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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1897.

WHERE BIG GUNS ARE MADE Capacity to turn the exterior of the largest gun adopted by the navy-the 13-inch. By far the most interesting machines in

A Monument of American Ingennity, Energy and Management.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT FACTORIES

Mammoth Enterprise Created Within Ten Years_Immense Machines Employed in Making Huge Deadly Weapons.

(Copyright, 1897, by S. S. McClure Co.) Down in southeast Washington, on the eight of the old Washington navy yard, and just eighteen minutes by the cable cars from the Navy department, stands, the United States naval gun factory, a model institution of its kind, and a monument to the ingenuity and perseverance of naval ordnance officera and the skill and integrity of American

To understand and appreciate what the United States has accomplished in modern gun construction it is only necessary to know the history of this great plant, its creation, its growth, the difficulties overcome in its perfect equipment, and the character of the products turned out. Four-teen years ago there was not a modern, high power breach-loading rife in the

care. When the tube and lacket are ready this interesting lot is the rifling machine. which is used to cut the spiral grooves in the interior of the bore that impart to the for assembling, or are prepared, rather, so far as the machine work is concerned, they projectle a rotary motion. It can operate on the heaviest gun made, while there are are lifted from the lathes and deposited at features about its construction as accurate interesting details of gun construction are as an astronomical instrument. The rifling bead, the creation of naval officers, is a marcarried out. FITTING THE TUBE WITH A JACKET

vel in design and workmanship, and carries four cutters, each the counterpart of the The jacket is placed in a vertical position in the center of a cylindrical firebrick fur-nace, where it is expanded. The brick furother and operating simultaneously. This was a great advance in the operation of rifling big guns, for previously the rifling nace is inclosed in an iron cylinder, with a large air space between, and a heavy iron head had worked on one groove at a time. Turning from this wonderful group of macover flis over the top of both. A constant supply of air is forced into the bottom of chince, and the burdens, hardly less interest-ing, which they carry, one sees near the center of the building the shrinking pits and the outer cylinder, where it comes into tact with burning petroleum, and the heater games resulting from combustion circulate furnaces where the operation of heating and around the jacket, and bring it gradually assembling the parts of a built-up gun takes up to the proper temperature, which not exceed 600 degrees. So gradua

In the south end of the shop there equal must the expansion be, greater profusion of guns and material than in the north shop, and forty fathes are in operation, guns being bored, turned, rifled and while they would be very interesting in themseives, the disparity in size between matter adhering to the metal, that the proucts of combustion are not brought into con tact with the jacket at all. It remains the the furnace about thirty hours before the guns and machines in this shop and those in the north shop impresses the visitor. reaches the proper degree of expansion, during which time the cover is occasional All guns of four inches, and up to and in-cluding those of eight inches caliber, are made here, and comprise by far the greatest tifted off, the cylinder gauged along its en-

tire length, and its temperature tested at number of guns used in our main batterics. But these are as toys compared to the big thirteen inch guns, for while the latter weigh sixty tons each, the eight-inch guns weigh only fifteen tons. So it happens that different points by the application of string of fusible metal. In the meantime the tube is placed in vertical position, muzzle down, in the shrinking pit, where it is firmly clamped Above the clamps stands seventeen feet of it jacket must be shrunk, while a hollow cylinder projects from the floor 1 high power, breach-loading rifle in the In this building, which is very similar projects from the floor below United States. Today every large gun in size and outward appearance to the gun through the center of the tube, through

So gradual and

and so

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Inexhaustible Supply of Cod, Halibut Salmon, Herring and Other Varieties.

INDUSTRY ONLY AWAITS DEVELOPMENT

operations Now Carried On in a Small Way Show the Possibilities of the Future for Bering Sea.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 17 .- (Special Cor espondence.)-The statement has frequently een made by men who claim to know by observation that the codfish of Bering sea are of such vast quantities as to be sufficient to supply the world for a century. I do not pretend to have such definite knowledge of the facts, but my observation of the extent of the banks and the vast schools of cod known to exist in certain portions, at least, tends to

corroborate in my own mind the above ap parently extravagant statement.

