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THE CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKES

Sciemic Disturbances and Violent Storms Due to the Position of the Planets-

THE CHARLESTON DISASTER.

Ancient and Modern Uphcavals, Electrical Clouds and Other Phenomena - Biblical and Scientific Citations.

[Written for the Omahn Sunday Bee.] To make a scientific article understood It is best to discard scientific terms. When It cannot be done, explain thom. Hence if we say Venus is in perihelion, we mean it is near the sun; if in appelion, far from the sun. If the moon is in perigee, it is near the earth: if in apogee, far from the earth. If a planet is in con junction, it is near another as viewed from the earth; if in opposition, the earth is between it and the sun. An inferior planet is one inside of the orbit of the earth and if it is in superior conjunction, it is beyond and near the sun If it is in inferior conjunction it is near the earth and the sun, inside of the orbit of the earth.

When God said: "Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth?" * * * "When the morning stars sang together." * * * the patriarch could not answer.

Or, as it reads in Genesis: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Like the patriarch, scientific men have stunibled, and no intelligent interpretation has ever been given.

Or when the Deity, referring to a later period of the earth's existence corresponding to the second verse of Genesis, asked Job: "Or who shut up the sea with doors when it brake forth, as if it had issued out of the womb?" "When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a swaddling band for it," he was still unable to reply.

Or again, as Genesis reads in the New Revision: "And the earth was waste and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." Eminent divines have assured us the scriptures do not teach science, yet they teem with it, and scientific men have confused us by declaring this period covered ages of untold years. Huxiey has said no one be lieves a cataclysm (deluge) destroyed all existence on the earth, although this passage of scripture and marine fossils on the mountains flatly contradict him.

OTS

result.

An interpretation of Job and Genesis according to the principles of common sense will bring light out of darkness, and make these vague passages clear. The phrase "The morning stars sang together" expresses nothing. It is poetic Milton, also poetic in writing, "The planets in their station listening stood," The expressed a natural fact, but did not grasp the full meaning of the sacred writer. If we interpret the passage as "When the moving stars stood together," we are face to face with a natural lawthe heavenly bodies, or a number of them in conjunction, and they through their magnetic influence acting upon the earth, forcing it into an orbit of its own. just as comets, supposably of a different substance, and movements are held in closed orbits by the great planets of the

solar system. 'Whether the earth was a "nebula," as claimed by Laplace, or a "meteoric ag-gragation," as affirmed by Proctor, cannot be accurately determined, but the inference is, it is composed of both, the meteor dust in past ages, as well as now, mingling with the gases until the crust was formed, separating the gases inside from those outside of the crust (tho outside gradually becoming clear), until the atmospere and the land were formed. while the rotary motion of the earth made it a hollow sphere, flattened at the poles. Such being the case, the atmos-phere, the land and water, and the internal gases of the earth, necessarily abound in the same materials, all subject to the natural law of gravitation, or magnetic attraction of the heavenly bodies. If If then, in obedience to this divine law, the heavenly bodies forced the earth into its orbit (it must have been lighter then than now), as it became cooler and heavier, we must believe they still exert their influ-ence upon us, whether under the guise of the sun or a planet, as in the case of the tides of the ocean.

becomes "new moon." If you can get the weather records, or calculate b any given number of years, you will find some of the worst known storms in his tory were those occurring about the time of the new moon or two days before. This was noticeable last winter, on December 4 and January 8 and 4, over the northwest.

Consequently this great tempest must have been principally caused by the pas-sige of the moon between the earth and the sun, aided doubtiess by the magnetic attraction of the other heavenly bodies, they not being altogether in the same positions since. If the reader has any doubts of this, let him study the com-

hined attraction of the sun and the moon upon the tides, and he will have another demonstration of a natural law existing then and now. As to the sun drawing water into the air, suffice it to say, i ie can Graw nuwards of \$0,000 cubical miles of water into the atmosphere in one nar, why should he take a million years or ages to do it? The position is non-sensionl, yet this is what some scientists usk us to believe From "the beginning" the earth has

been subject to the magnetic attraction of the heavenly bodies (I use magnetic electric as one), and the universe itself is electric or magnetic, one part aoting on the other. So closely identified occusions. with each other are the heavenly bodies. what alleets one must affect the other. hence we have the universe full of life electricity, and all in motion. Now if these bodies are so connected, as we know they are, by the discovery of Neptune, by Adams and Leverrier, as to dis turb each other, it follows they must disturb not only the solids, but the fluids.

