

CONNECTICUT IS POWERFUL ADDITION TO AMERICAN NAVY

There went overboard from the government yard in the Brooklyn navy yard Sept. 29 a battleship the superior of any of her type save her sister vessel, the Louisiana, which was recently launched from the yards of a private shipbuilder.

The Connecticut and the Louisiana are two of the most powerful battleships that have ever been built. The designs were found to be so satisfactory that they were adopted for three later battleships subsequently authorized by congress, these being the Vermont, the Kansas and the Minnesota, all now in course of construction, but none very far advanced toward completion.

Designed for giving heavy blows and for receiving them, the main points of interest about a battleship lies in her battery and system of armor protection. The Connecticut is designed to carry a battery of four 12-inch rifles, eight 8-inch rifles, twelve 7-inch rifles, twenty 3-inch rifles,



The First Connecticut.

twelve 3-pounders (automatic), eight 1-pounder (automatic) eight machine guns, two 3-inch field guns and four torpedo tubes.

"It goes without saying," writes the naval expert of the Scientific American, "that this is a tremendous battery. All the guns are of the latest high velocity, long calibre, rapid-fire type. The 12-inch has a muzzle velocity of 2,800 foot seconds, an energy of 46,246 foot tons and a penetration of iron at the muzzle of 47.2 inches. The 8-inch gun has also a velocity of 2,800 foot seconds, and its energy at the muzzle is 13,600 foot tons, while it is capable of penetrating 31.4 inches of iron at the muzzle. The 7-inch gun is fifty calibres in length, has a velocity of 2,900 feet per second, a muzzle energy of 9,646 foot tons and can penetrate 28.7 inches of iron at the muzzle. The excellent 3-inch gun has the high velocity of 3,000 feet per second and a muzzle energy of 874 foot tons."

By reason of her memorable trip around the Horn and her splendid work at Santiago, the Oregon has been popularly regarded as a battleship unequalled. The Oregon certainly was and still is a superb fighting machine, but her chances of winning in an encounter with the Connecticut would be about the same as those of

complete steel deck three inches in thickness, which slopes toward the sides of the vessel to a junction with the side armor below the water line. It is also raised forward and aft to a junction below the water line with the stem and stern.

In addition to the belt of Krupp steel that protects the waterline nearly 8,000 cubic feet of corn pitch cellulose will be driven in back of the belt armor throughout the length of the ship, the mass being tightly rammed into a steel cofferdam, which is worked in as part of the structure of the ship. Should a penetration of the belt occur the shot would probably pass through the corn pith cofferdam, but as soon as the water followed the saturation of the corn pith would cause it to swell with great rapidity, until it acted with an obliterating effect in closing the hole.

Before the shell could reach the engine room or boilers or magazines it would have to pass through several feet of coal stored in the coal bunkers, and then it would have to effect a very oblique penetration through the sloping sides of the three-inch deck. If it should penetrate the three-inch steel deck several feet more of coal would be encountered, and it is pretty safe to say that such fragments of the shell as might reach the vitals of the ship would have lost so much of their velocity as to be capable of doing very little harm when they got there.

It is interesting to note that in the building of the Connecticut and the Louisiana there has been a rivalry between the government builders and the Newport News Shipbuilding company, which has had no parallel in this country. The vessels were authorized by the same congress and it was stipulated that one be built at a navy yard, the other by a private enterprise.

The Newport News company got the contract for building the Louisiana, and the work of constructing the Connecticut was entrusted to the New York navy yard. The Louisiana was so far ahead of the Connecticut that she was launched several weeks ago. This would seem to indicate that private shipbuilding enterprises can turn out battleships faster than can the government at its navy yards.

But it should be recalled that no vessel had been built at the New York yard since the Maine was constructed, whereas numbers have been constructed at the hands of the Newport News company. The one had already been equipped with every necessary appliance, whereas on the other hand these had to be supplied.

Moreover, the men in private employ might work overtime if they liked, whereas the other being in government employ had stipulated hours of labor, and there being no government warrant to hurry work these worked the regulation hours and ceased.

