Three Recent Additions To Uncle Sam's Navy.

The First of Our Light Draft Gunboats Intended for Duty in the Far East.

trial trips has occasioned an added interest in the forthcoming test of the "Nashville," which will take place in a few days. These vessels were provided for by act of congress approved March 2rd, 1893, and in January of the year following their building was warded to the Newport News Shipbuilding company of Newport News, Va. So thoroughly have the builders carried out their contract that, not only have the vessels won the highest praise for workmanship, finish, and performance, but their excess development of speed has already netted the contractors the snug bonus of \$91,452, while the premium on the "Nashville" has yet to be heard from. This reward is the only proper compensation for the low figure, \$280,000, for which each vessel was built. Three years ago the Newport News company was an untried factor in naval shipbuilding but to-day the yard is firmly estab lished upon an enviable record of faithful performance and skillful work

The "Nashville" is 220 feet long or the water-line, has a maximum beam of 38 feet 3 inches, and draws 11 feet of water on a normal displacement of 1,371 tons. When ready for sea, under the usual cruising condition, she will carry about 150 tons of coal; but her bunkers have a total capacity of 399 tons, and that will be her supply when loaded for a long trip. With this latter supply, she should be able to cover a distance of quite six thousand miles at a cruising speed of eight knots an hour -an exceedingly active radius for a craft of her size.

HOW RIGGED.

The "Nashville" is rigged as a two masted schooner, and will carry just sail enough to steady her in a seaway. Like the other boats, she is built of steel; and in model is rightly consider ed a prettily formed craft. She is de signed for a speed of 14 knots; but it is needless to say she will reach 16 on ther trial. To attain this end, the vessel has had her engines designed with especial consideration for economical efficiency under both cruising and full speed conditions; and even the layman may in part appreciate the cunning shown in their get-up.

Her motive power consists of two sets of quadruple expansion engines driving twin screws, and it is of interest to know that she is the only craft in our service, other than torpedoboats, carrying machinery of this sort. For the sake of economy, the lowpressure cylinders are arranged to disconnect, leaving the three other cylinders to do the work at cruising speeds; but at full speed all four of the cylinders will be pushed to their utmost. Without going into the technique of the arrangement, one must know that an engine usually develops its maximum efficiency when running at its highest speed; and by using these engines at their maximum either as triple or quadruple expansion engines, instead of running with one cylinder limping, so as to speak, the result is

€conomical performance.

TWO KINDS OF BOILERS. To attain this end upon a reasonable expenditure of coal, the boat is fitted with two kinds of boilers; one kind developing steam at a working pressure of 160 pounds, and the other sort generating steam at a pressure of 250 pounds. Under cruising conditions, the two 160-pound boilers will meet the needs of the engines run in their tripleexpansion form; and the four other boilers will be called into requisition only when the vessel is making her maximum speed and using her full power. Then, the four high-powered boilers will seem to exist only for the initial supply of the two high-pressure cylinders, which will exhaust their steam at a pressure equal to that of the full head from the two 160-pound boilers. Buch such is not the fact, for that exhaust will commingle with the fresh steam of 160 pounds and, together, supply the added tax upon the other cylinders. This is only a part of the careful balance of power and nice adjustment present in the "Nashville's" machinery; and their performance is sure to result in congratulations for their designers as well as for their builders.

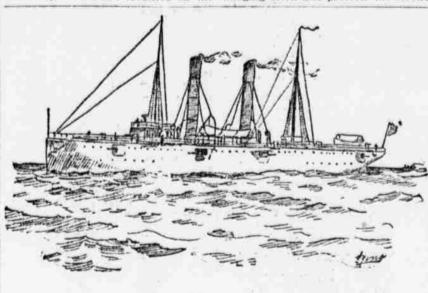
The fine performance of the "Wil- I that each 33-pound shot leaves the mington" and Helena" on their recent guns with a velocity of 2,000 feet a second and a power of penetration equal to piercing nearly five inches of steel 1,500 yards distant. Four of these guns are mounted on the upper deck, two forward and two aft, protected by fixed, segmental shields. The remaining four are placed on the gun deck, and, esides the protection of shields, are housed within sponsons of steel two and a quarter inches thick. These latter guns have each a total are of fire of 140 degrees, while those on the upper deck have even a wider field of

> The secondary battery consists of four six-pounders and two one-pound- China, where a moment's loss of moer rapid-fire guns and two Gatlings. Ition might mean grounding. This over-

a safeguard against injury between "wind and water;" and these vessels are the only gunboats in our service so protected, and, but for the peculiar service for which they are planned would not be so coated with nickel

The boats are driven by two sets of triple-expansion engines actuating twin screws; and, steam, at a working pressure of 180 pounds, is supplied by six single-ended bollers, placed in two water-tight compartments. running under forced-draught, these fire rooms will be air-tight, and a steady supply of fresh air-impelled by large blowers-will fan those furnaces into blinding incandescence.

