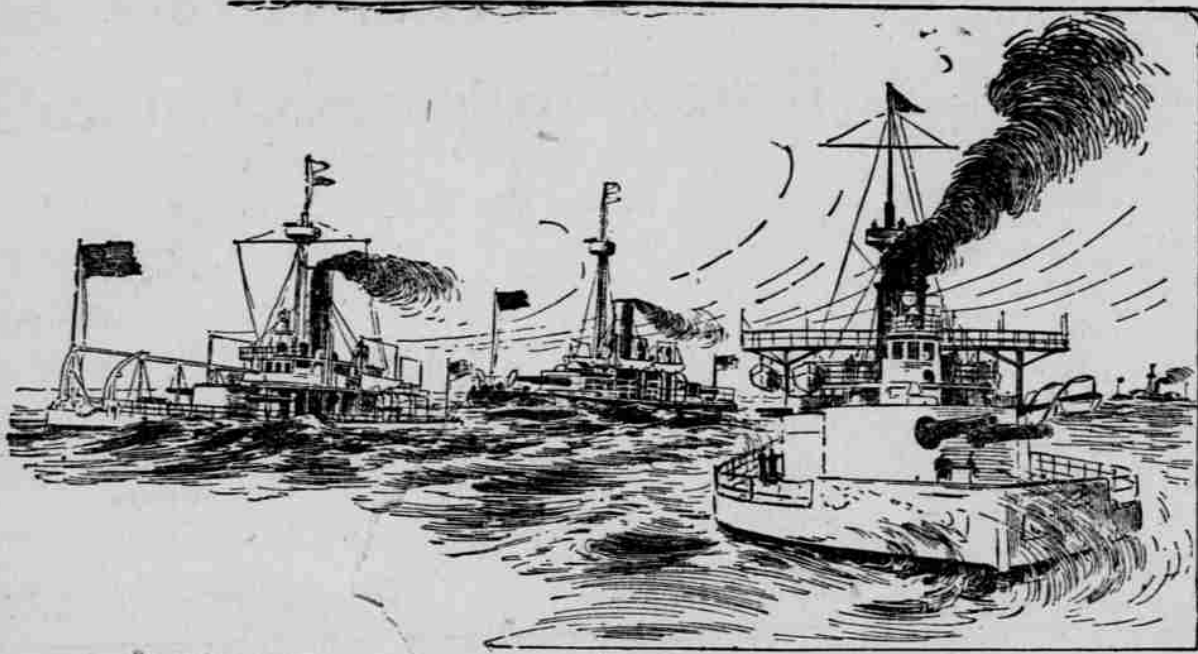


UNCLE SAM'S MONITOR FLEET.



MIANTONOMAH.

TERROR.

PURITAN.

ADMIRAL JOUETT'S assertion that the American monitor is the highest and most satisfactory type of marine fighting machine, is being generally accepted without question by students in the science of naval warfare. The monitor is a form of craft little understood or appreciated until lately even by experienced sea-going men. It came into existence in crude shape during the civil war, and, thanks to the genius of John Ericsson, did such good service that the United States naval authorities decided to improve and perpetuate this peculiar style of vessel. From the "cheese-box on a raft," which destroyed the mighty Merrimac, in 1862, has sprung a fleet of powerful warships, the merit of which has been overlooked in the more imposing grandeur and overtowering size and armament of monster battle-ships like the Indiana and Iowa. The monitor of 1868 bears little resemblance even in exterior design, to its progenitor of 1862, though both are constructed on the one vital principle of a low free-board and as small an amount of obstruction on deck as possible. The monitor of 1863 was a shallow-water boat, a craft handy for fighting in rivers and bays, but of little use on the ocean. The new monitor is an efficient, seaworthy ship of the first class, capable of making long voyages through rough water in safety. It is the testimony of one of the best officers in the navy, who took one of the new monitors around Cape Hatteras in the teeth of a wild gale, that he never trod the deck of a stouter, safer, or more comfortable boat.

