

# MIGHTY WARSHIPS.

## IMMENSE FIGHTING ENGINES FOR THE NEW NAVY.

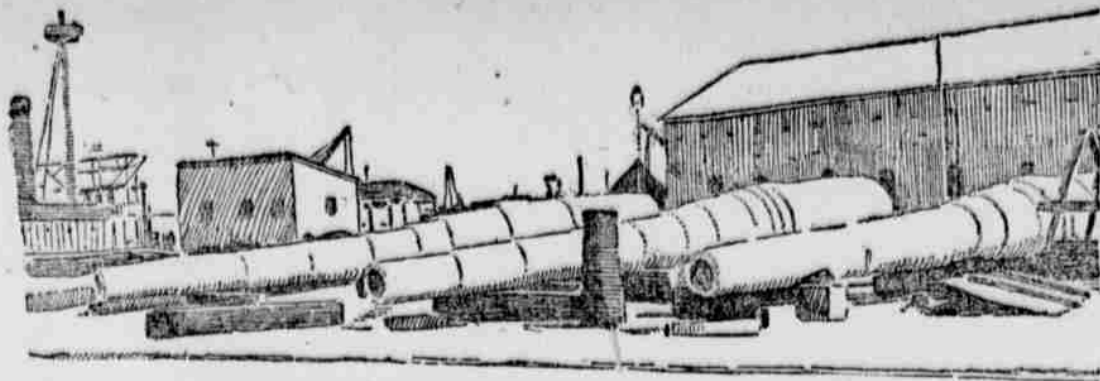
The Kentucky and the Kearsarge Will Have the Biggest Guns Afloat—Finer Than Any European Battleship.

THE United States, says the New York World, has the greatest seaboard of any Nation. The American people, in their numerous large and flourishing cities, have more wealth directly upon the edge of the sea than any other.

An invasion of this country by any European Power or combination of Powers being out of the question for the same reason that the United States could not invade a European country, there remains for the American Navy the main purpose of defense. With this object our new men-of-war are peculiarly constructed. They are designed more for protection of the seaboard cities than for offensive war at long range, and coal carrying capacity, which so reduces the power of British vessels, has in many of them been utilized for increased destructiveness. Additional guns, armor and ammunition take the place in an American battleship of thousands of tons of mere coal in her British counterpart. At the same time our battleships, whose appearance has convinced Europe that America is not a mere name, have an immense steaming radius, great speed and a latent aggressive power that commands respect.

There is another feature of the American Navy that gives it superiority. That is the fact that every

# MAJOR DEFENDERS, UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR TWENTY YEARS.



MONSTER GUNS FOR THE UNITED STATES MONITOR PURITAN. The two guns shown at the left of the picture are intended for the great harbor defender now nearly completed, after having been under construction for twenty years. Each is capable of sending a projectile weighing 850 pounds ten miles with accuracy, and at short range of driving it through two feet of solid steel. The gun on the right, which is slightly smaller, will be mounted on board the monitor Terror.

could protect a ship against these four guns simultaneously fired, the impact of whose shots would, it is thought, be even greater than a direct blow from the heaviest ram. Either from bow or stern the Kentucky or the Kearsarge could deliver this irresistible force which nothing could withstand. The contract for building these ships was recently given to the Newport News Ship-Building Company. Although the contractors have three years in which to complete them, it is not probable that it will require that length of time. Work will be carried on simultaneously on both the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, and it is probable that they will be ready for launching at nearly the same time. Each of the ships will carry a complement of 600 men and officers.

at thirteen knots nearly 4000, or at full speed to cross from New York to Queenstown.

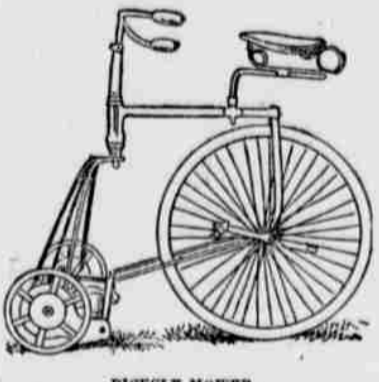
**Social Aspects of Colorado Life.**  
The residents are Eastern people of considerable wealth, in spending which they strive to please themselves at least, and their scheme of life is intended to take in such means of enjoyment as they have been accustomed to at home. It is Eastern life in a Western environment. They, therefore, have built a country club house called the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, at Broadmoor, three miles from town, so as to have some place to drive to. It is an unpretentious but attractive house, with large grounds (there seems always to be more ground stretching away in every direction in Colorado than elsewhere), in which are set up all the appliances of country club sports. There is pigeon-shooting on many afternoons, and polo when the team does not play nearer town. There are "meets" under club direction, to chase the coyote, or a live fox, or sometimes an antelope only. Races and some native horseback sports are held at certain time in the season, and luncheons and dinner-parties are popular.—Scribner's.

