

PROVE A DEATH PIT

FOURS ON THEM WHILE ENGAGED IN FIRE ROOM

Three Men, All Civilians, Killed and Number Injured—Lieutenant of Massachusetts Hero of the Day.

PHILADELPHIA.—Caught in a trap and helpless to save themselves, three men lost their lives and four others, including Lieut. William Cole, were terribly scalded by a rush of steam and boiling water in the fire room of the battleship Massachusetts, lying at the League Island navy yard.

The accident was caused by the giving way of a gasket or rubber washer on a boiler on the starboard side of the ship.

The Massachusetts has been at the navy yard for some time undergoing extensive repairs particularly to the boiler and machinery. The boiler in which the accident occurred had recently been cleaned and thoroughly tested and the boiler makers were at work on another boiler. Without warning the gasket between the boiler plate and the boiler head gave way and a terrific rush of steam and hot water occurred. The doors of the fire room were closed at the time and the only avenue of escape was a safety ladder. Only one man, Bramble, a ship's fireman, thought of the ladders, and he escaped without a scar.

Four on the upper decks saw what had happened until the steam came rushing up from the scalding pit. The work of rescue was prompt, and so this promptness those who escaped owe their thanks. The first to enter the fire hole was Lieutenant Cole. Without hesitating at being scalded by the hot water and steam he crawled quickly in and dragged the men from the place to the door where they were taken in charge by others. Hub and Hamilton were dead when found and Rissel died a few minutes after being taken on deck.

Whether the gasket was defective or whether it had been carelessly put in place remains for the official court of inquiry to determine. It is said the boiler had been thoroughly overhauled and tested under a tremendous pressure of steam. At the time of the accident the steam pressure was only sufficient to run the ship's heating plant.

The accident will cause little or no delay in preparing the battleship for sea.

In The Cleveland Jail

CLEVELAND.—Mrs. Chadwick's first night in the county jail was passed in a comfortable manner, according to her own statement, and she was not only contented with her surroundings, but expressed herself to the matron, Mrs. Hall, as being delighted at being again "with her friends in Cleveland." She retired to her cell a short time after 12 o'clock but was not able to sleep for several hours, not awakening until after 5 o'clock. A physician who was called at her request, declared that she was suffering from nervous and physical exhaustion and would not, for several days, be in a proper condition to attend to business matters. She announced that she felt tired, but "pretty well for all that." She walked for a short time up and down the corridor outside the matron's quarters after rising, but said that she did not care for any breakfast until later.

The first people to call at the jail to see her were her son, Emil Hoover and her nurse, Freda Swanson. The latter came down from Mrs. Chadwick's home with some clothing for Mrs. Chadwick and some linen for her bed. Both the nurse and Emil were allowed to see her for a short time, the nurse remaining after the young man had left the jail. When informed by the matron of the extent of the jailman's card the prisoner expressed herself as not satisfied with the prospect and asked that arrangements be made with a hotel close by to sending meals. This was done and at 10 o'clock she called for her breakfast. She ate lightly but seemed in better spirits after doing so than she had been when she arose.

Freeman Killed

CHICAGO.—Fast mail train No. 11, eastbound on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, was wrecked two miles west of Bristol, Ill. Oscar Johnson, freeman, was killed and Engineer John Goworey was probably fatally injured.

CINCINNATI, O.—A loss of between \$10,000 and \$200,000 was sustained from a fire which started in the Ohio Seat company's plant and spread to an adjoining building occupied by the Rudolph Surra Anchor factory and a dwelling house, all three being destroyed. Following so closely on the two fires of Tuesday night and coming before the firemen had finished work on the \$75,000 fire in the Mammoth Carbon Paint factory.

JAPS DEPRESSED

RUSSIANS THINK THEY HAVE ABANDONED TAKING PORT ARTHUR

RUSSIANS REACH CHE FOO

Sinking of Russian Ships in Condemned but This is not Taken as Evidence of Effectiveness of Siege.

CHE FOO.—Seven Russians in civilian garb but military training obvious in their bearing, arrived in an open sailboat, carrying dispatches. They were unwilling to talk and went immediately to the Russian consulate. A high wind enabled them to make a quick passage from Port Arthur.

