

LATEST TURBINE TORPEDO

Novel Engine of Destruction
Velocity Mile a Minute

HOW SPEDIS REGULATED

Each Torpedo Costs About Five Thousand Dollars—Can Be Discharged from Submarine—One Thousand Pieces Enter Into Its Construction.

The Scientific American gives some of the details of the torpedo's construction: First the head, containing the explosive; then the central flask, in which the compressed air for driving the torpedo is stored, and last comes the after body, which contains the turbine for operating the propellers, the immersion chamber, for regulating the depth of the torpedo in the water, and the gyroscopic gear, by which the torpedo is automatically steered and kept in position during its line of flight to the ship to be attacked.

The head of the torpedo is considered a beautiful specimen of hammered sheet-metal work. It is made in halves, divided longitudinally, the edges of the joints being made with a square saw tooth form and brazed together.

The "war head," which is distinguished from the practice head, is used only in actual hostilities, is loaded with 132 pounds of gun-cotton, containing 25 per cent. of moisture. This gun-cotton is packed in disks, through the center of which is a hole containing a cartridge primer of dry gun-cotton for exploding the charge.

The small propeller in the extreme point of the torpedo is for preventing premature explosion, which it does by locking the firing pin.

Here is how the mechanism works: When the torpedo is fired from the ship's tube and enters the water the revolution of the propellers releases a "slice" which uncovers the firing pin, putting it in position to strike the detonating primer at the instant the torpedo finds its mark.

The central body or shell of the torpedo occupies a little more than one-half its total length. The mighty weapon is made of a special forged steel of an elastic limit of at least 19,000 pounds.

The active portion of the torpedo—the tail—contains in its forward end the wonderful little torpedo engine that drives the propeller. It is of the Curtis compound type and consists of a central row of fixed blades and two wheels, one eleven and one-eighth inches and the other nearly twelve inches in diameter. There are two propellers running in opposite directions.

It is almost inconceivable the compressed power or energy which is generated for the emergency when this terror of the sea is ready to be hurled against the enemy.

The turbine runs at a speed of 10,000 revolutions a minute, but is reduced by gears to a speed of 900 revolutions for the propeller. This develops 160-horse power, giving a speed for forty knots an hour, although the contract speed required by the government is only thirty-six knots.

There are holes for the water to enter on one side, and on the other are a series of coiled springs so adjusted that their pressure is exactly equal to the pressure of the water at the given depth at which the torpedo is to travel.

If the intelligent monster is to descend below that depth the water pressure, overcoming the springs, pushes the diaphragm inwardly. On the contrary, if the torpedo is above the desired depth, the springs overcome the water pressure, push the diaphragm outward and allow more water to enter, and thus sink the boat to the required depth.

By previous adjustment the torpedo can be set to run at any desired depth, say five feet below the surface, and keep that depth steadily maintained until the enemy has been struck and destroyed. It is said that the most interesting feature in the building of the new torpedoes is the improved turbine engine that drives them.

Perhaps the most novel and startling invention is a new device for increasing the speed at the very moment when it is most needed. This is obtained by the use of an alcoholic flame applied to the compressed air.

The flame is automatically lighted the moment the torpedo leaves the muzzle of the tube. The compressed air flask contains a burner and the flame is fed automatically with alcohol.

The flow is so regulated that an even temperature is maintained during the run of the torpedo to the doomed warship. It is this super-heating process that gives the great superiority claimed over the White-head type.

More than a thousand distinct pieces of bronze, brass and steel are used in the manufacture of the delicate and wonderful adjustments of the torpedo, making it, it is said, the costliest bit of ordnance in our navy. Each torpedo costs about \$5,000, which is but a bagatelle in case a \$5,000,000 battleship is blown into kindling wood and scrap iron at a moment's notice.

A Poor Showing.

The people of this country spend about five times as much for liquors as they do for books, papers and periodicals.