The Connecticut measures 450 feet

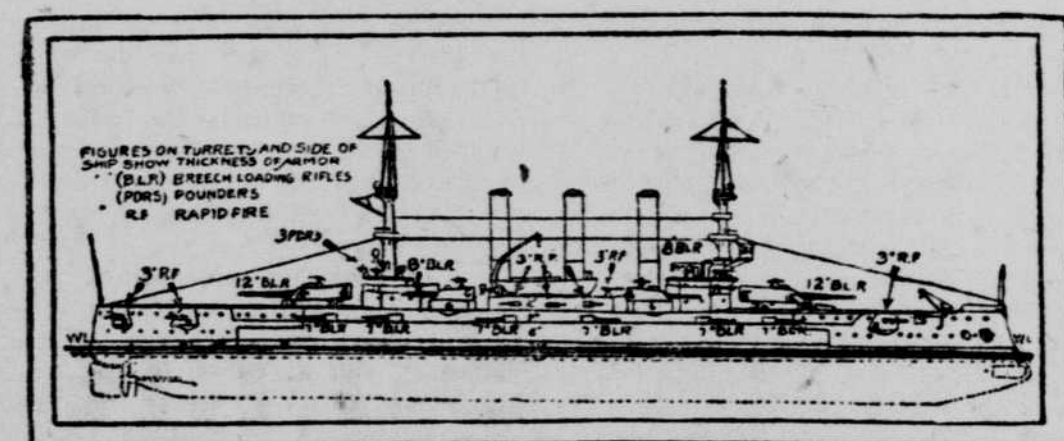


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER, SIZE & POSITIONS OF GUNS.

Latest Addition to United States Navy.

John L. Sullivan if now pitted against Jeffries, the new champion of the ring.

The defense arrangements, according to the expert authority quoted, are the most complete to be found in any design built or building today. There is an unbroken belt of Krupp armor from stem to stern, which is eleven inches in thickness at the water line amidships, and tapers gradually to a minimum thickness of four inches at the ends. Associated with this is a

in length and has an extreme beam of 79 feet 10 inches. She displaces 15,000 tons, is fitted with triple expansion engines, and is designed to have a sustained sea speed of eighteen knots an hour. Her engines are of the vertical triple expansion type and are supplied with steam from Babcock & Wilcox boilers. The indicated horsepower is 15,500, the coal capacity 2,200 tons. Her complement is 42 officers and 761 men.

Rounded Out Name.

Judge D. Cady Herrick, Democratic candidate for governor of New York, was baptized plain Cady Herrick, the name having been selected by his mother. But this did not please his father. The latter thought that Cady might be softened into Katie—and his child was a big, bouncing boy. When the boy attained a few years his father told him to write his name D. Cady Herrick. He said: "The D will signify the only letter of the alphabet for which it stands. If people choose to think that it stands for a name instead of a letter, they may, but as for you, write your name D. Cady Herrick—D to please me and Cady to please your mother. Then we'll both be represented."

Lady Grey a Crack Shot.

Lady Sibyl Grey, who will accompany the newly appointed governor general of Canada, Earl Grey, to America, inherits her father's sporting proclivities. She is an expert angler and a crack shot. Last year at the Crystal Palace, she scored seven bull's-eyes in succession.

Altogether she is a fine type of the aristocratic English sportswoman, full of life and vigor, and delighting in all forms of outdoor recreation.

Stage Coach for Fair.

A six-horse, thirty-four-passenger coach of the tally-ho style has arrived at the world's fair from Yellowstone National Park. It will be used to convey distinguished parties over the grounds. The coach will be handled by John Reynolds, a veteran driver.

Long Life of Usefulness.

George H. ("Laundaulet") Williams, mayor of Portland, Ore., is 82 years old. He served as attorney general of the United States during Gen. Grant's second term and was United States senator for six years.

Soldier's Enduring Fame.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori"—thus it has always been and thus it will be so long as international disagreements continue to be settled by resort to arms. Not only do patriots deem it sweet and becoming to die for their country, but the memory of those who fall in defense of flag and country is cherished more sacredly than that of those who achieve the greatest and most beneficent triumphs in the arts of peace. No other fame is so enduring as that of the military hero. On no other are honors so gratefully bestowed. This is demonstrated in the history of the United States quite as conclusively as in that of any other country.—Washington Post.

English Speaker to Retire.

Mr. Gully, who has entered his 70th year, will probably retire from the speakership of the house of commons before another birthday comes round. It is predicted that by this time next year the first commissioner will have a viscountcy and a pension of £2,000 per annum. Mr. Gully, should he retire next year, will have occupied the chair for exactly a decade, or only one year less than Viscount Peel, his immediate predecessor.