Bering sca is about 800 miles in extent both ast and west and north and south. It is shallow, and a natural fish bank, exactly uited for the propagation of a fish like the od. So numerous and generally distributed are the cod in Bering sea that in no part of it can a person scarcely drop a line without instantly catching one or more of them. The fish crowd each other so much that they must

find life rather uncomfortable, and they are known to injure each other by biting. The most extensive cod bank known is that just east of the main entrance to Bering sea, going north from the North Pacific ocean, which is known as the Slime bank. It borders on the coast of southwestern Alaska and lies north of the Alcutian archipelago, reaching out to its western extremity. This is the field where practically all the codfishing of Bering sea is now carried on. Vessels reaching the banks cast anchor and send out their dories. Without changing Without changing location the ships are loaded ready for their return voyages. It is not a question of how many they can get, but how many they can carry, for ves-sels never fail to get full cargoes. Only two companies are engaged in Bering sea codfishing. These have their headquarters and warehouses in San Francisco. The

vensels are generally brigs of 100 to 125 tons The crews and fishermen are taken from the home port, as well as men, material and appliances for salting. The salting is done on board. The fishermen are paid at the rate of \$25 for every 1,000 fish caught, and the fish must measure twenty-six inches in length, else two are counted as one. Each fisherman expects to average \$50 a month. Two lines are lowered from each dory, each containing two hooks, and one line is drawn

from either side. SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCE. In my trips to the Arctic ocean in a period of five years it has been a frequent occur rence to be becalmed on Bering sea. For change of diet, under such circumstances, fish have always been plentiful, and they have easily been caught in from twenty to sixty fathoms of water. Only two years ago while becalmed in plain sight of St. Law rence island, the most northern, as well as the most extensive island in Bering sea, in less than an hour, with a single line, as many cod were caught as were needed for the balance of a six weeks' cruise. This bank was not on any of the charts, and there was nothing to show that cod abounded there to any extent, so our party claims the credit

having discovered it. On the Siberian coast, in Okatsk sea, is another and a well known bank, but the industry of fishing is not carried on to any extent. Once in a while a vessel may stray in there. This bank was known as long ago as when the Russians occupied Alaska As far south as Simconoff, and at the Shumagin group, about the islands of Magipopf and Unga, and in the vicinity of the Kadiak group of islands, cod are found in great abun.

stant temperature. The interior of each piece is accurately gauged by a most accurate gauge, which is also freated with great FISH IN ALASKAN WATERS Dedies in plain view. I applied the name "River of Life" to the stream. OPPOSED TO SETTLEMENT.

It may not be fair to make the charge, but t is stated that the canning compatites have rorked against the settlement of Alaska. worked against Their influence has always been in that di-rection. All the help for the canneries comes from elsewhere. Fishermen and canners are brought from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, the canners being Chinamen. The canneries of New Metlakahtla and Klawak are exceptions, however, each of them employing native Indians. No great mount of skill is required to catch salmon of the practice has been for the properties to take the men into the country in the spring and Net. inte and

bring them home again in the fall at the close of the season. It has also been the usiom to not pay the men until they have eached their homes, thus taking away the product of the streams, and not leaving a ollar for it, but depriving the country of any enchit resulting from the labor employed which would contribute to the developmen and support of the country. If white men al together were employed it might be the means of importing a class that would find some thing else to do during the season when can neries are closed. The packing of salted salmon is an im

portant branch of the fishing industry. So great is the salting business that fully 7,000 barrels, weighing 200 pounds each, are pre-pared for market annually. Notwithstand ng the fact that southeastern Alaska is cov ed with a splendid growth of cedar, hemlock and struce, which should serve as neans of employment for many men, the normous quantities of barrels and boxes are shipped in and put together as needed. The sawmills of Alaska are not recognized or sawmills

patronized by salmon canners. The conneries are taking great liberty in the matter of trap fishing, and it is carries to such an extent that few fish ever escape t the mouths of certain streams. The people who are to inhabit Alaska in the future, as well as the present popu-lation, and the native Indians who have subsisted largely on salmon food, may well look with alarm upon this unrestrained method. It may mean that in a very few years th once unlimited supply of Alaska salmon i to be practically exterminated. A law was passed by congress to stop the denutlation of the water of salmon by this all too thorough method, but it became inoperative early be-cause of no appropriation to carry out its rovisions. Meanwhile the trap fishing goe on unhindered.

