AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

What Might Happen if the Suggested Coalition Between the United States and Great Britain Should Develop Into "Un Fait Accompli."

The Two Countries, With Japan as a Friend Through Force of Circumstances, Would Be More Than a Match For the Rest of the World.

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Within the past 10 years there occurred more important events in the history of the world than during any similar period of time since civilization has been in existence. The governments of nations, not only this, but within the closing years of the century have undergone in the affairs of the most important and powerful countries. There are not mere changes in the laws, but in the form of government. Almost from the day the stars and stripes were recognized until the closing years of the present century Mars cast his shadow and our power has risen against another.

Nations which were powerful both in territory and internal strength have lost some secondary powers. New ones have sprung from their loins, and it is one of these which is a little more than 100 years has come to lead the world in industrial progress and from a small power, with no voice in the affairs of nations, has become one of the greatest among them.

The century was baptized in blood, which has never been allowed to dry. At its opening the states were many, and now, in the closing years, fresh spots are incrimsoned in every quarter. Armies are in the field and waiting for a chance to strike at both England and America and is only held off by fear of the consequences. Russia is not a friend of either and would willingly lend her aid to drive the two nations from the sea and confiscate their power, which all the Latins are growing every day. The life blood of war from the aspect of Europe has met with indifference in England and America. The time when such news or action would give concern has passed.

There are South American war in alliance between England and America might be created into. Their commerce is growing rapidly and their territory increasing, and, acting in concert, they could cope successfully with the allied powers of Europe. Should a general war be declared against either the United States or England by a European power one nation might be forced into helping the other as her only ally. Let England then, for supremacy on the sea to any of the European powers, and an attack would follow as sure as effect follows cause. Not only would England be assisted, but, according to the advocates of an Anglo-American alliance, demonstrations would be made off the coast of the United States, with the probability that the larger ports would be blockaded and the shipping be locked up in the harbors, causing untold damage to the commerce of the Republic.

With the two powers operating in a common cause it would be different, for it would practically be a war of one half the world against the other. With Japan as an active ally the forces of the Anglo-American alliance would be materially increased in both army and land forces. The people of these three nations are scattered all over the world to the number of nearly 500,000,000, while the combined strength of the five nations which represent the Anglo-Saxon alliance of Europe is represented in a little more than 300,000,000. The allied powers of Europe are France and Russia and Germany, Austria and Italy.

A war so terrible as such a one would be is of a magnitude too great to grasp. The number of the combined forces on both sides would number hundreds of men, while the fleets of the forts of the different nations would number into the thousands. The oceans would be filled with armadas of the opposing nations, while the shores of the world would be scattered in points of vantage ready to advance into the territory of the enemy. It would be looked a peculiar and startling sight to see a fleet of warships off one of the other planets, and the sight would be no more dreadful than the result of the end of a great war of the nations.

The struggle at the beginning would be for supremacy on the sea. With the control of the ocean the superior powers could have little trouble in effecting an invasion of at least the outer cities of the other nations. Until the sea strength, then, of the new alliance was broken there could be no great military operations against either side. This would be a difficult task, as it would be almost impossible to remove the forces of Russia from their fortresses in Asia and Japan controlled coast points. Then, given the advantages would have the advantages of England's great coaling stations there are only distributed all over the world, but as we have noted that it would be almost impossible to take or destroy them from its use as a base of supplies, it would be a bold enemy to undertake to land forces in advance from the land side to capture them. The control even temporarily of the sea would leave the non-coaling nations at a disadvantage. Without that backing arsenals could not be sent into the battle country. Transports would be attacked and destroyed or taken by the enemy to their own purposes.

Just what the powers would do on land or sea against the new alliance cannot even be conjectured, as it will be left to the reader to figure for himself. The following tables of the naval strength of the different nations will give some idea of the wrecking of those that would enter into the expenditures struggle. The war footing and the number of vessels of the naval registers are given according to the English and American standards:

	Cruisers, pro-tected and Coast Def'ns	Torpedo def'ns, pelo.		
Ships of the line, imp'rtnt.				
Separated alliance—				
England 9	214	46		271
United States, 21	39	23		83
Russia ..... —	—	—		—
France 80	202	21		143
Total 80	202	21		143
Japan 9	32	4		46
Germany ..... —	—	—		—
Austria ..... —	—	—		—
Italy ..... —	—	—		—
Total 127	514	95		401
Dual alliance—				
Germany 40	74	21		135
Austria 15	27	4		79
Italy 30	15	—		51
Russia ..... —	—	—		—
France ..... —	—	—		—
Total 85	116	25		265
Triple alliance—				
Germany 40	74	21		137
Austria 15	27	4		79
Italy 30	15	—		51
Russia ..... —	—	—		—
France ..... —	—	—		—
Total 75	64	25		267

