· · · NEBRASKA

It is a noteworthy circumstance that all the men elected to the speakership since the First congress were born in one or another of only thirteen states.

The natives of Madagascar formerly followed the moon in determining time, but since the influx of missionaries the queen issued an edict that the Christian year should be followed. But in commencing the year the first gear the date of the first day was set some time in October or November.

The coats mentioned in the bible were square garments of fine lamb's wool, worn by every Israelite. There was a hole in the center for the head to go through, and it hung down before and behind. It was a coat by day, a covering by night and a shroud in the grave. If seized by a creditor it had to be returned at sunset.

Bohemian children listen anxiously on Christmas eve for the chariot and white horses of the "Christ-child" as he comes flying through the air with his krippe full of presents; but the Italian children go gravely with their parents to churches and cathedrals to see the Bambino, or saint, who presents them with their Christmas gifts.

In selecting strong timber weight has very little consideration. Only a man with experience can cull the good from the bad timber with almost an infallible judgment, and probably without the ability to tell why he makes his selection. Color has little to do with it, weight something, timber sense more.

The orange crop of California has become so large that it cannot be marketed at paying prices. Thousands of acres of the land of California are now bearing young lemon trees. The olive and fig crops of the state are now profitable. Experiments in the raising of Ceylon tea in southern California will soon be tried.

The undergraduates of Cambridge, England, have taken to drinking tea after dinner instead of wine. But, though novel at Cambridge, this practice has been in vogue at Oxford for seventy years, the innovation having been brought about by Newman and Froude, even then famous, who induced most of the other fellows of Oriel to give up wine in the common room after dinner and substitute tea.

It is compute d by leading physiologists that, since one-third of a second suffices to produce an impression upon the brain, a man of 100 years of age must have collected on or in his brain matter 9,467,280,000 impressions. Or, again, take off one-third of the time for sleep, and we still find 6,311,520,-000. This would give 3,155,760,000 esparate walking impressions on the man who lives to the age of fifty years.

Thomas Townsend, of Seaville, N. J., who was once a prominent sea captain and who has experienced much with oil in quelling the force of high pipes along exposed portions of seasore resorts and in times of storm filling these pipes with oil, which will distribute it far enough out on the ocean to prevent the waves from assuming any great proportions.

The coal industry furnishes employment to 300,000 persons, to whom \$110,000,000 is paid in wages, and the capital invested is estimated at \$350,-000,000. The output of different states is as follows: Pennsylvania, nearly 82,000,000 tons; Illinois, 13,000,000 Ohio, 10,000,000; West Virginia, 7,000,-000; Iowa, 4,500,000; Alabama, 4,000,-000; Maryland, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri, 8,000,000; Tennessee, 2,000,-

Algol, the variable star in Pereus. as long been a mystery. Its light remains constant for two and a half days It then begins to fade, and in less than four hours diminishes to an insignificant star, remaining thus for about twenty minutes, when it regains its former brilliancy. It has long been suspected that a dark body revolved about Algol, and which, coming between us and that star. intercepted more or less of its light.

Thomas D. Bullinger, of Govanstown, to the owner of an antique work of mechanism. It is the result of years of labor of an old clockmaker of Nurnberg, Germany. When the clock strikes the hour two beautiful German airs are heard in succession, and on a platform above the dial twelve small figures of men and women, about five inches high, dance in couples Musicians are scated in the rear of the figures performing on the cornet, drum and clarionet. A clown appears, clapping his hands and moving his mouth. A figure appears on either side of the platform and makes a polite bow. The clock plays twenty-four different German

Germany is not making any profit able use of that portion of the island of New Guinea which she appropriated five years ago. She is not getting along well with the natives of that part of eastern Africa which has fallen under her control. Yet she is desirous of getting hold of some of the islands of the Samoan group and the Marshall group in the Pacific ocean, and the marquis of Lorne has proposed that she shall establish a protectorate over they are in the county is!!

NEBRASKA.