Passengers who arrived here from the Kwang Tung peninsula confirm the truthfulness of the official Japanese reports of the sinking of the various Russian ships recently at Port Arthur. They say the Japanese would have been able to accomplish this in the past two months, but apparently preferred to use their guns against the Russian military forces. It is believed the destruction of the Russian ships indicates that the Japanese have abandoned the hope of capturing the fortress. The Japanese lost three torpedo boats within the past month by mines, the last one sinking during the night attack of December 14 on the Russian battleship Suvoroff. The lighting during which 203 Meter hill was captured was terrific, that achievement alone costing the Japanese 12,000 casualties. The Japanese have been unable to occupy the hill except for observation. They have taken none of the remaining forts. The steamers, laden with ammunition and provisions, ran the blockade of Port Arthur in the past fortnight, and here are high hopes that the fortress will hold out for many months. The Japanese are alleged to be depressed at their unsuccessful sacrifice of lives.

The sailboat in which the Russians reached Che Foo left Port Arthur under cover of a snow storm and had a terrible experience in crossing. The men were nearly frozen when they made this port and were unable to leave the boat without assistance. The Russians brought a large number of dispatches.

MUKDEN.—Upon arrival of General Kaulbars, commander of the third army, here from Harbin, he was received by guard of honor, headed by a band of music and by Generals Sakharoff and Bildeberg. He made a brief speech, conveying the emperor's greetings. General Kaulbars then continued his journey to Chanslamutan, where he had a conference with General Kuropatkin.

A brisk cannonade is progressing along the center. The Japanese are supplying the Chinese troops in the neighborhood of Simulatin with artillery. They have already delivered eighty Krupp guns.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Captain Chado, who was detached from Admiral Rojevsky's squadron to appear as a witness before the international commission, and who was arrested for criticizing the Admiralty and Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, has been released by order of the Grand Duke Alexis, who considered that his punishment for infractions of the regulations is sufficient. The captain will go to Paris as a witness before the commission.

Have Race to Secure Baby. SIOUX CITY, Ia.—A race for Iowa soil took place this week between George L. Hubbard of Dixon, Neb., and his divorced wife. Early this week, Hubbard who was divorced on his wife's suit and compelled to submit to a judgment for \$3,500 alimony last week, went to the home of his brother where his wife was staying and took their child. The wife saw him disappearing from the house with the sleeping child, which she says, he had snatched from a bed. She pursued and won a number of citizens raised a hue and cry. Hubbard was jailed, but promptly secured his freedom and went after the child again. Mrs. Hubbard has determined to flee the state. He boarded the same train with her and attempted to take the baby from her arms.

Secretary Not Pleared. WASHINGTON.—Secretary Taft will make an effort to secure from the present congress tariff legislation for the Philippines along the lines recommended in his annual report to the president. He will have a conference with Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee as to his further course in the matter. The secretary is much gratified over the favorable action of the senate on the Philippine civil government bill.

THINK IT MUST FALL

CAPITULATION OF PORT ARTHUR PREDICTED AT TOKIO

Dispatches From General Stoessel up to December 10 Made Public and Tell of Hanguary Struggle.

ST. PETERSBURG.—General Stoessel's latest dispatches from Port Arthur have been published but as given out do not carry the story of the garrison's stubborn defense beyond December 10, thus leaving a gap of at least five days between the official word of the military commander and the official story of Commander Mizzenoff which was given out at Che Foo. It is not pretended that the dispatches are in full. They contain much that is of strategic interest and matter which it is obviously impossible to disclose to the public. The dispatches have been in the hands of Emperor Nicholas three days, but their contents were known to few besides his majesty and his personal aide, Prince Orloff and C. unt Heydon, who deciphered the dispatches.

The story of the operations, as far as it has been given out, is intensely interesting and shows that there has been an almost uninterrupted assault of the most desperate character from November 20 to December 20, when the Japanese, after 150 days of 22,000 men, captured 203-Meter hill and were able from that position to tell the squadron in the Port Arthur roadstead.

The official account ends there, but it is understood that the Japanese do not occupy the top of the hill, which is still exposed to a deadly fire from the Russian artillery. The Japanese are passing a plunging fire from very heavy guns from behind the crest of the hill, but that this fire is efficiently directed is shown by the damage inflicted by the Russian squadron. The Japanese are credited with using eleven-inch and sixteen-inch mortars and howitzers. The effect of these must be most deadly when turned upon the neighboring forts.

The public reception of general Stoessel's dispatches as a whole is not bad. Every voice is loud in praise of General Stoessel's defense of Port Arthur, while the authorities assert that the main line of forts has not yet been broken. The Japanese so far have used every device of engineering skill in making approach, but with enormous sacrifices have been able to take only the outer line of defense. It is declared the garrison probably will be able to hold out a considerable time yet. A matter of considerable speculation is why the order to take out and sink the squadron in deep water was not carried out. The only explanation offered is that the crews and guns were drafted ashore and at a last moment it was impossible to move the ships under the heavy Japanese fire.

