

NOW FOR THE CONTEST

In Behalf of Bimetallism to Be Waged for Four Years is Now On.

MR. BRYAN'S FORMAL ADDRESS

An Era of Education Dawns.

The magnificent outpouring of people Saturday afternoon and evening to see and hear Mr. Bryan was indicative to say the least.

The afternoon meeting was under the auspices of the Mary Bryan club and men who sought to gain admission to the Funker were denied that privilege as the edict had gone forth that it was strictly a woman's meeting.

After leaving the Funker Mr. Bryan was driven to Bohanan's hall where another large audience had assembled and for the period of an hour he spoke along the same lines as at the previous meeting.

The speaker said that the late campaign had brought new things to the attention of the people.

He said good humoredly that some people might suppose from the results that most of the audiences which he had spoken to were composed of such non-voters.

He urged the women to continue the work which they had begun, and said that if he were asked when success would come he would say that it is not given to mortal to know the future.

After the address Mr. and Mrs. Bryan took their position at the entrance and shook hands with the ladies as the latter left the house.

The evening meeting, under the auspices of the Lincoln Bimetallic club was the occasion of a demonstration fully as enthusiastic as any met by Mr. Bryan during the closing days of the recent campaign.

Upon being presented by Dr. Edwards, Mr. Bryan said that he doubted if he could make himself heard, as his voice, which had served him so long, was tonight in a worse condition than it had been during the campaign.

He also wanted to encourage them to keep up the fight. That as they had embarked in the car and believed it to be right, it was their duty to continue to advocate it.

"We have passed through a contest and were defeated," he continued, "but there is not a free silver man who is not willing to abide by the result.

As expected, but bimetalism was stronger the day after election than at any time during the campaign.

Mr. Bryan said if the truth were known the English people were far more interested in the success of the gold standard than the gold standard advocates of America.

"If the republicans can bring the country under the gold standard," he said, "then they must reverse the laws of nature.

The speaker believed that the safety of the rights of the people depended upon there being freedom of discussion and agitation of public questions.

The speaker concluded by saying he rejoiced with his audience over the bimetallic success in Nebraska, but there was one drawback, and this was that the election of the bimetallic legislature will prevent the state from having a cabinet officer.

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IN A SNOW DRIFT.

Ten Year Old Boy Found Dead Near Hemingford, Neb.

HEMINGFORD, Neb., Nov. 16.—During the fierce snow storm that raged here last Monday night the ten year old son of John Kroesing, residing about eight miles north of here, wandered off and was lost.

IRRIGATION DELEGATES.

Governor and Mayor Name Men to Go to Lexington.

Governor Holcomb has appointed the following delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Nebraska state irrigation association, which will be held at Lexington November 20 and 21, 1896.

The governor has added the name of O. Nelson to the list of delegates appointed to attend the beet sugar convention at Grand Island.

A SAD ENDING.

Doane, College Foot Ball Player Dies From Injuries Received.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Nov. 16.—Bert F. Serf, the quarter back of the Doane college eleven from Crete, Neb., who was carried from the foot ball game between Kansas university and Doane college after the last scrimmage Saturday night at 11:20 o'clock that night, not having recovered consciousness.

In making a tackle Serf fell on his head and shoulders and the result was concussion of the brain. Several physicians were in attendance on him, and for a while he rallied, but at 11 o'clock there was a reaction, and the chances were against his recovery.

Three of Kansas star players have decided to forever abandon foot ball, and the Doane team is so broken up that it may disband. No blame is attached to anyone. It was purely an accident.

Serf was injured in a game at Hastings about a week ago quite seriously but partially recovered and declared that he was going to take part in the Kansas game or know the reason why.

THE NEW SUBMARINE WONDER FOR OUR NAVY.

If the marvelous little submarine torpedo boat which the United States government has nearly finished at Baltimore does all the astonishing things the navy experts promise, she will be in large measure a real fulfillment of the dreams of Jules Verne in his masterpiece of fiction—"Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

This is the only new war vessel ever built by our government upon which the longing eyes of ambitious naval officers were not turned. It is the first time the navy department has not been pestered by requests for assignments to duty on a new ship.

Much of the warfare of the next century must be conducted by submarine fighting machines, and this extraordinary craft will, it is believed, solve the whole problem of under water war, to which inventors and naval experts

target that to hit it would be extremely difficult. At any time it can sink entirely out of sight at a moment's notice.

The chimney and air tube are withdrawn into the interior in a dozen seconds, the opening is hermetically closed and the craft dives. It descends by taking water into compartments intended for that purpose, thus changing its specific gravity, and also by inclining horizontal rudders so as to cause the nose of the steel fish to turn downward.

