

POWERFUL VESSELS,

Plans of Admiral O'Neil for Three New Warships Being Built.

It Adopted the Georgia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Will Carry the Heaviest Batteries Ever Carried by Naval Vessel.

The heaviest batteries yet placed on any naval vessel in the world will be carried by the Georgia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the new battleships authorized by the last congress, if the suggestions of Rear Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, are adopted.

These ships are to have an approximate displacement of 13,500 tons each and speed and coal capacity entitling them to be classed almost as armored cruisers. By the lighting of the armor belt, made possible by the greatly increased resisting power of the latest armor, Rear Admiral O'Neil is enabled to plan much heavier batteries. He has prepared five separate plans for the new ships. Each provides for the same number of guns of each caliber in the secondary batteries and the same general arrangement, but modified by differences in the main batteries. In the secondary battery each vessel is to carry 16 3-inch guns, 30 caliber in length; 16 3-pouncers, four automatic 1-pouncers, six single shot 1-pouncers, ten machine guns and two field guns.

In the main batteries one plan contemplates four 12-inch guns of 45 caliber; four 8-inch guns of 45 caliber and 12 6-inch guns of 50 caliber. The 12-inch guns are to be mounted in barbette turrets and aft of the superstructure, two 8-inch guns in a barbette turret on each beam, and the 6-inch guns in broadside, so as to give the largest possible arc of fire.

The second plan differs from the first in that it provides for eight 8-inch guns, arranged in four barbette turrets, two on each side. There are two other plans identical with this, except that one proposes to substitute four 10-inch guns for the 12-inch, and the other proposes to substitute two 10-inch and two 12-inch for the four 12-inch guns. In these plans the fore and aft fire is the same as in the first plan, but the broadside fire is increased by two 8-inch guns. The fifth plan differs from the first in having no 8-inch guns, and increasing the number of 6-inch to 16, eight firing on each broadside and four directly forward and two directly aft.

NEW UTOPIA SOLD CHEAP.

Ruskin Cooperative Properties in Tennessee Sold for Less Than Cost.

The Ruskin co-operative colony property was sold the other day in a big cave near Tennessee City, Tenn. Several hundred people were seated in the cave, including the colonists and their wives and children and farmers from the surrounding country. W. Blake Leach represented the receiver.

Four tracts of land containing a total of 74 acres were first sold to Ransom Leach for \$11,000. Another tract of a thousand acres, mostly worthless land, went to George Wright for \$1,450. He also bought the storehouse and lot for \$15, making the whole amount received for land and about 20 houses thereon \$12,465. The land originally cost \$16,500, and the houses cost several thousands more. Growing crops go with the land.

The minority stockholders, who had the property thrown into the hands of a receiver, were the purchasers. Horses, mules, fine hogs, etc., went for a song, mostly to neighboring farmers.

It is said that the purchasers will reorganize the colony on a somewhat different basis. Fifty-five majority stockholders already have an agent out looking for a new location. They may go to Virginia. The colony papers, the Coming Nation, will be sold. Its circulation of 60,000 has dwindled to 11,000. Many of the women shed tears at the sale, and there is much feeling over the break-up of the new Utopia.

METAL FURNITURE.

Another Step Taken Towards Reducing Inflammable Material on Board Warships.

An interesting experiment will be tried on board one of the warships with a view to making the fighting machine less inflammable. Constructor Bowles, who was instrumental in having the woodwork which enters into the cabin and the interior fittings of naval vessels treated by the electric fireproofing process, has taken a step further. He recommended that metallic furniture be furnished the ships of war, and with a view to testing the proposition a quantity of such material has been purchased and will be placed on board the Atlanta. A report will be invited from the commanding officer in regard to the strength, durability and appearance of the furniture, and upon the result of the experiment will depend the purchase of similar cabin furniture for all warships. It is in line of reducing to the minimum the amount of wooden material on board vessels of the navy.

Spring Lifts Tons.

The power of living steel over the inert weight of tons of rock is very forcibly illustrated by a little sapling which is growing in Erstberg, Germany. The tree is slight enough to be bent with the hands, but is raising in its irresistible growth a mass of rock weighing four tons.

Mail from Kansas Soldiers.

The mail matter that comes to Topeka from Manila sometimes numbers as high as 1,000 pieces a day.

To Clean Asphalt.

