# THE REPUBLIC: SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1900.

# J. S. BATTLESHIP KEARSARGE IS THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

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In fifteen minutes the broadsides of the Kearsarge cun hurl against the enemy projectiles weighing 85,000 pounds; in an equal time the Iowa can fire 48,000 pounds. Turned into short tons, these weights become 42, as opposed to 24, or a possible energy for the new ship nearly double that of the earlier built vessel.

in our may and, on equal deplacements, does she surpass in lighting qualities any battleship of the other preat sea Power-

The positian distribution of her hallery and the uniqueness of the class design latte excited while difference of opinion within and without the maxy, but she sturing the last work this which does been

made most insistently by the advocate Putting aside for the moment all siderations save thus affecting nun com gles, let ber be compared with the historie ships this detented the Spanish equalton in the action off Santiago magazade a quick ending to the war.

The main battery of the Koor-size is composed of four thirseeminch and taur eight-inch guns and of dourtoon nue-inch rapid-tire pieces; that of the lowa is made up of four twelve-inch and englit eligit-inchguns and of six rapid-fire pieces. Hence the vertical plane would require a lengthening Kentsarge carries an equal number of the lot the ships so as to give the necessary heaviest guns, a less number of the inter-

mediate caliber and many more of the rap id-fire type. The apparent discuvantary of the lass in eight-inch gues to sold to be outweighted by the intensity of action se cuted through the enudoyment of so many of the smaller quick tiring class. Such large battery would or course demand : very liberal supply of ammunition and resultant increased weight of structure but the reduction of weight gadned by the abandonment of the face eight-inch guns and their two turrets enabled the design ers to increase the magazine spaces and ammunition and have something to spare for the extension of other important quali-

These striking differences in Lattery, or armament, as it is called, says J. D. Jerrold Kelly, commander United States Navy, in the New York Herald, are accomplished by equally marked variations in the methods adopted to carry it. On board the lows the twelve-inch guns are mounted in pairs within single turrets, built on the fore and aft line of the ship; the pair mounted eightinch are protected by turnets disposed at the four angles of a central armored citadconstructed amidships within the space separating the main turrets. The same peneral arrangement was adopted in the Ore-

con class, because this installation was supposed to give a very powerful "end-on" fire of six heavy guns. It was discovered, howlower turnets. It was finally decided that mearer than ten degrees to the longitudinal line of the ship, and hence the "end-on" fire really became a bow and quarter distribution.

When the designs of the Kentucky and the Kearsarge were under discussion these | posed that four of the eight-inch guine defects were pointed out, and remedies were suggested. Certain experts, indeed, four should be mounted in two turrets, one went further and asserted that such an arrangement of the eight-inch guns, both at

beful firing , derivative, and its this income its to shelly of the whole taking energy at a comon enemy sectors impossible of correction furnets he dispensed with and that the remultility two is placed on the midship the so as to excert a possible tiving ratio on early

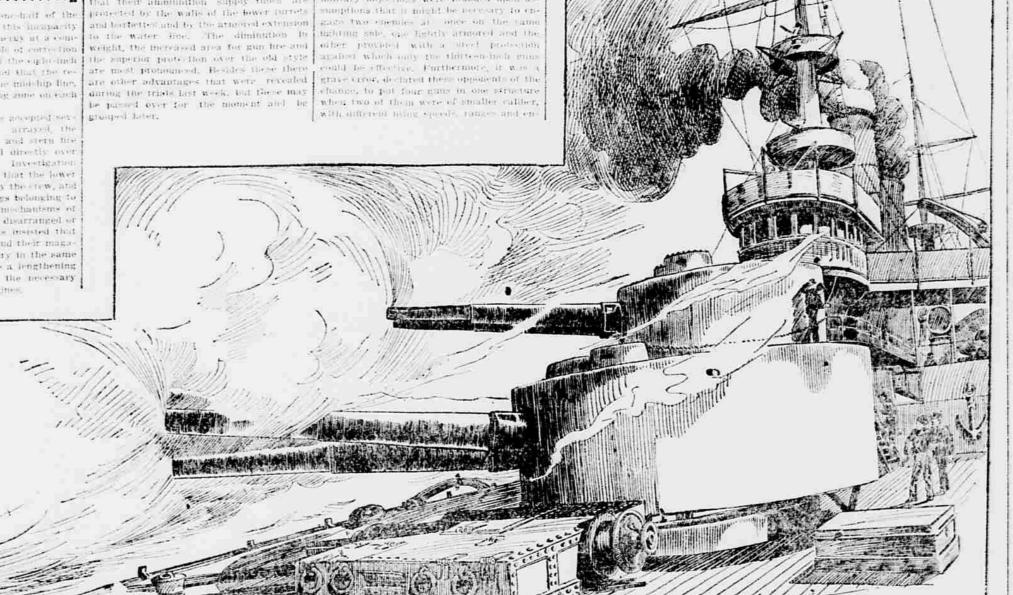
Betate the propertion was assepted set amaxid, the etal office microcklette, weter principal being that in fow and stern fire the binets would be carried directly over the minteen-men turnets. Investigatio showed this to be true, and that the lowe turnets would be untemable by the clew, at the somewhat delicate intings belonging to the subling and operating mochanisms e the principal guins would be disarranged or destroyed. Then, too, it was insisted thid the licenses of the marets and their mage ables and operating machinery in the same space for bodiers and fur engineer

