

OUR FIRST STEAM WARSHIP

Built By Order of James Madison in 1814.

DEFENDER OF THE PEOPLE

Fulton's Masterpiece, That Startled England, But Was Never in a Fight.—"Terror of the Seas" Threw Red-Hot Shot and Squirted Boiling Water.

Even in a day of wars and rumors of wars, with articles upon the relative strength of navies as common as rock quotations or weather reports, it is seldom recalled that the first steam battleship the world ever saw was built by an American for America.

The story of the Demologos is an all but forgotten incident in naval annals, yet she was the wonder of her day and her career, before her mysterious and tragic passing, quite picturesque enough to warrant the retelling.

Planned by Robert Fulton, built by order of James Madison, the Demologos appears in history in 1814. Those were days when the good folk of the towns along the Atlantic seaboard walked in fear of attack from English ships and slept lightly through troubled dreams.

The strange little craft of his suggestion corresponds most nearly perhaps to what we of to-day might call an unprotected gunboat for coast and harbor service, but she had "freak" features. In addition to the boilers that were to supply steam for the first time to a fighting ship she was to be fitted with furnaces in which her shot might be heated before firing.

In addition to her twenty-six 32-pounders she was to carry four guns, two forward and two aft, which was planned should be hung over bow or stern, as the case might be, with the idea of discharging heavy shot into the side of an enemy well below the water line.

She was to be fitted with pumps and pipes through which large quantities of water might be spouted upon the decks and into the ports of her adversary. "She will be the most formidable fighting ship ever constructed," wrote Mr. Fulton in conclusion.

The scoffers laughed and the objectors argued, but James Madison approved and worked to such good purpose that on March 14, 1814, the houses of Congress appropriated \$220,000 to build the craft. Fulton named engineer, and before June had passed the keel had been laid at the New York yards of Adam & Noah Brown.

On October 29 she was launched, the focus of a national celebration, with thousands gathered along the river fronts and upon the shipping that filled New York Bay to cheer, not the "Fulton the First," as the President had suggested the vessel be christened, but the "Demologos," or "Defender of the People," a name chosen by the designer himself, who turned to the classics as well as to the elements for his inspirations.

She was a mighty craft. The boiler over which the doubters shook their heads in fear was 22 feet long, by 12 wide and 8 deep. Her 2,475 tons were to be driven by a water wheel 16 feet in diameter. She was 156 feet over all, 56 feet beam and her greatest depth was 20 feet.

This is how the commission entrusted by President Madison with her construction described the Demologos: "She is a vessel resting upon two keels, separated from end to end by a canal fifteen feet wide and sixty-six long. One section contains the caldrons of copper to prepare her steam. The vast cylinder of iron, with its piston, levers and wheels, occupies the other. The great water-wheel revolves in the space between. She is propelled by her engine alone.

"The main, or gun, deck supports her armament, and is protected by a bulwark four feet ten inches thick of solid timber. This is pierced by ports low to enable her 32-pounders to fire red-hot shot; her upper, or spar, deck is plain."

Small wonder that England was terrified! One of the London journals whose agent in New York had gathered his information through many devious channels gave this account of the Demologos under the line "Terror of the Seas":

"Length on deck, 300 feet; breadth, 200 feet; thickness of sides, 13 feet, of alternate oak plank and cork wood; carries 42 guns, four of which are 100-pounders, the quarter deck and fore-castle guns being 44-pounders. Further to annoy an enemy attempting to board her, she can discharge 100 gallons of boiling water a minute, and by mechanism brandish 300 cutlasses with the utmost regularity over her gunwales; works also on an equal number of iron pikes of great length, dashing them from her sides with prodigious force and withdrawing them every quarter of a minute."

But this marvelous and dreaded vessel never faced English foes. She made her trial trips, three of them, in the summer of 1815, establishing a "record" of fifty-three miles in eight hours without her armament, and of five and a half miles an hour when fully fitted. And then—just as she might have cut for herself a place in history, with her red-hot shot and boiling water and "submarine" guns, peace with England was declared!

The good Demologos was never put into commission. WARRICK JAMES PRICE.

LEAP YEAR PENALTIES.

What a Man Must Pay If He Rejects Proposals.

It's all very well to entreat the pleading maiden to arise from her knees, and to tell her staidly but firmly that you will be a brother to her, though you cannot feel that you love her well enough to trust your little heart in her keeping.