To clean asphalt pavements in Utica last year cost about two cents a running foot.

DEWEY'S WISH.

It is Said That He Wanted to Attack and Capture Manila Twenty-Five Years Ago.

It is a remarkable fact that Admiral Dewey contemplated the attack and capture of Manila 25 years ago, and it may develop that he carried out last year the plans which were prepared a generation ago. In 1873, when the Virginia outrage was perpetrated, Commodore Dewey was in command of the Narragansett, which was on the Asiatic station. The country was inflamed over the outrage and a war with Spain seemed imminent. Dewey wrote the navy department officials asking to be assigned to the duty of capturing Manila if war should be declared. The peaceful settlement of the Virginia affair prevented the plans of the admiral being carried out, but it is an interesting fact that the hero of Manila had his eye on the Philippine capital a quarter of a century ago.

When the Olympia, followed by the rest of the magnificent fleet, steamed into Manila bay 15 months ago, Admiral Dewey doubtless remembered his earlier aspirations, as well as the Maine horror, and that he did his work so well may have been due to the fact that a few well-placed shots were fired in revenge for the Virginia horror. It is probable the letter written by Commodore Dewey in 1873, in which his plan of attack was outlined, is on file at the navy department. A search will be made for it, and if it is found will be reproduced by the citizens' committee as a souvenir of the reception to be given the admiral upon his return to the nation's capital.

NEGROES MAY USE BATHTUBS.

Peoria Young Men's Christian Association Will Not Permit the Drawing of Color Line.

Notwithstanding that the local Young Men's Christian association has lost some of its members, owing to the fact that negroes were permitted to use the bath tubs, the organization does not propose to depart from its established custom.

Secretary W. A. Brubaker says: "I am very sorry that there should have been trouble, but it is not due to any fault of the association and there is no remedy for it so far as we are concerned. We make no distinction between nationalities or creeds. The privileges that we offer are for all alike. So long as the members are satisfied with the accommodations and other benefits, they are welcome to remain, but when any features of the association become objectionable to certain members, they are at perfect liberty to withdraw their membership. The association has never drawn the color line and is too old and has been too successful to make any radical change in order to suit a few."

Rev. P. M. Lewis, president of the Afro-American council, is indignant that the white members of the association should have raised objection to the colored man bathing in the same tubs as they, and upholds the association in the stand that it is taking in the matter.

PROUD OF HIS AUTOMOBILE.

Brooklyn Physician Says He Will Dispose of His Horse and Devote Himself to New Vehicle.

"I am perfectly satisfied with my automobile phaeton," said Dr. Ashley A. Webber, of New York city, the other evening, after he had critically examined the machine made for him in Kokomo, Ind., and driven thence to Brooklyn, a distance of 1,050 miles, by Edward Haynes, president of the company that made it. "I have become an enthusiast on the subject of automobiles, and I expect to break some records with mine, which has made the longest automobile trip on record in the United States."

Friends of Dr. Webber know what it means for him to become an enthusiast. When he was younger—he is not yet old—he became enthusiastic on the subject of rowing, and pulled a famous oar for the Seawanhaka Boat club, of which he is still a member. He became enthusiastic on revolver shooting more recently, and is prominent in the Brooklyn Revolver club. He took most of the first prizes for revolver shooting at the recent sportsmen's fair in Madison Square garden. He has become enthusiastically interested in trap shooting during the last few months, and is already in the Ninety Per Cent. club. Now that he expects to break some automobile records, his friends believe he will not be disappointed.

HELEN KELLAR PASSES.

The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Wonder Gets Excellent Marks in Examination for Radcliffe College.

Helen Kellar, the deaf and dumb and blind wonder, has just passed the final examination for Radcliffe. She passed the examination triumphantly in every study. In advanced Latin she passed "with credit." In advanced Greek, which her tutor regarded as her best study, she received a "B," which is a high mark.

Helen Kellar is ready for matriculation as a student of Radcliffe college. No particle of its severity was abated for her because she is deaf, dumb and blind, and no precautions were omitted because she is known to be incapable of deceit. A slip pricked with unfamiliar characters was put before her, and her typewriter clicked off its quick and true response to the hard questions.

Coffee from Brazil.

More than three-fourths of the coffee imported by the United States comes from Brazil. Mexico supplied more than 3,000,000 pounds in January of this year.

