and a great deal of fraud and violence re-

EFFERVESCENT THE SALT EXTRACTED FROM THE JUICES OF FRESH FRUITS. CURES Headache, Constipation and Indigestion

FLOATING FORTRESSES

THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS TO BE THE MOST FORMIDABLE IN THE WORLD.

NAVAL BOARD RECOMMENDS SUPERPOSED TURRETS AND A MAIN BATTERY OF TWELVE-INCH AND EIGHT-INCH GUNS -OTHER SPECIFICATIONS

Washington, Sept. 15 (Special).-Even though the contrivance has had only a peacetime trial and that not of the most conclusive sort-it would seem as if the much mooted doubledecked turret had come to stay, or at least was in a fair way of multiplication. After due deliberation on the part of a pretty large board of naval officers of divers ranks and experiences, it was decided to recommend that three out of the five new battleships not yet contracted for should carry superposed turrets on the principle of those now on the Kearsarge and the

Kentucky. Theoretically and as figured out in the plans these three ships will be the most formidable battleships yet designed for any navy. The States of Georgia, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia will have the task of settling among them which are to assume the sponsorship of these vessels.

In the circulars describing the chief characteristics of the double decked turret ships they are put down as craft 435 feet long on the load waterline, a trifle over 76 feet broad at greatest beam, and representing, when ready for their speed trials, a mass of 14,600 tons of steel, brass and miscellaneous materials, with selfpropelling power sufficient to drive that bulk against wind and tide at a rate of nineteen knots an hour.

In order that the ships may guard the shallow harbored cities of the South when deepest laden, they will not draw more than twenty-six feet of water, and under normal conditionswhich fairly represent their average state in time of conflict-they will be able to move about in waters two feet shallower. It is this peculiar feature of all our latest armored ships that makes them distinctly superior to any of their foreign classmates—giving them the double advantage of greater reach in action and a wider field in case of retreat.

In purpose all battleships are alike, but in performance they differ much as one pugilist differs from another in his ability to strike quickly and hard and to get out of the reach of his opponent's retaliation. These ships are to be qualified along the lines of the skilled fighter. for not only will they be able to manœuvre at great speed, but the blows they strike will be fence of the stoutest sort. First, there is the main battery consisting of four 12-inch and eight 8-inch breechloading rifles of the newest make. All of these guns are mounted in pairs in turrets-four of the 8-inch guns resting on top of the turrets for the 12-inch guns, while the other four 8-inch guns are placed amidships on the main deck. Head or stern on the ships can bring to bear upon an enemy two 12-inch and six 8-inch guns, while in broadside they can guns. No ship yet designed by a foreign Power can do as much-and that force can be supplemented by no fewer than six rapid fire 6-inch guns, arranged on each side on the gun deck. generally termed the secondary battery of a battleship or armored cruiser.

be able to elevate over twenty degrees, thus effecting a bombardment range much in excess of that possible to any other of our battleships. inhabitants. Figures have been placed as high as | vals of a minute and a half. Each shell weighs 850 pounds, leaves the gun at a velocity of 2,800 feet a second and a thousand yards away can bore its way undeformed through nearly seventeen inches of armor hardened by the modern Kruppanprocess. With a soft cap on its point the some-shell can nose its way through similar material 20 per cent thicker, and yet flesh and blood is expected to face unflinchingly the com-

than that by the older method deemed amply

than that by the older method deemed amply sufficient only a few years ago.

Each ship will be driven by two triple expansion engines, actuating twin screws, and capable of developing 19,000 indicated horsepower, i.e., one thousand horsepower for every knot of speed. If each ship were driven by gigantic clockwork that power would be represented by a weight of 623,000,000 bounds failing through space at the rate of one for a minute.

