

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

LIKES THE CUBANS. WONDERFUL GROWTH

Efficacy of the High-Power Gun and Good Marksmanship Shown.

Miram Maxim Gives His Views—Torpedo Boats Not an Effective as Was Expected—No Bad Boats Wanted.

Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the first rapid-fire gun, has just returned to this country from Europe. When asked what he thought of the chief lessons of the war as concerns the personnel of the navy, he said:

"It has taught us that a cruiser has no business with a battleship. That is the opinion in England. The war has also demonstrated that torpedoes and torpedo boats are not as effective as was expected by many."

"It has demonstrated that the best fighting arm is the gun of extremely high power—a gun which the projectile leaves at a high rate of speed so that its trajectory is flat. We must use guns of high power. The war has also taught that almost everything depends upon the man behind the gun. A man who can shoot straight is worth his weight in gold. I don't think hereafter we will have any fads in naval construction. We don't want another Vesuvius or Katahdin. We will stick to the regular models. There is also a strong feeling at present against the use of high explosives in any quantity aboard ship."

American gunnery has been so effective that it has caused a great commotion in England. They are asking if the English themselves could do as well under similar conditions. It was admitted that the accuracy of our fire was amazing."

Regarding the results of the war, Mr. Maxim said the official English classes, with whom his business had frequently brought him in contact, are deeply interested.

"They think it a great shame," he said, "for us to give up an inch of what we have won. They think we should keep the Philippines at any cost."

MAY BUILD WAR VESSELS.

Shipbuilders of the Lakes Want Old Treaty Between United States and England Abrogated.

In the interest of lake shipbuilding Don M. Dickinson, ex-postmaster general, has filed in Washington a brief looking to the abrogation of the Rush-Bagot treaty between this country and Great Britain.

This treaty is the one which provides that neither power shall maintain on each of the great lakes at one time more than one armed war vessel. One clause provides that upon six months' notice by either party the treaty shall cease to be binding.

The abrogation of this treaty will be of especial importance in view of the fact that within a year, or a year and a half at the furthest, the enlarged St. Lawrence canal will be thrown open for general use. All of these are being enlarged to 235 feet long, 45 feet wide and 14 feet deep.

This will allow lake shipbuilders not only to bid on the small torpedo-boats, but on torpedo-boat destroyers of the very largest type, and on light-house tenders, revenue cutters, and even men-of-war of considerable size.

The three fast unprotected cruisers Detroit, Montgomery and Marblehead have but 257 feet long on keel, 37 feet beam and 14½ feet depth, so it will be seen the lake yards will, if the pact is done away with, be in a position to bid on a very large part of the work which will be offered by the United States within the next ten years.

The brief filed by Mr. Dickinson is the same one he prepared for the lake shipbuilding interests at the time of the Venezuelan dispute between this country and England. At that time Mr. Dickinson donated his services to the shipbuilders. It is now considered certain that he will be hired to prosecute their case before the state department with the idea of ultimately pursuing negotiations with Great Britain.

COAL STATION IN SAMOANS.

Important Action Taken by the Navy Department in Conjunction with State Department.

Important action has been taken by the navy department in conjunction with the state department in the establishment of a coaling station in Samoan Islands. Some years ago the United States acquired a tract of land at Pago-Pago. A quantity of coal was shipped from Philadelphia and stored in rough sheds, which have since been demolished, the fuel having been utilized by vessels on the Asiatic station.

The chief of that bureau, Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, believes that an adequate dockyard and coaling station should be established, and it is estimated that the cost of such a plant will be over \$1,500,000. The expense of delivering material enhances the first cost.

It is proposed to erect coaling sheds and apparatus for handling fuel and to build a dry dock capable of accommodating the largest battleships. The docking facilities in the island are of the most limited character.

Dog Tax Complications in Germany.

Dog taxes are giving trouble to German military men. The Herzog Karl of Mecklenburg-Strelitz infantry regiment No. 43 enjoys the distinction of being the only regiment in the German army whose band drum is drawn in a little cart by dogs. It won the honor by its gallantry in the war of 1866 against Austria, when it captured the base drum and cart of an Austrian regiment. It refused to pay a tax on the dogs at Konigberg, on the ground that they were useful and not a luxury, but was compelled to pay, as the law gives full power to tax all dogs to the local authorities.

Requires Wisdom.

It is a wise woman who can calculate the exact moment when she should begin sitting with her back to the light.

Protestants Among Italians.

The recent census showed 62,000 protestants among the 31,000,000 of Italy.

Gen. O. O. Howard Tells of Impressions of a Recent Visit.

Has Just Returned from Santiago—Says He Is Quite Favorably Disposed Towards the Natives of the Island.

Gen. O. O. Howard, United States army (retired), was among those who arrived on the Segurana. He said:

"I went to Cuba in the interest of humanity and Christianity, as well as for a personal desire to study the situation there."