Baccarat is played at David City.
Belva Lockwood will lecture at Ord Jan-

The Beatrice public schools have 1,927 upils enrolled. There are twenty-five secret societies a

North Platte. Beatrice's Keeley institute will be ready

for business February 1. The Merna Valley bank has suspended operation because a lack of funds.
A lodge of the Pythian sisterhood will probably be organized at Columbus.

The 3-year-old child of Mrs. Wm. Potts was severely burned at Harvard. A stock company has raised the money

to build an opera house at Valley.

Fire at Orleans destroyed six buildings and caused damages amounting to \$40,000. J. E. Hontz, of Lincoln, was shot in the eye while hunting and may lose his sight. The Evening Sun is a new daily paper that will shine in Lincoln about Febru-

John Beels was arrested at Blue Springs on the charge of forging a check for \$15.

John McNally, a Fremont saloon man, accidentally shot himself in the leg with a

revolver. A barrel of cement fell on the leg of Newton Broyles, at Douglas, and broke

the thigh bone. An Ogalaila justice fined W. H. Shire man \$1 and costs for shooting Grant Gid-

dings in the arm. The Wells-Fargo express office at Blair vas broken open by burglars and \$25 in cash taken.

Blue Hill seems to be thinking of makng a leap year proposal for the Webster county capital.

Axel Carson, the forger, broke jail twice at Oakland because the jailor did not keep warm enough for him.

Material for the construction of the new Missouri Pacific bridge over the Platte at Orenpolis has begun to arrive.

N. W. Jones, who recently broke jail at York and was recaptured, is developing great dexterity as a lock picker. A man driving home from Columbus lost

his mitten and froze his hand to the wrist. Whisky was partly responsible.

The G. A. R. and S. of V. Gazette will

be issued semi-monthly at Norfolk by Clyde Eisely and Fred Miller.

A 16-months-old child of Doc Petts at Harvard set her clething on fire from the stove and will probably die.

A Weeping Water merchant gives a six months' subscription to the Republican with every \$20 worth of goods sold. R. R. Mahan, of Pawnee City, while

driving cattle struck himself with a whip and may lose the sight of his left eye. The lat. st Sarpy county scheme is to vote bonds for a plank road from the western county boundary to South Omaha. The number of "senior proprietors of this paper" that announce themselves as

subject to frequent colds" is alarming. The Fremont foundry found it necessary o increase its capital stock to \$50,000. Nebraska's industries are on the grow.

The board of supervisors of Platte county has taken steps for an exhibit of agricultural products at the world's fair. While herding cattle near Hardy, August Finted had a leg broken and an ankie dislocated by his horse falling with him.

R. E Barker, of Gordon, claims to be the champion checker player of the north west, and is willing to meet any professional.

Dodge county's fair will be held Septem ber 19 to 22. J. B. Robinson has been elected president of the Agricultural so-

Three of the Union Pacific engines stabled at North Platte were disabled in one day through accidents caused by the intense cold.

A debate on Mormonism is in progress at Elmwood between an elder of the Latter Day Saints and representatives of other churches.

The work on the new cereal mill at Eddyville has been pushed well along, but is temporarily suspended on account

of the extreme cold. A "Jack the Peeper" is making himself humerous around the bedroom windows of Liberty ladies, and if he keeps it up a shooting may be looked for.

Company C, of Beatrice, gave a largely attended bean supper commemorative of the anniversary of the Wounded Knee Indian campaign of a year ago.

Madison county's Agricultural society will have a four days' fair this year, Sep tember 20 to 28. There is \$.9.68 left in the treasury from last fall's exhibit

H. S. Berry, of Tecumseh, was leading a cow when she ran and he became entangled in the rope. His leg was broken

and he was otherwise badly bruised. Rev. Charles W. Savage has withdrawn from the Methodist conference at Ne braska City and will devote himself to

evangelistic work among the poor and John D. Gormley has resigned his office as postmaster at Butte City, capital of Boyd county. John C. Santee, editor of the Free Lauce, is after the vacant place. Four hundred farmers attended the Box

