THE NORMANNIA

The East Great Achtevement of the Shipbuilder (Art.

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The new Atlantic bacr Normannia, which Packet Company, a likely to create a sen-sation in the fleet of the Hamburg American Packet Company, a likely to create a sen-sation in the con-mercial marine service. The circumstance that she is a far superior ship to the one her owners contracted for indicates that the Fairfield Ship-building Company, as the famous firm of John Elder & Co has now become, is determined to regain the prestige it held up to about six and the speed accomplished on the trial trip gives promise that the ocean record may soon be broken again.

About a ve ir ago on the 6th of May, 1889, a contract was signed whereby a twin screw steamer of 14,000 horse power, 8,500 tons burden, and a guaranteed speed of 19 tons burden, and a guaranteed speed of 15 knots per hour, was to be delivered in complete condition for sailing on May 1, 1830, with a forfeit of £1,000 per day on the part of the builders for each day is delay after the 1st of May As the quickest time in which a first class Atlantic liner has ever been a first class Atlantic liner has ever been constructed before was fifteen months, ship builders were all but certain that the com-pany would be compelled to pay a heavy forfest. Yet on April 30 the builders turned over a ship, completely ready for service, of 16,000 horse power and a speed of 21 knots per hour. Such a triamph of ship making was brought about. Her the pres sure of several very interesting circum. The Fairfield Company had not been ask

The Fairfield Company had not been asked to build a world beater for some time after 1883, when they reached the highest position in the business then known. Neither the White. Star nor the Tinuan lines had ever employed them, so the magnificent new pairs of twins put on by those companies had been constructed abswhere. At last a customer of ambitious designs appeared in the North German Lloyd, who ordered two win screw 10,000 tonners that should s'irink from nothing. Here was a chance to sgain all lost prestige, but then there stepped in that restless young potentate, Kaser William of Germany, and, holding up his patriotic finger at the German Lloyd contingent of his countrymen, he intimated that they had better build in the fatherhand. So the tract was transferred from Scotland to Stet un, and from there the expected German cracks will come. But immediately upon this disappointment the Fairfield Company were provided with a substitute for their lost opportunity in the order from the Han burg line, and they set to work to make their vessel one that should command the should command the admiration of the world for every feature of shipbuilding acience Through her her builders meant to challenge their rivals gain, and the completed ship represents heir countrie tive skill spurred with an unusual desire for express.

It is usual with possels of this class to allow several days or lever, weeks before a trial of high speed, but the freedom with which the machinery of the Normannia ran upon leaving the yard at Govan justified an earlier trial. Within three days after leav-ing her dock she was just to the extreme test and rushed over the measured mile at the magnificent speed of 214 knots per hour, and averaged 204 in a run from the Clock light to the Cumbrae, a distance of twenty miles

The appearance of the Sermannia is characteristic of that of the other o can greybe ands, her three funcels slanting welc apart between her rakish pick masts. Her stem is straight and the stern elliptical having a poop with furth shaped dock. Around the far extending row of calons and saloons on the upper dock is a sheltered promonade, where passengers may gather in stormy weather, an advantage secured in stermy weather, an advantage so used by bringing the plating down to the main dock while the france of the ship are extract up to the promoto-be deck. The plating is called to the upper deck fore and aft, for ag a ferrecastle and peop and the promonale deck, extending 400 feet of the ship's length is connected to these by level gangerays. In addition to the promonade there are four decks running fore and aft, the upper, main, lower, and sinceand aft, the upper, main, lower, and steer-

age.

Most of the first class staterooms, many

respectively. The ladies' saloen and music room are on the promenade deck forward, and are magnificently decorated in the style of the Rennissance. A large well, with stained glass cupola over it, lights the prin

ral dring saloon on the upper deck. This saloon is decorated in the sumptuous manner. German artists having sumptions mainer. Cerman artists having been brought over to the Clyde to complete this part of the work. From the centre of the cupola depends a beautiful electroher. Small electric light brackets are placed around the saloon, the light being modified by the use of absoured meandescent lamis. by the use of obscured incandescent lamps. The upholstery of the furniture is in a subdued olive green. Entrance to the saloon is obtained through a vestibule with mag informity carved companion way. The saloon itself is seventy two feet long and occupies the entire breadth of the ship with oscupies the entire breadth of the ship with the exception of the outside passage. In the auxiliary during room, one deck below, lighted by the same well, there is more a-commodation for diners, so that at least 359 first class passengers may dine comfort ably at the same time. The cooking depart ment and its adjuncts are quartered on the upper deck close to the saloon.

In the treatment of the smoking saloon, a

room 20 by 44 feet on the aft promenade deck of the Normannia, the fancy of the Teuton is artist has run riot. It is is in imitation of an old fass med terman wine house, and tealistic scenes of burgher, eavalier, and tavern life, in gorgeous colors are lift off in faience. The ladies' room for second class passengers is on the promenade deck abalt the machinery, where also is the second class smoking room. The dining saloon is on the upper deck aft, and will accomm slate about 12) passengers, while on the main deck below are the staterooms. Rooms are laid out on the lower deck for the deerage passengers. Rooms are laid out on To apportion the crew in proximity to the scene of their occupations fremen and stok ore are housed on the main deck near the machinery, and the seamen and petty office ers are accommodated forward

Using Up the Earth's Space.

