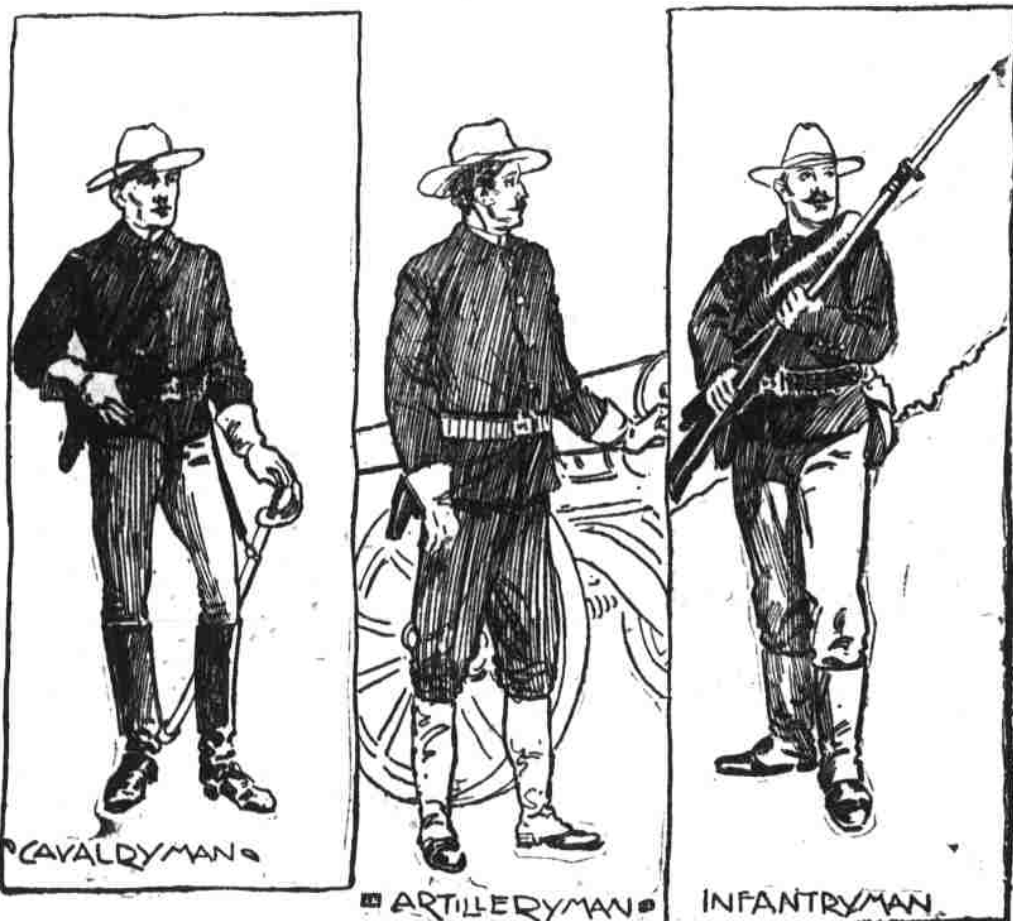