Butte county sugar beet convention. A permanent organization was effected, and beets will be raised experimentally the coming season. Two young fellows near Edgar were

after a rabbit under a corn crib. One sho at it when the other was opposite, and the latter has a shot back of his eyeball that the doctor can't find. It has been decided to hold the

Fillmore county fair September 17 to 16 Fifty new stalls will be buils by the county Agricultural society and the speed track will be repaired. A backing train struck a wagon at Wil-

team jumped out and liberated the horses, but the wagon was crushed and the coach nearly thrown from the track. That 100,000-pound cannon that wen west the other day caused quite a sensation in Nebraska towns, and some aspir-

ing patriots concluded they did not care

to go to war with that kind of shooting

sonville. The young man driving the

Kearney citizens are making prepara tions for the celebration of the opening of the cotton mill, the second largest industry in the state. A public dinner January 23 will be made the occasion to formulat plans. The mill will make the cloth not

The three tramps arrested in Sioux City charged with robbing the Elkhorn ticket office safe at Aorfolk were arraigned be fore Justice Gerecke and were committed to await their trial in the district court afterward being taken to Madison, where

A PRIEST OF THE PEOPLE

Cardinal Manning's Quiet Work For the K. of L.

The English Prelate Journeyed to Rome and Through His Great Influence Saved the Order From the Papal Ban,

CHICAGO, Jan. 23. - More or less comment has been occasioned in labor circles throughout the country by the published statement that immediately upon the death of Cardinal Manning being made known in this country a lengthy message expressive of sorrow and regret was cabled to London from Philadelphia by the executive board of the Knights of Labor." Back of this cablegram there is a

piece of hitherto unpublished history the facts of which have, so far, been known to less than a dozen people on this side of the Atlantic. There are papers today in secret archives, which could they be made public, would prove beyond question that had it not been for the personal efforts of the late cardinal and his influence with the vatican the Knights of Labor would today be under the ban of the Catholic church as an obnoxious and dangerous secret society. The order was, in fact, outside of the pale of the church for several years, and its members were refused the sacraments, the right of making confession, and the last rites of the church. The late cardinal, as is well known, was a great believer in organ-ized labor and for many years prior to his death he championed the cause of many branches of the laboring classes of England and other trades unions. Over five years ago his attention was attracted by the work which was being done in this country by the Knights of Labor and as a result communication was result communication opened up between himself and Car-dinal Gibbons, and then between the latter and General Master Workman Powderly, with the result that the late cardinal was furnished with a copy of the rules and objects of the organization and a report of the work that it had so far accomplished. After considering the matter for some time the cardinal became convinced that the order was one upon which the papal see should look with favor, see should look with favor, instead of disfavor, and upon the occasion of his next visit to Rome he expressed his convictions with considerable force and energy. His position was strongly reinforced by Cardinal Gibbons, and the vatican was influenced to give its countenance te the order. In other words to re-

move the ban. The delegates who were in attendance on the general assembly held in Minneapolis in the fall of 1887 will remember the elaborate report on the relations of the order to the church of Rome which was presented by the general master workman. This document, eral master workman. This document, which contained important letters from Cardinals Manning and Gibbons, had been revised by Archbishop Ireland prior to its presentation and it was in compliance with the expressed desires of Cardinal Manning that no precise mention was made of the large share that tion was made of the large share that the latter had had in bringing about the much desired consummation. Up to the last weeks of his life much of his time, and often much of the contents of his purse, was given to the cause of trades unionism in England. but few there have been who knew that his sympathy with such move-ments was so wide spread and his invenerable prelate, pressed as he was with the cares of a great denomina-tion, to take to this heart the welfare of the toilers beyond the seas, and the use of all his powerful influence with the pope to the end that the American Knights of Labor might no longer be regarded in the eyes of the Catholic church as a dangerous and unlawful organization and its membership fit subjects only for the pains and penalties of excommunication.

MONTT IGNORED.

Business With Chile Transacted Through Minister Egan.