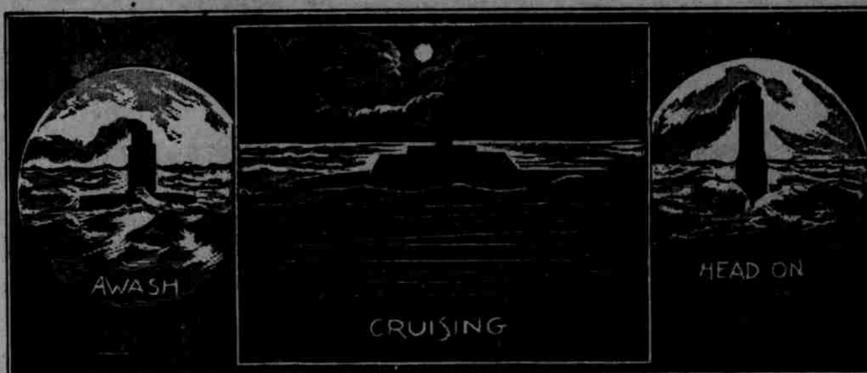
This submarine marvel has a double steel shell, and the space between the two coats is occupied by water ballast, coal bunkers and compressed air tanks. The interior of the craft is almost wholly filled with machinery. There is no space for officers or crew to sleep or eat. Food must be brought along in cooked

When the craft has been wholly submerged these engines are stopped, but there is enough steam at high pressure left in the boilers to propel the vessel for a considerable time longer. When it is on the point of exhaustion the propellers are connected with the electric motors, which will run the boat for sixteen hours.

Makes Its Own Electricity.

The vessel makes its own electricity by means of its steam engines and stores it in its accumulators. This point gives to the Holland boat an immense advantage over most of the foreign submarine vessels, which depend wholly on electricity for motive power, and are obliged to go to the shore at short intervals for the purpose of re-filling their storage batteries.

When the boat dives valves are opened from the tanks, which contain air condensed under a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. By this means the atmosphere inside of the



have for years given such an incredible amount of study. This experiment, if successful, may render the great navies of the world powerless.

The new boat is the object of rapt attention from the naval nations of the world, who have learned in these latter years to look to America for instruction in the science of naval building. There is much speculation and uncertainty, however, even among our own naval authorities as to whether the new craft will, upon practical trial, do all that her inventor, J. P. Holland, claims for her.

The Wonder of the World.

The craft is a wonder. It is nothing more nor less than a huge steel fish, with lungs capable of holding enormous quantities of fresh air, and possessing

and compact shape, to be consumed in such fashion as may be. Life on this ship, if she is, will not be a thing of joy. Much of the interior space is taken up by electric batteries and accumulators. Electric apparatus requires a good deal of room, but it makes no smoke and needs neither fuel nor air.

Traveling on the Water's Surface. Suppose that the boat is traveling on the surface of the water, at a sixteen knot gait, when the pilot, looking out through a glass window in the turret, sees a hostile warship coming. The warship is of such vastly greater size that he spies it long before the enemy's lookout can possibly see the diving craft.

Its Organ of Vision. The most wonderful thing about this boat, however, is the organ of vision for seeing while submerged. It has a single huge eye, by means of which it is able to survey the ocean's sur-

face, though itself sunk some fathoms deep, and invisible. The vessel does not need to rise above the waves in order that the pilot may perceive "where he is at." It comes up merely to within a few feet of the surface, and a long tube is elevated vertically out of the water. The tube contains a single arrangement of lenses and mirrors. The lower end of it descends into the steering room of the boat, where there is a pivoted circular table covered with a white cloth. The device is an application of the familiar camera lucida.

In her bow the boat has two torpedo tubes for the discharge of automatic torpedoes of the Whitehead or Howell variety. She carries five of these torpedoes, which are projected by compressed air. Such a torpedo is a hollow, cigar shaped receptacle, much like a fish, carrying in its front end 300 pounds of gun cotton. After being dis-



THE NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

ing a single great eye for surveying the surface of the ocean on all sides while the vessel itself is submerged and invisible.

It has fins for diving and steering, and its vitality is furnished by steam and electricity.

The boat is practically the Nautilus of Jules Verne reduced from dream to reality. It is cigar shaped, pointed at both ends; 80 feet long, 11 feet in diameter, and with a displacement of 118 tons when floating. Submerged it displaces 138 tons. Under ordinary circumstances it runs on the surface like an ordinary torpedo boat, with a speed of sixteen knots an hour. At will it can be lowered just enough to be under water, save for a turret of Harveyized nickel-steel, which is surmounted by a chimney.

Entirely Safe from Attack. In this half submerged condition the boat is comparatively safe from any sort of attack. It offers so small a

charged from the tube it runs itself, being driven by a screw, with compressed air for motive power. It may be shot with accuracy at a mark 300 yards away and it will run 1,000 yards or more, exploding on impact.