The skies of the line include not only battleships, but the lesser armored cruisers of the New York and Brooklyn type. It will be seen by this table that in shipbuilding, the factors for increasing the number of the powers of any note are about equal. In the list of coast defense vessels are classed the monitors of the United States navy. These vessels, while not having the speed of the large and swagging fleet of ships, are capable of doing more than coast defense service. They could easily hold off a large squadron of fighting ships or prevent them from entering or leaving a place where the channel was narrow. Even if called into action in deep water they would be certain to give a good account of themselves.

Of the armies that would be mustered in a war "à l'outrance" nations differ, but it is safe to say that more than 100,000,000 men would be put in the field from the time the affair started until peace was declared. Military scientists, after long study of the resources of the nations, have decided that in a dire extremity one in every six of the population of civilized countries can be called for military duty, and as such a war as the one described would naturally bring out the greatest possible strength of each power the following table has been compiled that the reader may get some inkling into the amount of human fighting material that would be involved in what would prove to be a war in which the whole world would be engaged. As the strength of the navies is to be the death it may say that every nation in the three powers composing the new alliance will have in every three men one ready to strike at both England and America and is only held off by fear of the consequences. Russia is not a friend of either and would willingly lend her aid to drive the two nations from the sea and confiscate their power, which all the Latins are growing every day. The life blood of war from the aspect of Europe has met with indifference in England and America. The time when such news or action would give concern has passed.

	Armies	Reserves		
Separated alliance—				
United States	25	15		40
Russia	1,000	1,000		2,000
France	1,000	1,000		2,000
Total	2,025	2,015		4,040
Germany	1,000	1,000		2,000
Austria	1,000	1,000		2,000
Italy	1,000	1,000		2,000
Total	3,000	3,000		6,000
Dual alliance—				
Germany	1,000	1,000		2,000
Austria	1,000	1,000		2,000
Italy	1,000	1,000		2,000
Russia	—	—		—
France	—	—		—
Total	3,000	3,000		6,000
Triple alliance—				
Germany	1,000	1,000		2,000
Austria	1,000	1,000		2,000
Italy	1,000	1,000		2,000
Russia	—	—		—
France	—	—		—
Total	3,000	3,000		6,000

By this it will be seen the new alliance has a greater population than the combination of the dual and triple alliances combined, with which it would have to contend, and assuming that the ratio of one in six, as given by military scientists, is correct the different nations would be able to put the following number of men in the field:

England	45,166,666
United States	12,666,666
Russia	8,666,666
France	8,666,666
Total	75,666,666
Russia	25,666,666
France	25,666,666
Total	51,666,666
Germany	8,666,666
Austria	4,666,666
Italy	4,666,666
Total	21,666,666

While some of these figures might seem to be almost wild, those referring to the United States and Russia are correct as it is possible to make them, and the tables are given with the idea of showing what would happen if the nations should call into every person available to carry arms as they would surely do in a conflict which would seem either the population or destruction of their national existence. It would be the "last call" in the most extreme sense of the term, and all the strength of the nations would be brought to the front.

On the sea would be the first and most severe fighting until supremacy had been secured on one or the other of the adversaries. Not only would their ships meet on the ocean, but the seacoasts would be attacked, and attempts to seize or lay waste their strongholds would be made. The first and greatest of these sea fights would probably occur in the Atlantic ocean. The Mediterranean would be closed by the powerful fleets of England and the United States, Gibraltar, on one side of the strait, and Ceuta, which would be quickly taken from the Spaniards by these combined fleets, on the other, would hold that entrance, while the Suez canal would be closed at the other end by another squadron from the same fleet, which would be composed of some of the more powerful ships of the new alliance. Russia has no ships in the Mediterranean, and the only way in which they could be got there would be from her squadron now in the Black sea. They would have to be brought through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean. A fleet of powerful coast defense vessels placed at the entrance to the Dardanelles would end the career of this fleet in a short time, as it would be impossible for more than one to come through at a time. The other fleets that would have to be taken care of in that section would be those of France, Austria and Italy. They contain the flower of these navies, but as England holds the mastery there, with the ships of the American squadron that would be sent to cooperate with her, there is no doubt of their being ultimately successful, but only after a battle a description of which would be impossible, for it is safe to say it would be the greatest in the annals of naval history.