Has Ideal Health Resort.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana has built on his Vegas ranch in Lincoln county, Nevada, a fine hotel and sanitarium. It is a beautiful spot, and the Montana millionaire has determined to spare no expense in making it an ideal resort.

Ex-Mayors of New York.

The death of ex-Mayor Franklin Edison of New York, whose term of office was 1882-4, leaves Edward Cooper, Hugh J. Grant, Thomas Gilroy, Robert A. Van Wyck and Seth Low as the surviving ex-mayors of the city.

AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

HERO OF SCIENCE DEAD.

Late Dr. Finsen, One of the World's Greatest Benefactors.

Dr. Niels R. Finsen, who has just died at Copenhagen, deserves to rank among the great heroes, as well as among the great benefactors of modern times.

The healing power of light had been recognized, in a general way, by the medical profession long before his time, but little practical use had been made of it. When Dr. Finsen was a young student in Copenhagen university he began a series of investigations to discover to what properties of light its curative influence was owing. He was naturally of frail constitution, and excessive exertion broke down his health. Nevertheless, with indomitable perseverance he continued his work in the cold, un-



DR. NIELS R. FINSEN

kind climate of Copenhagen. His efforts were at last rewarded with the important discovery that part of the rays of the sun's spectrum destroy bacteria, while others possess the healing nature which physicians had long ascribed to the ray of light as a whole.

The first successful test of Dr. Finsen's important theory was made at Copenhagen in 1894, when he cured many cases of smallpox, and even saved the patients from being scarred, merely by hanging red curtains at the windows of the sick room. He later found a way to concentrate rays of the ordinary electric light so as to cure long standing cases of the dreaded lupus or tuberculosis of the face.

If Dr. Finsen had chosen to keep his plan of curing lupus a secret and to employ it only in his private practice he could have made a fortune out of it, and it would have been deemed professionally ethical for him to do so. But, inspired by the same generosity and desire to relieve suffering humanity which prompted him to continue his investigations at the cost of his health, he made his method public.

Dr. Finsen was but 43 years old. Overwork cut short his life. He was a true martyr in the cause of humanity. Mankind loses more by his early death than it would by the passing of many statesmen and soldiers of many statesmen and soldiers.

HONORED BY FELLOW VETERANS



GENERAL H.V. BOYNTON

Gen. Henry V. Boynton, president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which recently held its reunion at Indianapolis, is a distinguished soldier of the civil war and was widely known as dean of the newspaper correspondents at Washington. He was made a brigadier general by President McKinley.

Oldest Window-Light Blower.

Moses Myers of Linton is the oldest window-light blower of Jersey, if not in the country. He is past 70 years old and still in active service. He blows double-thick rollers. Myers has fifteen children and has just taught his youngest son the trade. His sons are all glass-blowers, but the father can blow as full a day as the best of them.

Aged Presidential Elector.

One of the gentlemen nominated for presidential electors, by the Pennsylvania Republicans has seen his 85th birthday. He is George Van Eman Lawrence of Monongahela, ex-congressman. He used to be a locally famous fox hunter. He voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840. He is five years older than Judge Parker's running mate.