Can Destroy Strongest Battleships.

Let one of these fearful projectiles strike the strongest battleship, and the proud vessel of steel and iron, a floating mass of machinery that has cost \$4,000,000 to construct, is transformed in a moment into an iron coffin, carrying officers and crew to the bottom. Having delivered the fatal blow, the submarine boat glides away, to come up presently near the surface, and with the aid of her camera lucida to look around upon the scene of the destruction she has caused—herself at the same time invisible and safe from pursuit. Such a craft as the Holland boat would never try to attack a torpedo to the bottom of a ship. She picks out a vessel for attack and makes for her, occasionally coming near the surface just long enough to permit her commander to make sure of his course.

The Holland boat is able to keep at sea in bad weather. Its radius of action, traveling on the surface, is 1,000 miles; submerged, it can go sixty miles. Its speed under water is eight knots and it can be perfectly controlled. Special devices provide against every conceivable accident. In case it is desired to check the downward movement of the boat quickly, a touch on a button connects a compartment of water at the bow with a tank of compressed air. The expanding air drives the water out of the compartment, thus lightening the boat. If the submarine vessel gets stuck in the mud at the bottom, or for some other reason is not able to rise, officers and crew will put on diving suits and escape through a hatchway.

The boat is to cost \$150,000. If it proves a success, two others are to be built. This one, Mr. Holland says, is not as big as it ought to be, but its size was limited by the appropriation. As soon as it is finished, it will be taken for a trial trip down the Chesapeake.

NICKNAMES OF PRESIDENTS

All of Them Were Known by Pseudonyms Indicative of Character

Washington was "Father of His Country," "American Fabius," the "Cincinnatus of the West," "The Atlas of America," "Lovely George," "Flower of the Forest," "Deliverer of America," "Stepfather of His Country" and "Savior of His Country." Adams was the "Colossus of Independence," Jefferson was the "Sage of Monticello" and "Long Tom" Madison was "The Father of the Constitution," Monroe was the "Last Coked Hat" and John Quincy Adams the "Old Man Eloquent."

Jackson was, of course, "Old Hickory," "Big Knife and Sharp Knife," the "Hero of New Orleans," "General" and "Old Hero." Van Buren was the "Little Magician," the "Wizard of Kinderhook," "Follower in the Footsteps," "Whisky Van," "King Martin the First," "Sweet Little Fellow," "Political Grimaldian" and "Weasel." W. H. Harrison was "Tippecanoe," "Old Tip" and the "Washington of the West." Tyler was "Young Hickory" and "Accidental President." Polk also was "Young Hickory," the sobriquet being used to resurrect the Jacksonian element. Taylor was "Old Hough and Ready," "Old Buena Vista" and "Old Zach." Fillmore was the "American Louis Philippe." Pierce was "Puss." Buchanan was "Old Public Functionary," and "Bachelor President" and "Old Buck." We have now reached Lincoln, the "Rail Splitter," "Honest Old Abe," "Uncle Abe," "Massa Lin-kum," "Father Abraham" and the "Sectional President," the last name being given by the southerners who maintained that he represented the north and not the whole people. Then comes Johnson—"Sir Veto." Grant was "Unconditional Surrender," "Old Three Stars," "Hero of Appomattox" and the "American Caesar." Hayes was the "President de Facto," a name given him by the defeated democrats. Garfield was the "Martyr President." Arthur was "Our Chet" and the "First Gentleman in the Land." Cleveland is the "Man of Destiny," "Grover," and "Stuffed Prophet." Harrison is "Backbone Ben" and "Grandfather's Hat."

Louis Agassiz.

The early years of Agassiz read like a fairy tale of incredible achievement. His bent toward natural science showed itself almost in infancy and grew with his growth. At fourteen we find him sighing for a list of unattainable books—D'Arville, Ritter, and Italian dictionary, a Strabo in Greek, Mansert and Thiersch; and also the works of Malte-Brun and Seyfert. Falling to get these he copied whole volumes with the assistance of his brother, among others Lamarck's Animaux sans Vertebres. His parents, who had destined him to a commercial career, were with difficulty induced to consent to his studying medicine. At twenty-three he was not only a doctor of medicine, but of philosophy as well, and the author of a work on Brazilian fishes, which won for him a name among the scientists of Europe and the personal intimacy of Cuvier and Humboldt. At twenty-five he began his career as a lecturer and instructor, and at once demonstrated that extraordinary ability as a teacher and that gift of inspiring enthusiasm in his subject which were such marked characteristics of his later years. In 1848 he made his first visit to America, and two years later accepted that professorship at Harvard which determined the work of his remaining life.

Tip-toe walking symbolizes surprise, curiosity, discretion or mystery.