But, as usual, a way out soon appeared. Under our system of navid administration the Bureau of Ordname decides the size character and arrangement of ships' batever, that this concentration could not be | teries, and at this time Capitaln Sampoor secured in practice, because the blast of (now Aumiral) was Chief of the Bureau, the eight-inch affected the crews in the and Ensing Joseph Strauss (now Lieuten ants was the assistant in charge of the the guns could not be trained with safety | designs of heavy gun carriages and furrets. The vexed question was naturally a subject of consultation between these two experis, and finally, after very carnes study. Ensign Strates found what seemes to be a solution of the difficulty. He proshould be abandoned and that the othe of which was to be superimposed upon each of the distribution structures. This orbit home and abroad, was not only dangerous, i nal and striking proposition was readily ; design realized in iron and steel on heard

homor of an invention that has stattled the 1 As usual this endfeed departure around drenuous objections, that were based upor naval world and may came a revolution both the structural and military features a warship construction. of the design. It was declared that str An examination of the turally the ship would be topheavy. ketches will show the general character

of the design. It will be noticed that the the anomunition supply could not be as number of the eight-inch guns extend be raused, that the blo and powder of th upper muss would interfete with the work cond the Bring boods in the lower turn hat they have a tree angle of fire for shall the lower and that into instance parriet would dearlie India The attraints

military objections were founded upon a their annumition supply tuber are umptions that it might be necessary to er other provided with a litter protocial readers which only the thirteen not en ould be effective. Furthermore, it was grave error, declared these opponents of th hange, to put four gaus in one structure when two of them were of smaller caliber



DIAGRAM

SHOWING ARC

THE TURRETS

OF FIRE OF

TESTING THE FORWARD TURRETS OF THE KEAR SARGE

writes, especially when all were dependent opon the safety and consistion of one turnng engine.

These protests are still unsilenced, and however close an agreement may be reached upon the structural question after more extended trials, it is certain that the military one must continue in dispute until clash and stress of battle finally set the life of the appendix has a strain to rate morrily slong in the same old grooves of any time and that contribution but free maxal arguments into the certains o man's find and have them there for natal exects Whenes or the ready snower mannend the turress can make one comvolution in p'minute, and that after is the five from the heaviest gang contraction in the second will be to triving the diffict many furnments of the are time even in the remote enso where rotating power of the lower jurist might be interfered with and the upper one ist share this fate the vessel would only run from the class of a listileship to that as armored crutter. What is more, even would have some fighting energy " heaviest gond through the maivering powers of the ship itself.

Some donnite news has come, however, it is must satisfactory to all who bein the American consulty for incidingining difficultion. In order to the even menthat she was topheaty -crowsee earlied on progressively and acactive to a programme intended to reveal he virtues and vices both of ship and aramout. The Kentarge came out of them nost successfully, and her structural fitness as demonstrated beyond cavil. The batery was fired with safety and precision; here was no interference between the fire f ene gun and of any other, and the crews uffered no inconventence from the shock if discharge or from blasts and powder unnes, Rear Admiral Sampson and Capain Bradford, U. S. N., witnessed the experiments, which were conducted by the ommanding officer of the ship, Captain Folger, late Chief of Naval Ordnance, "There

s no ship in the world," declared Admiral Sampson, "That can withstand the impact of those four projectiles simultaneously ared from one of the superimposed turrets of the Kentsarge." "I think," asserted Captain Bradford. "that the trial shows enclusively the value of the turnet for military purposes and that it marks a new adcance in war engines." And Captain Folger reported officially: "The double turret an assured success, both from military mit structural standpoints."