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers. Even the untutored Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of white men to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases. If we would properly investigate them; and in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach, tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action. The reason why it cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed free to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of published testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal, pelvic, ovarian, uterine, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements caused by weakness, vicarious menstruation and kindred ailments, often after many other advertised medicines, and physicians had failed.

Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle-wrapper.

An Emergency Bag.

A very convenient addition to the medicine chest is an emergency bag. It should be made of two strips of heavy linen or denim, about six or seven inches deep, the back piece to be made about eighteen inches long and the front twenty-seven inches. The two strips should be bound together at the ends and across the bottom, then stitched, to form several pockets. A flap should be buttoned over the top and each pocket labeled with indelible ink.

One pocket should contain rolls of bandages, another bits of old soft linen, another lint from worn-out napkins. Other pockets should be made to hold bottles of arnica, witch hazel, carbolic, Jamaica ginger, absorbent cotton, a box of healing salve, a piece of castile soap and half a dozen fingers cut from old, large kid gloves.

Ever Ready Spool Holder.

Dressmakers, tailors and others who do a great deal of sewing will be interested in the spool holder shown in the illustration. A resident of Honolulu is responsible for the invention. As a rule, dressmakers are in the habit of continually losing their spool of cotton.



IN EASY REACH.

Generally the spool is placed on a near-by table, where it can be readily knocked off and lost. This simple little spool holder was designed especially to guard against such accidents. It is made of wire bent to shape, the upper edge formed into a pin, with a co-operating hook, by which it is secured to the garment, where it can be most conveniently reached.

The spool of cotton being used is slipped over the lower rod, where it is held in place and is quickly procured without the necessity of reaching to the table for the spool or hunting it on the floor.

Becoming Jewelry.

To insure beauty jewelry must be worn with regard to color. Take, for instance, highly colored gems such as rubies and sapphires.

They could not be worn with any shade of red. Soft colors should always be selected in such cases—turquoises, pearls or diamonds.

The woman with dull eyes must never wear diamond earrings, for these stones will make them duller. The pearl softens the face more than any other jewel.

Another stone which is equally becoming is the opal. A stone called tonkinnoise, which is pure blue, makes a sallow skin many shades lighter.

New York's Flower Makers. Out of every hundred makers of artificial flowers in New York City seventy-four are under 14 years old. New York City makes four-fifths of all the artificial flowers used in the United States.

CAREER OF GEN. KUROKI

His Admirable War Work in the Japanese Service.

It was in 1884 that a Prince of Sweden, whose name history does not reveal, visited Japan as a guest of the nation. A graduate of the military schools of Europe, the visitor was reputed to be one of the leading Princes of his time in skill as a military strategist and tactician. There was detailed as his escort a quiet-spoken staff officer of the Mikado's army, a man with the taciturnity of a Grant and the face of a Sheridan. As he was completing his visit, the Prince turned to his escort and said:

"I thought I had learned all that there was to know of tactics and strategy, but you have shown me that there was much more knowledge to



GEN. ITEL KUROKI.

be obtained on military matters than can be had in the schools of Europe. Taking your schooling from us you have greatly improved on everything that we taught."

The staff officer to whom the Prince paid this high compliment was Gen. Ite Kuroki, the now celebrated warrior who commanded the First Army Corps in the war with Russia, and who rendered such conspicuous service that Field Marshal Oyama referred to him as his strong right arm.

Born sixty-two years ago in Satsuma, the "Sparta of Japan," Kuroki at an early age entered the military service of the Mikado, and rose grade by grade from the lower ranks, attaining in 1894 the rank of Lieutenant General. This was the year of Japan's war with China, and in that conflict Kuroki commanded the Sixth Division of the invading army. It is related that his division had been scheduled to be the last one to be embarked for the invasion of China, and that Kuroki chafed so much over the inaction that he fretted himself into a state of illness. But immediately the troops were landed and the smoke of battle began to roll from the front, all of Kuroki's illness vanished and he joyously exclaimed: "Ah, this makes me well again."