The light draft of these boats, in connection with the use of screws has necessitated an unusual shape aft beow the water-line. Above the water they appear normal, but immediately below they are hollowed out into two tunnels within which the propellers work by which arrangement the water flows freely and amply to them. The result is immediate action-something especially needful in the narrow channels of the swift-flowing rivers of The six-pounders are mounted on the hanging stern also protects the screws



"NASHVILLE."

gun deck in sponsons armored with one-inch steel, and have a goodly fire from banks and bluffs, sweep. The one-pounders and Gatings are located on the upper deck, wherever promising the most effective

With a speed of fire ranging from ten ig guns to a possible hail of quite ings, it is needless to say that only an armored craft co.1c . enture within range without fear of certain destruction, while moderate powered batteries on land would have to be snugly placed to withstand the storm of those explosive shells. In addition, the boat has been fitted with a bow torpedotube; and the ship has yet to be fabricated whose sides are invulnerable to the blast of that charge of guncotton.

The versel is lighted throughout by electric lights, while a powerful search light on top of the pilot house will send its dazzling beams of brightness miles into the darkest night.

TWO OTHER SHIPS.

more particularly interesting because The four four-inch and the two sixhull formation and the manner in which the exigencies of i service in shallow bays and rivers of the Orient have been provided for. They are intended to make their way through the crowded arteries of oriental intercourse, and to carry their burden of peace and protection hundreds of miles up the rivers of China. These boats, each with its single military mast, look like miniature battle ships: and they are to do the duty so long relegated to the old "Monocacy," the last of our war time double-ended side wheel steamers.

These vessels are a trifle larger than the "Nashville." They are 250% feet long on the water line, have a maxia nominal displacement of 1,392 tons, and draw, under ordinary conditions. vice for hundreds of miles inland. Ordinarily each boat will carry

nine feet of water. This moderate draft is an absolute essential to river service, where the added draft of a foot would mean exclusion from serhundred tons of coal, but they have bunker capacity for 180 more, upon which they should be able to steam for a considerable radius. By the con-

"WILMINGTON" AND "HELENA,"

It is expected that, with something like 300 revolutions a minute, in their quadruple-expansion form, the en-gines will develop quite 1,800 horsepower and induce a speed of sixteen knots an hour, while with 160 turns a practical absence of wind on the day minute there will be no difficulty in maintaining an easy jog of eight knots all above wate, so to speak, one can

The upper deck runs, without a break from bow to stern, and, besides adding to the weatherly qualities and strength of the craft, forms a roof for ample quarters and a protective covering for the guns on the gun deck. Within this breathing space will be quartered her crew of 158 seamen and marines, while aft comfortable accommodations are provided for a captain and ten other officers.

BATTERIES

The main battery is composed of eight four-inch breech-loading rifles, an exceedingly effective force for a sraft of this size, when it is known distance of sixty-seven feet. This is

tract, these boats were called upon to make thirteen knots, but the "Wilmington" made 15.07 knots while the "Helena" made 15.49; the difference in favor of the "Helena" being due to the of her trial. Being of light draft and see how even a moderate breeze would affect their speed.

A DOUBLE BOTTOM.

These boats, like the "Nashville." have a double bottom honeycombed into a large number of small compartments, while subdivision on a grander

scale is carled out within the entire bodies of all these vessels. A water-tight deck is worked over the region occupied by the magazines, and the coal is so disposed that it will afford protection so long as it lasts, while a band of one-inch armor runs along the water line amidships for a

from passing craft and a downward

Owing to the shallow draft, there are two rudders, one placed forward of the other over the keel, and so proportioned that the boats will respond at once to their direction. The heel of aimed shots a minute from each of the the keel is so strengthened that the boats may ground aft without damage 2000 in the same time from the Gati- and, by pivoting on that point, swing

in either direction. Up in the upper top of each mast are placed two Gatling guns, while in the lower top there are two one-pounders, The search-light is mounted between the tops on a stand of its own. The conning-tower, from which the boats will either be fought or guided in a crowded stream, is just beneath the lower top, and is reached by a sheltered stairway. The ammunition for the guns above is carried up under the same cover.

