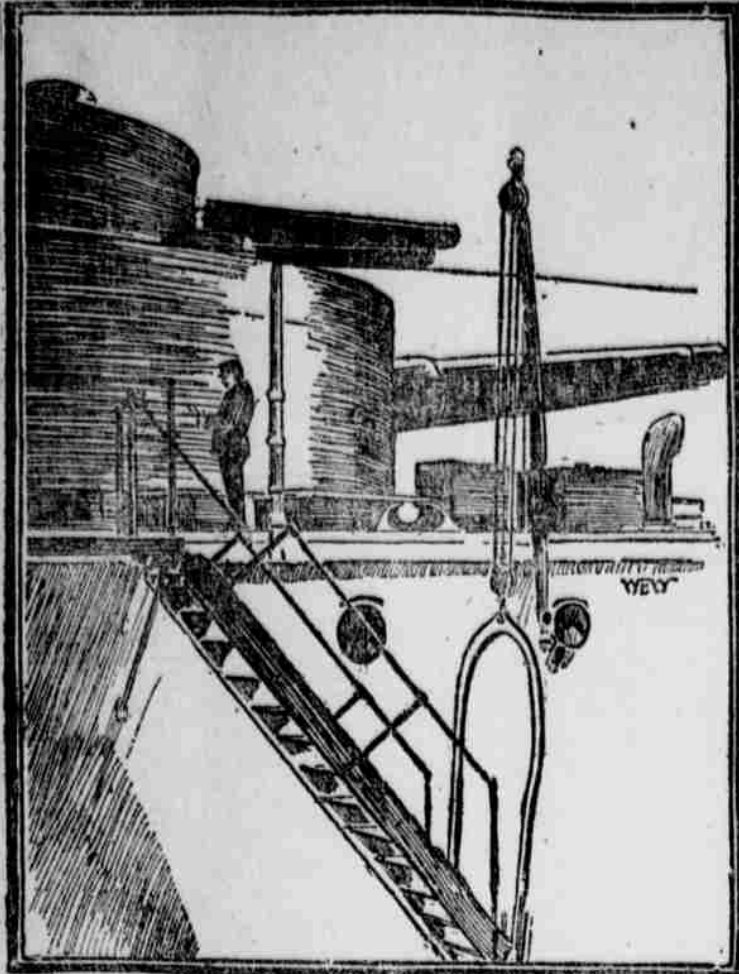


THE KEARSARGE'S MARVELOUS DOUBLE TURRET.



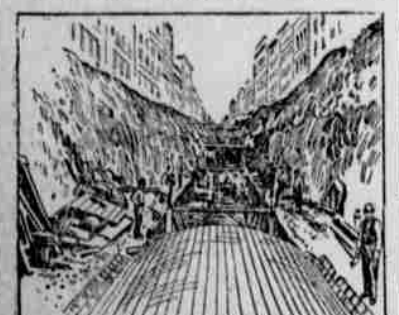
During the recent sea test of the new United States battleship Kearsarge, the purely American device of two-story turrets was first put to the service firing test with remarkable success. The figures given of the tremendous shooting power of this magnificent engine of destruction are almost inconceivable. The Kearsarge is now the most powerful warship in the world. At a single broadside the guns of the ship threw a mass of chilled steel from the rifles of her main battery aggregating 5750 pounds, with a muzzle energy of 83,276 foot tons. At each discharge of the four guns in the double turrets 2700 pounds of projectiles were thrown out with a velocity of 2100 feet a second. The two twin turrets, one fore and the other aft, each contain a pair of 8-inch rifles superimposed upon a pair of 13-inch guns. In casemate protection between these turrets are fourteen 5-inch rapid-fire rifles, of which seven are in each broadside.

New York's Underground Rapid Transit System

Greatest of City Tunnels.

Three years from now New York's great underground rapid transit trunk line will stand completed. From the Postoffice at Broadway and Barclay street a New Yorker will go home to dinner under Broadway, under Elm street, under the Boulevard to Harlem in fifteen minutes.

This will be the "main line" of the new rapid system. But this is not all. From the "main line" another tunnel road will branch off at Ninety-sixth street and run across to the East Side and under the Harlem River to Bronx Park.