According to Mr. Giffen, a few generations more will see the end of emigration, because there will be no room for more emigrants, ... habitable space having been Mr. Giffen is a master of statisоссија т ties; but this manipulation of figures in support of this rather dismal theory open to objection. Take the case of United States at the present time the most attractive emigration field. Uncle Sam sterritory, exculsive of Alaska, amount, speaking roughly, to about 3,000,000 square One third of this Mr. Giffen deducts as uninhabitable; but if the rest of the coun-try becomes as populous as Western Europe, the Americans will soon find means of utilizing and fertalizing their sage brush and alkali deserts. Then of the remaining 2.000,tant square miles, he says that oid HERITER Square miles remain to be cultivated implying that that is the only tract open to the agricultural immigrant. But any one who has visited that creat sloven contin who has visited that "great sloven centinent, as Nathaniel HowthornstylodAmerica, will know that, although the remaining nineteen twentieths have become private property, only a small percentage of this area is cultivated, in this sense in which cultivation is understood in such countries as England, France, Holland and Helgum In the State of New York above, despite the log city at its southern extremity, the hundreds of square miles of wild land which con'l and would be cultivated if the pressure of population needed it. Depend on it that the United States, and still more on it that the United States, and aum more Uniada and Australiana, will need an abun-dance of strong, willing hands for many a year to come; and we only regret that the working classes of our nation (that is, the English, as distinguished from the Irish, the Scotch and the Welsh) show at the present time so little desire for emigration. England alone ought to send out at least 300,000 yearly; and, in their new homes, they would do more to preserve the unity of the empire than an ifical foleration schemes.

Aron, I the World in 83 Days Under Sail.

Capt. I dwards of the stating vessel Moely Most of the first class staterooms, many Dob, most taking on a cargo of phosphate of them in somes, are on the main clock, rock at Port Royal gives a wonderful state and on the promenance for hear conding and monthly around the world in eight retiring rooms for taking and continued light days during his last royage. The log

of the vessel substantiates the Captain's of the Assel substantiates the Captain's statement, and he is ready to satisfy any one doubting him Twenty eight days after leav-ing London, Jound for Wellington, New Zealand, the Moely Don was in 34 west. At that port she cleared for Diamond Island, British Burmah, and instead of taking the route always followed, which is northwest, around the Continent of Australia, and trust around the Continent of Australia, and trust-ing to uncertain winds, Capt. Edwards de-termined to sail east, being able to depend on strong westerly winds prevailing in that latitude. He reached 34 west, having been but eighty eight days under sail for 17,000 miles. The bark averaged 2464 miles per day proving their remarkable sailing qualities.

THE LAST OF NAPOLEON'S "GRAND ARMY.

The Oldest Living Relie on Dis Journey Through Italy.

The Italian papers report the recent arriv al at the radioad station of Baretto, near Reggio, central Italy, of a strange looking personage that was the object of considerable curiosity. He was a tall and noble looking old man with a long white beard, who pre-He was a tall and noble looking sented to the Mayor a tendle de route, signed by baron Marocchetti, the Italian Aml dor at St. Petersburg, inviting the Italian authorities to take good care of the bearer, Michel Linovich of Orenburg, Russia.

In reality this mysterious old man was an Italian named Lino, born at Baretto 105 years ago, and perhaps the last living relic of the Grande Armee of 1812. Belonging to a family of farmers, Lino formed part of the conscription of the kingdom of Italy in 1805, and was enrolled in the Imperial Guard With his regiment he went through the campaign of 1896 7 in Prussia, and fought campaign of ISEs; in riussia, and at Jena and at Friedland. Later on he was sent with his battalion to Dalmatia, and a Second with the division of Gen. Leech, where he passed two years of con-tinual lighting. Wounded in an assault, he tinual lighting. Wounded in an assault, he returned to his native country, where he remained for two years, working on his father's farm.

On the outbreak of the terrible storm. which was destined to carry off to Russia the flower of the Franco Italian youth, Nap-oleon called under his victorious eagles his old address. Land repaired the service as a orgeant of the Grenadier Guards, and with the rest of the cis Alpine army, under the command of Eugene Beauharmais, formed part of the Grande Armee, Lino fought carnet the Russians at Sumlensk and at skova, where he lifted from the field of Morkova, where he interferon the mortal isattle the mortally wounded Gen. Plan gonne. After that he entered Mossou with Napoleon, and finally in the bloody battle of the 24th of October while fighting under the orders of Gen. Pino, he was taker prisoner, after having been severely wound ed by the cosess ke of Platon. Transported with a large convox of French prisoners to Orenburg he was sent with a few of his comrades to a distant village situated foot of the Cancasus, where, although kindly treated by the Russians, he had to suffer cruel pressions during ten years. Tired at last of such a miserable existence, he asked and obtained permission to join the Russian army as a private soldier. In this capacity he passed through the campaign of the Cau casus in 1820.

At the close of the war he obtained as the reward for his services a little piece of ground, which he cultivated. When he was 45 years old he married a young Polish girl named Negawaka, who doed in 1833. The three Negawita, who deed in PCC. The three sons that he had by this woman also died, leaving the old solder alone in the world. Then Line returned to Orenburg where the people Russianurel his name into Line rich. He lived there in comparative comfort for many years. Gifted with an exfort for many years. Inited with an ex-tracordinary energy of mind and leads in was still strong enough to eatch metalgie. When II hen the ald erer more than a hundred years old an at last became homewilk after sevents eight years of early. He resolved hazards to return to his native land there pass the remainder career. Through the influen Ambassador at St. Peters her lome to Italy at the expension of the Covernment. Lane is now a legge, where he is carel for which the translation is in a way born in

attention. The was been in an income left grant. A fee changes and handred left feet the changes heroes with the feet the changes and the feet the changes are the feet the changes and the feet the changes are the changes ar

Miss Winnie Davis, youngest daughter of Jefferson Davis, is engaged to Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, who is the grand son of the Rev. Samuel May, of Massachu setts; the nephew of the Rev. Joseph May, of Philadelphia; and the cousin of Miss Louisa May Alcott, all of whom were "old abolitionists, and carnest supporters of the civil war. After this, who shall say that the era of reconstruction lags?

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