#### KLONDIKE-TRAVEL RECORD on that he walked with a hop. He wa funny. I was there, and I stood up on a BROKEN BY THIS WOMAN. box to see film. Everybody was there, the they came from everywhere to see the Goneral Estavetres It sweets - signoral findagetre : B

ke everything to see him "And then I saw the General Robert is the come to St. Louis. Many manithen, like they did to she th be General Lafayette, But I did not like

niled (nd bowed, and the people effected

but wasteful of important weight-and it | cepted by Captain Sampson, was approved may be well to remember here that the by the department, and is to-day the very proper distribution of weight is the practical question controlling warship design. the battleships Kearsaree and Kentucky It was declared, moreover, that four tur- To the young Ensign Stranss, and to him rets, each mounting two guns, had to be adone, belongs, therefore, the credit and

THE FIRST ST. LOUIS BORN FRENCH WOMAN IS MAKING READY FOR DEATH. The so many other things I used to know the back, and whip them with a scent big house. The did not were a bracket the way

## When the Americans Came Mrs. Cecilia Aubuchon Was Afraid.

been passed in one's life one is inclined to begin to think of death and make prep-

arations for it.

Therefore Mrs. Cecelia Aubuchon, who will be 89 years old on the 16th of next July, has prepared for her end. She has selected all her burial ciothing, which she has carefully laid aside, and has chosen eight from among her grandsons to act as pallbearers at her funeral.

There is nothing to especially indicate that Mrs. Aubuchon is any nearer death than she has been for the past score of years, but she thinks there are not many more days left to her, and smilingly says; "Why should I not prepare for death? I am old-very old. I have lived long-I have

seen my great-grandson's son. I have seen St. Louis grow from a little village to a great city. I have seen the first steamboat to come here, and the first steam ratiroad ever built here. All those I know when I was young are dead. My children are grown and old; my grandchildren are lived long enough. Soon I am going to die. So, why not be ready for it?"

Mrs. Aubuchon lives with her eldest daughter, Mrs. Cecella Fowler, in the rear of No. 3527 North Broadway. She will live nowhere else. Her other children want her to spend some of her time with them, but she refuses. She is now bent and feeble. Within the last few weeks she has been troubled with asthma, but her mind is clear, and she reads and sews without the aid of glasses. Glasses hurt her eyes, she SUVE.

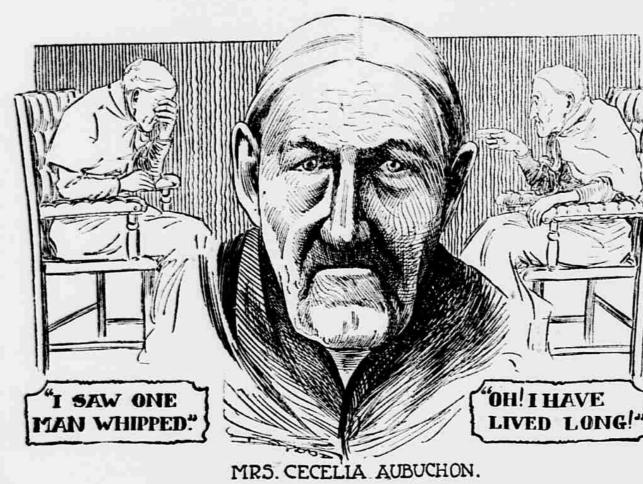
She is a quaint old woman, speaking both French and English, with many gestures and a peculiar accent, which is far from being either unpleasing or indistinct. She is vigorous, and will lie down only at night. "It is not for me to lie down now," she says. "Later I shall lie down and never

get up. So, why lie down now?" Her two favorite possessions are a large arm-chair, in which she spends most of her time, and a curious old leather trunk, which she guards jealously, and into which no one is allowed to even peep.