IS AN ADVANCE STEP.

Parcels Post Convention with Germany Is Signed.

First Agreement of the Kind Between This Country and Any European Nation—Of Great Benefit to Merchants.

The information that the first parcels post convention between the United States and a country in Europe had just been signed with Germany aroused considerable interest in New York. E. M. Morgan, first assistant postmaster, said it would prove of great benefit to merchants because it would expedite the delivery of articles of merchandise. Under the old regulations, samples could be sent by mail as long as their weight did not exceed eight ounces. Under the new regulations articles of merchandise may be exchanged by mail between this country and Germany, provided they are put up in packages which do not exceed 11 pounds in weight. This is not confined to samples.

Hitherto such articles had to go by express, if speed was desired. Now they will be forwarded by fast mail, a much simpler way. Above all, time will be saved, and time is an exceedingly important element in business nowadays. Some changes will be necessary in the customs department of the post office force in order that parcels may be examined and appraised rapidly, and ample provision has been made in the convention for customs declaration and payment as expeditiously as possible. The change goes into effect on October 1.

Some persons think that if it works well it may lead to the installation of a cheap domestic parcel post service all over this country.

FORT UNE AND MIND GONE.

Guardian is Appointed for the Person and Property of Lady Yarde-Buller.

Lady Yarde-Buller, the heroine of many escapades in Europe and California, has been adjudged insane and a guardian appointed for her person and estate. She has run through a big fortune in 15 years and has gained notoriety by many mad freaks in London and Paris.

Those who have been thrown into contact with her during the last few months testified that Lady Yarde-Buller's addiction to alcoholism had increased so much of late that she had been rendered incompetent to manage her affairs. She spent her money recklessly and went so far as actually to throw it away on the streets. While her actual income is only about \$400 or \$500 a month, she had been spending \$600.

Lady Yarde-Buller's career has been as checked as that of a heroine of melodrama. She was spoiled by her father, who was very wealthy, and when in her teens tried to elope in Japan with young Majorbanks, afterward Lord Tweedmouth. Then she wedded an Englishman named Blair, who was killed in South Africa, and soon after his death she married Yarde-Buller, a Scotsman who taught her how to drink. They quarreled, and he sued for a divorce, alleging that she showed too much partiality for the society of Valentine Gadsden, a mining promoter.

AMERICANS AT GUN PRACTICE.

Fifteen Out of Eighteen Shots at Long Range Were Hits—Target a Supposed Ship.

The neighborhood of Willets' Point, N. Y., has been shaken by the heavy gun practice by battery N of the Seventh artillery, under command of Capt. George W. Vandusen. There were 18 shots fired from the breech-loading rifle mounted in the parapets of Fort Totten. Fifteen of these were counted hits and three misses. The firing was at a target anchored in the Long Island sound representing a ship. There were five shots from the ten-inch rifle at a range of 4,418 yards. One shot from the ten-inch rifle with the regular service charge of 290 pounds and a projectile of 575 pounds, was at a target 9,091 yards away. The best shot was fired by First Sgt. Arthur E. Boyce, from the eight-inch rifle, at a target 4,418 yards away. It struck two yards to the right of the small target and ten yards over it. The projectile would have passed through a vessel if she had been in range. Sergeant Niels Larsen came next. The projectile from the rifle aimed by him fell but two yards to the left of the target and 12 yards over it. Sergeant Louis Dollis shot 20 yards to the right and 25 yards over the target.

Nevada Nearly Always Wrong.

Nevada among American states has been most conspicuously on the wrong side in presidential elections. In 1876, when a majority of the states went democratic, it was republican. In 1880 its electoral votes were cast for Hancock and in 1884 for Blaine, in both cases the defeated candidates. In 1892 Nevada cast its electoral vote for Weaver, and in 1896 for Bryan. Once only in 20 years (in the presidential election of 1888) did it vote with a majority of the states. In that year it was carried by Gen. Harrison.

Big Fairs to Be Held.

This is a great country for big fairs, as those ahead of us demonstrate. They are the Great America, at Omaha, on July 1, 1899; the Pan-American, at Buffalo in 1901; the Ohio Centennial, at Toledo, in 1902; and the Louisiana Centennial, at St. Louis, in 1903.

Origin of the Astecs: Ethnologists now declare the Astecs to have been of Semitic origin.