Uncle Sam is now the possessor of six first-class monitors of the double-turret pattern. They are the Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Monadnock, Monterey, Puritan, and Terror. By naval rating these, as well as the thirteen old-style single-turret monitors, still carried on the list, are classed as coast-defense vessels, but this is a matter of nomenclature only. In all the requisites of open sea fighting the new monitors are battle-ships of the highest grade. The Puritan, the largest of the fleet, is a ship of 6,000 tons, and 3,700 horse power. Her armament consists of four twelve-inch breech-loading rifles and two four-inch rapid-fire cannon in the main battery; the secondary battery is made up of six six-pounder, rapid-fire guns, four gattlings, and two 37-millimeter Hotchkiss rifled cannon. The other boats in the fleet compare favorably with the Puritan in size and fighting force. The monitors are not built for speed, but they make long trips at a uniform log of from eleven and a half to fourteen knots an hour.

April 2, 1898

A POPULAR HOUSE.

Plans of the One Shown Here Have Been Used 167 Times.

The villa that is pictured here might well be called a "popular house," for the records of the architects show that the plans have been purchased and the house erected from them not fewer

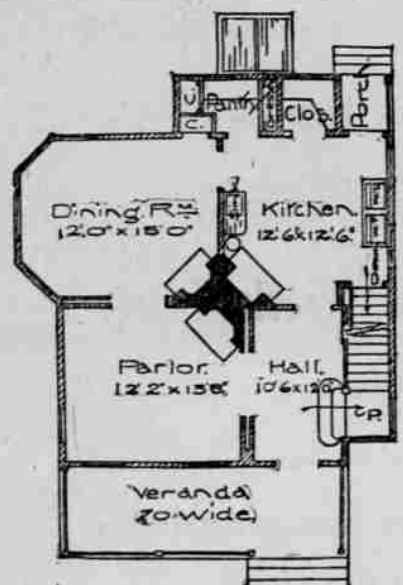


CO-OPERATIVE BLDG PLAN ASSN ARCHITECTS RY

PERSPECTIVE.

than one hundred and sixty-seven times. The demand for it has come from all parts of the country, and it has also been erected in other lands. One might find its facsimile in the uttermost parts of the earth. It will be seen that the house is an attractive one, but its success is not due to this part alone. Many houses are just as pretty and as home-like in design, but have nothing like such a record for duplication. Those who have purchased the plan give us the reason for their choice that it is an unusually large and roomy house for its cost. A careful examination of the plans will show that every inch of space has been made available. In especial, there are many bed chambers, and all are well located for light, ventilation and comfort.

If a man has plenty of money to expend in the erection of a villa house, he can afford to indulge his individual taste. He can make his house reflect his own personal whims and preferences. But when his means are limited he naturally seeks most for his money, and to him it is the best indorsement of the accompanying plan that it has

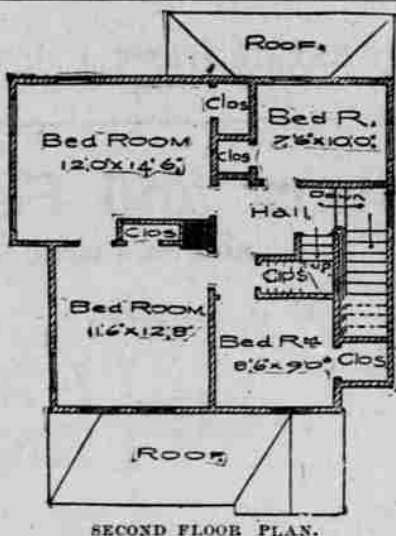


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

found acceptance as many as one hundred and sixty-seven times. As long as it is different from his neighbor's house, and is individual in its surround-

ings, it makes no difference to him if it has been erected in many other cities or towns. But think what one hundred and sixty-seven houses mean. Brought all together, they would make not a hamlet, but quite a village. It is certainly the banner record for any set of plans. It proves that human nature is imitative and establishes the fact that wage-earners feel an interest in improved housing.