From the very beginning of the war with Russia, Kuroki halted the world's attention by the display of his military skill. Then it was that people began to inquire more closely about this warrior whose military genius shone resplendent. Efforts were made to trace his origin, and although the inquirers found little assistance from the silent soldier, it was finally ascertained that he was of Polish origin. A nephew of the General, who was then pursuing his studies in Europe, wrote a letter in which he said that Kuroki's father was a Polish nobleman who had fled from Russia after the revolution of 1831. This nobleman, whose name was Kourowski, first went to Paris, afterward to Turkey, later joining the Holland troops in Borneo. From Borneo he went to Japan and there married a Japanese. From the union was born Kuroki, who because of the nationality of his father, was nicknamed "The Pole."

It is said that the General is very proud of his Polish origin, and that he has always cherished the dying wish of the father that the son would some day be able to take vengeance on the Russians for their cruel treatment of unhappy Poland.

Kuroki's part in the last great battle of the Russo-Japanese war, that of Mukden, was that of a fierce and vigorous attack upon the very strong position that was held by the Russian center, not with any hope of carrying it, but in order to force Kourapkin to carry out the movement which ultimately led to his destruction.

"My book should be worth its weight in gold," exclaimed the enthusiastic young author. "Hum!" remarked the unemotional publisher, "it is pretty heavy, isn't it?"

CASTORIA

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POSE FOR SONG PICTURES

A Work in Which Good Looks Bring Money.

FEW HOURS, LIGHT JOB

Handsome Young Men Harder to Find Than Handsome Young Women—The Calling One That Does Not Afford Permanent Employment—The Slides Catalogued.

In response to an advertisement calling for "handsome young men to pose for pictures" there appeared young men to the number of five. Of these two could not have been by any stretch of the imagination considered handsome, says the Boston Post.

What they were wanted for was to pose for pictures to be reproduced on lantern slides to be used on the stage with illustrated songs. For an illustrated song there are usually required seventeen slides. As to its words, the song is likely to consist of two verses, with a chorus repeated after each verse, thus giving the song as sung four sections.

One of the lantern slides used with the song shows a reproduction of the title page of its sheet music, and this picture is first thrown on the screen; and then as the singer sings it the pictures in illustration of the words are shown.

Most of the illustrated songs are love songs, and so of the men required for the illustration of such songs the greater number must be young. It is easy to say what would be the ideal requirements of a man who would make a completely satisfactory picture of a lover.

He must be of good stature, anyway, and then he would need to be of good figure and bearing, a fine manly, courageous young man, and withal handsome. As such a combination is tolerably hard to find in one young man, the lantern slide people have more or less difficulty in finding really suitable subjects. In search of them they advertise in the newspapers, and have recourse to theatrical agencies, where they may find actors engaged in minor parts or other young men who meet the requirements and are willing to pose.

Occasionally, from one or another of these sources, they get precisely what they want; more often, as happens in so many other pursuits, they must be satisfied to get as near to it as they can.

The young man who finds himself selected to pose for a series of pictures for an illustrated song may be taken to be photographed a little distance into the country or perhaps to the seashore, there to be posed and pictured, for many of these song pictures are shown with a nature background, and it is sought to make this true to the song. If a city background is required the subject would be posed and photographed in the city streets.

For this work of posing for illustrated song pictures the pay is \$4 a day, which may not seem like very large pay, but it isn't so bad when it is considered that the hours are short and the work easy; and really it is likely to be so much velvet for those who can fill the requirements and who have the time for it.

Frequently there may be required for one series of pictures more than one day's sittings, perhaps a day and a half, or it might be two days, making the work at the price paid fairly remunerative. It cannot, however, be followed as an occupation, but only as occasional work.

The lantern slide makers keep a catalogue of all the subjects that have posed for them, and in this catalogue are jotted down not only names and addresses but such personal characteristics as might serve as a guide in the selection of subjects to be called upon to pose in the future as occasion might require, but commonly, to avoid repetition in the pictures, once in say six months would be as often as subjects would be called upon, and so posing for pictures for illustrated songs is an occasional employment only.