BIG EXPORTS TO COLONIES.

Despite Unfavorable Circumstances Part of the Time Figures Look Up for Last Fiscal Year.

During the last fiscal year for a month or two war was in progress and for half the year the Spaniards controlled the custom houses, and yet figures show that our exports to Cuba reached the surprising sum of \$18,615,707. This is more than the sum of American commerce with Cuba in 1896 and 1897, the two years preceding the war. It is less than the figures for 1894 and 1893, when the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley law were in force, but is greater than any previous year.

Exports to Porto Rico under the unfavorable conditions noted amounted to \$2,685,848, which is about \$700,000 more than in 1897 and greater than any previous year. The exports to the Philippines have jumped to \$404,171, which is more than four times as much as in 1897. The effect of annexation of the Hawaiian islands has been a large increase in the American trade, our exports having jumped from \$5,907,165 to \$9,305,470.

Combining these figures for the purpose of showing the effect of peace and the abolition of Spanish trade restrictions, it is seen that the total exports of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines were \$31,011,196. This is more than twice as much as in 1897 and exceeds even the reciprocity year of 1893, so that in spite of the war and with the Spaniards in Manila, Cuba and Porto Rico for a large portion of the year, American exports to these island possessions were greater for 1899 than ever before. This is the commercial balance sheet of the war and it is already favorable.

MARRIED IN SECRET A YEAR.

Pretty Romance of a Music Teacher and a Soldier Correspondent Comes Out at Last.

The resignation of Miss Mabelle Fleming as instructor of instrumental music in Charles City (Ia.) college has made public a pretty romance. In fact, Miss Fleming is not Miss Fleming at all, but Mrs. Melvin Turnbull, wife of the soldier-correspondent. The nuptials of the two took place shortly before Mr. Turnbull's enlistment in the Forty-ninth Iowa volunteers. Leaving his vivacious and charming wife, the young husband answered the call to arms, feeling that love is best shown in valor for one's country and that manhood is best exemplified in bravery that demands denial of bliss. While the soldier served in Cuba and wrote descriptive letters to the papers, his wife retained her position at the college and kept her secret. Both Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull were born and raised in Nashua. Miss Fleming lived with an aunt and studied music, becoming very proficient. Turnbull was for a time editor of the Post, a weekly paper published in the town. An association of years grew into glowing embers of affection and when the call to save Cuba was made the two went quietly to Chicago and were married. Their paths then divided for the time being, and now after a year the secret becomes known.

DIG THROUGH QUICKSANDS.

Hennepin Canal Engineers at Last Solve the Knotty Problem Near LaSalle, Ill.

Reports from Devil's slough, the quicksand country west of La Salle, Ill., where work on the Hennepin canal was stopped recently by quicksand discoveries in the route of the canal, say that the engineers are now hopeful of an easy solution of the difficulty. The quicksand beds were discovered a month ago, and borings at intervals for ten miles showed that the beds were 40 feet deep, making work impossible. It was thought at that time that a long detour in the route and a new appropriation and survey would be necessary, but a plan hit upon by the engineers—the making of ditches on each side of the water course—it is thought will relieve the pressure of the sand sufficiently to allow the continuation of work. In addition to the quicksand thick layers of hard pan oppose the work. Much of the rock will have to be removed. The work is proving harder than the contractors anticipated and they are not progressing as rapidly as expected. The cost of the drainage ditches will be large, but when completed a detour from the old route of but a quarter of a mile will be necessary. Experiments on a small scale show the new plan to be successful and nearly 1,000 men have resumed the work of construction.

BLUE GRASS HORSE WOMAN.

Miss Wheeler Rides 900 Miles in 18 Days on a Kentucky Thoroughbred.

Miss Nellie Wheeler, of Greenwood, Ky., arrived at Kokono, Ind., the other day from her Kentucky home, covering a distance of 900 miles in 18 days on horseback. She rode a finely bred animal, one of the best reared in the famous blue grass region. Her costume is of a mixed pattern, admirably suited to her handsome face and figure, giving her a dashing and picturesque appearance. Two revolvers hung from her belt. She is visiting the family of her uncle, Charles Ammerman, but will leave soon to visit relatives in another part of the state. She is 19 years of age and was raised in the saddle. She is also an adept with a Winchester, and can shoot with the best of marksmen.