It's all very well and very easy to do that. But have you thought, young man, about the penalty you must pay for rejecting the lady's offer?

Do you know what you have to give every woman whose hand you spurn, in the year when the feminine sex is permitted to take the first leap into matrimony?

Well, brace yourself up, then, and prepare to bid farewell to a considerable portion of your patrimony, especially if your fascinations are likely to bring down upon your head a number of proposals. For the forfeit you must pay for each rejection is nothing less than—a silk dress!

By whose authority? By the authority of tradition, young sir! That same tradition which sets apart all the Leap years for the benefit of maids who want to marry.

This punishment seems in no wise to fit the crime, but it's the punishment that has been handed down through the ages, and it's got to be taken manfully.

Tradition is mute upon the subject as to whether it has to be a rainbow taffeta at 39 cents a yard, or a lustrous, regal silk at \$3. It is merely stated in the bond that it must be silk.

In order to avoid mistakes, it would be best to take your sister into your confidence; tell her what color eyes and hair the rejected lady has, describe her height and figure, and then be guided by your sister's advice, only being careful to pay at least four times as much as the price she suggests, because if there is a piece of silk to be had for ten cents a yard, that's the piece your sister will suggest for that other woman. This is curious, but you will find it a fact.

Really, you can afford to pay something for that dress. Consider how much more economical it is to buy one gown now, at any price, than to have to go on buying gowns for her all your life!

And the best thing you can do is to pray that your proposals may all come right now, "in a heap," when there are bargain sales of silk in all the shops.

That's the cheapest rate at which you can have to escape from a perplexing situation.

Town-Crier in Tennessee.

"I thought this country had outgrown the town-crier until I struck the town of Paris, Tenn., last week," said the traveling solicitor of a New York railroad company.

"I went there to see a man about a contract, but failed to find him in his office.

"Want to see him mighty bad?" asked a man who was warming his feet against an old-fashioned stove.

"I said my time was very valuable, and I should like to meet the person mentioned as soon as I conveniently could do so.

"Better go over to the court house then an ax the sheriff. He'll git for you, lively."

"I went to the court house in the center of a square, and finding the sheriff made known my mission. I wondered as I did so how the sheriff would know. While I was wondering the sheriff raised the window of his room and sticking out his head he called the name of the man I wanted three times in a very lusty manner. Then pulling down the window he said to me: 'If he don't show up in five minutes I'll call him from the other side of the court house. If he's in town he's bound to hear me.'

"The man I wanted showed up in less than five minutes. I had never seen him before. As he came into the room he said to the sheriff, 'Did you holler?' 'Yes,' replied the sheriff, 'I hollered three times.' 'I didn't hear you holler but twice,' said the man.

"Turning to me the sheriff said, 'This is the man you want. When they hear me holler they come.'

Ugliness Secured a Pardon.

When he was governor of Illinois "Uncle Dick" Oglesby, while making a tour of inspection of the Joliet prison, came to a cell in which a hideously ugly man was confined. The man was so ill favored that the governor stopped to ask about him.

"What's he in for?" he asked. "He forced a young woman to elope with him at the point of a pistol," the keeper replied. "Well," said Oglesby, "I guess I'll pardon him." "Pardon him!" protested the warden. "Why, governor, the proof against him is absolute." "I know," said the governor, "but he couldn't get her to marry him any other way."—Chicago Chronicle.

Master of the King's Music.

Many good stories are told of Sir Walter Parratt, the master of the king's music. Here is one illustrative of his extraordinary memory. Some eight or ten men were assembled one evening in one of the lodges attached to St. Michael's College, Tenbury. Sir Walter Parratt and Herr von Kolst played in turn upon the piano such music as was asked for. This went on for some time, until at last the chessboard was brought out. Sir Walter then proposed to play two men at chess in consultation, still remaining at the piano and playing from memory what was demanded, either from Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, or Mendelssohn. Without even a glance at the chessboard he won the game in an hour.—London Tit-Bits.

COAL FOR OUR SHIPS

Twenty Seven Per Cent Greater Than Any Preceding Year.

PRICE PAID REASONABLE

Navy Used 487,036 Tons in 1903.—In 1892 They Burned 73,467 Tons.—Aver ges \$5, and is Largely the Product of American Mines.—New Coaling Stations.