HERRING ALSO PLENTIFUL. Immense schools of herring are found in most of the estuaries of Alaska, and the most of the estuaries of Alaska, and they form a food supply for the Indians. The greatest run is found at Killisnoo, on Ad-miralty island, where the largest fish oil plant in the world was erected about four years ago. The herring are caught by the lighter load, and as many as 1,500 barrels have been taken at a single haul of a seine. They are superior large for and filed and They are superior, large, fat and filled out so well with fatty substance that they crush up into oil, keeping the factory in operation five or six months in the year. The bones and refuse are manufactured into fertilizer

and shipped to the Sandwich islands. The oolikan, or candie fish, are found in some of the channels adjacent to the coast. They belong to the smelt family, are about eight inches in length, and nearly round. The name candle fish is applied because after being dried the fish may be lighted because after match and will burn up entirely, with a glare like a candle. When bolled the candle fish have a sweet, delicious flavor, and are very tender. The oil is considered a rardelicacy by the natives, and its extraction is quite an industry among those at remote points from other fish supply. The natives are more partial to this fish than any other. Over 100 varieties of fish are found in the vaters of Alaska, according to the best authorities. The food fish industry is in its infancy, but even now the salmon production is by far the greatest industry of Alaska. What the future may be able to develop in other native resources of that vast territory

leading rank for many years to come. MINER W. BRUCE.

People with hysteria locomotar ataxia, partial paralysis or St. Vitus dance have weak, watery blood. Pill Anaemic Pink makes rich red blood and will cure any of these diseases if percitantin teles. these diseases if persistently taken. Made

only by the Mercer Chemical Co., Omaha. Examine carefully the woolens we offer. Notice the quality of the trimmings. Then ask to see the garments made up. If you see a fault don't hesitate to tell us of We want to know. it.



few more days and our present tempting proposition-for first-class tailoring-will be a matter of History.

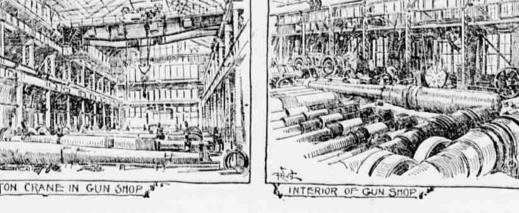
Many a hundred economical dressers have placed their order with us: They were quick realize the advantage of a prompt to order, and we rest easy in the assurance that we have won many hundred new friendswho will become permanent patrons of our new store.

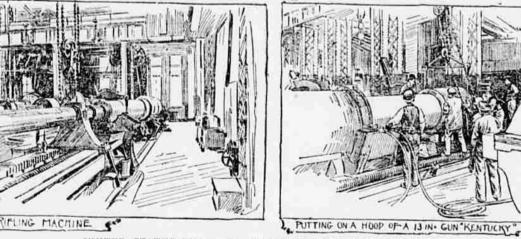
ARE YOU **SKEPTICAL?**

Do you think that the garments we make to your order-for as little as \$15 and \$20 for Suits and \$4, \$5 and \$6 for Trousers--will not satisfy you?

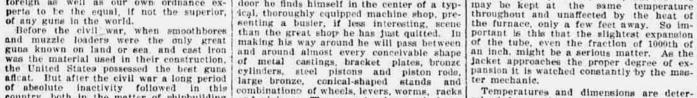
Do you think that the material-makingtrimming and fitting must necessarily be inferior?

Then convince yourself quickly!





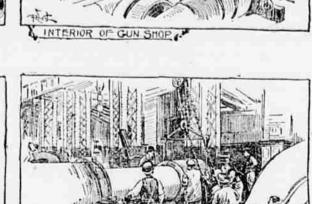
affcat. But after the civil war a long period of absolute inactivity followed in this of absolute atry both in the matter of shin

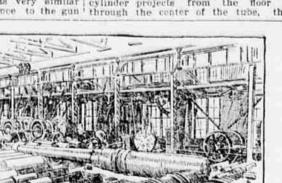


Temperatures and dimensions are deter-

pansion it is watched constantly by the mas-ter mechanic. These are in the rough form. frequently and with great accuracy in the smooth, and in all intermediate stages. till, at the very moment the proper stage is reached, the master mechanic raises his

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT GUN FACTORY AT WASHINGTON. equiped to our growing navy is manufactured at the Washington factory and conceded by foreign as well as our own ordnance ex-





and the manufacture of guns, while the great powers of Europe strove to keep pace with the demands of the times in every-thing pertaining to modern warfare. The condition to which our defenses, zshore and affoat, were reduced, is a matter of history. With no ships worthy of the nation, we had no guns capable of protecting us against those of other countries.

terial covers almost entirely the available floor space.