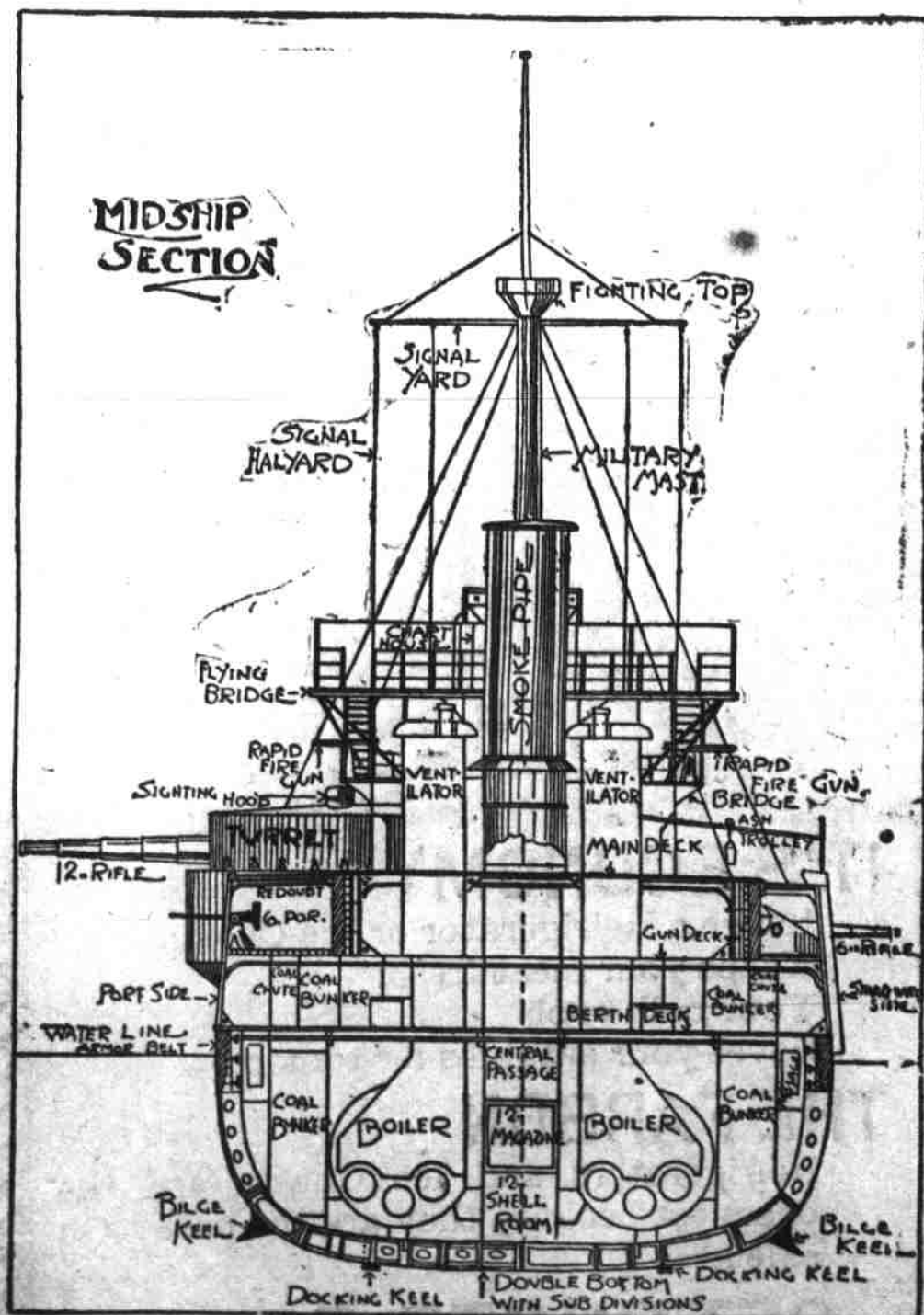