The amount of coal used by the United States navy is of interest to everyone; the fact that fuel forms so important a feature in the movements of the fleets of all countries is brought home by the recent heavy purchases of coal in this country and abroad by the representatives of the nations in the eastward. The use of coal has grown with the growth of our modern navy from 73,467 tons in 1892 to 487,036 tons in 1903. At the same time it is agreeable to note that the average cost is less than at any other time, with one exception—that of 1898—and that this is due to the fact that so large a portion of the tonnage used is the product of American mines and sent to our stations instead of being purchased abroad and being the product of other countries, and that costing a round price, for the average for 1892 shows \$7.49 per ton, while for the last year it is but \$5 per ton.

Of the total last year 385,917 tons was American coal, which, with the transportation thereof, cost but \$4.50 per ton; the amount of foreign being 102,019 tons, at an average cost of \$6.99 per ton. The amount of coal used during the past year was 27 per cent. greater than during the preceding year, and the cost of the coal was eighty-one cents, or 16 per cent. less per ton than during the preceding year, and this was due to exacting the filling of contracts by producers, for notwithstanding the great delaying the departure of transatlantic mail steamers and otherwise paralyzing the business of the country, and the very great increase in cost, the Bureau of Equipment was able to supply all the coal required by the fleet without exceeding the regular appropriation for this purpose, and at an average price per ton less than that of any year since 1898.

At the same time, it would not have been able to achieve the above mentioned results had it not carried a large amount of coal in stock. There were 60,000 tons in stock at Manila alone; this was reduced one-half before additional supplies could be sent there. Other coal depots were largely depleted, but are now, as a rule, well supplied. During the year 226,650 tons of coal have been shipped to foreign and domestic ports, the greater amount to the Asiatic station. Of this amount 130,017 tons were sent in chartered vessels, mostly foreign, and 96,643 tons in navy colliers.

There are many coaling stations in the United States, and those on the Atlantic are well known. On the Pacific there is at Sitka a storage plant built for 5,000 tons, at Puget Sound 20,000 tons, at Mare Island 20,000 tons and it is said this should be increased to 200,000 tons capacity, and facilities in accordance therewith. Then we have San Juan, Porto Rico, Cauntanamo, Bahia Honda, Hawaii and Samoa. Guam is the latest proposition for a coal depot in that part of the Pacific. The naval station at Cavite, P. I., is supplied with American coal for the use of the Asiatic fleet. A coal depot with a capacity of 30,000 tons at Sangley Point, near the naval station Cavite, has been recently completed.

The capacity of the coal storage houses, however, should be doubled as soon as practicable. It is necessary to carry at least 50,000 tons in stock at this station. Of the seven insular naval coal depots four are now provided with indifferent facilities for storing a very moderate amount of coal. The remaining three have no facilities whatever.

It is stated in the report of the Bureau of Equipment, that while the total amount of coal purchased for the navy during the fiscal year was 27 per cent. greater than during the preceding year, the amount of foreign coal was 21 per cent. as compared with 23 per cent. the year before, and the amount of domestic coal correspondingly increased.

Lots of Room Yet.

At this time, Europe, which is the center of the world's civilization, has an area of 3,555,000 square miles and a population of 380,000,000, or nearly 107 per square mile. The United States, on the other hand, with an area of 3,085,600 square miles, nearly equal that of Europe, has only 80,000,000 inhabitants. With a percentage of inhabitants per square mile as large as Europe's it would have a population of 320,000,000. This country, therefore, has reasonable capacity of 240,000,000 more inhabitants.

Since 1820 the total number of immigrants who have come to the shores of the United States is 21,758,000. Large as that number may seem, it is insignificant, indeed, as compared with the capacity of this country for more population. Last year 857,000 immigrants arrived, the largest number on record, and yet if that number should hereafter land every year, it would take 279 years to make up the 240,000,000 required to make the population of the United States per square mile equal that of Europe, this estimate, of course, allowing neither for deaths or births.—Wall Street Journal.

NEW BULLETPROOF CLOTH.

Wonderful Things Related of an Italian Invention.

The world is at present intensely interested in a new Italian bulletproof cloth, and since the Italian government is negotiating for its use it is of importance that we see just what the results are, although it is necessary to state that the invention remains a secret, and this notwithstanding attempts to discover its details. Thus we shall have to deal with a general description and with the results of experiments.