ARMAMENT.

The batteries are like that of the "Nashville." Two of the four-inch guns are carried forward on the forecastle deck and two aft on the main The "Wilmington" and "Helena" are deck, protected only by their shields. ounder guns that are mounted on the main deck within sponsons are sheltered by heavy plating. Everything that may enable the vessels to push their way among the numerous craft that always crowd a Chinese river has been carefully observed, and few f any projections along the sides offer neans of entanglement. In fact, the sponsons are so arranged that, while yielding a wide are of fre for the guns within, they, themselves, do not project beyond the side line.

Boats larger than those usually carded by vessels of this size are provided for the "Wilmington" and "Helena" that they may either land hastily formidable force or facilitate the emmum beam of 40 feet, 1% inches, have barkation of a large number of refurees; while the ample berthing space on these vessels makes them comfortable harbors for many more than their intended complements. Liberal means of artificial ventilation in the shape of big blowers and electric fans promise a ealthy supply of fresh air within every corner of the craft; and everything that can make them healthfu nabitations amid the trying conditions of the tropics and Chinese river service has been provided. An extensive arrangement of awnings will shade the decks from stem to stern and make them fit to sleep upon without risk of the tropical dews.

As much as possible of the woodwork has been fireproofed, and in that pecaution a wise measure is taken against the dangerous consequences of

In the opinion of Chief Constructor Hichborn and Engineer-in-Chief Melville, these boats promise to be very useful and efficient craft-no small part of which is due to the faithful performance of their builders of Newport

One of the Cranks.

Prison Librarian-"What sort of book would you like to have?" Convict-"Got any bleycle catalogues?"

THE PROTEST OF THE UN. LEARNED. seen a dunce of a Poet onct, a-writin' And he says to me, with a smile, says he,

"Here's a pome,-d' you want to And I threw me eye at the pome; says I,
"Wot's the use o' this here rot?"
"It's a double sestine' says he, looking mean, "and they're hard as the deuce, -that's what!"

There's blood in your ink-well,-I don't think," says I, beginnin' to preach;
"O, there's not much force," says he, course, but there's plenty of figgers speech!

hy write about maids, and violet shades?" says I, "wot's the matter shades?" says I, "wot's the matter with MEN?" That fad's played out," says he with a pout, "and Beauty's come in again."

"Did ever you go out into the snow?" says I, "or feel like a fight? you read in books how the sunrise looks, or did you learn o' the night?

Your bloomin' 'flowers' they rhyme

bowers,' but they smell o' the hot-Wot's love and kisses and sach like blisses,—good God! had ye never a FRIEND?"

There's more than enough that write the stuff that the women like They'll mark a line that they think is fine,

if that is the praise you need! But show me a verse that's a blame sight worse, if it has but an honest look
And the pages are worn and thumbed and
torn. I'd believe you've written a BOOK!"

WHERE LIBERTY IS AN UNKNOWN WORD

Petty Tyrannies Practiced by the Present Emperor of Germany.

DUELS AND COURTS OF HONOR

A Former German Army Officer Show Up the Present Emperor's Regime. Professor Convicted for Not Fighting Twenty-four Duels.

From the London Times.

Kaiser Wilhelm II, conductor of the concert, is, for good or evil, the chief person in Europe today. He fills the horizon. Every one is watching his movements, waiting his word, wonderng what his intentions may be. To his pretensions there seems to be no human limit. The other day he made speech, in which he divided his people into two classes, nobles and serfs-'unfrei." Is he mad? you ask. Not at all. He is the emperor. He means to stand well with Russia, and Russia will be pleased with the "unfrei" speech, and so will the kalserbund-Abdul Hamid, Nicholas and Francis Joseph. His own "unfrei" understood this, though they do not like it, and they are beginning to wonder how soon their emperor will be the only institution left to them, and how much onger they are to have a Reichstag of

The free press is almost extinguished Three members of the staff of a single paper-not a social-democratic paper either-are at this moment in prison for lesemajeste. Even the historian writes with the fear of the turnkey before his eyes. No scandal about Queen Elizabeth forsooth! Why, a man was condemned last year for lese-majeste because he wrote something veraclous about an old elector of the 12th century-the bear of Brandenburg, We are all "unfrei" before the emperor of Europe. Lord Sallisbury dances, M. Hanotaux dances, the Marquis di Rudini dances, while the emperor and his three comrades of the vier kaiserbund call the tune.