Each of these vessels will be the home of seven hundred persons, and seven hundred pretty exacting persons at that Jacky is particular about his comforts to-day, and he has even taken to discussing "highjeens," as he is pleased to term the theory of health. Uncle Sam has not made his Jackles gentlemen nor has he presented each with a seal ring, but he has done not made his Jackles gentlemen nor has he presented each with a seal ring, but he has done a lot to make happiness and health within the possibilities of a fighting machine. Great distilling plants will supply them with pure water; large ovens will bake the "soft" bread so dear to the salior heart after the weary years of the jawbreaking hardtack, and a big refrigerating outfit will yield the cooling equivalent of two tons of ice a day. That they may be cleanly there will be several well ventilated wash and bath rooms, fitted with shower baths and supplied with both fresh and salt water, hot and cold. That they may always look natty, there will be the innovation of a steam laundry capable of handling the togs of seventy-five men a day.

There will be a large sick bay, in addition to

There will be a large sick bay, in addition to the usual dispensary carried on ships like these, and it is purposed to fit up an operating room with all the appliances common to modern surgery, such as X ray apparatus, glazed operating table and the like.

The uniform height of the ships above the water from bow to stern, bealdes adding considerably to their seaworthiness and the more effective firing of all the guns of the main battery, yields just so much better accommodations for the officers and crew. Each ship will carry nineteen hundred tons of coal when her bunkers are full, which, at a 10-knot jog, will be enough to carry her across the Pacific without replenishing.

BAR HARBOR SEASON'S END

THE WARSHIPS SAIL AWAY AND THE SUMMER VISITORS ARE READY FOR DEPARTURE

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 15 (Special).-The English fleet in squadron formation and escorted by North Atlantic Squadron steamed slowly out of the bay on Thursday morning. Flags flew fore and nd as the parting salute was fired, hundreds who had gathered on the shore to watch the sight neered loudly the distinguished visitors. They faded away in the morning light, slowly dropped eastern sky line and the summer ended. The week, which began Monday with a large reception on shipboard and dinners on shore ontinued active until the moment of departure. Neither the American nor the British officers were at leisure for an instant, for society claimed them at every turn. Both Admirals, before leaving, expressed the opinion that the reception had been the most complete and courteous that they had ever had. A wonderfully fraternal spirit grew up hard ones rapidly delivered from behind a de- | between the officers of the two navies while they were here.

by the English Admiral on board the flagship Crescent on Wednesday. It had been originally set for Tuesday, but the weather interfered. Although the English ships had planned to go out Wednesday morning, Vice-Admiral Bedford postponed his departure a day in order that he might return the ourtesies so lavishly extended to him. The last entertainment on shore was the dinner given to the Admirals by Lieutenant-General Schofield. Society better that force by two more of the 12-inch | is ready to go away. Everything has dropped off to plete dulness, and in another fortnight the resort will be almost deserted by the summer resi-

On Monday the American officers gave a luncheon and sail aboard the gunboat Scorpion. Among These rapid fire 6-inch guns constitute what is those attending were Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Upshur. Dr. and Mrs. Armory, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, aint and Countess de Laugier-Villars, Mr. and large angle of their turrets' slanting faces, will Mrs J. C. Mercer Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Waldron Bates, Mrs. Fox, Miss Fox, the Misses Lawrence, Mrs. Siater, Miss Draper, Miss Tarn, Miss Dimock, Mrs. Dimock, Mrs. Pulitzer, Miss Sharswood, George Dorr, Henry Redmond and Miss

In the evening Vice-Admiral Bedford gave a delightful dinner on his flagship to the members of the General Committee and the captains of the two fleets. The table was spread on the quarterdeck under a canopy composed of flags of many nations. The guests were Rear-Admiral Farqu-

ships. W. Butier Duncan offered as prizes \$6 for each first crew. The race of the American boats had six entries, including both cutters and gigs. The New-York and the Kearsarge had two crews entered. The course was three miles, and the heavy wind and rough water made it hard pulling. The New-York was first, the Kearsarge's second entry third, the Kearsarge's second entry fourth, the Indiana fifth and the Massachusetts sixth. There were two races for the English craws one for gigs and another for cutters. The former was won by the Crescent and the latter by the Psyche.

