

JAPS WILL GO TO PEKING

MIRADO EXPECTS TO BECOME CHINA'S PRINCIPAL ADVISOR.

Little Brown Men Are Anxious To Invade a Portion Of Actual Russian Territory

LONDON.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio says there is good authority for the statement that Japan intends after the war to establish itself in Peking as China's principal advisor. The correspondent adds that the warship which Japan is reported to have purchased is said to be the Chilean battleship Captain Prat. The negotiations, it is added, were conducted through an American firm. Orders for four large battleships have been placed in England and also contracts for guns to the value of \$2,500,000.

The same correspondent asserts that the Japanese ambition now is undoubtedly to invade a small portion of actual Russian territory, and an active siege of Vladivostok is therefore expected soon.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY HUANSHAN.—At present the attention of the Japanese is mainly concentrated on the narrow line east and west of the railway, where also pass the two main roads to Mukden. The armies are closely in touch all along the line of Sandlapu, Paohsingtun, Chen-lianpu, Liuchangtun and Shakhe. The region is entirely deserted by natives, but their stone houses and stout walls have been turned into veritable fortresses. The declivities have been iced and the ascent would be almost impossible, even without obstructions and abatis. The approaches to the streets of the villages can be swept by machine guns hidden behind thick walls. Notwithstanding the number of these quasi fortresses the Japanese are not slackening their energy in entrencing, but persist in the work in the day time in the face of the Russian batteries, and at night the loud noise of the rumbling of carts gives evidence of their untiring labors. The Russians are equally persistent, and besides harassing the Japanese working parties with rifle and cannon fire, themselves are fortifying and re-fortifying. The Japanese continue to scatter proclamations in the Russian lines and these papers are also openly distributed by Chinese in the streets of Mukden.

SE. PETERSBURG.—The general staff attaches no importance to the Japanese offensive movement reported by General Kourapatkin and believes it is probably in the nature of a harassing movement to interfere with entrenchment portions.

According to the Associated Press Huanshan dispatches "both armies are devoting feverish attention to the strengthening of their lines of fortifications which have grown up since the battle of Shakhe."

The Japanese measures for the blockade of Vladivostok, such as darkening the lighthouse and guarding the straits, excite an alarm and officials point out that the number of vessels which succeed in evading blockaders are filling the fortress with ample stores for the possible contingency of a siege. The elevation of the Vladivostok fortress to the first rank shows that the Russians expect it will play an important role the coming summer, but no one predicts when the siege will begin.

ADEN, Arabia.—The French line steamer Australian, from Japan via Shanghai and Colombo, with General Stossel and his party on board, arrived here. The general had nothing to add to his previous statements regarding the fall of Port Arthur. He and the other Russian officers were greatly incensed at the statements made by an English newspaper January 25, that the fortress had ample supplies when it was surrendered, which they characterized as untruths.

Repairing The Campanile

MILAN.—The committee of engineers to him was intrusted the task of rebuilding the St. Marks campanile to Venice has issued report on the progress of the work.

The ancient foundations were found in decomposed state, as they were surrounded with 3,576 beams, each four meters in length, which were driven in so as to make a compact mass. The timbers were then covered with a special cement. The exterior of the ancient foundation is being renewed with blocks of marble, and it is expected that the rebuilding of the masonry will begin in the spring. So far the expenses attending the work of reconstruction amount to \$4,500.

ADRIATIC ICE FLOE

OCCUPANTS OF COAL BARGES IN PERIL FOR A TIME

TAKE INVOLUNTARY RIDE

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE PANIC STRICKEN

Torn Loose From Moorings on East River And Sent Down Stream —Rescued By Municipal Vessel

NEW YORK.—After a perilous swift and enforced ride of more than three-quarters of a mile down the East river in a huge ice floe, seven persons, including women and children, were rescued by a municipal vessel. The floe, which stretched from North Brother island to the Bronx shore, drifted down the river with the tide, and in its passage tore from their moorings the James D. Perkins and the Eureka, two coal barges which had been fastened to the pier at One Hundred and Thirtieth street with rope and steel cables. On the Perkins were Capt. Henry Flood, his wife and little daughter. Capt. John Kratzner of the Eureka had on board his wife and two sons. During their dangerous experience a heavy rain fell, the river was a torrent and the barges upon which they were, were surrounded by the floe, which was headed toward Hell Gate.

As the barges were loaded with coal to within a few feet of their decks the ice became piled on them to such an extent that several times one of them nearly capsized. When the hawsers parted the women and children were panic-stricken. They cried and shouted alternately. The men buckled life preservers on the women and children and waved red lanterns while they shouted in the hope that their cries would be heard by passing craft. The crunching ice threatened to drown these shouts and the ice was forced up on top of the barges so fast that the men were kept busy pushing back the larger cakes to prevent the two crafts from overturning.

The captain of the steamer Franklin Edison, of the department of charities and corrections, became aware of the barge's predicament and ordering full steam held, forced his vessel through the ice to the aid of the endangered occupants. After considerable effort the Edison tied up alongside the barges and then, with still greater effort, the women and children were taken aboard. Then the steamer started back for the barges' pier. It required more than an hour's tugging to accomplish the distance of something less than a mile.