On the earth we have the land as a solid and the atmosphere as a fluid. As to the atmosphere, being the lightest, it is first affected, and heat, cold, hail, rain, snow the tornado, the cyclone, and the hurri cane follow. If the disturbance is lent or strong, the crust of the earth is affected, and we have the earthquake, and, frequently with the storm, the hur ricane and the earthquake combined.

Knowing these things to be true, and acknowledging the magnetic attraction of the heavenly bodies, when two or more are moving in their orbits around the sun, if a third comes in between, it follows each will be disturbed or shocked, more or less.

An illustration of this is in the fact of Omaha. two telegraph operators sitting close to gether and working the "circuit Let some one connect an extra battery of great power to the wire. Will the operabe disturbed? If not, why do they object to sending messages during a thunderstorm? Because they know the danger from the lightning. This is what is happening in our solar system every month. As the earth and the planets re volve around the sun, the moon revolves around the earth, constantly disturbing the magnetic currents between the earth and other members of the solar system. and also disturbing the atmosphere and the tides. In this we see a beautiful law of the Creator, causing constant move ment in the atmosphere and the ocean, to

keep them pure, to preserve our lives and contribute to the happiness of the human race. But the moon is not alone in the work-all the planets contribute to this

When we know that all these phe nomena, dreadful as they arc, are but the instruments to cleanse the air and sea from plague, pestilence and famine, we will devote more time to study, and, if possible, prepare for and avoid such as cen be avoided, or at least avoid the rain that ensues. To do this we must study the celestial phenomena, and watch the corresponding effects on the earth, whether local or general. Then by com-bining them as taught by astronomy in connection with those of meteorology we have the old neglected, but beautiful, science of astro-meteorology, possessed by the ancients in a remarkable degree, revealing the beneficence of the Creator

in his love for us and all mankind. To show that the solar system is magnetic, let me say, recent announcements of the discoveries of the spectrum de clare the zodiacal lights, a comet's tail, Dr. Dick says: "In the year 1772, a rors bor bright cloud was observed at midnight t As to the magnetism of the latter, we have Carrington's discovery of the sun giving magnetism to the earth. He saw a bright spot on the sun, at the same in stant the magnetic needle at Kew was violently affected, and that night the heavens were blazing in the beauty of the aurora borealis. After describing some of the features of this phenomena, Pro-fessor Proctor says: "Telegraphic conmunication was interrupted, and, in some cases, telegraphic offices were set on fire and the whole frame of the earth seemed to thrill responsively to the disturbance which had affected the great central luminary of the solar system." "The reader sees that there is a bond of sympathy between our earth and the sun; that no disturbance can affect the solar photosphere without affecting our earth to a greater or less degree. [Proctor knows that Jupiter affects the solar photosphere- then why shouldn't be affect our atmosphere, if he can disturb so large a body as the sun?] But if our earth, then also the other planets. Mer-cury and Venus, so much nearer the sun than we are, surely respond even more swiftly and more distinctly to the solar magnetic influence. "But beyond our once apparent. magnetic influence. carth, and beyond the orbit of moonless() Mars (it has two moons), the magnetic impulses speed with the velocity of light (the velocity is much greater than that of light). The vast globe of Jupiter is thrilled from pole to pole as the magnetic wave rolls in upon it; then Saturn feels the shock, and then the vast distances beyond which he Uranns and Neptune are swept by the ever-lessening, yet ever-widening, disturbance wave." Apparently corroborating the passage in Job about the creation of the earth and the "morning stars," he continues "Meteorie and cometic systems have been visited by the great magnetic wave, and upon the dispersed members of the one and the subtle structure of the other effects even more important have been produced than those striking phenomena which characterize the progress of the terrestial or planetary magnetic storms. When we remember that what is true of a relatively greater solar disturbance. is true also (however different in degree of the magnetic influences which the sun is at every instant exerting, we see that a new(?) and most important bond of union exists between the members of the solar family. In speaking of the ancients he says "That the partial destructions of the earth, whether by flood or fire (as they believed), were associated with the move-ments of the heavenly bodics, is evident from the fact that wherever we meet with these ideas, whether in Egyptian, Assyr-ian, Indian or Chinese records, direct reference is always made to the conjunction of the planets, the position of the sun and moon, and occasionally to the apparition of comets and the fall of meteoric bodies." And of the great Chinese flood he says: "The flood began at equinox. The skies rained meteoric showers of iron of extra ordinary duration. Some portions of the country remained under water several years, until B. C. 2233, when canals ordered to be cut by the Emperor Fa Yu conveyed to the sea immense bodies of water With the weight of this eminent an