TORPEDO BOAT PORTER.

The Porter's name was given her in honor of Rear Admiral David D. Porter. If she were running at the rate of 24 knots an hour, it would take her 66 seconds to pass over 900 yards of danger space. Her length is 175 feet; beam, 17 feet; extreme draft, 8 feet. Her guaranteed speed is 27.5 knots an hour. Her engines are capable of developing 4,200 horsepower, which is greater than that of the gunboat Yorktown. She is formidably armed, carries three torpedo tubes, and the guns have a very wide range.



TYPES OF REGULAR ARMY SOLDIER.



PLAN OF THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS.

SOLDIERS TRAVELING.

Their Comfort Is Pretty Well Looked After Now to What It Was.

"When soldiers in the service of the United States are traveling, their comfort is pretty well looked after," says F. F. Horner, general passenger agent of the Nickel Plate.

"The government requires the railroad company to provide sleeping cars for the officers and also for the privates if it is possible to procure the cars. The Thirtieth regiment, which left Buffalo a few days ago, was carried in tourist cars, three men to a section, two occupying the lower berth and one the upper. Of course if men are to be carried in very large numbers on short notice such arrangements would be impossible, but even then we would have to provide them with ordinary day coaches.

"The volunteers who answer the present call will be carried in tourist cars if their journey lasts through a night. Otherwise they will go in day coaches. I don't think that any other country on earth looks after its soldiers so well. When I was soldiering, we considered a freight car perfectly satisfactory. We generally had to walk. Being packed into a freight car on a hot summer day was rather uncomfortable, and the men usually secured ventilation by knocking holes in the sides of the car with the butts of their rifles. When the officers remonstrated, the boys would say that they were just making loopholes to shoot the 'Johnnies.'"—Buffalo Commercial.

VETERAN'S NOBLE OFFER.

Asks to Serve Out the Term in Prison of Captain Hart.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Journal says:

Interest in the effort to secure a pardon for John D. Hart, captain of the alleged Cuban filibuster Laurada, now serving a term in the Eastern penitentiary, Philadelphia, grows intensely. Senators have petitioned for his pardon. Congressmen are signing petitions and a veteran of the civil war has offered to serve out Captain Hart's unexpired term.

The other day William A. Clear, formerly a sergeant in Company A, Seventy-first Pennsylvania volunteers, now an inmate of the Soldiers' home at Hampton, Va., addressed the following letter to the president:

Hon. William McKinley:
DEAR SIR—I have the honor to present the inclosed petition for the pardon of Captain J. D. Hart, as he would be of great service to our common country and the cause of Cuban freedom. If you cannot do so conscientiously and law must have some one to suffer for his supposed offense, the undersigned is willing and ready to take his place in prison as soon as he is pardoned and agrees to serve faithfully the balance of his time. I will be satisfied that I have performed a duty to my country. Sincerely, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. CLEAR,
Late Sergeant Company A, Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

NURSES LEARNING TO SHOOT

Expect to Go to Cuba and May Find Revolvers Useful.

Delegates to the annual convention of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada, which has been in session at the International Health exposition, at the Grand Central palace, in New York, and who have voted to respond to any call for their services by the war department, are learning how to shoot.

The veteran revolver expert, Captain James S. Conlin, has a shooting range in the health show and has volunteered to teach gratis any trained nurse who applies to him the proper way to handle, aim and fire a revolver. As a result several young women have spent novel quarter hours learning how to shoot at a target without danger to themselves or their friends. They wish to be prepared for all emergencies, though they have no expectation of shooting at Spaniards in Cuba except in self defense.—New York Herald.

Weyler's Idea of an Invasion.

General Weyler has declared that while he was captain general of Cuba he proposed to the then prime minister, Canovas del Castillo, to declare war against the United States and to land 50,000 men on American soil. He still believed that a force of this size would be sufficient to invade the United States. He added that Spain might profit even now by the disorganized American army and navy to assume the offensive.—Special Cable to New York Sun.