New York, Jan. 23.—The Recorder's Washington special says: The administration awaits a report from Minister Egan as to the intention of the Chilean government. The minister has been instructed to call upon the cabinet at Santiago for an immediate categorical answer to the question whether Chile has any intention of making a favorable response to the demands of the United States either now or at some future time. An answer to the demand is expected hourly, but up to last evening nothing had been received. Dispatches have come from Minister Egan, but none of them has conveyed any information of a nature to change the conditions of the contro-

A definite declaration of the Chilean government that, if given time to allay the feeling at home, it will withdraw the offensive Matta note and will make an appology to the United States for the Valparaiso outrage, will be accepted by our government in good faith, and every opportunity be af-forded the distracted republic to make

good its pledge.

Refusal to answer Egan's request one way or the other will have but one meaning.

In sending to Minister Egan its demand for a categorical answer from Chile the administration has deliberately ignored the presence of Minister Montt as the representative of the Santiago government. The question is one of so much delicacy and the answer of the Chilean government will be so momentous in its consequences be so momentous in its consequences that President Harrison has thought it wise not to complicate the situation by aringing the Chilean representative at Washington into the negotiations. The situation is more critical than at any previous period of the controversy. The cabinet would not be surprised if Minister Montt, finding himself set Minister Montt, finding himself set aside in the negotiations, should conclude to withdraw from the country. The action of the administration was taken with this possibility fully in residences.

view. The time for diplomatic subter-fuge has passed and there will be no more delay for any cause unless the Chilean government states definitely and at once its intention to satisfy fully the demands of the United States. It is known that President Montt is harrassed by factions and is being hounded by discontented politicians. The strength of the congressionalists lies entirely in the large cities like Valparaiso and Santiago. The country districts are loyal to Balmaceda and would welcome an opportunity to incite a revolt, and President Harrison has been ready from the beginning to make allowances for these conditions if the Santiago government would intimate in the most private way possible that internal dissensions were entirely re-sponsible for the delay, but no such in-timation has been received at any

UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Before Ways and Means Committee,

Washington, Jan. 23.—The ways and means committee held a special meeting this morning to hear Assistant Secretary Spaulding, of the treasury department, who appeared by reques to inform the committee concerning the financial condition of the government. Chairman Springer in calling the meeting to in calling the meeting to order said that Assistant Secretary Spaulding appeared in place of Secretary Foster, who was ill. The assist ant secretary said that he had prepared a statement giving the receipts for the first half of the fiscal year and also for twenty days in January.

For the six months ending December

31, 1891, the customs receipts were \$85,722,000; for the twenty days in January, 1892, \$11,996,000, making a total for the six months and twenty days of \$97,718,000.

The internal revenue receipts for the six months ending December 31, 1891, were \$77,057,000; for the first twenty days in January, 1892, \$7,508,-000; total for the six months and 000; total for the six months and twenty days, \$84,565,000; total for the year 1892 as estimated, \$152,000,000. The miscellaneous receipts for the

above period were \$12,697,000.

The total receipts from six months of the current fiscal year were \$174,-131,000, against \$192,897,000 for the first six months two years ago. The first twenty days of the present month, \$20,839,000, against \$21,756,000 two years ago.

Total revenue estimated for the cur-

rent fiscal year, \$362,000,000, against \$403,079,000 two years ago.

The actual receipts of \$174,151,000 for the first six months of the current fiscal year were about \$7,000,000 more than the expenditures for the corres ponding six months, the expenditures being \$167,074,000.

The expenditures estimated for the current fiscal year were \$338,000,000, or about \$24,000,000 less than the esti-mate receipts of \$362,000,000.

mate receipts of \$362,000,000.

In answer to Mr. Springer, Mr. Spaulding stated that postal receipts and expenditures were not included in his statement, but that the deficit in the postal department had been included in the expenditures, so that the surplus shown was not affected. Mr. Spaulding, in answer to a question, said that the figures did not include the sinking fund.

Mr. Spaulding said, in answer to

Mr. Spaulding said, in answer to questions by members of the committee, that in order to make up the requirements of the sinking fund that the treasury would be obliged to pay \$19,000,000 out of the total total surplus. He considered as available for the expenses of government the \$100,000,000 gold reserve held for redemption of greenbacks. If that amount was paid he thought the green-backs could be redeemed.

