

GREAT BRITAIN'S BIG GUNS.

A Controversy Regarding England's Naval Armament.

IMMENSE COST OF AMMUNITION.

Vast Expense Involved in Their Construction and Operation—A Contrast With Those of Thirty Years Ago.

England's Naval White Elephant. (Copyright 1880 by James Gordon Bennett.) London, Nov. 2.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—A controversy of no slight importance has arisen, and is likely to last, over the big guns of the British navy. I have noticed that the Herald contains from time to time information on subjects connected with the royal navy which does not appear elsewhere, and which is obviously derived from special and authentic sources. But the public do not yet quite understand what is going on and too many persons have an interest in keeping the truth concealed from them to permit of this deficiency being speedily rectified. The facts, however, must come out by degrees. Lord Armstrong, in presiding over a meeting of his company on Friday, defended the damage to the 110-ton gun on the Victoria and complained that Armstrong is quite right in saying that he has nothing to do with that. The guns are ordered of his firm, and his business is to make them. Whether they are fit for service or not is an affair to be settled at the admiralty. Observe these words of Lord Armstrong's, for they have greater significance than appears upon the surface. "Whether a monster gun is a mistake or not is a very fairly debatable question. A monster gun is incidentally a monster ironclad, and I have never advocated either one or the other." That both are a mistake is beginning to be the opinion of some of the greatest naval officers in England, and perhaps Lord Armstrong shares this opinion. We can build a monster ironclad, but no one can be sure how it will act in battle. We can not build a monster gun without immense delay, and when we have got it we are half afraid of firing it off. The maker himself tells us that we ought not to put too large a charge of powder in it. What, then, are we to do with it? Is it made to be looked at? Now let me tell you a little more about costly playthings. Last year two 15.25-inch guns were turned out from the Armstrong works and supplied to the navy. They cost £38,285 without carriages. Five 13.5-inch were supplied from the royal gun factory costing £10,880 each. It is 2.10-inch smooth bore guns, and two were supplied. Some of these guns were put in hand the previous year, but all that could be turned out for actual use were these nine. It is quite impossible to get these guns made fast enough to fit out new ironclads, so that even if we get the ships it is by no means certain that they would be of any utility for the defense of the country, at least for a considerable time after they are afloat. Some of our finest ships to-day are without their full armament. Those that have guns have no ammunition, and those which have ammunition have no guns. Even the best it must take several years to put all this right. If, then, England holds fast to the system of building monster ironclads and ordnance she must make up her mind to spend prodigious sums of money and to keep on spending them, for a big gun is like a big house—there is no end to its cost. For instance, in the old days a 68-pounder smooth bore cost about 75 id for shot, but for powder alone a 110-ton gun cost £38 18s 8d every time it is fired. The shot costs about £140 in addition. Is not this a pretty bill to present to the nation every time one of these guns is fired? I beg you to understand that there is no doubt about the facts I have just put forward. I take them upon the authority of a most unimpeachable witness, General Alderson, director of artillery—who must be supposed to know more about the subject than any other man in the country. General Alderson is a brother-in-law of the prime minister, and he has held his office since the early part of 1855. When he was giving evidence before a committee of the house of commons, Stanmore, secretary of war, asked him this question: "Will you tell the committee what the cost of firing a shot from one of these big guns would be at the present time?" General Alderson answered: "It is difficult, perhaps, to tell exactly, but it would cost rather over £300 for a single shot."

STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

Captain Wissman Gives News of the Expedition.

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Honored by President Carnot.

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THE PAN-AMERICANS.

The Hon. Waterson Addresses the Delegates in Spanish.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 2.—After breakfast the All-American excursionists were welcomed at the board of trade by the Hon. Waterson, who fifty years ago was United States minister to the Argentine confederation. He made the address in Spanish, and for the first time the delegates listened to the words of greeting in their own tongue. A couple of the delegates answered and the visitors were then shown the tobacco works and Kentucky horses and were later welcomed by Governor Buckner and ladies at a public reception at his hotel. Late to-night the party left for Mammoth Cave, where they will spend Sunday.

Hops for the Youngers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Under the law enacted, lishing the St. Cloud reformatory, and providing for the transfer of the convicts from the state penitentiary, it is possible that Cole and Jim Younger, the Missouri outlaws, may be paroled in 1883. Life prisoners can not be transferred to the reformatory until they have served a sentence equivalent to twenty-one years by May 27, 1883. The scheme is to have them removed to the reformatory and secure their release on parole.