Ice Gorges Giving Away

CINCINNATI.—Half a million dollars' worth of river property was placed in jeopardy, one steamer sunk and carried down the river in ice, one hundred and fifty barges torn loose and sent down the river and several other steamers seriously damaged from the breakup of the ice gorges at this point in the Ohio river. The gorge at North Bend broke first causing some damage when the ice in the local harbor passed out. Soon afterwards the gorge at the Covington waterworks broke, sending tons of ice towards the city. The crews of all boats in the harbor and extramur men who had been employed for the emergency were on duty all night and a full head of steam was kept up on all steamers.

The first accident was to the tow-boat Relief, which was sunk at the foot of Lawrence street. Captain Williams and two women on the steamer narrowly escaped drowning. The steamer New South, one of the best boats on the river was torn from her moorings and carried down the river in the ice. She is somewhat below the city lodged in the ice pack and it is feared she will prove to be a total loss.

The rise of ten feet in the river, which occurred during the day, probably caused by the reworking of ice at some point farther down, forced the stream Bonanza out of the water on the shore near the foot of Main street, where she is in a bad position and in serious danger in case of any sudden movement of the ice.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.



At the First Celebration. The accompanying verses were sung at the first public celebration of Washington's birthday in New York, which occurred in 1784:

Americans, rejoice,
While songs employ the voice;
Let trumpets sound,
The thirteen stripes display
In faces and streamers gay;
"Tis Washington's birthday;
Let joy abound.

Long may he live to see
This land of liberty
Flourish in peace;
Long may he live to prove
A grateful people's love;
And late to Heaven remove,
Where joys ne'er cease.

Fill the glass to the brim,
Washington's health we'll drink,
'Tis his birthday.
Glorious deeds he has done,
By him our cause was won.
Long live our great Washington!
Huzzah! Huzzah!

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

It Took Place on the Balcony of the Federal Hall in New York.

George Washington took the oath as the first President of the United States on April 30, 1789, on the balcony of the new Federal Hall, occupying the site of the present Treasury building, Wall street, New York City. Washington stood in the center of the gallery between two pillars, and is described as: Upright, tall, majestic, the greatest figure in all ways that there was to be seen. He was dressed in a full suit of fine brown cloth, with white silk stockings, plain silver buckles on his shoes, and his hair was powdered and worn in a bag. Both his suit and the more showy one of Mr. Adams, were entirely American fabrics.

The whole party, after the inauguration, repaired to St. Paul's chapel, in Broadway, where prayers were read by Dr. Provost. After these services President Washington was escorted back to his house in Cherry street.

The night in the city was one of enchanting beauty, all the residences being brilliantly illuminated, the air filled with pyrotechnic effects and various transparencies, representing Washington amid allegorical influences, displayed at different points. The President was taken to the house of Chancellor Livingston to view the fireworks, and it was necessary for him to return to the executive mansion at 10 o'clock on foot, because the thronged condition of the streets made it an impossibility for a carriage to pass. The evening of the inauguration was given up to festivities in every form, although the inauguration ball did not take place until the evening of May 7, which was a very elaborate affair and brilliant in every way. It took place at the assembly rooms, a building situated on the east side of Broadway, a few doors above Wall street, and was the great event of the times.

It was attended by President Washington, Vice President Adams, and by a majority of the members of both houses of Congress. The ministers from France and Spain were also there, together with the Governor of New York, Gen. Knox, Mr. Joy, Mr. Hamilton, and all the other people of distinguished rank in the city.

The historian describes the ladies as being especially beautiful, while their costumes were of great beauty, of the most fashionable design and in the height of taste. Col. Stone describes some of the costumes worn, which will certainly convince the ladies of the present day that their "grandmothers" were "up" in all the fashions of the day. He writes as follows:

"One favorite dress was a plain celestial blue satin gown, with a white satin petticoat. On the neck was worn a very large Italian gauze handkerchief, with border stripes of satin. The head dress was a pouf of gauze in the form of a globe, the crepeaux, or headpiece, of which was composed of white satin, having a double wing in large plates and trimmed with a wreath of roses. The hair was dressed all over in curls, four of which in two ranks fell on each side of the neck and were relieved from behind by a floating chignon. Another beautiful dress was a peridot made of gray Indian taffeta, with dark stripes of the same color, having two collars, one yellow and the other white, both trimmed with blue silk fringe. Under the peridot was worn a yellow bodice with large cross stripes of blue. Some of the

ladies with this dress wore hats, a l'Espagnole, of white satin. This hat had a plume and was relieved on the left side by handsome cockades. On the neck was worn a large gauze handkerchief, the ends of which were tied under the bodice, as shown in Stuart's portraits of Lady Washington. Clad in such costumes as these, it is not difficult to imagine the surpassing loveliness of the ladies who graced the ball with their presence."