But in 1881 a step was made in the right This is all very interesting to the professional mind and the mechanical mind, as they see these metals worked ac-curately into odd shapes, but the layman will pass on to the "breech mechanism shop" where here backed direction, when four new modern steel cruisers-the Chicago, the Boston, the Atlanta and the Dolphin-were laid down, the foundation of a modern and efficient fleet. A modern fleet necessitated modern guns, shop." where hundreds of small guns, comwhich we did not have, and, as these vesplete and ready for service, bright and beausels neared completion in 1883 the question | tiful, shine and glisten like a newly polished nickel plate, and many larger guns, includ-ing the businesslike-looking and reliable of their armament had become a serious one. Immediate steps were taken to meet eight-inch, are blocked up on high wooden horses. In this shop all looks bright and the deficiency, but it was not until the early spring of 1887 (ten years ago), that a sys-tematic building plan was begun. The work new, for here all bench mechanisms for all calibers are made and fitted, except the fitof building and equipping has proceeded ever since, but slowly and gradually, that there should be no interruption in the construction ting of the mechanisms for the largest calibers, which is done outside. This shop rivals in interest the north "gun shop," alof gung though it is entirely different from it in

MONSTER GUNS ON EVERY SIDE.

As the visitor enters the yard by the north gates he sees nothing unusual, save what Here every machine, every tool, looks keen and delicate, while there everything looked can be seen at all navy yards-the sentinel grand and heavy. Breech mechanism, as the name implies, is fitted in the breech of each gun, so that when the gun is fired there will walking back and forth before the entrance. the watchman standing near the guard tower. houses built close together on either side of the gate for officers' quarters, and the long, Each and every part is made of the finest low buildings which resemble storerooma, while the American colors float aloft from and must be made as accurate in every feagrade of steel, thoroughly tested before using, a fifty-foot flagpole, and beyond some snow-white cruiser lies snugly moored at the ture, all dimensions as true as the best electrical drills and other tools can make them. dock. Passing down the main walk toward No work 14 more accurate than that of makthe water front, a long slate-colored building is seen partially hidden by the high mound ing and fitting a breech mechanism, for on it principally the safety of the gun depends. to the right. As he approaches this he sees that this building is an unusually large one. Slits and grooves, cogs and worm-wheels, racks, pinions and levers, are scientifically substantially constructed, with a heavy iron roof in which there are many skylights. Over the east door of the building he sees the words "Gun Shop," and after passing through it fough blood, and after passing combined and perfectly fitted. All breech closures in our naval guns are of the slatted screw system, and in proper to note that all mechanisms for ot ating the through it finds himself in the center of the breech plugs are the inventions of American building, and totally unprepared for what naval officers.

every feature.

he sees. His first impulse is to exclaim or to hold his breath while he tries to grasp Besides the shops mentioned, there is an erecting shop and power house, from which the enormity of the machines and material before him. He has never seen anything like it. To the right there are monster all power and electric lighting for the entire plant is supplied, pattern shops, a bronze foundry, chemical laboratories, testing ma-chines, smithery, drafting rooms and offices, all complete and thoroughly equipped. The grounds cover an area of more than forty acres, of which more than twenty acres are guns in all stages of construction, massive lathes, turning lazily with their heavy burdens, glant cranes traveling back and forth on overhead rallways, while long shafts and tremendous pulleys revolve at high speed against the west wall, and hundreds of occupied by buildings, including officers' quarters, and about twelve acres by shops heavy belts turn and twist as they transmit and offices. the power that turns many large and won-ASSEMBLING THE PARTS OF GUNS.