THE KAISER AT HOME.

It occurred to me that English folk might like to know how the controller of the British fleet and conductor of darling-the army of the fatherland. Lleutenant Rhein, who has been good enough to discuss the subject with me, is the victim of a court of honor, so that his opinions do not pretend to be entirely judicial. He had to leave the service in 1892 for throwing a civilian who insulted him into the corner of the restaurant instead of running him through with his sword. Sentence was passed by the court of honor, consisting of his brother officers, and inforsed by the emperor, and with it came the end of Lieutenant Rhein's military career. Last year his friends von Ehrhardt and Herr von Kamptz, were hauled before a similar court for refusing to accept the challenge of a civilian who had broken his word of honor. Lieutenant Rhein, who is from the Rhenish provinces and gifted with a certain independence of character, resented the sentence of dismissal and deprivation of challenged the members of the court. ecutor at him, and Mr. Rhein came to for the idea of prison life in the fatherland.

"Does the emperor encourage such judgments as these?" I asked. "Unquestionably, Every decision goes before him for ratification. The old emperor pardoned almost riably if the case was one of some exernal breach of the code of honor. The present emperor never. The idea of real honor was dear to the old emperor. out today it has all become a matter of externals, and that just suits the temper of the grandson. He is using these courts to maintain false standards of right and wrong and the most ridiculous notions of honor, to say nothing of the encouragement of dueling. And in the Landwehr and the reserves the courts are even more dangerous. There you find them used as instruments against progress and political liberty. They mark off every man who has been an officer into a class apart with a special code of honor and very special disabilities. The officer gone back into civil life, but he is entitled to wear the uniform, and the emperor keeps his grip upon him

through the court of honor." THE CHARGES.

"What was the charge against Von Ehrhardt?" I asked. "There was two charges-that he

asked a man's word of honor on a trivial matter, and that he would not fight duel with the same man when challenged. Baron von Ehrhardt was president of a Spiritualist society at Dusseldorf, of which I was a member. The lawyer with whom the trouble arose was asked by the president at a seance to give his word of honor that everything should be above board. He gave it, and then we found him producing so-called manifestations himself, and we turned him out. He challenged Von Ehrhardt and Von Kamptz. They went to the court of honor, and said. 'We are challenged by this man. He has broken his word of honor, so we can't fight.' The court answered, 'First fight, and then we will inquire.' That is always the way. It was so in the duel where the officer of the emperor's yacht killed an innocent officer in the army. The dead man's character was vindicated after death by the court, and the emperor's friend was pronounced to be in the wrong. So interested was the emperor in this duel that he ordered a telegram to be sent to him of the result. It was the same with my friends. They said 'No; if we must fight, we will fight you, as you champion the honor of a dishonorable man.' Von Kamptz had the right of wearing his uniform taken away, and Von Ehrhardt was deprived of uniform and commission. That is the heaviest punishment they can give to the most dishonorable or traitorous man."

But where was the fault in asking for a man's word of honor?" I asked. "The old emperor ordered that such a solemn expression should not be used in trivial matters. That is very good. But every officer says it of dogs, horscs, girls. The girl may be ugly, the horse old, the dog not at all a dog, but they do not bring it before the court. But Baron von Ehrhardt, who is a convinced spiritualist, used the words seriously, the first time perhaps a German officer had ever done so, and they came down upon him for using them trivially."

CONFIRMED THE SENTENCE. "Had the emperor anything to say about it?"

"He confirmed the sentence, but of his clemency he wrote: 'I will as a fa- posed upon, Mention this paper,

vor (in genade) allow him (Von Ehrhardt) to retain the fron cross.' For Von Ehrhardt, who was to be punished ir this way, was a grand soldier, who had fought in 21 engagements in '79 and '66. He refused the emperor's of-fer, and wrote back to him these words -I have a copy of them made by Von Kampta:

Since Justice is denied me, since I may not wear the sword which I bore in two campagns for my emperor and my country, neither will I wear the iron cross try, neither will I wear the iron cross which his majesty the Emperor William the Great granted me for gallantry in action. Your majesty has graciously allowed me to retain it. With the most humble thanks I again place it at your majesty's disposal.