"From my visit to Santiago and my observations, I must say that I am quite favorably disposed toward the Cubans. There is a strong prejudice against them among the men in the army at Santiago, and I think that this prejudice was produced by the fact that our men had to go through many hardships in their campaign, and placed the blame of the war on the Cubans. The Cubans must be good fighters, as they have 400 wounded men in their own hospital, as well as many in the other hospitals."

"I am confident that the so-called differences between the American army and the Cubans have been greatly exaggerated. Of course, Gen. Garcia was somewhat piqued at not being invited to enter the city of Santiago at the time of the surrender. There is also a similar feeling in the navy because Admiral Sampson was not invited to be present."

"From my observation of the Cubans I do not find that they are thieves, or such a people as they have been represented. I do think that religious work could be done in Cuba to advantage, and I would suggest that all churches and religious organizations work in harmony with one object in view."

TO REPORT ON PHILIPPINES.

E. W. Harden Designated by Secretary Day to Investigate General Financial Conditions.

E. W. Harden, formerly financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, has been designated by Secretary Day to inquire into the general financial condition obtaining in the Philippine islands. He will also look into the conditions of the banking system and business state of exchange, amounts of gold, silver and paper money in use, rates of interest, and like questions, and embody them in a report to the secretary.

Secretary Gage was casting about for a good man for the position, and Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who knew of Mr. Harden's ability in this direction, suggested his name. Mr. Harden is well posted on financial matters, and Secretary Gage expresses the belief that he will be able to make a thorough and wise report. His commission will be similar to that given Edward Atkinson when he visited Europe to report upon uses of silver abroad.

Mr. Harden will not be hampered with instructions, but will use his own discretion, and he has been given a free field. It was Mr. Harden who gave the people of this country the first news of the battle at Manila. He had started on a trip around the world on the revenue cutter McCulloch, and when the steamer reached Hong-Kong was broken out. The revenue cutter was attached to Dewey's fleet. After the battle he went with the McCulloch to Hong-Kong and earned the credit for sending the first news of the great victory, for which the country was anxiously waiting.

MUST HAVE NEW DOCKS.

Government Demands Extensive Hawaiian Improvements—Preliminary Estimates Prepared.

The navy authorities must shortly give their attention to the establishment of a coaling station and dock yard in the Hawaiian islands. Rough and preliminary estimates have already been prepared, but the details of the establishment will be left to future investigation, which will probably be made by a civil engineer detailed from the Bureau of yards and docks.

The chief of that bureau, Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, believes that an adequate dockyard and coaling station should be established, and it is estimated that the cost of such a plant will be over \$1,500,000. The expense of delivering material enhances the first cost.

It is proposed to erect coaling sheds and apparatus for handling fuel and to build a dry dock capable of accommodating the largest battleships. The docking facilities in the island are of the most limited character.

DOGS TAX COMPLICATIONS IN GERMANY.

Dog taxes are giving trouble to German military men. The Herzog Karl of Mecklenburg-Strelitz infantry regiment No. 43 enjoys the distinction of being the only regiment in the German army whose band drum is drawn in a little cart by dogs. It won the honor by its gallantry in the war of 1866 against Austria, when it captured the base drum and cart of an Austrian regiment. It refused to pay a tax on the dogs at Konigberg, on the ground that they were useful and not a luxury, but was compelled to pay, as the law gives full power to tax all dogs to the local authorities.

REFUSES TO WED.

Eloping Girl Changes Her Mind After Running Away with a Fugitive.

Charles Burns, the light-weight pugilist of Cincinnati, was in Muncie, Ind., for several days attempting to make a young woman his wife.

Owing to his profession her parents objected and an elopement to Kentucky was planned and partially executed Sunday, when the couple boarded the early morning excursion train to Cincinnati after a clandestine meeting. The young lady, Miss Ruth Salou, did not realize that she might be making a mistake until the train was nearing Cincinnati.

When the time came to cross the suspension bridge Miss Salou informed her admirer that she had changed her mind and would not get married at that time. He tried in vain to induce her to desist from her conclusion, but the young woman telegraphed her big brother to come after her, which he did.

MONUMENTS IN GLADSTONE'S MEMORY.

Monumental memorials of Mr. Gladstone are to be set up in the capitals of England, Scotland and Ireland. Their precise form has not yet been determined.

PECULIARITY OF HORSES.

Horses sleep with one ear pointed to the front, but why no man can tell.

NEW IN WOMEN'S CLUBS.

It is a wise woman who can calculate the exact moment when she should begin sitting with her back to the light.

PROTESTANTS AMONG ITALIANS.

The recent census showed 62,000 protestants among the 31,000,000 of Italy.

LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE

ESTRÉE QUOTIDIENNE

EDITION QUOTIDIENNE