General Stoessel's dispatches to the emperor which were received Friday night were given out. The first is dated November 25, and is as follows:

"I am happy to inform your majesty that on November 20, after an increased bombardment the Japanese attacked one of the forts on the northeastern front and leaped with a portion of their forces on the parapets. They were annihilated by rifle and bayonet and thrown back into the trenches. Their reserves were scattered by shrapnel. From November 21 to November 23 the enemy violently bombarded the forts, and in spite of great losses effected by the perseverance a passage between two forts on the northeastern front.

"At 5:30 in the evening of November 23, after heavy firing, the Japanese suddenly hurled themselves against several works on this front and seized a portion of the trenches but they were thrown back by the reserves after a fierce bayonet struggle. They returned to the assault at midnight and again occupied a part of the trenches, but were annihilated by our bayonets. At 2 o'clock in the morning all was over, and your majesty's troops were able to rest and start repairing the damage caused by the bombs shot.

Favors Young Men. WASHINGTON.—There is considerable gossip among newspaper men and other well-informed persons in Washington over a well-founded report that President Roosevelt may at the outbreak of his new term of office give fuller play to his well-known preferences for young men in office.

Busy Time in Steel Works. BRADDOCK, Pa.—General Superintendent Charles A. Dinkley of the Edgar Thompson steel works in blast furnaces of the Carnegie Steel company, predicts that next year will be the busiest year in the history of the Carnegie Steel company and has instructed his departmental heads to get their departments into such shape that the Edgar Thompson plant can take care of the anticipated boom.

TOO ILL TO TESTIFY

MRS. CHADWICK KEPT AWAY FROM BANKRUPTCY COURT

MAY BE BROUGHT IN TODAY

LAWYERS NOT CONVINCED BUT THAT SHE CAN APPEAR

Whereabouts of Jewels and Other Valuables Interesting Receiver—Son and Nurse Appear as Witnesses.

CLEVELAND.—Four witnesses were heard in the bankruptcy proceedings against Mrs. Castle L. Chadwick at which the hearing was continued until tomorrow, when Receiver Nathan Loeser hopes to have the woman present. Mrs. Chadwick's appearance will depend on a report to Referee in Bankruptcy Remington as to her physical condition, her counsel stating in court that she was ill, and it being agreed that several physicians should make an examination tomorrow.

Little information was received as to Mrs. Chadwick's jewelry or as to a missing trunk and valise the receiver desires to find. The examination of two of the witnesses, Emil Hoover, Mrs. Chadwick's son, and Freda Swanson, her maid, centered about three articles. From several additions made Receiver Loeser, however, will continue his inquiry with the hope of locating the property.

At the afternoon session of court Benjamin G. Matzer, manager of a Cleveland fur company, told of furs and rugs valued at \$2,000 which were held for Mrs. Chadwick. The proprietor of the same concern denied in answer to question that Mrs. Chadwick had purchased a \$1,600 fur-lined coat.

When Attorney L. J. Grossman, counsel for the creditors was through questioning the witnesses he and Attorney Dawley had an informal conference concerning Mrs. Chadwick's appearance before the referee. Attorney Grossman insisted that Mrs. Chadwick should be brought into court as soon as possible, saying he understood she was unable to be present. Attorney Dawley, then addressing the court, questioned the right to subpoena Mrs. Chadwick and have her testify. "To bring her into court to her present condition would be nothing short of inhumanity," he declared. "Furthermore, Mrs. Chadwick is under no obligation to testify anywhere. Nothing can unseal her lips, and if Mrs. Chadwick were to come here and make a statement she would have to discharge me as her attorney before I would consent."

Mr. Dawley asked the court to visit the jail, but Referee Remington did not care to do anything beyond the usual way.

Mr. Grossman said he did not want to cause Mrs. Chadwick any unnecessary embarrassment, but that he had been advised by physicians that she was in condition to testify. Referee Remington then suggested that the physicians visit Mrs. Chadwick tomorrow, and he will announce his decision concerning her appearance before court. Dr. Wall, the jail physician, said that Mrs. Chadwick was in better condition than she has been for several days. She was somewhat weak this morning, but felt better during the afternoon.

The examination of Freda Swanson, Mrs. Chadwick's maid was begun by Attorney Grossman with a view to securing information as to the whereabouts of valuable jewels and papers belonging to her employer.