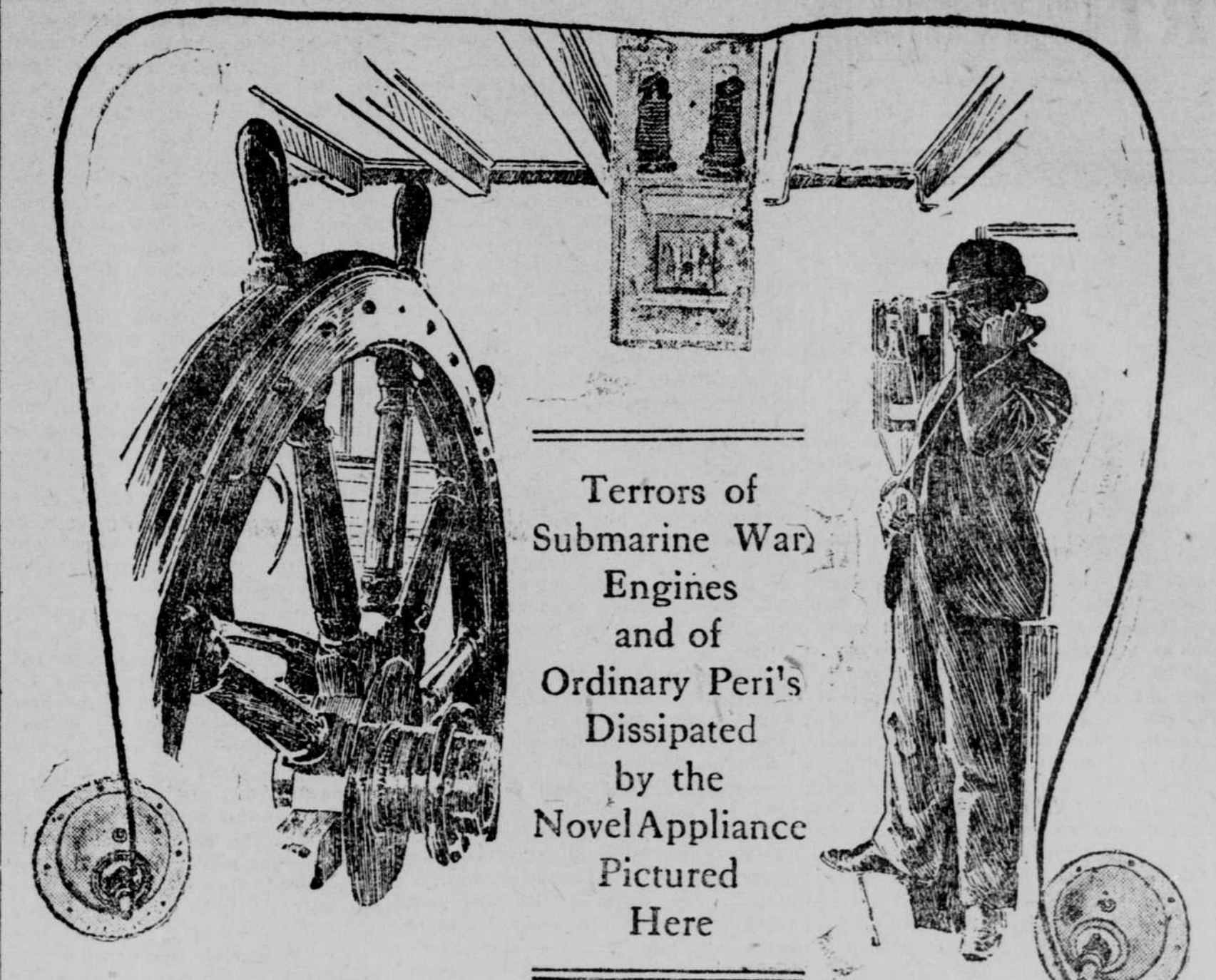
Output of Copper.

More than half of the world's output of copper is produced in the United States. The total production in 1903 was 565,820 long tons, of which the United States contributed 298,550 tons; Spain and Portugal, 49,740; Mexico, 45,315; Japan, 31,869; Chile, 30,930; and other countries smaller amounts.

Famous French Statesmen.

M. Combes, the French minister, who has become famous by his war against the religious orders, has a big head, strongly marked features, sloping shoulders and a bent back. Delicacy is almost a dwarf.

Vessels Fitted With Ears That Will Warn of Danger



Terrors of Submarine War Engines and of Ordinary Peri's Dissipated by the Novel Appliance Pictured Here

The terror in which submarine boats have hitherto been held by ocean vessels in time of war promises to be entirely dissipated by the appearance of a simple apparatus, which the inventor, J. B. Millet, calls "ship's ears."

With this new device secret submarine attack is, the inventor claims, made impossible, and all the former disadvantages of the bell buoy and the lighthouse, particularly caused by a heavy fog, are done away with, for the new "ears" catch sounds under the water and locate exactly the point of the compass from which they come.

In making use of the idea of transmitting sound signals under water the originators of the scheme, A. J. Mundy and Prof. Elisha Gray of Boston, were pioneers. When they started their work in the summer of the Spanish war they had no idea of making "ears" for vessels, but when the results were finally turned over to Mr. Millet last year he soon had his work running on the lines on which it was finally completed.