Another the occurred on Saturday in the weekly handleap golf tournament at Kebo, J. Montgomery Sears, fr. of Boston, and Harry Lane Eno, of New-York, each finishing with a net score of \$2. Arden Robbins was third and Miss Hinkle was fourth. Several of the naval officers played, but their showing was hardly up to that of the club members. The entries were as follows: H. L. Eno, J. M. Sears, jr. Ardet Robbins, Miss Hinkle, R. K. Thorndike, F. Filis, fr. Miss Burns, J. F. O. Alsop, L. Gourile, Dr. Cushman, G. O. Thacher, Miss Herron, A. H. Hinkle, E. J. Beales, L. T. Campbell, Lieutenant Barrett, Captain Pelly and Engineer Meikeljohn.

Among the pleasant events of Sunday was a luncheon given at Thornhedge by Lewis Niles Roberts, of Boxton. Several of the newayl officers were present. The guests included Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Franzen, Mr. Hare Mr. Belgel, Mr. Bjorksten, Mr.

Engineer Metkeljohn.

Among the pleasant events of Sunday was a luncheon given at Thornhedge by Lewis Niles Roberts, of Boston. Several of the newl officers were present. The guests included Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Franzen. Mr. Hare, Mr. Belgel, Mr. Bjorksten, Mr. Waller and Mr. Pendleton.

Mrs. Carpenter entertained delightfully at dinner on Friday evening. Her guests were Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Macy, Mrs. Cuyler, Mrs. Dimock, Mrs. Fremont-Smith, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Redmend, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Hurter, Miss Gurnee and Miss Carpenter.

Mrs. John A. Logan, ir., of Youngstown, Ohlo. is one of the new arrivals at the Louisburg, Mrs. Logan is the widow of the gallant Major Logan, who was killed at Maulla.

There is promise of considerable building by summer visitors here this fall. J. C. Livingston is building on the ground back of Chatwold. George Robbins also is building a house near Kebo-st and Cromwell's Harbor Road.

The knockabout race on Monday afternoon was an interesting one, especially so as in each boat a woman was at the helm. The boats were well bunched at the start and all along the course until the finish. The Dicky was easily ahead until after rounding Egg Rock. At this point the wind left her entirely, although the boats that were behind came along on the wind and nearly caught the leaders. The remainder of the way in was a drift. The Papoose was a winner, with the Bobs second, some three minutes behind, followed by the Rip, the Dicky, the Scud and the Iroquois. The Fapoose was salied by Mrs. Eno, the Bobs by Miss Lillian Potter, the Rip by Mrs. Edgar Scott, the Dicky by Mrs. Newbold the Scud by Miss Lurman and the Iroquois by Mrs. Brooks Fenno.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson entertained at Llangollen on Tuesday evening. The guests were Mrs. Zimmerman Miss Coies, Miss Redmond, Miss Fox, Miss Van Neet, Miss Whelen, Mr. and Mrs. Baket, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Todd, Mr. Crosby, W. O. Jackson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Instrahm.

Baker, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Ingraham.

Miss Furniss, of New-York, entertained at the
Louisburg on Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Putnam. Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Cameron, Miss
Willing, Miss Robinson, Miss Whelen, Mr. Hone,
Mr. Robinson and Mr. Todd.

The largest private entertainment of the season
at Keho was given on Friday evening, when Miss
Dimock entertained about forty guests at dinner.
The guests were Mrs. Dimock, Mrs. Condon, Mrs.
Joy, Mrs. Sheidon, Mrs. Macy, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Miss Morgan, Miss
Brooks, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Whitney, Miss Barney, Miss Van Nest, Miss De Peyster, Miss Palmer,
Miss Seely, Miss Draper, and Messrs, How, Draper,
Beigel, Whitney, Stokes, Todd, Johnson, Cushman,
Fairfax, Harrison, Falls, Bates, Goodrich, Roth,
Ingraham, Van Rensselaer, Macy, Curley and General Douglass.