Island of Malta. On the 27th, the moon was in conjuncion with Meroury and Venus. The same day there were earthquakes in South Cardina, Greece, Egypt and Italy, with the oss of 300 lives in Greece.

On the 23th, the moon was in perigee. and in conjunction with the sun (new). It was cloudy and hazy at Omaha, with a severe thunderstorm at Chicago, the lightning exploding the Laflin & Rand owder magazine. On the Elst, the moon was in conjunc-

tion with the great planets Jupiter and tranus. Saturn, Venus, Neptune, Mars, Jupiter and Mercury were on lines with the sun, while the new moon, the earth and slupiter were also in a line. This denoted a highly electric condition of the solar system, apparently centering chiefly in the sun. On that date there were frosts in Iowa and Minnesota, rain at Omaha at 10 p. m., and about the same hour, cartiquakes at Charleston, S.C., and east of the Mississippi, also at Suyrna and in Europe. Still, one scientific geneman thought the earthquak liarleston was a local affair, caused by a and slide-that is, the sea undermining

the land and letting it sink to a lowe level, which seems to have been the trouble with San Francisco on divers On September 1, the carthquakes

continued in the unfortunate city, and, as will be seen by the cohemeris (positions) of the stars, the sun gave signs of electric excitement. The cause the earthquake is found in the fact that on that day a magnetic storm pre-vailed in all of the castern states, showng it to be celestial, and not terrestial nfluences that wrought the disturbance and they were magnetic. These condi tions are passing, if they have not al-ready passed away, and it will take millions of dollars to restore the city of Charleston to its former beauty. Back in 1883 earthquakes were nu-

merous, but want of space forbids their mention. Two of the most notable were n July and August. July 29 the moon was in conjunction

with Saturn and Mars, with Mercury in superior conjunction with the san. On the night of the 28th the island of Ischia was visited by a severe earthquake, fol lowed by a storm on the succeeding day In the 20th it rained all day and night at

August 25 and 26, Krakatoa was destroyed by the great earthquake. On the 25th the moon was again in conjunction with Saturn. On the same day it was cloudy at Omahe.

October 19, the moon was once more in conjunction with Saturn, and Jupiter with Mars. lee formed one-fourth of an inch thick at Omaha. A northeast gale prevailed on the lakes at midnight of the 19th and 20th, with the wind blowing at the rate of tifty miles an hour. Th Atlantic was swept by a gale. Four feet of snow tell in Colorado. There was an earthquake at Bermuda, and one at Gib-There was an raltar about midnight of the 19th and at 2 a. m. of the 20th.

But why enumerate when the records show the intimate connection between celestial and terrestial phenomena?

Those prevailing at the earthquake at Lisbon show an equally exciting condi-tion of the solar system. Speaking of this earthquake a writer says: "A sound of thunder was heard underground, and mmediately a vio'ent shock threw down the greater part of the city. In six min-ntes 60,000 persons perished." They had collected for safety upon a new marche quay. It same suddenly into the sea, and not one of the dead bodies ever floated to the surface. A whiripool was formed and great numbers of small boats and vessels were swallowed up and never found. The water is now 600 feet deep The earthquake extended from the Ballic sea to the West Indies, and from Canada to Algiers. The earth opened and swallowed a village of 10,000 inhabitants on

the same day. But while we are looking upon these monsters of the earth, let us see what was done in the air by another branch of this meteorological family-electric clouds.