In the cotillon that was danced President Washington had for partners Mrs. Peter Van Burgh Livingston and Mrs. Maxwell. The latter had been one of the reigning belles of Morristown, and danced with Washington when he wore "the buttons" there. He danced the minuet with Miss Van Zandt. The souvenir of this ball was an ivory fan made in Paris for the occasion, which, on opening, revealed a fine medallion portrait of Washington executed in profile. Entertainments followed one another in rapid succession, and on the Thursday following the inaugural ball the Count de Moustier, the Minister of France, gave a great ball in honor of President Washington at his house on Broadway. The Marchioness was overheard to say that she had exhausted every resource to produce an entertainment worthy of France. Among the other fashionable dances of the day was a cotillon, danced by those in the military costume of France and America.

As an evidence of the freedom with which the President and Mrs. Washington received their guests we will instance that a series of levees was inaugurated at the President's house from the hours from 8 to 10 on Friday evenings. These levees were always attended by Gen. Washington, who received the guests with his wife, a formal invitation not being necessary, as these assemblies were accessible to all who moved in polite and cultivated society.

George Washington's Birthday.



The trouble all started when Papa Washington made George that birthday present.

Silent Men.

Washington never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he once attempted it, failed, and gave it up confused and abashed. In framing the Constitution of the United States, the labor was almost wholly performed in committee of the whole, of which George Washington was chairman; but he made two speeches during the convention, which were of a few words each. The convention, however, acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that, had it not been for his personal popularity, and the thirty words of his first speech, pronouncing it the best that could be united upon, the Constitution would have been rejected by the people. Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability is almost without a parallel, said that his greatest trouble was in finding men of deeds rather than words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his superiors in age and experience, when commander-in-chief of an army in Italy, he said, by reserve. The greatness of a man is not measured by the length of his speeches or their number.

Foiled Again.

"By the way, Miss Winters, how old are you?" asked young Freshleigh. "I'm old enough to know that you haven't reached the age of discretion," answered Miss Winters icily.

NEBRASKA NOTES

The remains of the late Mrs. A. G. Clary of Nebraska City who died in Omaha last Saturday, were brought to this city and interred in Wyuka cemetery. The services were held at the Christian church, Rev. Kerlich of Omaha officiating.

W. H. Wakefield a traveling man who lives in Beatrice slipped on the sidewalk at St. Joseph the other day and broke his leg in two places. Mrs. Wakefield was called to her husband's bedside by a telegram announcing the accident.

The funeral of William Graff occurred from the German Evangelical church at Seward on last Sunday afternoon Rev. Ad Woth officiating. The young man underwent a most serious operation in a Lincoln hospital and died the same day. He was 28 years of age.

Louis Zwick of near Seward has his back broken while hauling a heavy load of ice under a bridge last Saturday. He was on the load and was crushed between the ice and the bridge. The injury caused paralysis. He was brought to Morrison's hospital at Seward.

Joseph Woods killed four red foxes near Rock Bluffs, south of Plattsmouth and their pelts are now on exhibition in the meat market of Kunzman & Ramage in this city. The hunters say that it is very seldom that they find an animal of that kind in recent years in Nebraska.

O. M. Hulbert's public sale of pedigreed Poland-China brood sows held in his pavilion at Oakland was well attended and very successful. Fifty-five head were sold at an average of \$23.31, bringing a total of \$1,270. The highest price paid for one head was \$70. Buyers from Iowa and Illinois were present.

A dispatch from Chicago announces the tragic death of Frank Jennings of Plattsmouth and a companion, who were burned to death in that city as the result of a powder explosion in a factory in which they were employed. Young Jennings was only 14 years of age, and with his parents resided in Plattsmouth until recently.

A young man by the name of Hughes, living northwest of Hebron, came home from Beatrice a few days ago, where he has been attending the Northwestern Business college, with a full-fledged case of smallpox. Dr. Boyes the attending physician, had the County Board of Health quarantine the case.

An epidemic of diphtheria is prevalent in the Union creek valley, six miles east of Madison, in Stanton county. A little girl of J. R. Crites died and was buried in Stanton. Another girl is down with the disease and is in a critical condition. Also an older daughter and her child are afflicted with it, all in the same house. The house is small and the family is poor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schmidt, two of Beatrice's oldest and most highly respected citizens celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in the presence of their children and grandchildren, numbering in all about twenty. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt were married February 6, 1835, at Yorkville, N. Y., and located in Beatrice twenty-five years ago.

Sheriff Smiley of Seward went to McCook Saturday and brought back the man Sargent who is alleged to have stolen 100 bushels of corn from a farmer near Utica recently. He was employed by the farmer to haul the corn to Seward, and after disposing of it he pocketed the money and absconded. His preliminary hearing will be held before Judge Leanness.

While engine No. 80 was being turned on the turning table in the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha yards at Oakland, it somehow started and ran off the turning table when only half way round and went down the embankment of some twelve or fifteen feet, and the company has had to send to St. James, Minn., for a wrecker to get it back on the track.

The stockholders of the Salem Interstate Chautauqua association held their annual election and selected directors at Humboldt as follows: S. P. Gist, G. H. Russell, J. A. Heskett, H. Snidneck and C. B. Snyder. The high water last season caused the abandonment of the summer season, but preparations are already under way to have the Chautauqua the coming summer.