War on the Sparrow.

Attempts are being made by the county of Kent, England, to exterminate the sparrow. Sparrow clubs have been formed and money prizes are given to those producing the largest number of heads.

TAKES WIFE'S NAME.

Mr. Wagonmaker on His Marriage Becomes Mr. Crookston.

By This Proceeding the Bride Wears the Name of Her Choice and He Helps Her to a Fortune.

At a wedding at Jalmyna, N. Y., the other night the bridegroom took the surname of his bride, so that she, instead of becoming Mrs. Jacob W. Wagonmaker, became Mrs. Jacob W. Crookston. There is a rather romantic story to the affair on account of a remarkable chain of circumstances.

Twenty-two years ago Wagonmaker, then a small child and an orphan, was taken by Miss Alice Crookston's parents and reared as their own child, although not adopted formally. He fell in love with his foster sister and she with him, but a seemingly insurmountable barrier existed to their marriage.

Miss Crookston, the bride, has a great-uncle who is wealthy, and with whom she has been a prime favorite. He decided to make her his heir, but while that his property should go to any one except a Crookston. If by marriage she changed her name the fortune was to revert to a male cousin.

This unfortunate condition worried the lovers, and the idea of marriage almost was given up. Finally, Mr. Wagonmaker consulted a lawyer as to changing his name. He thought he would have to get the legislature to sanction the idea, but the lawyer found an easier way out of it.

It appears that there is an old statute which seems to have been devised expressly for such a case. It provides that, when there is no male heir in the bride's family, and property interests are involved, a judge of the higher courts may issue an order by which, when the marriage ceremony takes place, the bridegroom assumes the bride's surname. Justice Dunwell issued the necessary order.

It is said that the law in question has been invoked only three times since its passage, the last occasion being nearly 40 years ago.

BEAR HUNT WINS A WIFE.

A West Virginian's Encounter with a Bear Which Had a Wedding Sequel.

John Lutz, a well known hunter of Harpog, Randolph county, W. Va., left his home in search of a bear whose tracks he had discovered. As he did not return within a reasonable time search was made and he was found five miles away in the mountains, terribly injured and with one leg broken. He stated that after following the tracks four miles he came upon a she bear and two cubs. He fired and struck the mother. She made a rush for him, and after emptying his Winchester he started to run. The bear knocked his weapon to the ground and a fierce fight followed. It ended by both bear and man rolling down the mountainside to the spot where Lutz was found. He said that while in the embrace of the brute he became unconscious and knew nothing until just before his friends arrived. Lutz was carried to his home. Shortly after his arrival there Miss Dell Nelson, his sweetheart, came to his bedside. A short conference was held and the girl left her lover, mounted her horse, and, riding to the village, secured the services of Rev. Mr. Sealitz. The parson returned with her and married the couple. Under the nursing of his wife Lutz is rapidly improving.

NO MYSTERY ABOUT HER.

Sir Thomas Lipton, Owner of Shamrock, Talks of the Alleged Secrecy Maintained.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the America's cup challenger, Shamrock, when interviewed regarding the secrecy that has been maintained about the yacht's build, said there was no more mystery about the Shamrock than the Columbia. He was not aware, he said, that the Columbia had been publicly exhibited nor that anything more was known about her than about the Shamrock.

Continuing, Sir Thomas Lipton said: "When the official measurer does his work every detail will be known. It will be a square race with no impediment. At the first attempt at such a thing we will abandon the race and make a protest. Mr. Iselin is as determined as I am to have a clear course if we have to start a score of times."

"I should have been glad to have Capt. Parker and the crew of the Meteor considered it tactful to withhold his consent."

NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Two Designs Submitted from Which Secretary Gage Will Select One for Use.

Two designs for a new five-dollar silver certificate have been submitted to the secretary of the treasury by the bureau of engraving and printing. One has upon its face a vignette of Washington and the other of Jefferson. It is likely the former will be selected owing to the superiority of the workmanship upon it.

An Aged Preacher.

A Wesleyan preacher named Houldsworth, who had preached for 80 years, died recently in the Halifax (England) almshouse, aged 94 years. He began to preach at 14, and when 80 years of age traveled 15 miles on a Sunday to conduct services in five places.

Mormons Losing No Time. Mormon missions have been established in the Philippines.