The principle of the invention has been established largely by experiments, but the method had not been made practical. Mr. Millet undertook to make it so and has apparently succeeded.

The invention has been installed on steamers of the Metropolitan Steamship company, and for four or five weeks these vessels have been using the apparatus constantly for the pur-

pose of testing its accuracy under all conditions.

The captains of the steamers have reported to the officers of their company that they have been able, invariably, to locate at three miles distance the Boston lights, upon which a submerged bell was being rung, when the vessels were approaching at full speed.

A striking instance of the efficacy of the device occurred a short time ago when a steamer was approaching the Boston lights on her return from New York. Owing to a severe gale, which had been blowing for several days, the seas were mountainous. As the steamer came up Boston bay the lights were obscured by rain and fog. Not hearing the foghorn on the lights, the captain of the steamer turned to the signal apparatus and, adjusting the earpieces, immediately heard the submarine bell and got his direction. Five minutes later, having proceeded on his course, he heard the whistle on the lights for the first time.

The receiving apparatus of this unique submarine telephone has two receivers, one for each side of the vessel in which it is installed. These are enclosed in iron cases, screwed into the hull of the vessel below the water line. A connection is made by wire between the hull and the wheelhouse where the telephone box is placed.

By moving a switch to the right or

left and then holding the earpieces to his ears, the listener can ascertain whether or not there is any danger or warning of danger ahead, and where it is located.

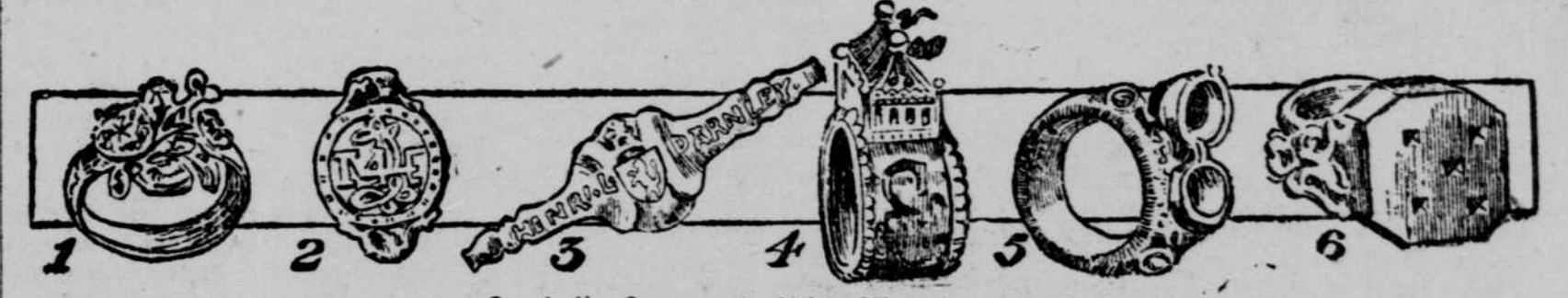
This method is so accurate that the steamers using the system have often found their direction within one point, and by a little maneuvering of the vessel a captain can always get his direction with accuracy.

The vibrations which he hears are initiated by the bell that is hung over the side of the lights or suspended in the water at the end of a cable from a lighthouse or bell buoy. The bells are struck by a hammer exactly like a bell in the air, only with more force. These vibrations are taken up by the receiver on the sides of the vessel and transmitted through the telephone.

A type of apparatus designed for fishing boats or small vessels of any kind includes a receiving box, with a ball receiver, which is lowered into the water. It is obvious that some sounds would be too delicate to penetrate the side of a vessel. To meet this case, a receiver has been invented which is lowered directly into the water and picks up sounds of comparatively small intensity.

To appreciate the importance of this invention to the maritime world it is only necessary to consider that at the present moment there are no sound signals in the air which can be trusted.

SOME CURIOUS JEWELS OF ANCIENT DAYS



Symbolic Ornaments With Histories Attached.

The first jewels were seals and signets. The material might be gold, silver, iron, copper, etc.

A next step was the ladies beginning to wear them as ornaments.

Number 1 is a ring of English fabrication. It holds a large emerald cut in the form of a basket. From this diamond stems spring, tipped with ruby flowers. Hence its name, "The Flower Ring."