Mr. Spaulding said he did not conury current liabilities of the government, because it was optional with the government when they should be redeemed. In response to Mr. Turner, of Georgia, a member of the committee, Mr. Spaulding, said that if the fractional silver fund and the gold fund were taken out, there would be neither a surplus nor a deficit; the receipts and expenditures would just about balance,

Incidentally, Mr. Spaulding stated that the estimate for river and harbor improvements next year was \$46,000,-He also stated that at the close of last month the treasury had paid upward of \$1,000,000 in silver bonds. Mr. Spaulding said he believed the treasury would come out about \$6,000,-000 shead, that is it would have that amount of silver at the end of 1893.

MONUMENT TO BELKNAP.

An Address Asking for Contributions for a

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23.—The special committee of Crocker's Iowa brigade, which was appointed at the reunion in Des Moines last summer to secure funds for the erection of a monument in Arlington cemetery, at Washington, to the memory of the late Secretary of War W. W. Belknap, has issued an address over the signatures of President H. C. McArthur, of this city, and Secretary W. H. Geodrell, of Des Moines, asking for a liberal contribution of funds for the object indicated. The address says that in response to a very general request the fund is not to be confined to the members of the brigade, but that veterans of all departments as well as civilians will be enabled to participate in the tribute to General Belknap's memory.

BIG FIRE IN BOSTON.

Ferdinand Street Electric Station a Total

Boston, Jan. 23.—The Ferdinand street station of the Boston Electric Light company, a three-story building, was burned at 4 o'clock this morning involving a loss of upwards of \$50,000. The building was filled with the most approved and costly electric light machinery, all of which is a total loss, the engine room being the only por-tion which was not totally destroyed At the time of the discovery of the fire six men were at work in the building, only one of whom is known to have flash, the entire building seemed to be enveloped in flames. He escaped to the street and searched in vain for his the crowd. He caped. This man states, that like a fellow workmen in the crowd. He thinks they must have perished. This electric station supplied power for nearly the entire southern section of the city, besides hotels and private

NINETEEN WERE CREMATED

Surgical Institute at Indianapolis Destroyed.

The Fire Started About Midnight--Terrible Scenes and Wild Shrieks for Help--Several Iowa People Among the Victims.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22. -One of the most appalling fires in the history of Indianapolis occurred last night. The National Surgical institutue, one of the most famous institutions of its character in the United States, burned to the ground.

The fire started at midnight in the office building, and above the offices were the wards for babes and mothers and known as the A. B. C. department. At 3:30 nine bodies had been taken from the ruins of the building. They were all recovered from the upper floor of the main building. The first bodies recovered were those of a man and a woman, and the third was so badly charred that it was impossible to tell the sex. It is also stated that

in one of the rooms. Dr. Allen, the proprietor of the institute, says he is certain there are more bodies in the main building and that there are a still greater number in the annex, where the fire originated. The fatalities all occurred in the upper

at least six children were suffocated

The injured are: BEEDEN, JENNIE, Memphis, badly burned bout the chest and arms.

HUGHN, KATIE, city, burned about the KNOWLES, LEORA, Independence, Ia.,

ack hurt. MANSFIELD. WILL, Olsego, Mich., jumped

rom third story, foot cut. MARON, NELLIE, Warmouth county, Wis-

VAN HOESEN, Athens, New York, hand and arm burned.

Widnes, M. W., Troy, O., jumped from third story window; seriously hurt.

It is thought Mrs. Dr. A. Button has per-

shed in the flames.
At 10 o'clock this morning there are nineteen dead bodies, eleven of which are identified and a number are re-

ported missing.

From all that can be ascertained it is probable that the fire originated in the room where the printed matter, circulars, etc., were kept. is probable that the fire originated in the room where the printed matter, circulars, etc., were kept. This is on the ground floor in the rear of the main building. Mrs. Copeland, one of the rescued attendants, said that an hour before the alarm of fire was turned in the night watchman came to her room and asked her if she was burning paper. She told him she was not and in a few minutes he again asked her. This proves that the fire had been smoulder-

ing for some time.