**One of Germany's Fine Institutions.**  
Among the most interesting institutions in Germany is that at St. Christoph. At one time it sent out missionaries, especially to the Sudan, but of late years it has confined its work to the training of mission workers for home as well as foreign fields. At present it is full, having seventy-two students, mostly Swiss and Germans, though there are seven Russians and two Italians. Sixteen left last year, most of whom are engaged in active work as pastors, evangelists, etc. A considerable evangelistic work is carried on chiefly by the graduates in Slavonia with gratifying results.—New York Independent.



A Young Man With a Future. "Jimmy, fur de love o' heaven what has you got dere?" "Hush! Not a word on yer life! I shaved our old billy goat and striped him with black, an' I'm a taken him into town ter try an' sell him for a horned zebry to some dime muscum!"—Truth.

**A Bicycle Lawn Mower.**  
The uses of the horse are becoming more and more circumscribed, and all the powers of the inventor seem taxed to find an acceptable substitute. A lawn mower run by steam was recently exhibited abroad. The machine, which was of the size usually drawn by a horse, consisted of a small engine mounted on low, broad wheels, and so arranged as to cut the grass and roll the lawn at the same time. This invention is, however, only



BICYCLE MOWER.

useful to the owner of very extensive lawns. Ordinary mortals will be more interested in the invention of an ingenious Yankee who has succeeded in turning hard work into a pastime. Henceforth the boys and girls will compete eagerly for the privilege of cutting and rolling the lawn with the bicycle lawn mower. This machine, which is shown in the illustration, is reported to work very easily and to be about three times as fast as the ordinary lawn mower. The idea is said to have been suggested by a lazy boy who fastened a common lawn mower to the hind wheel of his bicycle and completed his task to his own satisfaction and the mingled disgust and astonishment of his irate parent.

**Midgets Make a Match.**  
Tommy Rice and Annie Price, "the smallest midgets in the world," have married. The bride is twenty-four years of age, exceedingly prepossessing, and thirty inches high, while the bridegroom is fifty-nine years of age and twenty-nine inches.—New York Mail and Express.

**Safest Place From Lightning.**  
According to Professor McAdie, the risk from lightning stroke is five times greater in the country than in cities, because ordinary dwelling houses in city blocks receive a very considerable protection from the tin roofing, cornices, gutters and so on.

**A \$5000 BAG OF GOLD.**  
Size and Shape of the United States Mint Pouches in Which Gold is Shipped From the United States Treasury to the European Steamers



THESE BAGS ARE ABOUT THIRTEEN INCHES IN HEIGHT WHEN FILLED.

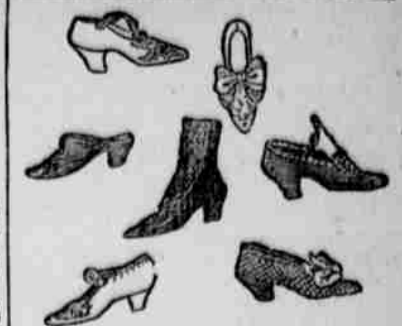
# STYLISH SLEEVES.

## LATEST DESIGNS FOR DRESS AND JACKET.

A Low Drooping Fullness and a Full Bishop Puff are in Vogue—Serviceable Aprons of Checked Gingham.

THE latest designs for dress and jacket sleeves show the low drooping fullness in the leg o' mutton or gigot sleeves, and the full bishop puff now en vogue. No. 1 of fancy diagonal boucle cloth is specially designed for outdoor garments, the lining being shaped like the sleeve, and the top laid in backward and forward turning plaits, forming a wide box-pleat at the shoulder. No. 2 is shown in fancy silk, the ground cuff being of velvet. It can be made up with or without the fitted lining, as

patent leather still holds its own. Suede is shown in many of the new



slippers. Large bows and buckles and crossed straps are conspicuous features of the favorite designs.