England's coast would be protected, and little damage could be done to it. Her channel fleet, the most powerful in the world, would be materially strengthened and would be capable of meeting any squadron that the other powers might send against it. The strait of Dover would be closed and patrolled. This would be the weak point of Germany and France from combining against the English coast. Germany's coast line on the west is very small, while Russia would be compelled to find an opening into the sea through the Cattegat and Skager Rack, both of which are narrow and dangerous to navigation and would be short of maneuvers, while a well directed fire of coast artillery could command the situation with comparative ease.

When Russia began to show an increasing fondness for Pekin some years ago, Germany became more anxious for another outlet for her fleet, whose headquarters, like that of Russia, are in the Baltic sea, and promptly built the canal at Kiel. This was done so that her warships might have easy access to the outside world. In a fight with the powers, however, the canal would be of very little practical use, unless Germany and the rest of her allies could protect her ships from those of the enemy as they might come through the narrow channel. With the western coast of Germany patrolled by a powerful squadron and a number of heavy coast defense vessels stationed at the Kaiser Bank the fleets of Russia and Germany in the west would be of little use.

England, the United States and Japan are supreme in the far east. They control the situation, and their power is more than double that of the other nations combined.

With the supremacy of the sea under their control the new alliance would have little to fear from a combined attack of the other nations, and with the back, which is nearly surrounded by America, cut off peace would be a matter of but making terms satisfactory to the victors.

It is an wonder that with these facts staring the nations in the face they look with fear and trembling on the still merely whispered suggestion of an alliance of England, America and Japan, and yet such an alliance, if it should by any chance eventuate, would be the greatest safeguard the continent could have, as it would insure the peace for only of Europe, but of the whole world.

FREDERIC A. VERDU.

Lieutenant Brumby's Shoes.

Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, the officer who hoisted the American flag over the Philippines, Lieutenant Brumby is a native of Georgia.

He is a dapper little man and should ship is a great disfigurement to duty. While he was on the New York a few years ago he was far from popular, and when the men could among him in any way, so he thought, they dangerously ways of doing, they did not miss the opportunity. One day they were swabbing decks. Lieutenant Brumby was the deck officer, and to save his shoes from the water he took them off and laid them aside. As soon as his back was turned the shoes, which cost $14, went flying overboard. When he missed them, he inquired in vain. No one knew where they were.

Later in the day the crew was called to quarters, while the lieutenant inspected the men for the missing shoes. Captain Philip happened along and asked what was going on. When he heard about the missing shoes, he laughed heartily and pointed to the roof of his fat stomach, and then and then to the lieutenant's dainty feet. There wasn't a man or even an apprentice boy on the ship who could get into one of Brumby's No. 4 shoes.

An Ancient Bell.

L. D. Leonard, a farmer residing at Fond du Lac, Wis., owns a bell that did service on Fort Dearborn in 1804. When the fort was torn down in 1857, the bell disappeared, and no trace of it could be found. Some time later Mr. Leonard bought at auction a large amount of metal, the property of a junk dealer who had assigned, and among the purchased stock was a bell. A week or so later, while the men were busily sorting over the metal with a view to having it sorted, he discovered an inscription on the bell, and his curiosity got the better of him, and he took it home.

When it had been tempered, the lettering "Fort Dearborn" was plainly to be seen. When Mr. Leonard sold out and moved to Fond du Lac, he took the bell with him, and for years it did service on the Forest church. When that edifice was blown down, Mr. Leonard had the bell removed to his home in Eagles, where it has remained ever since, doing service as a call bell. It can be heard for a long distance and is of great service in calling men from the field. It bears evidence of its age in the long period of time it has been in use, it is still in fairly good condition. By careful examination the word "Fort" is still to be seen, but the balance of the lettering has disappeared. The bell is mounted on an iron platform, which, with the bell, weighs about 350 pounds.

Which to Choose.

