

## BRITAIN'S NEW LORD.

ST. JOHN BRODRICK LANS-DOWNE'S SUCCESSOR.

He is the Son of Viscount Middleton and His Name in Public Life Since 1839—Only Forty-Four Years Old—Served as Under Secretary Once.

Mr. W. St. John Brodrick was one of the "clever young men" of the Conservative party in the "early eighties." Though not, perhaps, a brilliant orator, he is a keen debater, and has more than once shown that he can state a case as clearly as any of his colleagues on the Treasury bench.

Eldest son of Viscount Middleton, Mr. Brodrick is in his 44th year. He received his early education at Eton, and later on at Oxford. Like so many other men who have shone in the political world he took a prominent share in the debates of the Union Society, of which he became president. He also helped to found the Canning club, which has long been the center of the new Toryism of the university. It was his good fortune to step straight from the presidential chair to a seat in the House of Commons, being returned unopposed for West Surrey at the general election of 1880. Both in and out of Parliament Mr. Brodrick was exceedingly industrious and painstaking, and it is affirmed that he was one of the few members who really mastered the intricacies of the Irish land bill. On the passing of the Redistribution act, Mr. Brodrick was elected for the Guildford division of Surrey, and he still represents that constituency. Often it has been said that Mr. Brodrick came of age, sat for his county, and got married all in one year, but the statement is erroneous. True, the two latter events occurred in 1883, but that was nearly three years after he had attained his majority. In June, 1885, Mr. Gladstone resigned, owing to the memorable defeat on the Budget bill. Ere many months had elapsed the Conservative government were vanquished upon the amendment of Mr. Jesse Collins to the Address, but the home rule proposals of Mr. Gladstone speedily installed Lord Salisbury again in Downing street.

Then it was that Mr. Brodrick began

his apprenticeship by serving as under secretary to the war office, and he remained at that post until the Unionists were supplanted by the Radicals in 1892. Finding himself in the shade of the opposition, the member for Guildford turned his attention to matters other than military. As the eldest son of a peer, he got into "revolt" against the idea of men, on succeeding to the title, being compelled to forsake the House of Commons for the House of Lords. He assisted in promoting a bill to change this state of things, but without success, and he is now the only one of the three mutineers now left in the Lower Chamber, Lord Selbourne having been called to the Upper House on the death of his father, and Mr. Curzon having become an Irish peer, viceroy of India. It was the hand of Mr. Brodrick that fired the cordite mine which blew up the Rosebery government in June, 1895. At once the queen sent for Lord Salis-



HON. ST. JOHN BRODRICK.

bury, who accepted office and appealed to the country. The noble marquis started his third administration with a huge majority, and Mr. Brodrick was appropriately appointed to the war office, as second in command to Lord Lansdowne, and so successfully did he perform the duties of the position that no surprise was evinced upon his transfer to the foreign office on the promotion of Mr. Curzon to India. As lieutenant to Lord Salisbury, the member for Guildford has acquitted himself with complete satisfaction.

## WANTS AMERICAN WIFE

The Minister from Uruguay to Washington came to this country specially with a view to securing an American wife, and he does not hesitate to say so, adding that he is a great admirer of American women. His father is president of Uruguay, and is anxious that his son shall make a good match in the United States. The minister is young and handsome, and



SEÑOR CUESTAS.

will soon open a house of his own and entertain lavishly in Washington.

## JOURNALISM FAR NORTH.

First It Was All Cuts and Afterward Whole Sentences.

One of the most amusing skippers visiting Philadelphia is the great commander of the British bark Calcutta, one of the fleet of Greenland cryolite traders, which has just discharged her cargo here and loaded coal for Demerara. A fine specimen of the real old-time sailor, Capt. Smith possesses a fund of knowledge gathered through years of rough experience, the record of which would form the groundwork for an up-to-date sea novel. For years this picturesque skipper gained knowledge of the high latitudes that has been of great benefit to him in his present trade through service aboard one of the old Peterhead whalers, a fleet once famous, but now almost extinct. Capt. Smith has been one of the most successful of the Arctic traders, his only mishap being the loss of the British bark Argentina, which he commanded in the fall of 1881. This vessel was actually crushed to atoms by the Arctic ice.

All were rescued after a thrilling experience, and made their way to Fredericksburgh, where they were saved and fed by the Danish government. Capt. Smith has a greater knowledge of Greenland than any man in the merchant service, and he has been in the service of the Philadelphia Press. When he was surrounded by the polar ice he was always appreciated and

of a large and greatly interested audience. Several days ago, just when the Democrats for Demerara, the most interesting story of the season, he said, in reporting on the paper and to its

proprietor, Mr. Moeller, is due the credit of educating a large number of the natives, because he not only printed the paper for them, but also taught them how to read it. This wonderful energetic man performs single-handed the functions of editor, reporter, proprietor, printer, distributor and business manager. The entire paper, which is printed in Godthaab, is the product of his own pen. Some time ago he set up a primitive printing establishment, and every two weeks he performs a long journey on skates to dispose of his journal. Originally it contained only a few crude illustrations, but gradually other matter was introduced until now it contains articles on the affairs of the day. This man actually taught his subscribers to read his paper, first introducing words, then sentences, and now articles on the topics of the day. Mr. Moeller is a Dane and has lived in Greenland for many years. He takes a deep interest in anything calculated to make lighter the burdens of the natives and is beloved by all who know him.