Mrs. Aubuchon claims the distinction of being the oldest St. Louis-born Frenchwoman. She was born near the corner of what is now Third and Chestnut streets, in 2811, but the old home has long since been torn down. Her father was Francois Clement, well known in his day as a stone. mason and builder. She lived at the place of her birth for a number of years, but for the past thirty-five years has lived in North St. Louis. One of her granddaughters is a sister-in-law of Pat Tebeau, manager of the St. Louis baseball team, she being the wife of Louis F. Tebeau, the baseball man's brother. A son, Adolph Danton, is well known in Floriesant, where he has the or many years. It is through the cor of the family represented by this at she can boast that she is "three whe standmother." Adolph's daughter caus married Vincenne Goodaye; their

to Adolph Danton, a French sailor, who drifted to St. Louis from New Orleans. He come here and camp every year. They when it is not the third in the came close to be and the set of the set of the the the set of the set o Mrs. Aubuchon was first married, in 1824, j into the jall. died in 1859, and two years later his widow camped on the big mound, and sometimest married Anton Aubu hon, who was well we would go there to watch them. They known in the old days as a musician. His would come down into town and dance, and wilow and children relate that he was fre- the Frencimen would give them little pieces did not see me. Then he went to the house, by being, and 'D sclock,' and so on, every quently sent for to play the violin at big of money. Oh, no, not tickels; there were and said he would be gerybody if they hour. But they non't do that new moreballs as far away as St. Paul, Minn. Au- no nickels then. We had pleavanes, little did not tell han where I was. But they oh, not That was a long time aga. Before bails as far away as st. Fand, and . So process of money that were worth what you shell full and tell had where t was tould not they had policemen. Ing the great plague of that year.

"Oh, those old days are almost too far half a bit. But we had no nickels. They away, and I came out of the words. Fut I I was a little girl. They had barget, and back for me to tell of now," said the old came later, after the Americans came. And never did throw another soup hone at an they pulled them up the river with ours woman, when asked to relate incidents of when the Americans came they scured us Indian. her girlbood. "St. Louis was a little bit of sof I was scared-so scated that I ran and "I was H years old when the General a village. There were no Americans here hid. And big, grown men were scared, too. Latavette came to St. Louis. I saw him then-only French and Spantards and In- You see, we did not know the Americans has he came from the born it was the dians. All gone now-just I am left. There | then. We did not know what they would | Rocky Mountain, Mr. Chanteau took him was not much of a town, just a few houses ; do to us. We were afraid of them, flown on the river bank. It was all woods "Yes, the Indians would come downlown bark of whete we lived come downlown back of where we lived, only there was a and dance, and get money, Sometimes It was Pierry, Pierre uset the General Courthouse where the present one stands, they were had, and we were afraid of Lafayette at the stemators, and took him but it was a little thing, and all about it them. One time an Indian was after me. to his carriage that was waiting for him grown and have grandchildren. I have were deep gulleys. And there was a jail- He was mud. But I don't blame him. 1 at Third and Markot streets. I saw him yes, it was back of the Courthouse some- had hit him in the back with a soup bone. as he came up from the steamboat. He I was strong those days-big and strong where, It was not big, just little bit, I You see, the Indians were camped on the was a little bit of a man-little and hame-



buil for lotig time? They did not steal except some most And when they all stead, they were and in the 107. They was put in a blg mound. It is not there any more, that a fight scattered, there where the Courthon It much to be there a recur buy months, as and the people were entred to look at Builtbey have car it down now. It is note, them, They the Sheriff yould some up to the so many other threes I used to know them and step the clubby from their

nearly maked. I have here inductor. I said , indee and the blood estine, and can down I would fall this and. There was a coups i the have in univ red marks. I dot not a WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. After the fourscore years mark has been passed in one's life one is inclined whom is 5 years of age. A such the close has two sons, the close of the pass of age. A such the pass has been passed in one's life one is inclined whom is 5 years of age. A such the pass has been passed in one's life one is inclined whom is 5 years of age. hone on the tuble in the kitchen. I picked again. It leaved too had. If cover d my

wood yes, they call it mynasion wood tow. If was not for it was gyps: wood in their days. The links could not find me, that he came close to. They do not have the publication like you me, and I was so arcald? I thought be see now. Oh, no. The men thid the would would me, My heart went pit-part called in parrol, they were the watching just like thes" and she tupped her old and [ And they would wall around with red hands together charply. "But he | and they would cry out 's o'clock' and '