When the department arrived and

turned in on Georgia street the scene that was presented beggared descrip-tion. From the second, third and fourth story windows, women clad in their night robes, were clinging, crying out in their horror and desperation at the prospect of death either from the roaring, crackling flames or from a jump to the ground below. The scene as it appeared to those who first reached the place of destruction is one that will never be forgotten. Its like was never seen in this city before. The flames as they burst from the Georgia street annex and Chilean boats can not throw their shot gradually encroached on the gradually encroached on the main building shed a lurid light over the surrounding build-only about fifteen degrees, and at that main building shed a lurid light over the surrounding buildings and cast a dark shadow below, and above the furious roar of the flames as they licked up everything in their pathway could be heard the an invasion or a bombardment from a suful screams and agenizing greans. awful screams and agonizing groans of the poor, tortured women and girls girls the bay?" who clung to the window sills with their bare fingers. Strong arms were soon to the rescue and words of encouragement were words to those above. Ladders were listed a few guns mounted down listed a few guns mounted do

rescuing those in the rear end of the building began. It was here that the those Chilean vessels, but that some of flames raged most furiously and it was our guns could penetrate them flames raged most furiously and it was necessary to get the endangered inmates down without delay. In a very few minutes all those who had been seen at the windows when the department first arrived had been rescued, we also have forts to trance to the river." but while the work was going on one or two women, driven to desperation by the fierce heat and the thought of a horrible death, leaped to the ground possibly to receive injuries from which 6:15 This Morning. they cannot recover. There were volunteers by the hund-

red, brave men who risked their lives time and time again in the brief period of fifteen minutes to save the lives of poor crippled children who would ouse pity in the human breast at any time, but the sight of whom in the midst of last night's fearful holocaust caused men to shudder and grow sick at heart. Tenderly the rescued were carried to some temporary refuge and placed un-der the care of kind hands where the best physicians of the city were ready to lend their aid. The list of the dead and injured.

identified, at 11 o'clock is as follows: The dead are -IRMA PAYNE, age 18. Dexter, Mo. MINNIE ARNOLD, age 17, Lancaster,

MRS. E. BEAR and child.
MRS. LAZERUS, Chicago.
STELLA SPIERCLE.
G. M. ELLIS, aged 40.
KATE L. STRAUGHN, relatives at 184

WILLIAM RAMSTAK, age 17, Mil-

ASSAchusetts avenue.
C. H. GORMAN, McDonald, Mich.
HANNAH BROCK, Taylorsville, Ill.
FRANK DOCKENDORF, Stillwater.

linn.
MINNIE McDONALD, Negaunee, MRS. BURNS and nephew, of St. Paul, MRS. McKLUMP. ARTHUR BAYLESS. MINNIE McDONALD.

FRED D. TICKENDORF. The injured are: ired are: AZZEBUS, aged 7, leg broken. H. Inena and son, both severely MRS. H. H. IDENA AND SON, be

MRS. THOMAS 184 Massachusetts avenue, burned about the face and body; in ter-rible agony.

MINNIE BREEDEN, Memphis, Tenn, burned in a dozen places.

MRS. J. R. GUILD, Medariville. Ind., internally injured by a fall from the sadder, probabably fatal.

MARY STEARNS. Warren, In., terribly burned about the feet in running out into the burning hallway of the third floor.

CLANA MORRIS, home not given, hurt in back.

CRANT VANHOESEN, Athens, N. Y., bands

and arms purned.
CLARENCE MEATE, Athens, N. Y., leg slightly hurt. ALBACE, Dunkirk, N. Y., WILLIAM H. ALBACE, Dunkirk, N. Y., slightly burned.

LEORA KN WIES, Independence, Ind., back hurt by jumping out of third story

window.

Nellis Mason, of Walworth county,
Wisconsin, jumped out of a third story
window of the front part of the building
and will die from her injuries.