Women are posed for pictures for illustrated songs as well as men, and, of course, handsome women are far more numerous than handsome men; but still it is not so easy as it might seem it would be to find handsome young women exactly suited to the requirements of this work. The young women required are found among artists' models, and sometimes, as in the case of young men, through theatrical agencies.

Royal Teetotallers.

Queen Victoria of Spain does not know the taste of alcohol. Her special "tipple" is made from oranges—the fresh fruit squeezed into a glass, which is filled with aerated waters. Oranges are her favorite fruit.

For years Princess Henry of Battenberg was teetotaler, but of late she has suffered so much from rheumatism that she has been ordered a little whiskey, which she regards as a penance. Both Princess Christian's daughters, too, are teetotalers.

All the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales are being brought up strict teetotalers and they know nothing of alcohol. Princess Patricia of Connaught and her married sister also abjure wine. Another royal teetotaler is the Duchess of Argyll and the two daughters of the Princess Royal, her highnesses Alexandra and Maud, have never in their lives touched wine.

VIEWS OF REV. C. F. AKED.

An English Non-conformist of the Most Pronounced Type.

The Rev. C. F. Aked, a "fighting parson," an English Nonconformist of the most pronounced type, and a champion of the poor and downtrodden, and pastor of a "millionaire's church," of which John D. Rockefeller is a member, and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a Trustee, expresses his views in the following remarks, says the New York Times.

"My passion has always been for liberty, and to work for those who are struggling for liberty."

Along these lines he represents an advanced school of thought, and is considered one of the foremost preachers of England. He is conspicuous as a reformer. He attacks municipal questions and social vices, especially intemperance. He was a leader in the Armenian movement in England and one of the founders of the Passive Resistance League, whose members, as Nonconformists, refuse to pay the tax imposed to support the teachings of the Church of England in the schools.

Mr. Aked's desire for liberty of speech in the Boer war extended even to the point of riot and bodily violence. During the Matabele and Mashona campaigns of 1893 he denounced the English policy persistently. Then came the "Black Week" of crushing defeat for the British in the Transvaal. Mr. Aked announced a lecture on the iniquity of the British rule for the following Sunday. Two hundred policemen came to his Liverpool chapel to preserve order. So great was the excitement that Mr. Aked and his wife were forced to leave the building by a side door. A mob of 1,000 people followed their carriage, tried to wreck Mr. Aked's dwelling, and shattered all the windows.

For five weeks Mr. Aked persisted in denouncing the Government. The scenes were repeated each Sunday. The police guard was increased to 300. The riots became a habit with the people. The disorders finally ceased when the clergymen agreed to leave Liverpool for one Sunday. Then the rioters were dispersed.

He is 42 years old, above medium height, and with reddish-brown hair and a blonde moustache touched with gray.

Mr. Aked is a native of Nottingham, England. While hardly more than a boy he began life as an auctioneer.



REV. C. F. AKED.

His father had been in that trade before him, but died when his son was 12 years old. After serving as a clerk in a coal office the youth became an officer for the Sheriff of Derbyshire.

The merest chance turned him to the ministry. He decided to go to New Zealand, started with his mother for London, and engaged passage on a steamship that was about to sail for the antipodes. He called on a London clergyman of his acquaintance to obtain a letter of introduction to people in New Zealand. Their conversation determined the young man to become a minister. Studies in the Midland Baptist College and University College and charges at Syston, near Leicester, and at St. Helen's, Lancashire, preceded his pastorate sixteen years at Pembroke Chapel Liverpool. At the start his congregations in the Liverpool church did not number over fifty people. Now the capacity of the chapel—more than a thousand people—is constantly tested.

Mr. Aked came to America, it is contended, to widen the sphere of his work and in the hope that his health would improve in the new land. He told his friends in England that the American millionaire is grossly misunderstood abroad. He did not appreciate their pity before he met them, he is quoted as saying, but when he knew them better he admired "the simplicity of their lives and their desire to do good in the world."

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, Pa.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to
WILLIAM KREAMER,
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B. F. ZARR, Attorney,
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