The Biggest Pair of Tusks.

In his report upon the trade and commerce of Zanzibar for last year Acting Consul Keatell Cornish states that the finest tusks on record in East Africa, and probably larger than have ever yet been obtained in any part of the world, came through Zanzibar last year. The elephant from which they were obtained was shot by an Arab near Kilimanjaro. These tusks, which consisted of perfect ivory, without a particle of disease, measured over ten and a half feet from top to base, and weighed 224 pounds, and 239 pounds respectively. They were sold for \$5,000. The nearest approach in bulk to this pair were found about ten years ago, and weighed 180 pounds each. They were, however, diseased to some extent.

Cooking in India.

Every man in India is a good cook. The women cook at home, but in traveling the women are not allowed to show themselves, and so the men do the work. No Hindu will eat food on which any man's shadow has fallen. All Hindus are great ceremonial legalists. The Hindus are of our own Aryan race. They are not like the Chinese and Japanese, alien from our race. They have all the mental capacity of Europeans, and only need the same religion and the same opportunity to shine on an equality with us.

Purchase Waterloo Battle Ground. Henri Houmaye, the French Academician and authority on Napoleon, has purchased for the Paris Sabretache, the French military association, the exact spot of ground where the Old Guard made its last stand at Waterloo, and upon it M. Gerome, the sculptor, is to erect a monument.

Cheap Stain for Wood. A cheap and simple stain for wood is made with permanganate of potassium. A solution of it spread upon pear or cherry wood for a few minutes leaves a permanent dark brown color, which, after a careful washing, drying and oiling, assumes a reddish tint upon being polished.

## New Ships for Navy

Plans for Five Immense Armored Vessels.

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon has been elected to congress four times. That is several times more than any other member of the present congress. He is, therefore, "the father of the house." He has been "Uncle Joe" to everybody in Washington for a score of years, and while regarded as the fiercest fighter in the House he has done more kindly acts for other members and outsiders than any other man in congress. "Uncle Joe" fits him better than "father of the House," and he will continue to be known as "Uncle Joe."

Was Once Defeated. Mr. Cannon was once defeated for Congress. He went down with the Republican crash in 1890, after the passage of the McKinley bill. McKinley was defeated the same year. So were scores of Republican leaders in the west. Mr. Cannon was also defeated for speaker in the fifty-first congress. So was McKinley. Thomas B. Reed was elected. McKinley became chairman of the committee on ways and means and Cannon became chairman of the committee on appropriations.



"UNCLE JOE" CANNON.

In every Republican congress since then Cannon has been chairman of his old committee, and as such he has had more power and responsibility regarding appropriations for government expenses and public works than any other member of either House.

When the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, "Uncle Joe" said little on either side. He began making a few figures, and one morning he quietly dropped a little bill in the box, which, when found, created a sensation, not only in Washington, but in every city in the civilized world.

During the Spanish Crisis. The bill was unique. It had no

## SIX FIERCE LIONS.

A Strange Thing That Happened at a Circus.

Show people dread a timid lion, tiger or leopard, not only because in its panic it is likely to injure the trainer, but because it is unreliable, may take fright and spoil a performance at any moment from the slightest cause. An incident at the Porte St. Martin Theater, in Paris, has become part of the annals of the show business. The chief feature of the exhibition was a "turn," consisting of the casting of a young woman, securely bound, into the cage of lions, heralded as being the fiercest and most bloodthirsty of man-eaters. Unfortunately, the woman who had the "thinking part" of the victim was taken ill, and a substitute was found in the wife of one of the trainers, herself a trainer of some experience, but without any acquaintance with these particular six lions. As she was somewhat nervous, she carried a

precedent. It appropriated \$50,000,000 for public defense and placed that sum at the disposal of the president. It meant that the nation would get ready for war and it directed the president to take steps to that end. It was passed without a dissenting vote by the House. There were speeches, but they were all for the bill. In the Senate there were no speeches, but it passed by unanimous vote there also.