M. W. Wydnen, Troy, O., internally injured by falling out of a window while try.

jured by falling out of a window while trying to escape.

WILL MANSFIELD, Otaego. N. Y., foothurt while jumping from roof to roof till he reached the ground.

Mrs. JOHN S. STAKES, Danville, Ill. sprained ankle.

MRS. C. J. SIMPSON and little girl were carsied out by the firemen and they were seriously burned by the fire.

R. C. NNER fell from the second to the first floor and received serious, if not fatal internal injuries.

W. M. WIDENER, Miama county, Ohio, terrib y crushed and fatally injured.

terrib y crushed and fatally injured.
RAY HARRIS, New Orleans, not seriously

TORPEDOES FOR DEFENSE In Case of War New York Would Not Be at

Chile's Mercy.

New York, Jan. 22.—In case of a

war with Chile how would this city be war with chile now would this city be defended? This question is bothering the war talkers now. In case an appeal to arms were made the first movement would be to prepare to defend the seaports of the country. First, the available warships would be ordered off to Chile. One or true torneds he available warships would be ordered off to Chile. One or two torpedo boats and probably one cruiser would be detailed along the coast to watch for the approach of Chilean war vessels. Ocean steamships would be chartered by congress to transport an army of 100,000 men to Chile, and the corps of engineers would go to work and lay lines of torpedoes about ten miles out from of torpedoes about ten miles out from shore. The man who knows about as much of harbor defenses and improve-MEAD, CLARENCE CHESNEY, leg hurt.

Scourlock, John, burned bands and feet.

Thomas, Mrss, city, burned about the ments as anybody else in this city is General C. B. Comstock, president of the Mississippi river commission. Generals and back.

a great many years and has had more than a theoretical experience. In talk-ing about torpedoes he said: "There are two kinds of torpedoes Some of them are oblong, some round England uses the former, we would probably use the round ones. Some are anchored just below the surface of the water, others are placed on the bottom. The former explode when struck by a vessel, the latter are ex-

were declared today?"
"The torpedoes would be loaded on tug-boat, taken out to sea and placed where the war department thought best. Dynamite. or gun cotton, which is an explosive about as terrible in its work of destruction as dynamite, is used in such torpedoes. The torpedoes will hold from 500 to 1,000 pounds of dynamite or gun cotton. The air in the torpedoes keeps them afloat, so that it is necessary to anchor them with piers of iron. The torpedoes would be placed in a line, at about 100 to 200 feet apart, just below the surface of the water."

"How many lines would be laid?" "Sometimes one, sometimes two, sometimes three. It all depends upon the importance of the port they are intended to protect. I suppose that the engineers would put three lines of them off the harbor of New York and

probably off all the other seaports"
"How far out would they lay them "Ten miles about, at the most.

Long Island or from the entrance to

have the most to fear from the Narrows. Of course we have forts down there and they would help protect us. We also have forts up at the other en-

JUSTICE BRADLEY DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. - Joseph P.

Bradley, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, died at 6:15 this morning of general debility. He was 79 years old. Court Adjourns Till Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The supreme court room was draped in black at the hour of opening today. Chief Justice Fuller at noon called the court to order and in sad tones announced the death of Justice Brauley and that the court would adjourn until Tuesday, when motions would come up which are noticed for Monday. The crier at once adjourned

the court Justice Bradley had been ill for several months from general break down. On Monday he grew worse and has since failed rapidly, although apparently not suffering any pain. Though conscious when aroused he was so feeble that he talked but little and took no notice of those about him. He was devotedly attended by his aged wife, two daughters and son.

He was born in Berne. Albany
county, New York, March 14, 1813.
He graduated from Rutger's college in 1836, and after thirty years practice of law in Newark, N. J., was appointed in 1870 by President Grant as a justice of the supreme court, and has been one of its most distinguished members.

The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at his late residence in this city and the body will be taken Sunday night to Newark for interment. The justices of the supreme court will go to Newark by special train Monday to attend the funeral that aftersoon