"And may I ask what was your part in this affair?" "Oh," said Mr. Rhein with a shrug, the public presecutor took action because I challenged the members of the

court of honor. As new president of the Spiritualist society and a comrade of the two officers I wanted to show up the whole thing. As a rule there is dead secrecy in regard to these courts. The neighbors see an officer going about without his uniform and they say to one another, 'Something bad has happened; he has forfeited his honor.' L wrote to the papers there when my challenge was refused, saying that I had told the court they were scoundrels and why. The civil law purishes me for challenging to a duel; the courts of honor and the cmperor punish my two friends for refusing a challenge. It is funny, is it

INSIDE HISTORY.

I asked Mr. Rhein if he would give me some instances of the way the courts work in other directions and he complied.

"They are only supposed to come in you must understand, when there is a public scandal. Thus nothing was lone to me after the incident in the restaurant until a civilian mentioned he affair one night to the general. How is this?' said the general to my colonel, 'He should have used his sword. There must be an inquiry." But is it honor to use arms against an unarmed man? . If the army says that is honor, why should the common man not be allowed to use his knife? I said in my defense before my comrades that I could put up with other men being as cowardly as they liked, but that I wouldn't be a coward at other men's orders. In my regiment were two officers responsible for the affairs of the mess, who used the money for themselves. But, as it did not the concert manages his own peculiar leak out, the court of honor did not interfere, the affair was hushed up and the officers stayed on in the regiment. Now I say that honor is not promoted in such ways. I know a good officer who, once in a way, had had enough to drink at a liebesmahl, or friendly dinner, and who was convicted by well-known, confirmed drunkards, men who could not do their duty for drink, but who were clever enough to avoid becoming a scandal amongst the civilians. Then, gambling amongst officers is supposed to be dealt with by the court of honor. There was an offier of hussars who played with his comrades till he had got through his fortune. He only had a horse and carin civil life." riage left. He gambled them away. and they went wandering about in the regiment, backward and forward, and the colonel and everybody else knew it. But this officer played one night with a civilian. This was a public scandal, and his brother officers, who had won rank passed upon his colleagues, and all his money, sent him out of the after a prolonged correspondence he army. Then, again, no officer must take debts. Of course, no officer is

They replied by setting the public pros- out of debt, from the emperor downeard so it has been qualified by England in October, having a distaste libiting dishonorable debts. What is this honor and dishonor in such a connection? Is it dishonorable to owe for beer, or what? Oh, it is all a fine muddle, this honor. Officers must not speculate or make money in any doubtful way. This has now been interpreted to mean that a poor officer may not teach or help himself in any such way. Moltke was very poor as a young man, and he used to make some money by translating English books My father-in-law, a lieutenant, gave private lessons in mathematics, and a general, who was an uncle of mine did the same thing. All this has now secome a public scandal, and the courts of honor will not permit it."

"But does the emperor use his influence to make it possible for poor men to serve in your army, by discouraging luxury and the like?"

Oh, certainly, certainly. There are admirable things said by the emperor about this every year, and we all have to obtain his permission before we marry with this very object. Either the means of the officer must be ade quate, or his wife must have means. Pailing this the emperor will not permit it. But what does it all come The officer is enjoined by the code of honor to live up to his high standard He must buy the best uniforms, which he doesn't pay for because he can't. I know an officer who was about to be conished by the court because his uniform was shabby, so he went into deb: to buy a new one. The officer must al ways go to the best place at concerts and theatres, and he must keep up his high position if he is a second lieuten ant on £3 15s, a month, or £4 19s, if he is a first lieutenant. No; the emperor would be the first to come down on an officer if his uniform was not of he grandest. The old emperor, who was careful of his money, was differ ent. He was noticed by the officers of the guards to be wearing an old pair of patched gloves. After that it be-

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book soon after wrote: "If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method

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came the fashion for officers of the guards to wear patched gloves. But not old ones—oh, no. They bought new gloves, made holes in them, and had them patched in precisely the same places as the emperor."

THE OLD EMPEROR.