GRAMPUS FINDS THE TILEFISH'S HOME

SCHOONERS TO BE SENT TO THE PLACE WHERE IT CAN BE FOUND.

Tilefish will soon be brought to this market direct from the fishing banks, if a local fish com-pany is successful in finding the fish in quantities A few months ago the United States Fish Commission sent the steamer Grampus to search for this excellent food fish. The report of the investifound fish in quantities in 40 degrees north latitude and 70 degrees west longitude, a point about seventy miles south of Nantucket. The Arctic current and the warm waters of the Guif Stream are supposed to meet at this point, and the water is of the right temperature for tilefish. Schooners will be sent out to investigate the new flaheries, as the cliefish will bring good prices in the local market.

The variety is better known to flahermen as the leopard fish, owing to its coloring. Its body, is profusely spotted with greenish yellow spots. It was discovered off the Eastern coast in 1830, and at once became popular owing to its fine flavor and freedom from bones. It was very abundant in 1831, but was not to be found in the following year. Since that time it has not been seen in this market in quantities. It is a large fish, greatly resembling the dolphin, and is a very fast swimmer. found fish in quantities in 40 degrees north latitud

The little schooners which bring cargoes of cedar od into port for the manufacturers of cigar boxes do not have to make as long trips as they did during the Spanish war. For years the boxes in tended for better grades of cigars were made from Cuban cedar. When the war broke out the schoon ers could no long get cargoes in Cuba, and had to sail further south. The forests of Central har and Rear-Admiral Upshur, Captains Snow, to sail further south. The forests of Centra Dickens, Chester, Folger, MacKenzie, Train, Col- America, especially those on the Bayone River

Enropean Advernsemente.

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foreign Besoris.

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THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,

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ATEST ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR NEW AMERICAN BATTLESHIP. Showing superposed turret (Copyright, 1900, by R. G. Skerrett.) ing of such a blow. The 8-inch gun of the latest ville, Campbell, Pelly and Rolleston, Lleucenant-45-calibre length sends its 250-pound shot on its mission of destruction at the same velocity, and any superpred to get through untured and Streitfield, Lleutenant-General The cedar found along the Florida coast is very the same velocity, and any superpred to get through untured to get throu is able, uncapped, to get through uninjured eight inches of Krupp armor two thousand yards distant, with, of course, the same percentage of greater penetration to its credit when capped like the 12-inch projectile. The 8-inch guns are to be able to fire at intervals of fifty seconds. The 6-inch rapid fire guns, with their five shots a minute fire 100 neuron missible extends.

J. M. Schoffeld, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, Edward Coles, J. Montgomery Sears, Johnston Livingston, L. B. Deasy, W. Butler Duncan, John S. Kennedy and British Vice-Consul Keating, of Portland. like the 12-inch projectile. The S-inch gains are to be able to fir at intervals of fifty seconds. The d-inch rapid fire guns, with their five shots a minute, fire 100-bound missales at a velocity of 2300 feet a second—nearly three times as fast a minute, fire 100-bound missales at a velocity of 2300 feet a second—nearly three times as fast a minute, fire 100-bound missales at a velocity of 2300 feet a second—nearly three times as fast are able to go clean through 6.19 inches of Krupized steel.

There is an auxiliary battery of light rapid fire gains—the purpose of which is to repel forms to be successful to the purpose of which is to repel forest stacks, exposed positions, and to pour smoke, stacks, exposed positions, stacks, exposed positions, stacks, exposed positions, stacks, exposed positions, states, states, exposed positions, state The largest affair of the week was the dance given at the Maivern on Monday night by forty

good for lead pencils, but spoils the flavor of the cigars. Mexican cedar leaks pitch in a trouble-some manner and also changes the flavor. The edar forests of the Southern States are practically cut out, and the entire output is now being used in bucket factories.