General dimensions: Width through dining-room and kitchen, 29 feet; depth, including veranda and pantry, 37 feet 6 inches. Height of stories: cellar, 7 feet 6 inches; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet; attic, 8 feet. Exterior materials: Foundation, stone; first and second stories, clapboards; gables, panels and shingles; roof, slate. Interior finish: Hard white plaster, plaster cornices and centers in parlor, dining-room and hall; white flooring throughout first and second stories except in kitchen, where yellow pine is used; spruce flooring in attic; first story to have double floor with paper between; trim throughout, white pine; staircase, ash; panels, under windows in parlor and dining-room; wainscot in kitchen; interior woodwork finished in hard oil. Colors: All clapboards of first



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

story, seal brown; clapboards of second story and all sashes, bright red; trim, outside doors, blinds and rain conductors, olive; veranda floor, light brown; veranda ceiling, oiled; panels in gables, light brown with olive framing; gable shingles, oiled.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes are shown by the floor plans; cellar under whole house, with inside and outside entrance and concrete floor; three rooms and hall and closets finished in attic, as shown by the plan; set range, stationary wash-tubs, sink and boiler, with hot and cold water in kitchen; open fireplace in dining-room and parlor; sliding doors connect parlor and dining-room and hall; china closet in dining-room and large pantry and closet in kitchen. Cost, \$2,000, not including mantels, range and heater. The estimate is based on New York prices for material and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less. Copyright, 1898.

Building Associations of the Land. The 4,776 building associations in the United States have 1,610,300 members and assets of \$600,000,000.

A tough beefsteak is a cure sure for its own consumption.

BISCUITS KILLING INDIANS.

Plute Braves Dying of Indigestion Through Eating Saleratus Cakes.

Nevada, with its 43,000 white inhabitants, is threatened with even a shrinkage among its Indians, all of which can be traced to the baneful effects of the saleratus biscuit. When Lo discovered that he could get a quart of flour to puff up and look palatable by tossing a spoonful of saleratus in the dough he at once began operations on those lines, and hot bread was served three times a day or more, instead of the healthier, but less palatable acorn cracker. The squaw caught the idea of her buck's civilized appetite and stuffed him full of hot biscuit as he lay in his tepee and absorbed what he supposed was a delicacy.

The result is that nine-tenths of the brave Plutes who are living on Nevada soil to-day are in the last stages of dyspepsia incident to an overindulgence in saleratus buns. It is no uncommon sight along the railroad lines in Nevada to see a buxom squaw with a can or two of saleratus in her grip taking it home to the campsite to make biscuits for her chief, who eats his repast unconscious of the fact that the case of acute indigestion which carried off his brother up the creek a few days before was induced by the saleratus biscuit. Ten years ago stomach troubles were unknown among the Indians of the Western States, owing to the fact that they consumed only cold food. An Indian's hatred for cooking placed him in touch with more cold food than hot, and indigestion was practically unknown, but the easily prepared and cheap saleratus biscuit came along like the thief in the night and stole away the diaphragm of his stomach, flooring him for keeps and shortening the census report several hundred on the Winnemucca reservation alone.—New York Journal.

A Destroyer.

Emperor William is claiming credit for the invention of a new war machine called a "battle-line destroyer." It is a sort of motor car of thick steel, with portholes for machine guns, and in it are a dozen soldiers, who are thus protected from the enemy. The machine is to charge right down into the enemy's line, firing volley after volley as it goes, and, of course, rendering cavalry unnecessary. It will mow down the foe as it charges them, and a few dozen ought to be sufficient to annihilate an entire army, if not blown up or stopped by a fallen tree or ditch, and if the enemy provides easy roads for their approach. It is hardly necessary to add that the Emperor's invention is merely the war chariot of the ancients in a modern dress, and that it has been talked of and condemned by practical military men for years.—New York Tribune.

The Influx to Jerusalem.

During the last few years nearly 150,000 Hebrews have entered Jerusalem, and the arrival of another host is said to be imminent. Already the railways are opening the country between the coast and Jerusalem and Damascus, and a Hebrew migration on a large scale may cause Syria to become once more of vast importance in the East.

When a girl takes care of the altar linen at church, it is safe to wager that she spends no time on the linen at home.

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