CHILD'S DRESS OF BLUE CASHMERE. Bebe blue cashmere is here com-



LADIES' AND MISSES' SLEEVES.

perferred, and the evenly spaced shirring, shown at the top and bottom, which set off to advantage the soft folds, can be omitted without spoiling the general attractiveness of the sleeve. These sleeves will be found useful if on hand when remodeling dresses and jackets for the approaching season and can be made in material to match or contrast with the garment.

To make these sleeves for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure (medium size), it will require of 44-inch wide material 2½ yards for No. 1 design, and 2 yards for No. 2 design.

To make them for a miss of fourteen years (medium size), it will require of the same width material, 2½ yards to make design No. 1, and 1½ yards to make design No. 2.

**SERVICEABLE WORK APRON.**  
Checked gingham is used for the serviceable apron, shown in the large illustration. It is neat and tidy looking, besides being thoroughly protective. The bib is gathered at the waist line in front and joined to the belt that encircles the waist, the upper portion being attached to yoke-shaped bretelles that pass over the shoulders and join the belt in back. A cross strap buttoned on holds the bretelles in position. The gored skirt portions fit smoothly at the top and is joined to lower edge of belt. Triangular pockets are placed at convenient depth, having their front edges inserted in

bined with dark blue velvet, the decoration being bands of cashmere embroidered in dark blue silk. The frock is dainty, simple and very effective, the combination being becoming to all



CHILD'S DRESS.

children. The full skirt is shirred with a heading at the top and applied to the spare yoke, back and front, the closing being in centre back. The yoke and lower portion of sleeve lin-



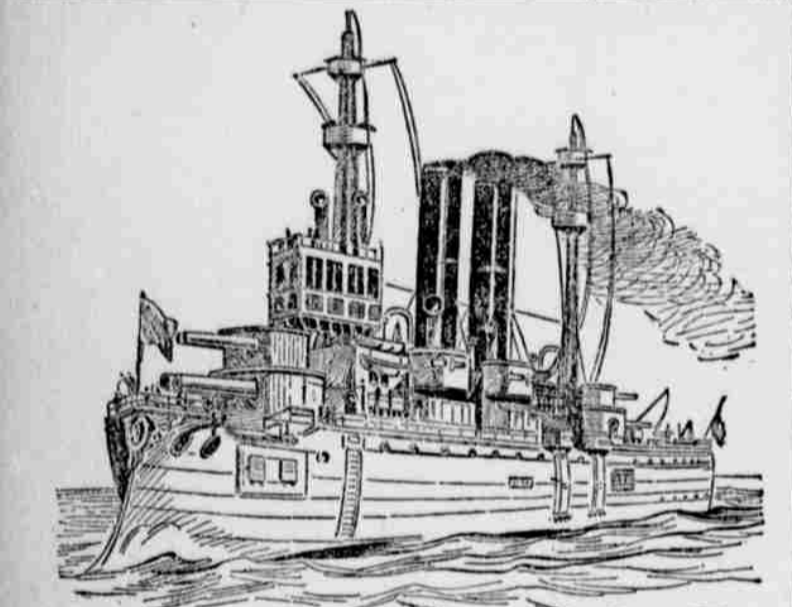
WORK APRON OF CHECKED GINGHAM.

the front gore seam. The lower edges are hemmed or faced, and a frill of embroidery trims the lower edge of yoke. Aprons in this style can be made from white or colored cambric, muslin, lawn, percale or gingham, trimmed with frills of the material, lace or embroidery, as here shown, feather stitching, cross stitch or plainly completed.

The quantity of 36-inch wide material required to make this apron for a lady having a 32-inch bust measure is 2½ yards; for a 36-inch size, 3 yards; for a 40-inch size, 3½ yards.

ings are faced with velvet, the collar and bands on the wrist being of the embroidered cashmere to match the straps over shoulders. Full puffs are gathered and stylishly arranged over the comfortable sleeve linings, above the deep cuff facings of velvet. Children's frocks in this style can be daintily developed in all kinds of pretty wash fabrics and trimmed with lace and embroidery. Flannel, camel's hair, merino and other woolsens make useful and comfortable dresses for children. The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this dress for a child two years old is 2½ yards; for a six-year-old size, 2½ yards; for an eight-year-old size, 2½ yards.