derful machines The sight is an impressive one, even to All modern high-power guns are built up. a person who is accustomed to seeing large guns, for, while he may have seen the larg-est machine shops, many times larger than this one, containing a greater number of machines, employing 100 times more men and requiring many times the power to run the machines he has never seen such large me that is, they are made up of many pleces and the manner of assembling the parts has many interesting features. In machining the parts of a 13-inch gun a degree of accuracy is required in shaping, turning, boring and fitting that is found in no other work done by machines on large masses of metal. From the moment each piece is placed in the lathe, unmachines, he has never seen such large ma-chines, such heavy masses of steel being operated upon, such huge traveling cranes, til the last groove is cut the work must be done with the greatest care. while guns of all sizes are about him. In the presence of a 13-inch modern rifle the ten-The gun proper consists of a long central steel cylinder, called the tube, on the breech end of which a larger steel cylinder, called

dency is to keep stlent. In the presence of many such monster guns, which shine like glass and are far larger than the fivished cannon, one is inspired with awe. The at-mosphere of the place is in keeping with the feeling of the stranger, for scarcely any noise is heard, very few men are seen, and the large and powerful machines seem to run themselves.

THE 110-TON TRAVELING CRANE. The north end of the shop is by far the most interesting, and to this every visitor to the works will turn. In this part of the shop is the 110-ton traveling crane, than which there is none more powerful in the country; eight massive lathes and an enor-mous rifling machine, all American creations. One of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-signed to take a 16-inch gun, which is the signed to take a 16-inch gun, which is the time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the lathes is 130 feet long, and is de-time of the tube were turned down too much, such the tube were turned down too much, such if the tube were turned down too much, such would not be the case. To appreciate the feet long and weighing 110 tons. Four others are capable of taking guns up to fourtees accuracy of the machine work in gun con-struction, it is only necessary to know that all the dimensions of the massive parts must Inches caliber, and differ from each other only in defail. In any one of them the gun can be bored or turned. In fact, they are to constructed and arranged that both opera-tions can be carried on at the same time. All of them carry tool carriages and claups for cutting tools, each operating independ-ently. The other three lathes are large, and are sixty-eight feet long, but are not de-signed for boring, while each has sufficient measuring machine, which is kept in a con-

Together with the lazy little boring mahand, the giant crane moves and is halted directly over the furnace. The cover is quickly hauled out of place, the tackle chines, the small, light-running lathes, the stem drills, hammers, planers and all other machines and tools for light work, the mahooked to a band around the jacket, the block begins to ascend and the large cyl-THE BREECH MECHANISM SHOP.

nder is soon suspended in midair. master mechanic once more and for the last time gauges its interior, it is wiped off thoroughly, another signal, and the crane move a few feet south, bringing its burden directly over the plece it will soon encircle. Here it is accurately aligned and plumbed, one finger is raised by that careful man in charge, and, guided by the asbestos padded hands of strong and perspiring mechanics, the heavy load slowly descends. Not a word is spoken, and the master mechanic never takes his eyes from the burning hot metal, but by the use of his fingers as sig-nals regulates the descent of the jacket. LARGE RESULTS OF A SMALL ERROR. The accuracy with which it must be guided,

s great weight and the rapidity with which te operation must be performed, combine to make the shrinking on of a thirteen-second jacket a most delicate matter and the strain on those in charge is intense during the fifteen or twenty minutes that the jacket moves slowly into place. From the moment it is ifted from its position in the furnace it be gins to lose heat and every minute counts. There is a clearance of only 4-100ths of an nch between the tube and the jacket, and he latter, hot and heavy as it is, must not he allowed to come into contact with the tube at any point, or, at any rate, any contact

must be extremely slight and momentary The slightest touch might form a burr that would cause the jacket to stick, resulting in endless trouble and expense, if not the loss of the value of the jacket in material and labor. Happily, this accident has happened only once, as far as I am able to ascertain, and then it was not a very serious one. In all other cases this operation has been a decided success, and usually the jacket is in

place in fifteen minutes after it is taken from he furnace. The parts remain in the pit for forty-eight hours to cool, after which the combined tube and jacket are placed in one of the large lathes, where it is turned down to receive the hoops, which are shrunk on the jacket and about two-thirds of the length of the tube not covered by the latter. Each hoop is heated and expanded and shrunk on while the unfinished gun is in a horizontal position, one of the large cranes doing the work, after which this enormous weapon is turned down to proper exterior dimensions and placed in the large riffing machine and the tube riffed. The delicacy of this operation can be apreclated when one realizes that the piece o be operated upon represents nearly \$100,-000 worth of material and labor. The grooves must be cut just the proper depth and width