FORTUNE WON ON TWO PAIRS.

Three Returned Klondikers Stumble Westward by Their Stiff Poker Playing.

A draw poker game was played at Portland, Ore., in one of the downtown hotels the other night by three recently arrived Alaskans, George Mulford, Parker Hamlin and Henry Smith, which, in point of recklessness, has scarcely ever been equaled.

These three lucky miners came to Portland during the early part of this week and put up at the Esmond. Their poker play was voted the most "blooded" game ever seen at Portland.

The limit was \$10. The game began by Mulford winning a \$500 pot on two aces and a king, while his opponents each laid down three. During the first two hours all pots, some of them as high as \$1,000, were raked in by most hazardous bluffs, the winning hand seldom exceeding a pair of jacks. By the beginning of the third hour, however, the hands were being played more on their merits, no pots containing more than \$500. An hour after midnight the game drew near a close. The men all again resorted to bluffing.

The limit had been raised to \$100. Mulford, after contributing \$22,000 to a pot, dropped out and it was subsequently shown that he had two kings. The other players with a pair of aces, Smith and Hamlin did not lose their nerve. The hands were raised until the successful man stood to win \$70,000. As the clock struck one Hamlin said: "Hank, you've got either three big or four small ones, and I'll pass." Smith raked in the money and showed his hand, two queens and two tens. Hamlin had laid down three fives.

DATE OF WEDDING FIXED. Miss Julia Dent Grant to Become the Wife of Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has set at rest all speculation regarding the marriage of her niece, Miss Julia Dent Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia, by making formal announcement of the details of the wedding. Owing to the absence of the bride's father, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, in the Philippines, and in accordance with the wish of both the bride and her mother, the affair will be made as simple as possible. The religious ceremony will take place at noon on Monday, September 25, at All Saints Memorial chapel, the officiating clergyman being Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Nevins, of Rome, Italy, who has been the guest of Mrs. Palmer for several weeks past.

The bride, who will be given away by her brother, Charles S. Grant, will be unattended. The ushers will be Potter Palmer, Jr.; Honore Palmer, Worthington Whitehouse, Robert L. Gerry, H. R. Winthrop, Lockwood Honore, Capt. Algernon Sartoris, of the British army, cousin of the bride, and Mr. Randolph. In addition to the ceremony at the church the Russian civil marriage form will be observed at Beaulieu.

There will be no wedding breakfast, except to the immediate bridal party, but a farewell reception, after which the prince and his bride will leave for New York, to sail directly for Russia, where they will spend the honeymoon in the castle of the bridegroom, between Moscow and Odessa.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA. Great Britain, Germany and Italy Making Special Efforts toEnlarge Their Business.

Great Britain, Germany and Italy are all making special efforts to enlarge their trade with South America and the British government recently sent Mr. T. Worthington, a special commissioner of the board of trade, to study and report commercial conditions in South America.

Mr. Worthington reports that British trade in many lines is declining, and that British goods are being replaced by those from the United States, from Germany, and in some instances from France, Italy and other continental countries. The reasons which Mr. Worthington assigns are different in different cases. In many lines of goods the Germans have secured the trade through sending out goods of lower price and much inferior quality.

In some lines, notably in iron and steel goods and various kinds of machinery, Mr. Worthington found the trade of the United States increasing. American locomotives he found in very general use in South American railways, and he approved of the business methods of the American manufacturers in having skilled men to remedy defects and study the special needs of the South American railways.

FROM COAL FIELDS TO SEA. Scheme of Late Calvin S. Brice to Build a Railroad Being Revised in Tennessee.

Authoritative information has just been received at Knoxville, Tenn., that the scheme inaugurated some years ago by Calvin S. Brice to build a railroad from the Tennessee coal fields to the sea coast has been revived. Great interest has been felt in this question at Knoxville and throughout the mountainous regions of Tennessee and Kentucky for some time, and the news is generally welcomed. A preliminary survey for the proposed road was made about eight years ago from a point in Cumberland county, Tenn., to Wauhatchie, S. C. The contemplated route goes down the Sequatchie valley, by way to Chattanooga. Some of the Brice interests are said to be back of the present movement, while it is also asserted that the Illinois Central is taking hold of the matter, as such a line would form one of the links in the system of which it is supposed the Tennessee Central, now in process of construction, to be a part.