The Rock Island Wrecked.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The grand jury to-day returned seventeen indictments. Seven of them had reference to the Rock Island railroad accident which occurred some time ago. These are all against Seth Trowbridge, the engineer of the freight train which crashed into the passenger car, and Charles Buford, the conductor. La Cloche, the fireman, escaped indictment. The company was cautioned to be more careful about leaving passenger cars on the track at the point where the accident occurred.

Stally Injured By the Cars.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Mary Knapp, while crossing the tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad this afternoon, on Sixth Street, was run over by a freight engine and her right leg cut off so widely from them! Upon this point there

is the gravest room for doubt, and all the anatomists administered by Lord Armstrong will not be sufficient to ally it.

BARNUM REFUSED.

Denied the Privilege of Parading on Lord Mayor's Day.

(Copyright 1880 by James Gordon Bennett.) LONDON, Nov. 2.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Police Commissioner Money has denied Barnum permission to make his customary parade, although the latter has been to enormous expense in preparing for the event. Barnum wants to hold the parade on the night of the lord mayor's date and the London police do not care to have two such shows in the same twenty-four hours. A number of Barnum's English friends have determined to celebrate his arrival in England by a dinner at the Hotel Victoria, next Friday. Among the names on the committee are the earl of Aberdeen, Sir John Astley, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Darnley, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Viscount Compton, Hon. Conrad Dillon, the earl of Blandford, Captain F. C. Howard, the earl of Kinnear, the earl of Lathom, Colonel J. T. North, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Alfred De Rothschild, Leopold De Rothschild and George Augusta Sala.

VIGNAUX AND CARTER.

The Frenchman Willing to Play on Certain Conditions.

(Copyright 1880 by James Gordon Bennett.) PARIS, Nov. 2.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald correspondent saw Maurice Vignaux yesterday in reference to Eugene Carter's recent challenge to play him a match at cushion caroms. Said Vignaux: "I accept Carter's challenge, as published in the Herald, in all respects but one. He wishes to make a match of 1,200 points, lasting three nights. My health is still so feeble after my recent illness that I do not feel able to play more than 600 points, to last four days. I am willing to make such a match for either 2,500 francs, as Carter proposes, or double that sum. I will play in any suitable hall one month from date. Any further details can be easily arranged, as I consider myself a stronger player than Carter. Shortening the game is to his advantage rather than mine."

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A BOY'S THIRST FOR BLOOD.

Youthful Dopravity as Developed at a Trial in Paris.

COOL AND COLLECTED IN COURT.

Emile Zola Acts in the Capacity of a Juror in the Case—A Day With the Maratros—Other Parisian News.

At the French Capital. (Copyright 1880 by James Gordon Bennett.) PARIS, Nov. 2.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The weather has become colder. Cloaks and even furs are now in vogue. The Litzia is now filling up for the winter, and Friday Le Jour des Morts was celebrated by at least two hundred thousand Parisians of every strata of society, going out to Pere la Chaise clad in ashen gray or black and depositing wreaths on the tombs of some loved one. Statistics published by the minister of the interior show that crimes of violence, murders and attacks in the public streets are increasing with startling rapidity, although thefts, robbery and rapes show a heavy falling off. Youthful criminals are becoming more and more frequent, and the case of young George Kaps, who is now on trial, is a jurymen attracted the attention of Paris for twenty-four hours. When George Kaps was but thirteen he made his debut in the criminal arena, taking the highest honors with a sensational murder that would have done credit to the most experienced hand. One morning in December, 1874, an aged compositor, Vincard, was found lying dead on the floor of his garret. He had first been strangled and then his head split open with a hatchet. Suspicion pointed to young Kaps and a companion of his own age, who were arrested, but as nothing definite could be proven against them they were set at liberty. It is now known that Kaps and his comrade committed this crime for the purpose of robbing their victim, and that 5 francs was all they got by it. Kaps speedily blossomed out into the most renowned scion of dames in his quarter. Leontine Drien was the name of his brightest and most particular star, and to her George one day admitted that it was he who killed Vincard. Shortly afterwards he regretted having taken her into his confidence, and threatened to show her no mercy did she make any sign of handing over the secret to the police. Finally, acting on the principle that "dead people tell no tales," he determined to bury his secret in the grave. On March 19 last Kaps shot Leontine through the head with one revolver as she was sleeping. The young murderer gave himself up to the police, alleging that the motive of his crime was jealousy. On cross-examination, however, he was fain to admit the reason for the murder, as owning that he committed the second crime to save himself from the consequences of the first. Even after his imprisonment the last lust for blood showed itself in an attempt to murder people under the very eyes of the judge who was going into his case. Mile. de Emma Huaid, a witness against the prisoner, was attacked by him with a bed screw as she was giving her evidence and severely wounded her hip could be given. On a second occasion he carried a brass candlestick from the mantelpiece and hurled it at the municipal guard who was in a chair back of him and against whom he had a long standing grudge. Guiltless himself, the judge of instruction, was frequently threatened by his young prisoner if he ever had the good chance to meet the magistrature man to man. Such is the career of this precocious youth who yesterday occupied his place in the dock as compositely and in fact as proudly as if it were the chariot of an old Roman commander returning triumphant from a brilliant campaign. His responses were short and incisive. He was evidently posing for the audience. "You have been an idle vagabond all your life," said the judge. "Correct." "At thirteen your father had you sent to the house of correction." "Exactly." "You have been condemned four times and forbidden the department of the Seine." "Perfectly." "You quarreled frequently with Leontine Drien. Why?" "The reason is too delicate to be mentioned in public."