Miss Swanson said she had been in Mrs. Chadwick's employ for six months, and accompanied her on all of her trips. These numbered six or seven, she said, and were from Cleveland to New York and once to Boston. She was not the confidential of Mrs. Chadwick, she said, and could not tell the purpose of the trips to New York. The witness said she never looked after Mrs. Chadwick's jewels. Mrs. Chadwick took care of them herself. She did not know where they were.

Mrs. Chadwick's son Emil was then called. He could not tell the present whereabouts of a trunk or satchel which was removed from the Holland house. His mother did not tell him where the property was taken. Hoover said he had a talk with Freda Saturday night.

Sash and Door Factory Burned. CHICAGO.—The sash and door factory of Philip Rinn & Co., located at Crosby and Halstead street, was destroyed by fire, that for some time threatened to spread to two large gas supply tanks of the P. O. Light and Coke company. Both of the tanks were full of illuminating gas, and it was only by the hardest kind of work that the firemen kept the flames from overeating the gas tanks and causing an explosion.

"LOOKING FOR INDIANS."

How a Disappointed Recruit Obtained His Discharge.

An army captain, who likes to talk about his experiences was once stationed in California at a post near where the Indian, except those in the front of the cigar stores in the nearby city, among the batch of recruits came a husky fellow who was very quiet and well liked by the men of his company. In a few weeks the man seemed a grow quieter and to stay by himself and have little to say to any one. One afternoon he was excused from dress parade by the surgeon on account of sickness. Just as parade was formed he big fellow was seen to rush across the parade in front of the commanding officer. In his hands he carried a pair of linen's clippers. He stopped at the foot of the tall flagstaff, and before he could be stopped he had trapped on the clippers and raced up the staff. On the crossbar, half way up, he sat. Old Glory fluttering in the breeze over his head. Parade over, he guard, the officers and many others gathered at the foot of the staff and the man was commanded to come down. He paid no attention to the commands of any one or to the threat of the commanding officer that he would have him shot if he did not come down. He took from his pocket a pair of field glasses and scanned the country in all directions for about half an hour, when he closed up the glass and descended into the hands of the guard at the foot of the staff. As he was being marched off to the guardhouse he remarked: "I did not see any coming."

"See any what?" asked the sergeant of the guard.

"Why, Indians. The Modocs are coming to attack the post, and I am on the watch for them."

The surgeon talked with the man, who was quiet and seemed rational in every subject save that the post was in danger of being attacked by Indians. In a day or two he was released from the guardhouse and in half an hour was up the staff again and at the same business of watching for the Indians. No threats or commands would induce the man to come down or make any reply. At the end of three hours he came down "from off his perch," and in a day or two papers were sent in recommending his discharge, not on the ground of insanity, which would have necessitated his being sent to the asylum, but on account of unfitness for service.

His discharge papers were given to him, and as he passed out of the post a member of the guard said to him: "Well, how about the Indians now?" "The big fellow turned around when off the reservation, and out of the gate, and with a smile that was childlike and bland, replied: "Indians, no! You army fellows certainly are a lot of jays."

He had been a lineman, and, not satisfied with the service, had chosen a novel way to get out.

BAD MANNERS IN SOCIETY.

According to an Authority, Things Were Better in Earlier Days.

A woman of social prominence, who has in her day been a leader, and who is no longer because of her age, recently, in an intimate and informal conversation, made severe strictures on some of the manners of society at the present time. "In my day," she said, "it used to be understood that the arranging of one's toilet in the presence of others was an offense against good taste. Such a thing, too, as putting one's elbows on the table, while eating, was also considered vulgar. I know that many of these rules were insisted upon so strongly that there was something of a reaction, and it came to be considered a sign that you were sure of yourself and of your position if you occasionally broke them."

"But the reaction has gone much too far and has set an example which has been followed too closely by that large class of people who, in the matter of social behavior, form their conduct and manners by observing what other persons do. I dined in a public restaurant the other night, and the way the women I saw there lolled on the table, both while they were eating and while they were not, was a surprise. Another thing I saw there, and I see it now in many other places, was a constant readjustment and rearranging of the toilet, especially the hair."

"The need of the incessant attention to the latter that one now sees everywhere, the pulling and pushing and shaking is explained, I know, by reference to the present method of wearing the hair on pompadour, but I do not admit that argument. If all that hair-dressing really needs to go on in public the style, pretty, as it is, should be changed. You sometimes see women at the theater now, who, after talking off their hats, practically 'do' their hair all over again. They could just as well attend to this in the place provided in the lobby before they take their seats, but that would not help for they keep on working with the hair all the evening."