and length, and a cut too deep or a cut too long, or any other mistake, may ruin the gun. But the machine is too perfect in its construction, too skillfully and thoroughly adjusted and too carefully watched and handled by the man operating it for any such accidents to occur, and, after ten days or two weeks on the machine the rifling machine of the big gun is finished. From the rifling machine it is lifted on to a large flat the jacket, is shrunk, and a number of other cylinders, called hoops, shrunk on over all. In preparing the parts for assembling, the car in the center of the building and run tube is turned down to nearly accurate di-mensions and bored out to accurate dimen-

blocks built up several feet high, a house built sround it and the breech mechanism fitted, and the gun is complete. From the sions. At the same time the jacket is turned down to rough dimensions and bored out to factory it is shipped down the Potomac river accurate dimensions, the interior diameter to the Indian Head proving grounds, where it undergoes many severe tests before being installed on board of one of our large ironclads. This marvelous product of machine work has been more than six months in course of

It is 479.1 inches long, weight 60.5 tons, fires a charge of 550 pounds of slow-burning pow-der, a steel projectile weighing 1.100 pounds, thrown with a velocity of 2.100 feet per the muzzle.

be true to the 1600th part of an inch. For the turning special calipers are made and rigidly set at the different dimensions by bringing its points into exact contact with each one of a set of steel rods, one cor-The plant, while just ten years old, has

od I could bring into the Seattle harbor, se apprehend that in San Francisco they may be worth about \$40 on the wharf. I under-stand that the best market for cod is in Japan. In San Francisco they are dried and

countries. The coasts of Mexico, Central America and South America will undoubtedly become markets for cod in the future, but band. they are not developed as yet. The same may be said of the islands of the South Pacific, and the time may come when vessels will go both fishing and trading. They may take their cargoes of cod in Bering sea and go to the southern countries, or Pacific islands, and come back to San Francisco and Puget Sound laden with coffee, spices and replical fruits such as will bear transport-ing. In speaking of a market for fish, it is a common saying here that the people must be educated to their use as a food. Enter prising dealers are already sending their traveling men into Interior towns and min-

ng camps to use every means to get people o "try 'em before they buy 'em." Next to the Alaska cod should be men tioned the halibut, which is found in vast quantities in the waters of the inland canal, mong the more shallow waters of the North Pacific, and in some portions of the Bering sea. They often weigh 200 or more pounds, and one of the pleasures of tourists is catch-ing these fish from the decks of stramers while at some station. The halibut is a staple article of diet, both fresh and dried, with the natives, and it is said that the Alaskan halibut will compare favorably, if not excel, those caught on the Atlantic coast. A fighing concern in Sitka put up a quan-tity of smoked halibut, which proved a most felicious article of food. It has also been lone in Victoria and Seattle to a greater or ess extent, but very little effort has been made to force the sale. However, the curing of halibut in this way may eventually prove

vest. SLIGHTLY DEVELOPED AS YET. Halibut fishing as an industry is now going

n in a small way, and is a source of con siderable profit to those engaged in it. In the summer time a fleet of small schooners and sloops, halling from Seattle, engage in fishing for halibut off Cape Flattery. In the winter those of the fleet which are the most seaworthy go north to fish in the waters of Alaska as far south as Cape Scott and Queen Charlotte sound. The main banks are at Ketchikan and Killisnoo. From the landing places of the steamers plying between Juneau and Scattle the halibut are shipped to the latter city fresh, preserved in ice. This is the usual method of halibut fishing. The fletching cruises are with a larger and still nore seaworthy class of vessels. The method, as with the Bering sea codfishing. is simply to carry salt aboard for preserving the hali but, known then as fletches. Far the most important fish of Alaska