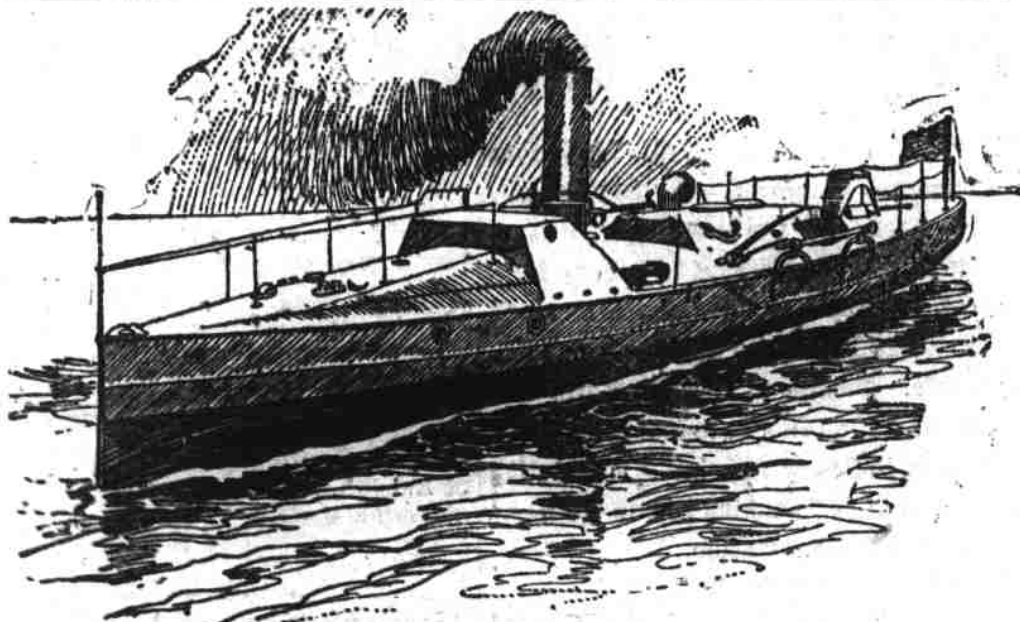
As Science Views the Fight.

A good many cold blooded people are waiting anxiously for a trial of strength between two great modern fleets. They want a scientific demonstration of their worth as war apparatus. Your true scientific observer never permits his feelings to get the best of him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



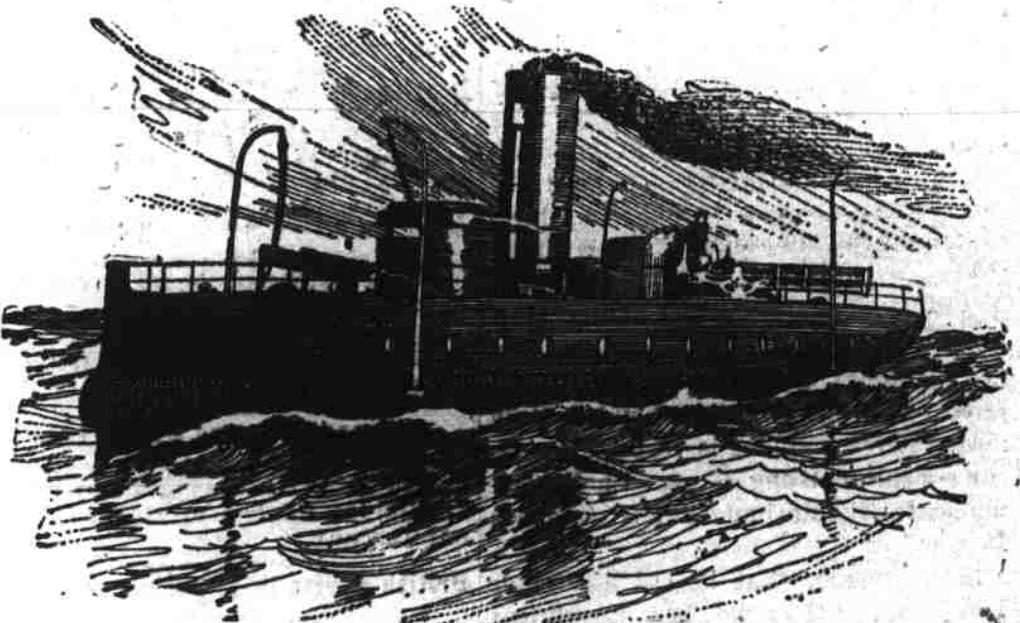
TORPEDO BOAT FARRAGUT.

The Farragut is named in honor of Admiral David G. Farragut. She has a displacement of 273 tons and was built at the Union Iron works. She has an indicated horsepower of 5,600 and is fitted with two torpedo tubes.