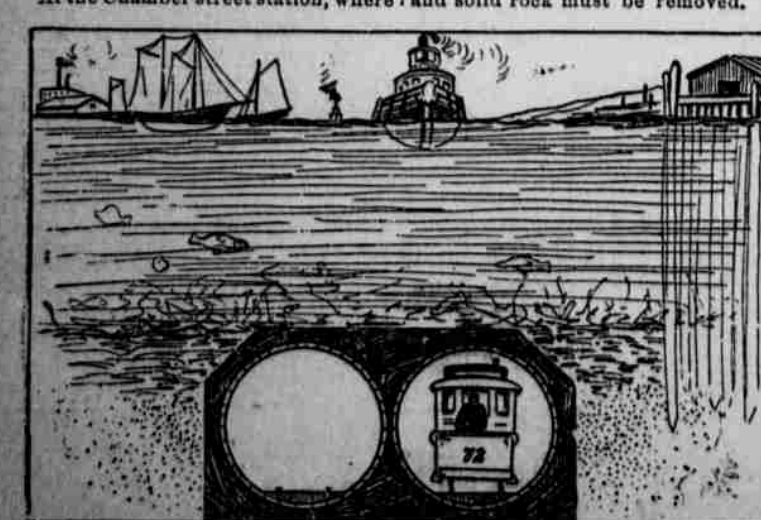


HOW THE OPERATION OF "TURNING THE ARCH" WILL BE CONDUCTED ON BROADWAY.

Still another branch road will start from the main line at the Postoffice, run under the East River and out into the far suburbs of Brooklyn. The main trunk line and the Bronx division will cost \$35,000,000 and will be built at once. The Brooklyn branch roads will follow in time. It is the greatest engineering feat of the beginning of the new century.

The method of building the new line is interesting not only because of these stations will be on either side of the street, as in the case of the present elevated stations, only passengers will go downstairs instead of up to take the trains. The passageways leading down will be walled with white enamel brick, and lighted by electricity until it is almost as bright as day.

At the Chamber street station, where the greater part of its course, however, the new road will be built in an open trench, which afterward will be covered over and will form a subway. Between City Hall Park and Kingsbridge and Bronx Park—the three termini of the line—almost every form of soil will be encountered. Sand and silt, mud and water, coarse gravel and solid rock must be removed.



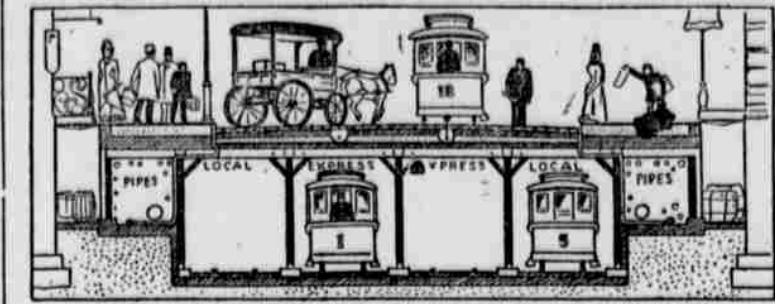
TRANS-SECTION OF TUNNEL CYLINDERS UNDER THE RIVER.

The four-track system of express and local tracks begins will be a commodious and well arranged station. To board a local train uptown one will take a car on the outer track. To take

Sewers, gas and electric mains and street car tracks must be moved into new positions, and the work must go on with as little interruption to street traffic as possible. Thus, it will be

seen, the problem before the contractor is a complex one and the various portions of it must be met with various solutions.