The armor is a sort of felt, the stuff being capable of adaptation to any form whatever; for example, a breast plate with a collar or a sort of coat which completely envelops the wearer and absolutely guarantees him from gunshot wounds. The thickness of the protector varies from one-sixteenth to seven-sixteenths of an inch, according to the arm the effects of which it is designed to destroy. Against the armor of seven-sixteenths of an inch the regular ordnance revolver with steel covered ball is powerless, and also the gun of the 1891 model charged with smokeless powder. In the numerous experiments which have been made—in firing at a distance of several yards—the ball, whether it be of lead or steel, when it strikes the protector is arrested and deformed, in some cases rebounding and in other being almost reduced to a pulp. Thus there is not only an arrest of the ball but deformation as well, and in this deformation the force of the ball is converted. While there should be a high degree of temperature at the point touched by the ball, it seems that the ball alone feels the effects, for the protector does not seem to be burnt in the slightest.

These results are not limited to ballistic effects, for in the recent experiment it was sought to pierce the armor with a dagger driven with all possible force. The point of the arm, however, could not penetrate the felt and was bent into a shapeless mass.

It is natural to suppose that the force of the ball would be communicated to the armor and that this would be driven violently backward, resulting in a disagreeable shock and one which at times would be dangerous to the wearer. To demonstrate the incorrectness of this view Signor Benedetti attached his protector to a horse and fired upon the animal only six feet away with an ordnance revolver, the ball falling at the feet of the horse, while he, freed from his latter, walked away as if nothing had happened. It is to be noted that with the same revolver a piece of steel had been previously pierced. The same experiment was made with a chicken covered with a breast piece of the felt, the cock, after being rid of his new shell, quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way.—Philadelphia Record.

Table Manners in Siberia.

A traveler in Siberia has the following to say in regard to table-manners which he met with: "In eating you must reach for what is passed during this first stage of a meal. You would never suggest to your neighbor on the right to pass you the cheese, but you would rise in your place and, with a firm grasp on your knife, reach over his plate and impale the tempting morsel. If this is not possible you leave your place and go around the table and secure your loot. My Russian naturalist, Alek, was a fair sample of an educated Russian and he turned to me and said: 'I see you eat with a fork.' 'Yes,' said I, 'and I see that you do not.' 'No, I had a slater who studied at an English convent in Japan for a year or so. When she came back she ate with a fork, but we soon laughed her out of it.' The end of the Russian knife is broader than the portion next to the handle and it is used both as a knife and as a spoon. They complain that the American knives do not 'hold enough.' After this it is not surprising that 'the Russians were highly amused' at the author's 'use of the toothbrush, which they consider a peculiarly feminine utensil.'

Simple Life of the Pope.

One morning early a friend of mine, a Venetian nobleman, called on him. Mgr. Sarto had said mass and settled down to work. His sisters had gone out to mass or for the household marketing, which they were doing at the Rialto on Aug. 4, 1903, the day of wonders in their simple life. "Has the count taken coffee?" asked the bishop. "Well, to tell the truth, no, because the business was urgent, and I have come straight from the railway station," the guest replied.

No excuse availed, and Mgr. Sarto rose and went into the kitchen. So the bishop of ducal Mantua and his guest might have been seen there talking and laughing, while monsignor coaxed the charcoal with a black kitchen fan, the coffee fizzled in a tin pot on the range and the count got out cups and saucers in order to save his distinguished host what mental service he could. Then they had coffee together at the kitchen table.—Century.

Size of Manchuria.

Manchuria corresponds in latitude to Manitoba, North Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska. Its area of 362,310 square miles is only 10,000 square miles less than the combined area of these great grain states. It is two and a half times greater than California, and is as big as Texas, Alabama and Louisiana combined. In the northern part of the province are thousands of square miles untouched. Manchuria has a possible wheat area as great as that of the United States.

Advertisement for Castoria, 900 Drops, Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants and Children. Includes a list of ailments it treats like constipation and worms, and a testimonial from Dr. Samuel Pitcher.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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SEPTEMBER JURYMEN.