"They did not have the steambouts when and by pulling as they ropes that they had thrown around trees further up. I went to New Orleans on one of these after I was married, and Cecelia was 5 years old. Oh, it took us a long time to get to New Orleans- a long time! But it with him. Oh, not it was don'the old man did not take us as long to get there as it Chauteau; oh not He was for old then did to get buck. You see, when we wen down the cutrent of the river helped us and all we had to do was to row a little and keep the heat straight. I helped, for Oh, I was not like the women you see now I weighed 209 pounds, and could do as much is any man. I could lift, and I could fight when I had to. I could hit hard. And I beined steer the barge when we went down the river, and I helped pull at the ropes when we came back. Oh, yes; I have traveled since then. I have been to Florissant wice, on the train. But they did not have he trains when I was a girl-oh, no. There where they had the depot-oh, no, not the me they have now, but the old one, that hey tore down when they hullt this one-

here used to be a big pond. That was where Pierre Chouteau used to have his mill. And I have been there often, when was a giff, and after I was grown. But the pond is not there any more. Nothing where it used to be, any more. The Americans have changed is all.

"There were no Germans when I was a girl. They all came later. I saw the first Germans that came to St. Louis. Oh, there were boat loads of them. And they looked so funny. With their funny wrists, and their short skirts, and their quitted caps, and, oh, to y made so much notes when an. I remember, I used to me it they walked! They wore wooden shoes, and was a girl. But we did not read the paper they clack-clack-clack-clacked when they then, We read only French papers, We took steps. The Germans did not stay in alid not read English. I did not learn to St. Louis in those days. They went out in read English until after I was grown, and the country, and they bought land. Oh, they then I learned to read it by reading the Republican. were smart! They bought land, and they got Mrs. Aubuchon has no very clear memorof either the Mexican of the Civil Wat

"When I was a girl there were no Protestants here-oh, no! Everybody was a Catholic! I remember when the old Cathedral on Walnut street was built. My husband helped build it. And I have always gone to church until I got too old For I am eld, you know-very old. I will not be here much longer. But why should I not die? I am a grandmother three times; I have seen my children grow up, and marry and have children; their children have children, and their children have children. 1 am proud of my children. I am glad that do not like it. They cught to be Demo- Good Council.



### MRS. THOMAS S. MAHONEY. Who Made the Trip from Dawson to Chicago in Twelve Days and Twelve Hours.

I husband secured a dog-sled, and the firstan. WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. Mrs. Thomas S. Michoney of Chicago wife of the monager of a trading post at Dawson, Alaska, has broken the time rec-This journey was mide in March, the mid-winter month of the frozen country, and no little peril, as well as much suffering, att-nd-d 1 Mrs. Mahoney received word that her mother, who lives in Chicago, was ill; and

She remembers General Scott and others

asked her what her politics was,

of the Generals of the Mexican War, and

lap of the journey was made in this. scles horse-sled brought the lone traveler ov the divide to Hennett, where she took Driven, Amske, has treated the trip ord of the benevard promet from the Klomike. She recently completed the trip in the hitherto uncondet time of twelve days and twelve hours, not including stops. From this latter point the fravel was entiraly by rall. During the whole journey Mrs. Malioney says she experienced no uteasiness, and she felt amply repaid for the hazardous undertaking when, on arriving at home, she found her mother rapidly im proving. The best previous record for this trip was made by an old trader, who cov-

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ctats. My people were all Democrats; but in these days people do not do like they used to do when I was young. The religion and

whom I

politics of their eiders are not good enough for them." Mrs. Aubuchon has five living children, twenty-six grandchildren, thirty-seven great grandehildren, and two great-greatgrandchildren. Her living children are: Mrs. Cecilia Fowler of No. 3527 North

Brondway; Adolph Danton of Florissant; Mrs. Theresa Monton of No. 1718 Eridle street; Anten Aubuchon of No. 2518 North Eleventh street, and Mrs. Mary Heitmann of No. 3517 North Eleventh street. Mrs. Aubuchon is still a very devont Cath-

she remembers stories that came to her of olle. Although against the advice of her the Civil War, in which one of her sons physician-who she declares is the greatest was an officer. The Sunday Republic man man in the world, and whose prescriptions "I am a Democrat," she replied with she will pay little attention to if she knows spirit. "All my people were Democrats it-and her priest, she rigidly observed the season of Lent that has just closed, fasting when I was young, and that is good enough for me now. Some of the young people from meat on the holy days and making have made themselves Republicans, but I one visit to the Church of Our Lady of

when she left Dawson she felt that she was entered in a race with death. Her ered the distance in thirteen days. I have lived so long. I have nothing to complain of. I have seen many changes, and 1 am ready to die. "You say you are from the Remullie? On yes, I remember-it used to be the Republic-