Admiral Sir John Hay says that Admiral Farragut during his visit to England had told the following story of an American heiress, who was pestered by suitors, among whom she found it difficult to decide:

She was traveling on a Mississippi steamboat where five of her admirers were passengers, and they carried themselves so warmly to obtain her favor that she became much perplexed and had her difficulty before the captain.

He took her to his stateroom, put a life belt on her and advised her to fall overboard, promising that he would make every preparation for rescuing her. He could then ascertain which one of the five was most truly devoted to her.

Her part of the programme was faithfully carried out, but four of the five jumped after her. The steamer picked them up, and the lady retired to her stateroom to take off her life belt and change her clothes. Then she sought the captain.

"Well," said she, "what am I to do now?"

"Marry," said he seriously. "It is a difficult question, but I think if I were you I should take the dry one."

A Cutting Answer.

The late Mr. Inglis, whose reason for wearing a wig was supposed to arise of it, complained of the difficulty attending the selection of a gift for a daughter of the house of Rothschild. "I should like to find," he observed, "something not intrinsically valuable, but interesting through its rarity." And his companion had the heartlessness to ask, "Why not send her a lock of your hair?"

AN ANECDOTE OF ADMIRAL SCHLEY

"When in doubt, play trumps."

Many stories have gone the round concerning Admiral Sidney Shaw to his again come into prominence. Some of these have brought out the fighting spirit of the "quiet old gentleman," or he is sometimes called by the officers of the "storage state." There is one, however, which has never been told. It happened last year, when he was a captain and only a few weeks before he was detached from command of the Raleigh New York and entered to day as president of the lighthouse board.

The Raleigh had arrived at Newport News, Va., Tompkinsville, N. Y., to day last summer after completing a maneuvers with the squadron from the command of Admiral Sicard. To ship was ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard for repairs and needed alterations after the long cruise. On the morning the ship started for the yard not exactly she was on her way up the bay crossing the bar off Sandy Hook, she ran into the forward 4 inch magazine. The alarms did not work and the fire was well under way before it was discovered. Word was passed to the officer of the deck, who in turn notified the executive officer. "Fire quarters" was sounded, and in less time than it takes to tell it the men were at their stations.

The hatches were opened, and everyone pumped into the magazine, out of which the dense smoke poured. They groped their way in the darkness to search of the fire. They were brave fellows. It was a dangerous place for no one could tell when the powder would explode and send the ship, with her officers and men, into eternity.

Captain Schley was on the bridge when he was informed of the trouble. It did not take him long to act. He promptly ordered the men to come out of the magazine and to have the place flooded. This was done with dispatch, and as the ship entered the navy yard there was no sign of fire or any kind of disturbance on board. The men went about their duty as if nothing had happened.

Captain Schley made his report of the incident and recommended the men who went into the magazine for promotion. Since then three of these brave fellows have reached the highest rating to be obtained by enlisted men.

When spoken to concerning the accident, Captain Schley was asked how to fell when he learned that the ship was on fire in the magazine and what he first thought of doing. His reply was as follows: "It is mighty uncomfortable to be on any vessel when it is on fire, for it is a place one cannot run away from even if he has the desire to do so, but to be on a vessel when there is a fire in the magazine is more than an ordinary person can stand. It is on occasion when one must think quick. I had some doubts, but being a whole enthusiast I have always followed the same rule in everything, and that is, 'When in doubt, play trumps,' which I did by having the magazine flooded, thereby avoiding all danger."

Miss Wheeler as a Nurse.

A pretty story is told by Lieutenant Wise of the Ninth United States infantry.

A corporal of his company by sick at a boating clubhouse on the water, who need care, and which had been converted into a hospital. While the officer was talking to the sick man a woman came rushing by and called the corporal over and beside and fed him with milk.

"Do you know who that is, corporal?" asked the lieutenant when the nurse had gone.

"No, I don't," was the answer, "but she's a perfect lady, she is! She's been awful good to us, and if ever I get a chance I'll show her how we appreciate it."

"That's Miss Wheeler, General Wheeler's daughter."

"What? Our General Wheeler?" exclaimed the corporal, fairly startled into a sitting posture.

"Yes, our general—Fighting Joe Wheeler."

"Well, well!" the soldier exclaimed, dropping back upon his couch. "She's brave and noble lady! And she's good blood, too. That's a fine family, that Wheeler's. God bless that brave little nurse!"

Thunder and Lightning.