Uncle Joe does many things in this way—a way that is more familiar to poker players than to other men. He tests the opposition with a bluff. Mr. Cannon was born in a Quaker settlement of North Carolina. When he was four years old his father, Dr. Horace F. Cannon, emigrated to the banks of the Washash at Bloomington, Parke county, Ind. Dr. Cannon lived in that town until his death, in 1851, and there his boy Joe received his early education and training. He was 14 years old when his father died, and at that age he started out for himself, his first work being as a clerk in a country store. He was so employed until he had attained his majority,

when he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute in 1858.

Moves to Illinois. The next year Mr. Cannon moved to Tuscola, Ill., and in 1861 he was elected district attorney. He subsequently was elected to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth congresses, receiving 21,484 votes to 14,176 for John M. Thompson, Democrat, and 682 for Samuel S. Jones, Prohibitionist.

Keep your chin up. (If you are a woman, you won't have to be told so.)

Arise. Amid the breathless silence of the spectators, the ring-master explained the ferocious nature of the lions and the terrible risk of the woman, and she was thrust in at the cage-door. In the excitement of the occasion the door was not securely shut after her. No sooner was she fairly inside than the six monarchs of the jungle, seeing that a strange person had been forced upon them, raised a chorus of shuddering terror, bolted for the cage door, clawed it open, and, with dragging tails and cringing flanks, fled through a rear entrance and found refuge in a cellar, where they were deluged only after a great difficulty. It was a week before the "ferocious man-eaters" were sufficiently recovered from their terrors to reappear in public.—McClure's Magazine.

New York. It is said, has an annual murder record of 500, Boston of 348, New Orleans of 215 and Chicago of 220.

## THE YOUNGER PLATT

In his endeavor to establish the New York stabulary bill, Senator



FRANK H. PLATT. Thomas C. Platt has the active cooperation of his son, Frank H. Platt.

Indeed, it is claimed that the younger member of the family is the originator of the idea, and that by its passage he hopes to make himself a power in state politics. He is credited with an ambition to step into his father's shoes when the man from Tioga relinquishes the state leadership. Some people who are close to the senator say that the older man leans considerably upon his son for advice and that he would be pleased to see him become the party leader eventually. As the junior member of the great law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, from which Gen. Tracy retired after his defeat for mayor of Greater New York, young Platt was well trained. He is an aggressive and shrewd young man and, even though he fails to reach the goal to which he aspires, is certain to be a more prominent figure in Republican politics of the Empire state as the years pass.

## NEW SHIPS FOR NAVY

PLANS FOR FIVE IMMENSE ARMORED VESSELS.

Speed of 19 Knots—Three Are to Be Sheathed and to Have Superposed Turrets—Work Greatly Delayed by Armor Contracts.

When congress in March, 1899, appropriated money for three sea-going coast-line battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of their class, it was evidently the intention to provide for vessels more powerful than those of any other nation in the world. The unfortunate provision by which the contracts for the vessels were made subject to an agreement as to the price of armor, while it delayed the work, served one good purpose in making it possible to combine with them the two battleships provided for by the act of June 7, 1900. The bureau of construction and repair, in the designs for these five vessels, has fully carried out



COMMODORE PHILIP HICHBORN. (He Has Charge of the Construction of New Naval Vessels.)

the evident purpose of Congress, and the plans now approaching completion represent five of the most powerful battleships ever projected.

Sheathed and Coppered.

The vessels appropriated for in 1899 are required to be sheathed and coppered, whereas those of the later appropriation have been held by the Navy Department not to be covered by the provision as to sheathing, and the bureau has, therefore, designed two classes of vessels, one sheathed and the other not sheathed. The designs have been further complicated by the decision of the board of construction to fit three of the vessels with the superposed turret, similar to those on the Kearsarge and Kentucky, and to provide the other two vessels with what has been designated the quadrilateral arrangement of the eight-inch guns of the main battery. The general dimensions and chief characteristics of the sheathed and coppered vessels are:

Length on load water line, 425 feet; breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 feet 10 inches; trial displacement about 15,000 tons; mean draught at trial displacement, about 24 feet; greatest draught, full load, about 26 feet. The general dimensions of the unsheathed vessels are: Length on load water line, 435 feet; breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 feet 2 1/2 inches; trial displacement about 14,200 tons; mean draught at trial displacement, about 24 feet; greatest draught, full load, about 26 feet.

Speed of Nineteen Knots.

In the 15,000 tons represented in each of those vessels, the many antagonistic qualities essential to a perfect fighting machine have been compromised and incorporated in proportions which experience seems to have pointed out as the most desirable and efficient. To begin with, they will have a speed of at least nineteen knots, which compares most favorably with any battleships under construction abroad, as well as any in the projected stage. As all the vessels previously designed by the bureau have shown excess of speed over that called for it may be expected that this figure will be exceeded by from a quarter to a half a knot.