- Second Week Jurors: Lemuel Hiener, Pine; M. C. Jones, Bloom; David Edwards, Bloom; Robert Watkins, Bloom; James E. Lautsch, Benton twp.; C. R. Houzel, Bloom; Alexander Campbell, Fishingcreek; Jacob S. Webb, Pine; Hiram Demott, Millville; H. R. Flower, Berwick; Charles Hess, Bloom; Harry Townsend, Bloom; J. D. Ipher, Benton twp.; William Fetter, Locust; Thomas Hagedorn, Pine; Frank Roys, Bloom; Samuel Yorks, Sugarloaf; Charles Jones, Bloom; Elwood Knouse, Benton; D. C. Shoemaker, Millville; Benjamin in Godder, Sugarloaf; H. J. Finsel, Bloom; David E. Fisher, Main; Jeremiah Kester, Main; Nicholas Yeagum, Cleveland; John P. Laughlin, Centralia; George S. Allen, Bloom; Hiram B. Everett, Mt. Pleasant; Wesley P. Hetter, Mill; J. F. Ewerton, Greenwood; John Bowry, Cleveland; Elmer K. Creveling, Millin; Ed. E. Eves, Millville; Samuel Klingerman, Beaver; Frank Guster, Center; John M. Humel, Fishingcreek.

Timely and Valuable Suggestions.

Many people, especially women who lead closely confined domestic lives, suffer from what in general terms is called "nervousness." Among all forms of treatment none has even approached in success the intelligent use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which promotes an easy and natural action of the digestive organs and imparts tone to the nervous system.

Take a Trip to California and Portland.

If you've been planning a western trip and held off for a favorable opportunity, this summer's the time to go. Round-trip summer tickets on sale, certain dates May to October—Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington. The Rock Island offers choice of routes and a chance to see the most for your money. Full information, rates and literature from John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

Low Rains This Summer.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness." Dirt and depravity go hand in hand. This is just as true of the inside of the body as the outside. Constipation clogs the body and clouds the mind. Constipation means that corruption is breeding in the body, poisoning the blood with its foul emanations, befogging the brain with its tainted exhalations. Constipation is the beginning of more diseases than, perhaps, any other single disorder. The consequences of constipation are legion. Headache, pain in the side, shortness of breath, undue fullness after eating, coldness of the extremities, nervousness, indecision, lassitude, dizziness, sallowness, flatulence, and a score of other ailments are directly caused by constipation. Cure constipation and you cure its consequences. The quickest cure of this evil is obtained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are small in size but wonderful in result. They cure permanently. They contain no injurious ingredients. The use of them does not beget the "pill habit." Ask your druggist for them. Send 21 cent stamps, the expense of mailing only, and receive Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers. This work contains 1008 pages and 700 illustrations. For 31 stamps it can be had in substantial cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

New State Automobile Law.

After January 1st Next, Highway Department Will Have Charge of Licenses.

State Highway Commissioner Hunter is formulating his plans for the enforcement of the new automobile law which goes into effect January 1st next. H. M. Cuthall, a former member of the legislature from Crawford county, will have charge of this bureau of the department and will probably have one or two assistants.

The new law transfers the issuing of auto licenses from prothonotaries to the highway department and after January 1st nobody will be allowed to run an automobile in Pennsylvania without having first obtained a license from the highway department. With this license will be furnished two number tags—one for the front and one for the rear of the machine.

All other tags will have to be removed so that hereafter all machines operated anywhere in this State must carry only the numbered tags bearing the license number. The number tag in the rear of the machine must be lighted at night so that it can be plainly read. The new law also regulates the speed of autos in cities, boroughs, and townships and makes a radical change in existing laws on this subject.

Found Skeletons of Giants

Skulls Twice as Large as Those of Ordinary Adults

Two skeletons, each measuring more than seven feet in length, were discovered recently in a gravel pit in a forest near Fon-du-Lac, Wis.

The skulls are twice as large as those of an ordinary adult and the thigh bones are almost six inches longer than those of a six-foot man. The bones are in a good state of preservation.

It is probable the skeletons, which are thought to be remains of some pre-historic race, will be sent to Milwaukee for examination.

School Board Deadlocked.

Owing to a deadlock in the School Board of Conyngham Township, Columbia County, the schools did not open at the time agreed upon by the board.

A peculiarity of this deadlock is that the hitch is not against the appointment of any particular teachers, but against the appointment of any teachers at all. The board is composed of six directors, three of whom, it is alleged, are determined to force the matter into court, which will cause a dissolution of the old board and the appointment of six new members friendly to the side favoring such action, thereby placing them in control.

A professor has discovered among some ancient ruins what is supposed to be the eleventh commandment. The text is as follows: "Einas rolytpmorp tseyap uoht sselnu repaps wen a daer ton thah uoht." The commandment is easily translated by beginning at the end of the sentence and reading backward.