The accompanying illustrations will give a precise notion of the relative position of the tunnels to the streets and rivers when completed. From the City Hall, where the "underground" will have its southern terminus in a great loop about the Postoffice, four tracks will be laid directly under Broadway, thus following the great artery of business traffic north toward the West Side suburb at Kingsbridge, while a branch from Ninety-sixth street will extend under the Harlem River to the Bronx Park region. These sections will thus be brought within twenty or twenty-five minutes' ride to the City Hall by express train. The two central tracks are to be devoted



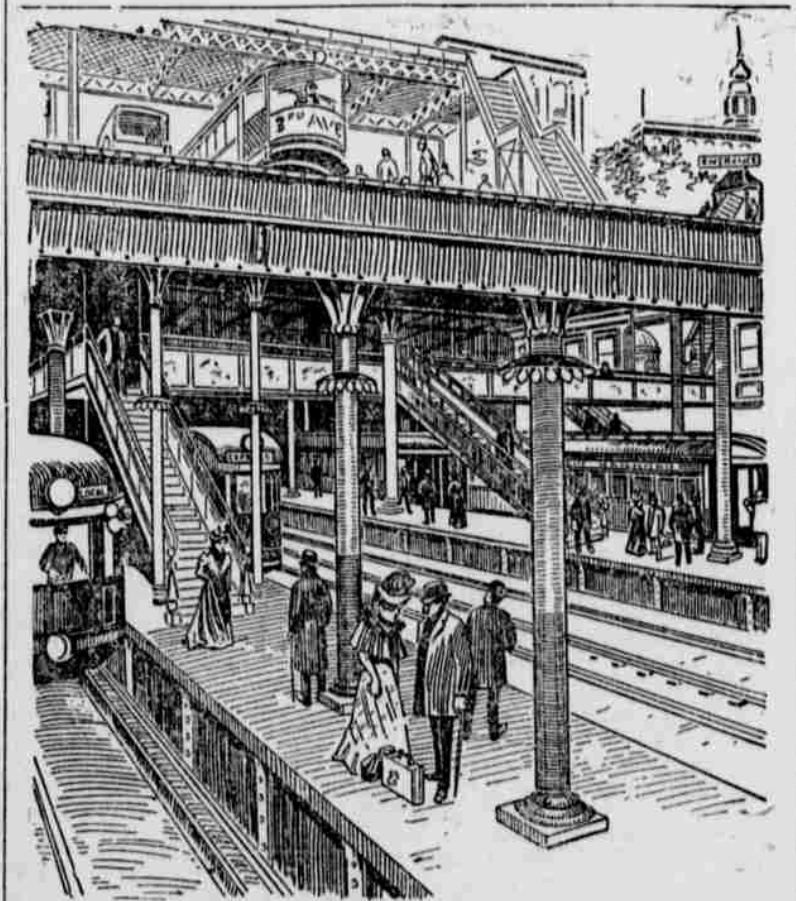
TRANS-SECTION OF FOUR-TRACK TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY.

to through express trains, the outer ones to local traffic. Stations will occur at about the same frequency as those of the present elevated railroad. The entrances will be at the level of



JOHN B. McDONALD.

the street, consisting of neat iron and bronze framework, with glass roofs covering the descending stairways, an express train passengers will go along an intermediate gallery, which



GREAT CITY HALL TERMINAL STATION OF THE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.

passes over the outer local track, descending to the express tracks, which are in the middle.

Electricity is to be the motive force on the now proved and practical "third-rail" plan. At frequent intervals ventilating flues are to be constructed with powerful electric fans to preserve a circulation of air. Later on a branch tunnel is to go under East River and ramify through the great Borough of Brooklyn. One of the most interesting and peculiar parts of the underground system will be where the East Side section will go under the Harlem River. The tracks will divide here and each will go under the water in a separate cast-iron cylinder fifteen feet in diameter. The circular passageways will look like gigantic water pipes and will keep the water of the river out quite as effectually as genuine water pipes keep water in.

John B. McDonald, who has undertaken this multi-million dollar contract and will be the directing head of the great work, is a native of Ireland. He was born in County Cork fifty-six years ago and came to this country when he was fifteen years old.

A Need Well Met.

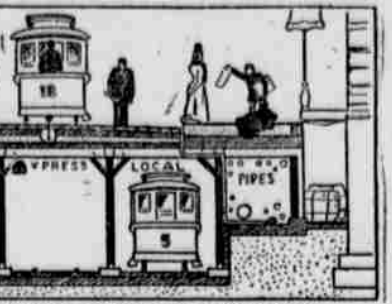
German scientists are advocating that physicians take practical lessons in cooking, in order that they shall know the value of every kind of food from a hygienic and medical standpoint.