The vessels will be propelled at this high speed by twin screws driven by two four-cylinder, triple-expansion engines of about 19,000 indicated horsepower, having a stroke of four feet, running under conditions of maximum speed at about 120 revolutions a minute. The steam necessary to this power will be supplied at a pressure of 250 pounds a square inch by twenty-four Babcock & Wilcox straight water-tube boilers, placed four in each of six independent water-tight compartments.

Four Big Guns on Each.

Each ship will carry four twelve-inch guns, forty caliber in length, mounted in pairs in Hichborn balanced turrets, having an arc of train of 270 degrees, one forward and one aft in each vessel. Of the eight-inch guns, forty-five caliber in length, which will be carried on each of the three sheathed vessels, four will be mounted in turrets of the Hichborn type, superposed upon the twelve-inch turrets, and four in two turrets amidships, having an arc of train of 180 degrees, and in the two unsheathed vessels all eight eight-inch guns will be mounted in four independent turrets, having an arc of train of 145 degrees, placed two on each side at the ends of the superstructure, thus forming a quadrilateral.

In each vessel there will be a broadside of twelve six-inch rapid-fire guns, fifty caliber in length, mounted six on each side on the main deck, each with an arc of train of 110 degrees, and each will also have twelve four-

teen pounders and twelve three-pounders, mounted in commanding positions, and having very large areas of fire. In the two lower turrets there will be four automatic one-pounders, and in the upper turrets four single-shot one-pounders.

## MAN'S POCKETS.

At Best Woman Has No More Pockets than Her Kangaroo.

Man is a perfected marsupial. He is a creature of pockets. With him the necessity of a pouch simply develops one. This is the law of evolution. The first we read of him as a pocket-bearing animal he was on a level with the kangaroo. He then had one pouch, fastened to his belt. Now look at him and compare him to woman, for whom—in his chivalry—he is truly sorry. She, in her helplessness, is usually behind the kangaroo, and at her best only equals him with the one pouch fastened at her waist. She has not evolved through the law of nature, but under the sterner decrees of the dressmaker. What a difference between no pockets and a score of pockets! The first is woman; the other man. Woman is literally fettered for want of pockets. She must carry in her hands whatever is not a part of her clothing, while man's arms, palms and fingers are free—free to help his unfortunate sister. Think of five pockets in trousers, five in vest, five in jacket and five in overcoat—an exact score in all. Some men have more than this. When man took up the handkerchief habit he made a pocket for that convenient article. He don't have to be picking them up—except for the women. He made a pocket for his knife and a pocket for his watch; a pocket for his keys and a pocket for his letters; a pocket for his tobacco and a little pocket for his car tickets; and he kept on making pockets as fast as he needed them. Women, in their helplessness, envy him. They reach out to him to borrow his knife, to borrow his pencil, to borrow a bit of string, and to borrow a dozen articles that he usually has stowed away about his clothing. He is kind and lends, for he is sorry for them in their arrested development.—New York Herald.

## THE LATE GEORGE W. WILSON.

George Washington Wilson, late commissioner of Internal Revenue, who died in Washington last week, was 57 years old, and a native of Ohio. He entered the Union army when 19 years old as a private in the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the war, coming out a first lieutenant. In 1866 he took up the practice of law, and in 1869 entered the internal revenue service. He served in various capacities, rising from one important position to another, until he became the head of the bureau. Commissioner Wilson was considered the most thoroughly informed man on



GEORGE W. WILSON.

internal revenue subjects who ever entered the government service, and was consulted on all measures affecting the revenues that have been before congress in many years.

## BEAUTY SPOTS.

Does the Revival of Patches Foretell Fashions of Long Ago?

Nobody can tell you just how or why it happened that moth patches—those little circles or crescents of black court plaster which are now worn by up-to-date girls just at the corner of the mouth, or under the temple, or close to the ear, or in the middle of the cheek or chin, or on the shoulder—have come into favor again. But that they have come back is very evident. She who thinks that her efforts in this direction are limited by squares or circles or crescents is much mistaken. The Parisians have taken care of that. At the fountain head of such fancies it has been decreed that a girl may wear circles in two or three sizes, lozenge-shaped patches, star-shaped patches, heart-shaped patches, patches shaped like the ace of clubs, patches shaped like the ace of spades, flower-shaped patches, or even patches shaped like chubby little Pierrots, or like lean little tragedians. If the wearer of these beautifiers does not care to ask for them by the ordinary name of "patches," she may use the more aristocratic sounding French name, "mouches." It's a matter of conjecture among a large class of people whether these patches are to be used as an entering wedge to open the way for the return of the other marks of the age of the "Grand Monarch." Will the little men begin to wear tall, red heels on their shoes to make them taller, as the "Grand Monarch" did? Will lace, satins, brocades, for men as well as women, come in fashion again?—Stray Stories.

Motormen Fla the Steeds. At Nassau, Fla., the motormen on street cars struck for stools on which to sit while the cars are in motion. They had the sympathy of the people with them and won out.