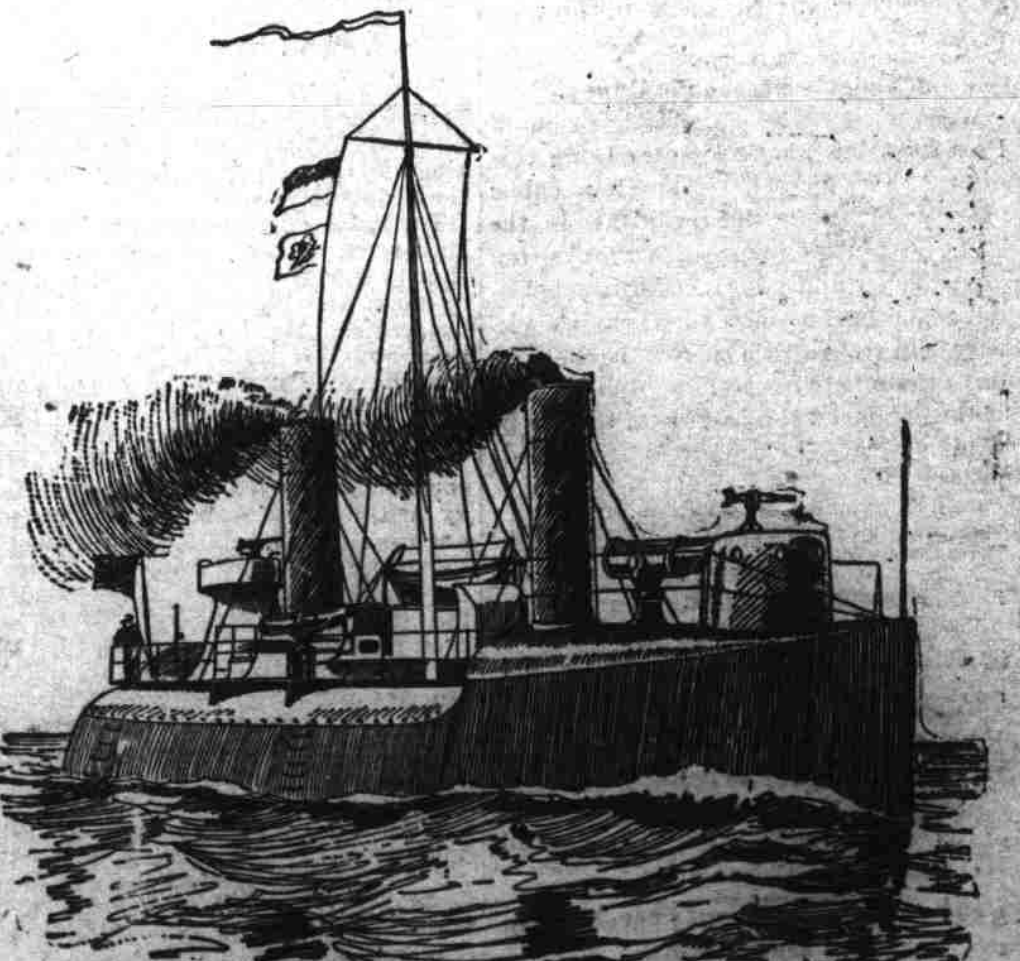
THE YARROW TORPEDO CHASER MANLY.

This little craft, recently brought from England, is named the Manly, after a hero of the Revolutionary war. She is only 60 feet long and is built more for speed than destructiveness. Her beam is 9.3 feet, and her draft astern, when under full speed, is 3.8 feet. The displacement of the boat is only 17 tons, and her speed is said to be close to 26 knots. The hull is of thin steel.



TORPEDO BOAT STILETTO.

The Stiletto is the only wooden torpedo boat in the navy. She is also the smallest torpedo boat in Uncle Sam's fleet. Her displacement is only 31 tons and her indicated horsepower 359. She has two torpedo tubes and is the only torpedo boat in the service that is not named after a naval hero.



TORPEDO BOAT FOX.

The Fox was named in honor of Gustavus Vasa Fox, a retired naval officer who acted as assistant secretary of the navy from 1861 to 1865. She has a length of 146 feet; beam, 15.4 feet; draft, 5.4. Her displacement in tons is 117, her indicated horsepower 1,750, and she has a speed of 22.5 knots per hour.