The Woodchuck's Winter. The woodchuck always gathers and stores away food all the spring, summer and autumn, but he stores it away in his own body—in other words, he eats it. And he eats so much that by fall he is as fat as a pig. Then when he has dug for himself a long, winding tunnel, and made at the end of it a snug nest of leaves or grass, all he has to do is to block the entrance with earth and leaves and curl up in his bed and sleep until the spring, when he comes out little more than a bag of bones.—Woman's Home Companion.

NEBRASKA NOTES

The bank of Verdon has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000.

The brick plant at Papillon has shut down for the winter. Nine million bricks were made during the season.

About forty Dodge county farmers met in Fremont recently to arrange for the extension of telephone lines to the country from Fremont.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union of Table Rock held a reception at the residence of Walter C. Smith.

The fine team of draft horses valued at \$500, stolen from the Vohland farm, near Shelton, has been recovered. The horses were found near Alda.

Mrs. Sarah Speits, mother of Major Sletts of Schuyler, died at Schuyler at the age of 84 years. She was the mother of ten children all of whom are living.

The Lively opera house at Wymond which was condemned last year, but which has recently been remodeled, will be opened for the season this week.

A number of business men of Beatrice have organized the Triple Heating Stove and Gas Trap company. The capital stock is 100,000. The business of the company will be the manufacture of patent stoves.

Beautiful services were held at the Auburn cemetery on Sunday, the occasion being the dedication of the new chapel erected by the Ladies Auxiliary Cemetery association. The Ministerial association conducted the services.

The case of the state of Nebraska against William Brantner at Plattsmouth, in which Brantner was charged with shooting his wife in the left leg and ankle, was dismissed by Judge Jensen at the request of Brantner's wife and the attorney.

The regents of the Nebraska university will hold a meeting at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon to decide whether to install the service of the Nebraska Telephone company or the Lincoln Telephone system in the university. City Engineer Campen is looking up the new buildings which have been erected in Lincoln during the year and finds that the owners of only two-thirds of them have taken out building permits. Unless these persons comply with the building ordinance City Engineer Campen will resort to prosecution.

The Rock Island Railroad company has filed suit against eight families, who it alleges, are squatters on the railroad right-of-way. Horatio R. Erskine the original owner of the land, is among those included in the suits, the railroad claiming that Mr. Erskine first deeded the land to the company and later platted it.

The Otoe County Rural Carriers association's annual meeting was held in Dunbar the other evening. Considerable important business was transacted and the following officers elected for the coming year: President, Fred McLehau, vice president, S. Over Tipton; Secretary, L. B. Miller; treasurer, Dan Bowman.

The 2 1/2 year-old son of H. J. Kemp, residing in West Beatrice, swallowed a tin whistle as large as a quarter the other day. A physician was summoned at the time, but was unable to dislodge it. It is now believed that it has gone down into the stomach as the lad is able to take a urination only in a liquid form.

A cow attacked Mrs. Charles Beck, wife of a farmer residing north of Humboldt severely injuring the woman about the breast. The bruises are painful, but she is not dangerously hurt.

The adjourned session of the district court convened at Columbus. The principal case to be tried is that of Holden, who is charged with attempted murder. He is the man who, it is alleged, held up the Platte Center bank. He still maintains that he is innocent and that the posse captured the wrong man. Cashier Schroeder is out of the hospital and is able to attend to his business affairs.

At Beatrice Gage lodge Fraternal Union of America, met and elected the following officers for the coming year: W. W. Lawson, fraternal master; S. Bull, secretary; M. E. Bull, treasurer; M. L. Kinnaman, protector; I. A. Trustler, truth; R. Clough, mercy; L. O. Palmer, glide; H. Guntler, guard; P. L. Stoll, sentinel; W. W. Lawson, P. L. Bull and E. A. Clough, stewards. A banquet was held at the close of the meeting.

The ancient Order of United Workmen lodge at Table Rock held its annual election and elected the following officers: W. M., Ed M. Smith; foreman, A. A. Widdfield; overseer, A. J. Kimes; recorder, Ed L. Porter; treasurer, James Tilobson; receiver, George W. Pepona; guide, George E. Hender; inside watch, H. J. Brown; outside watch, M. H. Iwinski; trustees, H. W. Paul; physicians, W. H. Wilson and L. McCrea.