A handsomer, perhaps, but less valuable, jewel is represented in Numbers 2 and 3. It has a sad history. It was given by the unfortunate Queen

of Scots to her husband, Lord Darnley. On the bezel, or part that holds the stone, are the initials of the fiances—H. (Henry) and M. (Mary). On the circle are cut the words "Henry L. Darnley" and "1563," the date of their marriage.

Figure 4 is a jewel that contrasts strangely with the preceding. It is the symbol formerly used in Jewish weddings. The material is gold, beautifully chased. The bezel represents the Temple of Jerusalem in miniature. Both parts of the ring are covered with Hebrew characters.

Original and curious is the ring, in

mother-of-pearl, shown in Figure 5. This kind of jewel was fashionable in the middle ages. Their hollow tops, closing with springs, were secret hiding places for deadly poisons, to be used on the wearers themselves, or another, as circumstances might demand.

The "Schlag," or "Blow," Figure 6, is a massive ring made of copper. Its only ornaments are five sharp points rising high above the bezel. The style is aged, old, but they are said to be still commonly known by the Bavarian peasants for attack or defense in their village broils.

FEARED SHE LOOKED OLD.

Proffered Courtesy in Street Car Irritated Elderly Lady.

"Do I look so old?" asked a gentle-faced, elderly lady anxiously. Without waiting for a reply she continued: "You see I entered a crowded street car the other day. All the seats were occupied and I had to stand clinging for dear life to a strap. I had been shopping and was rather tired and I suppose that made me appear older than I really am—I'm only fifty-seven. And I usually feel so young. Well, then, you can imagine how humiliated I felt when a woman who was, I declare, at least ten years my senior got up and offered me her seat."

WASHINGTON BUILT OVER CITY?

Recent Discoveries of Interest to Historians and Archeologists.

Was Washington once the site of a great city, long forgotten, unknown to the modern archeologists? Did there live and thrive on the North American continent a race prior to the Aztecs? Are there treasures of art buried under the soil of this capital? Wherefore, then, the mysteries of stone just unearthed in the digging for the foundation of the new building for the House of Representatives? Far below the foundations of the houses destroyed to make room for the new edifice these fragments have appeared, and the memory of man today runs not back to the time when structures were there as to call for these deep-laid bases. Nor do the oldest inhabitants know of any one who remembers having seen or heard of such. Washington was built upon virgin soil, so far as city creation was concerned, in the judgment of its founders. Here were farms and small dwellings, a manor house or two, and an unbroken record of freedom from

riety. "I don't mind standing in the least."

"You should have seen the look that old lady gave me. It made me feel I was a hundred years old. She took me gently by the arm, and actually forced me down into the seat, and then said to me in a sweet, kindly voice:

"My dear lady, if you were my mother do you suppose I would allow you to stand?"

"If I were her mother! She actually thought I was old enough to be her mother! Well, perhaps I'm on the brink of the grave, but I don't feel it, which is one consolation!"—New York Press.

The wise man learns something every time the fool blunders.

Guard Health of Mikado.

Although the emperor of Japan is in excellent health, he is always attended by physicians. There are four eminent medical gentlemen attached to the imperial household, one of whom is within call at all times, night and day. His majesty's pulse and temperature are taken four times every twenty-four hours in the presence of two of the doctors when they relieve each other of duty, and the results are carefully recorded, just as if he were a patient in a hospital. The prince imperial and his baby sons are subject to similar medical surveillance. He has two and they have two physicians always in attendance and a log book is kept of their physical condition like that of the mikado.

Clothes Tell the Story.

The cable brings the news that a series of gowns has been designed for a certain American actress, each representing an emotion. They are named appropriately: "Incessant Soft Desire," "Thoughts of Strange Things," "The Vampire," "The Tangible Now," "Dirge," "The Death of Pleasure," "A Silent Appeal," "The Meaning of Life is Clear."

The idea is capable of indefinite expansion. What household does not know the feminine trappings that might be called "The Cook Has Quit"? Does not every domestic hearth shelter "The Nursemaid's Day Off"? "Company is Coming" warns many a returning husband of the impending fate. It is the universal language of cuds.—New York Sun.

Irish Land Purchase System.

The successful working of the land purchase system in Ireland is once more the chief feature of the annual report of the land commission, which was issued Aug. 30. There were only twenty-two defaulters; among 70,000 tenant purchasers.