**EVENING SHOES.**  
Evening shoes come in great variety of shape, color and material. White



GREAT MAN-OF-WAR KENTUCKY. (Most powerful battleship in the world, now in course of construction at Newport News, Va.)

American officer is a scientifically trained naval fighter, graduated from Annapolis, where, under rigid discipline, he must have spent the formative years of his life.

The British naval officer, following the traditions of Nelson's day, goes to sea, where he is supposed to pick up his knowledge. The American naval officer, in accordance with modern conditions, goes to a naval academy and then to sea, being not a mere sailor, but a scientifically educated sea fighter.

The significance of this will be appreciated when the two newest vessels in the navy, the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, are considered. The construction of these battleships has now been begun, and is to be followed by others.

They are not ships at all, but immense fighting engines, upon which an old-fashioned sailor would be almost useless. The problems which they involve belong to engineering, and not to seamanship. With every such ship which she possesses the United States can reach out and strike a terrific blow with quickness and certainty under conditions undreamed of by Nelson or even by Farragut.

The Kentucky and the Kearsarge are to cost \$2,250,000 apiece. These two new battleships belong to the class of the Massachusetts and the Indiana. The Kearsarge has been named by special order of Congress so as to perpetuate the memories of the ship that sunk the Alabama.

The Kentucky has been so named as a tribute to the South, and because all the vessels of her class are to be named after States. New England now stands sponsor for one ship of this kind, the Massachusetts, the Middle West two, Indiana and Iowa, and the Pacific Coast one, the Oregon.

The Kentucky, however, will possess many features that differentiate her from these ships, and make her with her sister ship really the first of a new and improved type, and finer than any battleship in Europe. Among these are double turrets, a new conning tower and thirteen-inch guns.

There is no battleship afloat to-day and hardly any fleet that could strike a single blow so terrific as the Kentucky or the Kearsarge. The reason for this is that each carries on the forward and after deck a double turret, each turret carrying two thirteen-inch guns. No European Power has placed guns larger than twelve-inch on any war vessels.

The Kentucky, therefore, can concentrate the fire of two thirteen-inch guns and two eight-inch guns simultaneously upon any antagonist. This is a blow which all ordnance authorities agree in stating no ship afloat could resist.

A single blow of this kind would disable, if it did not instantly sink, the greatest warship on the sea. No armor now made for naval purposes

In general appearance both ships will seem rather short for their great beam, their length being 368 feet, extreme beam seventy-two feet two inches, freeboard forward fourteen feet three inches, freeboard aft twelve feet four inches and mean draught twenty-three feet six inches, which means a displacement of 11,500 tons. One of the requirements laid down by the Secretary was that these vessels should draw less water when fully loaded than any other first-class battleship either in this country or elsewhere. The largest foreign ship draws about twenty-eight feet, while the ships of the Indiana class will draw but one foot less. The new ships, however, have been designed to draw but twenty-five feet, with 1200 tons of coal aboard. They thus will be enabled to reach all of the principal navy-yards and ports of the country and can be docked with less difficulty than those now building.

The feature of the vessels which makes them notably different from other battleships is the new form of turrets, about which there is still some difference of opinion. Their advantages are said to be a large saving in weight, which permits of more guns and more powerful machinery for the propulsion, a better concentration of fire, and the ability of the vessel to deliver all four guns in either forward or after turret almost simultaneously, with the result of hitting a terrific blow to the target.

No battleship, the ordnance officers contend, could withstand the blow if every shot took effect. The introduction of the double turret system was opposed by the constructors on the ground that it was too great a departure in the methods of mounting guns, and that there was danger of both turrets being placed out of action by a single shot hitting either.

The objections advanced, however, were met by the Ordnance Bureau, and Secretary Herbert finally decided to place the new turrets on the two ships, and have them mounted with the heaviest guns made for the navy—heavier even than the rifles adopted for the battleships now building for other Governments.

The conning tower, from which point the ships will be fought when in action, will be protected by ten inches of armor, and inside will be a tube with seven inches of armor, leading down to the armor deck, for the protection of voice pipes, telegraphs, steering rods, etc.

The Kentucky and the Kearsarge will carry their full coal supply of 1210 tons with the greatest ease, their bunker room being so ample that the coal can simply be dumped into it without the labor of trimming. This quantity will be ample for all ordinary contingencies of cruising and for service in time of war along the coast, as at cruising speed of ten knots it will enable them to steam 6000 miles, and