peaking for this present time from an industrial standpoint, is the salmon. These excellent fish are found in great numbers in the streams from the lower extremity of goutheastern Alaska to the Arctic ocean. The nost favored varieties are those known as the red or silver salmons weighing from eight to fifteen pounds each, and the king salmon, often weighing as much as fifty pounds The latter variety is found only in a few ocalities in southeastern Alaska, and in the upper Yukon river. I have heard it stated that specimens of them weighing 120 pounds have been caught. The first salmon can-nery in Alaska was erected in 1878, and at the present time there are nearly fifty, mos

the present time there are nearly fifty, most of which are in operation. The industry grew apace, new canneries costing \$50,000 to \$100,000 being built. It was in the form of speculation resulting from large profits, but the consumption of canned salmon did noi equal the output. In 1892 the canneries formed a combination, closing down several of their number, with a share of the profits to each of those not in operation, based upon their earning capacities. It is rare that more than one cannery is located on any salmon stream, but at Karluk, on the north-weat coast of Kadlak island, on a small socond, and developing a muzzle energy of 33,627 foot tons, or 74,000,000 foot pounds. and is capable of piercing 24.54 inches of solid ateel at a distance of 1,000 yards from

stream seem to be inexhaustible. The river at its mouth, and for a long distance into sufficient capacity to more than supply the demands for our growing naval armaments is worth, including an estimated value of grounds and all buildings, nearly \$4,000,000, and has an annual output of about \$1,500,000, HENRY A. WILEY, U. S. N.

CONNUBIALITIES.

How many women who have been mar ried ten years can remember just what thei husbands said when they proposed to them It is one of the strange things of this life that every now and then a girl will give up a fifteen-dollar salary to get a ten-dollar hus

"Boys," says the Waycross (Ga.) Journal, "our girls are as fair as the crystal water and as lovely and modest as the zephyrs of r June afternoon in the classic woodlands." Whoop! What's the fare to Waycross? Dr. Robertson Nicoll, editor of the Book man, is engaged to be married to Miss Cath-erine Pollard, a Hertfordshire woman of a family well and honorably known for gener-ations among the Friends. Miss Pollard is an artist of considerable skill and has had pictures on exhibition

Joseph Dupuis of Kankakee, Ill., aged 93, narried Miss Josephine Huneau, aged 38, hast Monday. The groom is wealthy and the bride was his maid servant. It is Mr. Dupuls third venture in matrimony, his sec-ond wife having died eight weeks ago. The groom is only three feet nine inches in height, his bride towering a foot and a half bove him.

Miss Jane Campbell, with whom the cours of true love did not at first run smooth, has the cable tells us, secured her princely hus, band, who is said to be both rich and hand-some. Italian princes are not usually overburdened with the good things of this life but Miss Campbell has a moderate fortune and a home in the Barberini palace and the title of Princess di San Faustino have a flavor of romance about them that would turn almost any head. Boston has had a monopoly of smart wed-

dings this spring, and that of Mr. Larz An-derson and Miss Perkins was the smartest of one of the leading industries of the north them all. Money was lavished upon everything and the old Arlington Street Meeting house, which figured largely in Boston's early history, lost its dingy and time-worn aspect under such a prodigality of flowers and green-ery that it looked more like an ancient bower than a place of worship. The bride and her attendants were superbly costumed.

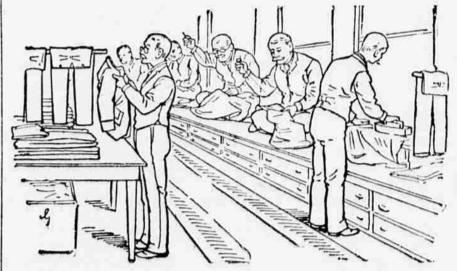
After a San Diego man got a divorce from his wife the other day he went home and found her there. She asked him to sit down tound her there. She asked him to sit down to dinner, after which she asked him how he liked the new arrangement. "First rate," he replied, "but I can't understand it." "Oh, that's all right," said she: "we can live this way in contentment. The other way we quarrel. Now, then, suppose you retain me as housekeeper? Twenty dollars per month and board is all task." The per month and board is all I ask." This struck the ex-husband favorably and the bargain was closed on the spot. The couple have not had a sign of trouble since, al-though they were in hot water for thirty-two years, fretting under the marital yoke. They dare not quarrel much now, for fear one will leave the other in the lurch. He

must have his meals cooked, and she must have a place to stay. Together they are The happy now, and the bargain promises to last to the end.

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