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THE TEUTON AND THE TURK.

Emperor William Receives a Cordial Greeting From the Ottoman.

ITS POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

The Semi-Official Press Throw Off Reserve and Admit that the Object is to Strengthen the Triple Alliance.

Not a Pleasant Trip.

(Copyright 1880 by New York Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Bismarck to-day received a telegram from Emperor William at Yildiz Kiosk, saying he arrived at 11 o'clock. The official dispatches give a detailed account of the meeting between the Turkish fleet and the German ships Kaiser and Hohenzollern at the entrance of the Bosphorus. The passage through the straits was made under a continuous round of salutes from the forts. On entering the sea of Marmora Said Pasha, minister of foreign affairs; Edem Pasha, formerly grand vizier, and Herr von Radowitz, the German ambassador, left the sultan's yacht and were received by the emperor on the Kaiser. The emperor is again suffering from sea sickness. A large number of vessels, gayly decorated, followed the German ships to Dolmabahce palace, where the sultan, attended by his ministers and principal court officials, cordially greeted Emperor William. After partaking of refreshments the two monarchs drove to Yildiz palace in a carriage under escort of a squadron of cavalry. The sultan exchanged a few phrases with each of the guests and then relapsed into absolute silence. Herr von Radowitz, under instructions from Bismarck, will attend with Said Pasha the business interviews between the monarchs. The semi-official press of Berlin no longer denies the political importance of the visit. The North German Gazette states that if the intentions of the emperor are realized the conference at Constantinople will create fresh guarantees of peace based upon the general principles of Bismarck's policy and will strengthen the double and further assure the well being and prosperity of the Fatherland. The frankness of these admissions of the inspired organs is partly due to official advice from St. Petersburg that the czar has relapsed under pan-slavist influences; that the changes that were in progress to eliminate the czar from the czarist system had been countermanded; that the German press has resumed its former hostile attitude, and everything is the same as before the czar's meeting with Prince Bismarck. Incidents attending the visit of the emperor to the royal harem are awaited with interest. A gorgeous banquet, prepared by ten carmen will convey her to the entrance of the harem grounds. Seven recognized wives of the sultan, all mothers of princes, attended by odalisque suites, will receive the emperor in the grand saloon. The visit will last three hours. Count Kalnoy, who arrived at Friedrichshagen to-day, before leaving Vienna had a long conversation with Prince Lobanoff, the Russian ambassador, through whom he learned that the czar had resumed his policy of opposition to any form of settlement in Bulgaria which excludes Russia's claim to the right to select the head of the government. Prince Lobanoff's communication amounted to a veto from the czar of Count Kalnoy's project for the recognition of Prince Ferdinand as the ruler of Bulgaria and implied also the rejection of Bismarck's scheme. In official circles the conviction prevails that the chancellor will henceforth abandon all efforts to conciliate the czar. Apart from political matters concerning the Russian ambassador, the mission relations of the German and Austro-Hungarian empires. The marriage of Prince Ferdinand and Princess Louise, of Orleans, the daughter of the Duc d'Alencon, depends upon the result of the Friedrichshagen conference. The new socialist bill will not receive the support of the majority of the reichstag unless subjected to modifications. The dynamite depot at Friedrichshutte, near Heuthen, Silesia, exploded to-day. Twenty persons were killed and injured.

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