CURED HIM OF KICKING.

Gentle Hint of Hotel Manager to Patron Enough.

An incident that greatly amused Thomas Taggart occurred at the French Lick Spring hotel, situated on property of which the Democratic national chairman is part owner.

Among the steady patrons of the hotel was a chronic kicker. Nothing in the accommodations suited him. The climate made him suffer agonies and the society and general surroundings bored him to the last degree. He was not backward in making his grievances public.

The manager resolved to check this complaining or get rid of the guest. The next time the man told him a tale of woe the wily landlord sympathized with him.

"You do suffer greatly," he said as he turned away, "but think how much worse it is for me than for you. I have to stay right here and endure it. You can go whenever you please."

The man did not go, but he never complained in the manager's hearing again.—New York Tribune.

Exonerated the Editor.

When the plant of a Colorado newspaper was wrecked during the miners' riots recently Gov. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, was reminded of the experience of a Pennsylvania editor.

"This man," said the governor "published a country weekly. It was during a political campaign, and a marching delegation, accompanied by a brass band and bearing huge transparencies, passed the place of publication. One of the inscriptions scolded the editor that he rushed to the window and waved a huge piece of cloth and shouted approval.

"In an instant the marchers broke ranks, clattered up the stairs, wrecked the printing plant and almost obliterated the editor. When citizens intervened the marchers explained that the editor had wittily flaunted a black flag in the faces of passing Americans and patriots.

"Thereupon one of the printers made a statement and immediately a fund was made up for the restoration of the wrecked plant. In his excitement the editor had seized the printers' towel."

Whistler First Told This.

It often was said among the acquaintances of the late James McNeill Whistler that he would rather make a new enemy than a new friend. Of course, he was eccentric and peculiar, but those who knew him well swore by him.

As an artist he was a master, and he loved all things beautiful. He was fond of books and poetry and occasionally he wrote some verses himself, but could never be prevailed upon to publish them. He was a good critic, and knowing this, a friend came to him one day with some verses written by a young man who wanted an honest opinion of them. After reading the verses Whistler handed them back to his friend, who said:

"Do you think he can sell them?"

"I don't know where."

"Well, what do you think he ought to get for them?"

"If he throws himself upon the mercy of the court, I should say about six months."

Better Than We Think.

We fret at this, we fume at that, We murmur if we suffer pain; Much fault we find if we are fat, If we are lean it is our bane. We grumble if we see it rain, And hardly from the sun we shrink; But though we nurse a peevish strain, The world is better than we think.

And if a comrade wear a hat, To criticize him we are fain; And we are sure to break his link— 'Tis his whim to sport a cane; If he be glad we call him vain, If he be sad from him we shrink— But what from cavil shall we gain? The world is better than we think.

Friend, guard yourself from every stain— And when life's fever drafts your drink, Love's beams for you shall never wane; The world is better than we think. —A. J. Schumann.

Forethought.

The widow of a wealthy but irreligious man wished to have an imposing funeral for her departed, and engaged the services of a noted preacher who lived at a great distance from their town. After the funeral she thanked the eloquent man for his long and beautiful discourse. The minister said to her:

"Madam, when I passed through your town I noticed quite a number of churches. As your husband always lived here, he must have been known to the ministers of this place. I am at a loss to know why you engaged me to speak at his funeral, as I am a stranger to him and they knew him."

"The reason I employed you to speak was that the others knew him too well," answered the widow.

A Proper Roar.

A few days ago George Ade, while conducting a rehearsal of his new comedy, "The College Widow," at the Garden Theater, was greeted by a stranger. "I am very glad to meet you Mr. Ade," said the stranger. "I, too, am a playwright and I would like to have some advice from you. I have completed a play and all arrangements have been made for the production except one little detail. I have a scene where wild lions are supposed to be roaring. I have been unable to find any stage appliance that will make the noise desired. Can you tell me how I can get this effect of the roaring lions?"

"Just fine one of your actors \$2," was Ade's reply.—New York Telegram.

Simply Senators.

One day during the last session of Congress a party of tourists, headed by a professional guide, were being shown through the Capitol.

As the party stopped for a moment to glance through an open door of the Senate, one of the sightseers observed:

"And there are our national solons!"

"Solons!" repeated the guide in a tone of disgust. "Solons nothing! Them's senators!"