"And you say the old emperor intended well in his policy, and was merciful where a man's honor was not really "Certainly. I will give you an in-

stance. A reserve officer who was professor at Bohn was set upon by stu-The reserve court of honor found him guilty because he refused to fight every one of the 24 students who formed the club. The poor fellow was a married man. It was too much to expect. One of them would have been sure to hit him. The matter was referred to the regulars, and I was on the court. 'Now, be sharp with bim,' said the colonel, 'because the emperor likes to grant pardon.' well enough, I said to myself; but suppose the emporer is in a bad temperand I and another young officer pronounced in his favor. Then the colonel began to rage, and all the other officers condemned the man. The emperor pardoned the professor; but what a farce is such a court. And the reserve courts are more stupid even than the regular ones. One word more let me say; dueling would stop were it not for the emporer. True, he has put some limit to it. Permission has now to be granted by him before a duel takes place. But will the fact that he is now the licenser of duels tend to bring them into disrepute? I say the officers do not want them. I have been sent as second 30 times, and every time I have arranged the matter. They are sick of dueling, and they detest the court of honor.' RESERVE COURTS.

"And the reserve courts," I asked, how do they operate." "Well for one thing the retired officer, who is at all independent or progressive, finds himself set round about by informers. He may be summoned for almost anything. The code of honor, you must remember, is not a written one, and anything savoring of disloyalty may be enough to strip a man of his uniform and brand him in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, I will give you two cases. There was a may or in a town of Pomerania who was accustomed to let the town hall freely to all who applied for it. He let it to the social-democrats amongst others. For doing so he, being a reserve officer, was brought before the court of honor, and ordered to take off his uniform. Another old officer, a member of the Reichstag, opposed an increase of the army in a speech to his constituents. He was brought before the court and treated in the same way. No one is safe. The whole system tends to keep the military spirit alive where it is least needed, and to set up a false code of civil life. The professor and the university men who have served as officers put their rank first on their cards and their profession next. That is nothing much in itself. But you will understand that such a code of honor as I have described is not desirable

"But tell me." I said, "is the system

only confined to the army?' "There is the same thing in the navy, and the emperor is trying to bring it into civil life. The first attempt is being made with the doctors. Many of these have served in the army, so that there is a nucleus to work upon. He also wants to introduce the courts amongst the official and professional classes generally. Of course if that happens, no man will be able to call is soul his own."

"Ah, you must ask some one else that question," said the lieutenant with a laugh. "I shall never go back to the country. Perhaps he will come over here. Why not? Is he not the eldest son of the eldest daughter of your queen? That is not the line of sucression, eh? There are those about him who hold that such is not the em-

peror's view. "That will do, Mr. Rhein," I said. Remember that we do not challenge one another in this country."

DRUNK TWENTY YEARS.

A correspondent writes: "I was drunk on and off for over twenty years, drunk when I had money, sober when I had none. Many dear friends I lost, and numbers gave me good advice to no purpose; but thank God an anjel hand came at last in the form of my good wife, who administered your marvelous remedy, "Anti-Jag," to me without my knowledge or consent. I am now saved and completely transformed from a worthless fellow to a sober and respectable citizen."

If "Anti-Jag" cannot be had at your druggist, it will be mailed in plain wrapper with full directions how to give secretly, on receipt of One Dollar, by the Revona Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, or they will gladly mail full particulars free.

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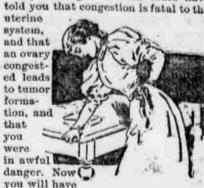
WOMEN! DON'T WAIT.

If You Have Any of These Symptoms Act at Once.

Do you know the reason why you will

go to the hospital, my poor friend? Because you have allowed yourself to go from bad to worse. You did not know that that heat, swelling and tenderness in your left side were all signs

of congestion of the ovary. Any intelligent woman could have told you that congestion is fatal to the



to undergo the operation of ovariotomy, the cutting out of the evary.

Yes, you will recover, at least I hope you will; but you will never be quite the same woman again. Congestion of the ovaries is fatal to health. If you have any such symptoms be advised in time; take a medicine of specific powers! You can find none better than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, prepared especially to meet the needs of woman's sexual system.

You can get it at any good druggist's. Following we publish a letter from a woman in Milwaukee, which relates how she was cured of ovarian trouble: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:-I suffered with congestion of the ovaries and inflammation of the womb. I had been troubled with suppressed and painful menstruation from a girl. The doctors told me the ovaries would have to be removed. I took treatment two years to escape an operation, but still remained in miserable health in both body and mind, expecting to part with my reason each coming month. After using one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Sanative Wash I was very much relieved. I continued to use your remedies until cured. The last nine months have been passed in perfect good health. This, I know, I owe entirely to the Vegetable Compound. My gratitude is great, indeed, to the one to whom so many women owe their health and happiness."-Mrs. F. M. KNAPP, 563 Wentworth Ave., Milwau-

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