It is said that lightning may be recognized at a distance of 20 miles when the clouds among which it plays are of a high altitude, but it can be seldom be heard at a greater distance than ten miles. The sound of thunder is sometimes reflected by layers of different density in the atmosphere, as well as to echo from "speaking mountains," produced by hills and other interposed objects. These are among the reasons for the existence of the so-called "sheet" or "summer lightning," which seems to be unattended by thunder.

Bees In Warfare.

Two instances are recorded in which bees have been used as weapons of offense in war. When the Romans Gnaeus at Lucullus was warring against Mithridates and sent a force against the city of Themiscyra, the besieged threw swarms on the invaders myriads of swarms of bees. These at once began an attack which resulted in the raising of the siege. The insects were also used with equal success in Belgium. Charleroi was besieged by Duke and Norwegian, but its Dutch defenders threw down on them the beehives of the town, and the siege was soon raised.

Napoleon's cabbage palm at Longwood has been blown down. It was the last tree of its kind on the island of St. Helena, and the species has not been found elsewhere.

UNCLE SAM, JOHN BULL AND THE JAP.

The wars that have raged with the new and improved methods which have served to add to its horrors have taught the nations a severe lesson, and it is with the hope of preventing these bloody conflicts, if possible, that combinations may be made by powers which may ally themselves to overpower those which wish to continue the barbaric methods employed in the past to settle differences.

During the past decade some of the European powers have allied themselves, and peace in a general way has prevailed. So successful have been these alliances from time to time that other more powerful have been arranged not to but the peace of Europe, if not of the whole world, but in a great measure been assured. With the new century and the peace that are forming greater changes will be made, and with an alliance of the most powerful and civilized nations the long hoped for guarantee of peace will have been obtained.

The nations which are now looking for friendship from each other and which many desired alliances, think will eventually come together and form an alliance to control the peace of the world and exercise a greater control in the management of the affairs are England and the United States. When they have formed their connection, if they should ever do it, there will be several other nations, and with the three countries combined for a common purpose their power will be so great that the combined forces of the three great continental nations will be unable to cope with them. The mighty fleets of battleships and the standing armies of this organized alliance are so hard for the purpose of waging war, but as a means of maintaining peace. Its long as the fighting power of a nation is kept up to the demands of the country, so sure is that nation to have a peaceful existence.

Alliances are regarded by many deep thinkers as being as necessary as the laws that govern nations. This is especially true as the nations grow and their possessions in different parts of the world increase. The territory of England and America has increased, and their commerce, owing to the much cause for the constantly displayed by all the powers of continental Europe, has held fast place for many years and is rapidly growing. If trouble should ever arise, it will be over the commerce and property of these nations. The breaking of the smallest cord or tether over the most trivial affair may cause a rupture that would hit home the whole weight of continental Europe upon the two powers which the world recognizes.

For many years the Latin race have been made to feel the consequences of differences with which America and England took sides on their politics and commerce, and it is no wonder that they have the Anglo-Saxons with all the passions of their hot blood.

Germany is believed by some extremists to be ready and waiting for a chance to strike at both England and America and is only held off by fear of the consequences. Russia is not a friend of either and would willingly lend her aid to drive the two nations from the sea and confiscate their power, which all the Latins are growing every day. The life blood of war from the aspect of Europe has met with indifference in England and America. The time when such news or action would give concern has passed.

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Lieutenant Brumby's Shoes.

Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, the officer who hoisted the American flag over the Philippines, Lieutenant Brumby is a native of Georgia.

He is a dapper little man and should ship is a great disfigurement to duty. While he was on the New York a few years ago he was far from popular, and when the men could among him in any way, so he thought, they dangerously ways of doing, they did not miss the opportunity. One day they were swabbing decks. Lieutenant Brumby was the deck officer, and to save his shoes from the water he took them off and laid them aside. As soon as his back was turned the shoes, which cost $14, went flying overboard. When he missed them, he inquired in vain. No one knew where they were.

Later in the day the crew was called to quarters, while the lieutenant inspected the men for the missing shoes. Captain Philip happened along and asked what was going on. When he heard about the missing shoes, he laughed heartily and pointed to the roof of his fat stomach, and then and then to the lieutenant's dainty feet. There wasn't a man or even an apprentice boy on the ship who could get into one of Brumby's No. 4 shoes.

An Ancient Bell.