Charlestown was settled in 1639 and was annexed to Boston in 1873.

CROWN PRINCESS STEPHANIE WEDS.

She Formally Becomes the Wife of Count Elemér Lónyay.*

Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria, despite the persistent prohibition of her father, King Leopold of Belgium, was married recently at Miramar Castle, near Trieste, to Count Elemér Lónyay. By command of Emperor Francis Joseph the ceremony was strictly private. It was performed by the court chaplain, Bishop Mayer, in presence of six witnesses.



CROWN PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

The Emperor, Stephanie's father-in-law, was not present, but his majesty wired his congratulations. Immediately after the ceremony the imperial flag of Austria-Hungary, which has waved over the chateau, was hauled down in token that the Crown Princess had ceased to be a member of the house of Hapsburg.

The question of Stephanie's retention of the title of royal highness, to which she was born, is still unanswered. Her father endeavored to stop the payment of his daughter's appanage of 50,000 francs (\$10,000), which was settled on her at the time of her marriage with Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, but in this his majesty was not successful, because the nuptial contract expressly provides that the annuity shall continue during Stephanie's lifetime.

The tragic death of her first husband, who was slain by a disappointed sweetheart of the beautiful Baroness Vera, January 10, 1889, at an imperial hunting lodge, near Vienna, caused the retirement of Crown Princess Stephanie for a time, but not beyond the period of mourning prescribed by the house rules. When she appeared in public again she evinced a great disposition for amusement in and out of court circles. In this way she became acquainted with Count Lónyay, a Hungarian nobleman of considerable wealth. He is a Protestant, a circumstance which increased the dislike of the Emperor of Austria of a union which meant the withdrawal of the Crown Princess from court functions, at which she has been the undisputed ruler since the death of Empress Elizabeth of Austria in September, 1898, under the poniard of the anarchist Luchani, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Tua Tua: Will It Cure Leprosy?

Two dozen specimens of the Venezuelan plant known as tua tua have been sent from Washington to Hawaii for the purpose of making a test of its alleged wonderful power as a cure for leprosy. The plant will be tested at the leprosy hospital there, where the 1073 lepers will afford every facility for a thorough trial. Surgeon D. A. Carmichael, of the Marine Hospital, has also sent half a dozen bottles of the liquid preparation to Molokai, and this will be used for immediate tests, while the plants will be set out and cultivated, with the purpose of providing unlimited fresh material for further use.

Wonderful stories are current in Venezuela about the marvelous curative properties of tua tua when applied to leprosy, and the Government phy-



THE TUA TUA PLANT OF VENEZUELA, SAID TO POSSESS WONDERFUL CURATIVE PROPERTIES IN CASES OF LEPROSY.

sicians attach considerable importance to the evidence given them. It is proposed also to test it in the island of Guam, that tiny speck of Pacific land that came to us with our other Spanish war acquisitions.

Comprehensive

On a tombstone in an old New England churchyard there is an epitaph which never fails to bring a smile to the face of the reader:

"To the memory of Ann Sophia and Julia Hattie, his two wives, this stone is erected by the grateful widower, James B. Rollins. They made home pleasant."—Woman's Journal.

THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City (Special).—The single box pleat is still highly popular for dress skirts, especially when it is stiff with lengthwise rows of stitching. An olive green cloth gown, represented in the accompanying illustration



THE POPULAR BOX PLEAT BACK.

has such a back to its otherwise unornamented skirt. The bodice is plain in the back save for such extensions of front trimming as appear beyond the shoulders. This trimming consists of oval epaulettes in white, with an embroidered edge in gold thread—always an effective combination with olive green. The stock and brief extent of yoke below are of the white panne. Where the close-fitting bodice fastens down the middle of the front, runs a series of scallops in the gold-embroidered white; panne, and serving as a finish to the edge of the cloth. Deep cuffs of the panne bell sharply at the wrists and are headed by the gold embroidery. The draped



waistband of olive silk, the exact shade of the cloth, is caught at one side of the front with a gold buckle.

Eton Jackets Seem Popular.

Spring models for jackets and coats are highly fascinating. Whether long or short, each possesses a style that is individual, for in no way does one really "smart" wrap bear resemblance to another. There is a distinct trimming and absolutely different way of stitching the long coat which does not appear on an Eton style of jacket or those which only just cover the waist line. These dainty wraps are often made of the same material as the skirt, but this is not necessary to be modish. Velvet taffetas, brocaded goods and plain cloths, often of another color, are used with good effect.

Often on a fancy model, or one intended to be worn when something "dressy" is required, set figures are applied on the sides and across the back. White is used on the revers, sometimes velvet, and these are stitched unless covered by a coarse lace. A favorite trimming is the French knot, and this has sprung into popularity to a great extent this spring. Not only is it used upon revers of outside garments, but upon waists worn upon all occasions.

A violet cloth jacket with folds or trimming of peau de soie of the same shade is one of the new conceits, and a darker shade of heliotrope with white revers of peau de soie stitched with black is the style of another jaunty jacket. A long coat with high collar, suitable for spring days is of cream cloth with bands of black and silver braid. The collar is held in place by a long silk cravat. It is beyond a doubt the short, or Eton, jacket that will be affected this year, for it is graceful and becoming to all figures.

No More Silk Petticoats.

Ought girls attending a high school to wear silk petticoats? This weighty question was seriously discussed for some hours the other day by the trustees of a young ladies' seminary in Tambow, Russia. One of the teachers had formally complained to them that he could not instruct his pupils properly for the reason that his attention was constantly disturbed by the rustling of their silk petticoats. The trustees pondered over the matter carefully, and, as a result, a stringent order was issued prohibiting the pupils henceforth from wearing silk petticoats during their attendance at the school. The girls, it is said, are highly indignant at the order, but the

teacher who complained about their undergarments is elated, as he is satisfied that he can in future give full attention to his work in the classroom.

Chantilly and Organdie.

A fetching little white organdie dress is given added chic by its abundance of black Chantilly insertion and edge. There's an overdress on which the inch-wide insertion, in nine rows, is set on in zig-zag effect. This falls over the seven laced-edged ruffles on the fountain skirt.

The bodice shows five rows of insertion, and the sleeves ten, in the same zig-zag effect. Rows of velvet baby ribbon are round the stock, and they edge the fluffy jabot. Very useful and lovely are these simple organdie dresses, though this one is fine enough for almost any occasion.

The New Millinery.

Lace, tulle, chiffon and lace straw are prominent features of the new millinery. Toques made entirely of lace over chiffon and completed with a bow of black velvet or a bunch of flowers are among the prettiest hats in sight. Pure white satin-finished straws, almost transparent, are very much in evidence.

Six Little Buttons.

Six little buttons of white silk and the hanging ends of the new silk cravats. These are narrow strips of delicately colored silk, in all the pastel shades. The buttons are little excrescences of white embroidery silk, raised from the surface by the process known as "couching." The cravats are only two inches wide.

Her Side Arms.

Her side arms are as important to the pocketless woman as they are to the officers of a vanquished army. Lot



us hope we will be permitted to retain always our "side arms," those capacious receptacles for handkerchiefs, purse, railway tickets, card case and memoranda or keys. The favorite wear is a side-bag and chatelaine of French gilt. A stout hook attaches the bag to your waist belt. Some bags are ornamented with turquoise—others have tiny little balls of French gilt swinging beneath.

No More Bandana Ties.

The bandana ties worn a few months ago are supplanted by the softer and lighter tones of the Persian patterns.

The Kilted Skirt.

The stylish costume shown in the accompanying illustration is of tan cloth and has the kilted skirt that is the height of vogue this spring. Above the kilt the skirt has over-lapped seams, finished at the point where the kilt commences with a small button. An exceedingly novel separate vest arrangement is the feature of the bolero waist. Three tiny straps, buttoned down on each side over a panne cravat,



THE HEIGHT OF VOGUE.

form the front fastening. A cinchure straps and shawl-like revers of panne, together with numerous buttons and over-lappings to match the skirt, form the modish and extremely effective garniture.