L. D. Leonard, a farmer residing at Fond du Lac, Wis., owns a bell that did service on Fort Dearborn in 1804. When the fort was torn down in 1857, the bell disappeared, and no trace of it could be found. Some time later Mr. Leonard bought at auction a large amount of metal, the property of a junk dealer who had assigned, and among the purchased stock was a bell. A week or so later, while the men were busily sorting over the metal with a view to having it sorted, he discovered an inscription on the bell, and his curiosity got the better of him, and he took it home.

When it had been tempered, the lettering "Fort Dearborn" was plainly to be seen. When Mr. Leonard sold out and moved to Fond du Lac, he took the bell with him, and for years it did service on the Forest church. When that edifice was blown down, Mr. Leonard had the bell removed to his home in Eagles, where it has remained ever since, doing service as a call bell. It can be heard for a long distance and is of great service in calling men from the field. It bears evidence of its age in the long period of time it has been in use, it is still in fairly good condition. By careful examination the word "Fort" is still to be seen, but the balance of the lettering has disappeared. The bell is mounted on an iron platform, which, with the bell, weighs about 350 pounds.

Which to Choose.

Admiral Sir John Hay says that Admiral Farragut during his visit to England had told the following story of an American heiress, who was pestered by suitors, among whom she found it difficult to decide:

She was traveling on a Mississippi steamboat where five of her admirers were passengers, and they carried themselves so warmly to obtain her favor that she became much perplexed and had her difficulty before the captain.

He took her to his stateroom, put a life belt on her and advised her to fall overboard, promising that he would make every preparation for rescuing her. He could then ascertain which one of the five was most truly devoted to her.

Her part of the programme was faithfully carried out, but four of the five jumped after her. The steamer picked them up, and the lady retired to her stateroom to take off her life belt and change her clothes. Then she sought the captain.

"Well," said she, "what am I to do now?"

"Marry," said he seriously. "It is a difficult question, but I think if I were you I should take the dry one."

A Cutting Answer.

The late Mr. Inglis, whose reason for wearing a wig was supposed to arise of it, complained of the difficulty attending the selection of a gift for a daughter of the house of Rothschild. "I should like to find," he observed, "something not intrinsically valuable, but interesting through its rarity." And his companion had the heartlessness to ask, "Why not send her a lock of your hair?"

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Mme. the noble French novelist, whose real name is the Countess de Mailer, is a familiar figure in the Bois de Boulogne, where she is often seated on her automobile. She seems to take rather to pleasure than to see how fast she can go, and nobody can accuse her of making any attempt at humane. For she is still known as the most reckless driver in Paris, adapting to speed and lake breezes.

Mother Kruger, the Queen's mother, artist's model, is dead. Her business bought on the battles of Lorenzo against Napoleon I. She was selling in the streets when an artist took her up over 30 years ago, and Thomas and her as the model for Alsace with the stocks in the well known painting, "The Price."

A professional school of cookery is to be established at St. Germain, near Paris, to be called the Angelo Halliard. The school is intended to furnish students and lessons with an excellent education, and first class instruction will be given in both theory and practice.

A Texas cowboy, married with a treaty between the Alsians and Americans made in the third century before Christ, has been found in the Dairy Island discovered at Thermes by the Great Archaeological society. The Dairy cows groups that adorned the gable ends of the temple have also been found.

Robert Taylor, who died recently at Bearna, County Down, Ireland, at an age variously placed at between 113 and 134 years, served as a fifer for the British troops during the rebellion of 1798. He was appointed postmaster of his native village upon the introduction of penny postage and held the office at the time of his death.

An extraordinary run of luck is recorded at the last drawing of city of Paris bonds, when six successive numbers were drawn belonging to one owner, a barber at Verdreux in Dulaure. The first drew 1,000 francs, the next was the right of being redeemed at par, the fourth drew a prize of 50 francs, the fifth 1,000 francs and the sixth the grand prize of 100,000 francs.

At Donnerday bay, County Cork, Ireland, they are diving for a Spanish private ship wrecked there 300 years ago. A black stave, the only person saved, told of gold and other treasure on board, and from time to time trinkets have been washed ashore. Twelve cannon and some coins have been raised already, and the divers hope to reach the treasure soon.

Now that Hawaii has been annexed the Queen Dowager Kapiolani is anxious for her nephews for property in Honolulu, which she had previously deeded to them, while another report is to the effect that the ex-queen is going back to the islands to live.