Its Divelopment and Improvement in Re-

cent Years. A VISIT TO AN ENGINE HOUSE

Sang Quarters for the Firemen-How an Alarm is Responded to-A Lightning Piece of work.

[Written for the Omaha Sunday Bee.] There is no arm of the municipal service which, in recent years, has under gone as much development and improvement as the fire department. Commence ing with the bucket brigade and attaining to the steam engine, it has called the lightning into requisition to locate the destroying flames and enable its almost instantaneous attendance upon them.

Since the oldest settler located in this ficinity, he has seen the bucket brigade, the hand-engine, the volunteer fireman, file into the memory of the past, while their pinces have been filled by the steamers, the water system, and the paid men of later days. The average citizen's knowledge of

THE FIRE SYSTEM

is confined to the fact that the ringing of the fire-bell is supposed to designate a locality where a fire is in progress, and when, a moment later, a hook and ladder or hose cart rushes by, the latter are mak ing all due inste to reach the endangered neighborhood. Behind these, however, there is a great deal which is not always grasped by the curious, and yet not sought by others to whom it would be of exceeding interest. Not many nights ago, the rain fell in torrents, and I was forced to take shell

THE ENGINE HOUSE

ter in

of No. 8, on Harney street. It was well advanced toward midnight. The men had gone to tied. There was no life on the ground floor, of all who belonged to the place save what appeared in the norses, two of whom stood on either side of the cart a short distance from the door. Each of these looked at me suspiciously, and yet appeared both pleased and interested in the uninvited visit. They stood upon a bed of fresh, clean hay, which deadened their occasional stamping. At times their heads dropped so low, in fact, as to destroy the below. lief that they could possibly be the steeds which at any moment might be called to fiv through the streets of the sleeping city. Between them stood the hose cart, bright in its red and gold, with its reso-mant gong attached beneath the dash-Suspended from the ceiling in ward. front and on either side of the pole were wo sets of harness To the right of the cart a flight of stairs led to the second story, and near by a highly polished per-pendicular brass "pole" disappeared in a spacious opening in the ceiling. Two jets of gas burned behind the horses, disclosing a second team, stalled as those above referred to; the long hook and ladder with the harness of its horses hung like that of the animals of the cart; and further along, near the rear door, a sn.all. substantially puilt wagon, also in red, beside which stood solitary horse. The last vehicle is the chief's wagon, and the ast mentioned horse the animal used to onvey him to every fire. I mounted the stairs to the second floor.

The room was darker than that of the floor below. It was just as quiet also, save at intervals, when the deep breath-ing of some one told the tale of the dormitory. Although I had walked up without noise, I was met at the landing by

the guardian caume of the place. He looked as if the safety of the institution had been committed to him, and gazed at he expected with be informed of the object of my intru-A few pats upon the head led him to feel that perhaps I was a privileged customer, and he immediately withdrew to a corner in which, without rudely watch ing his guest, he might yet be conscious of all my movements. In the dim light, I discovered about fifteen beds, stretched beside the walls, some turned north and south, others east and west, and others still obliquely to the wall. It seemed as if each occupant had a fancy of his own to satisfy. At the foot of each bed stood a crude looking bundle which on closer inspection resolved itself into a pair of boots, around the calf of which a pair of pants had been placed. Nearly all the beds were occupied, and every occupant seemed to sleep as soundly as if he were a perfect embodi-ment of the ideal of th just. There was a heartiness in their slumber which caused me to marvel how much effort would be required on their part to return from the land of dreams, because some of them. doubtless, were in that fairy realm. Here I fancied, was one who, perhaps, had just rescued a deserted baby in a burning building, and returned it to the agonized mother; a second, a young man whose thoughts had just commenced, perhaps to dwell on love, was descending a ladder from a blazing structure, bearing in his arms the limp form of a senseless maiden another was in the heat and the excite ment of the drive through the crowded street, directing, in a serpentine track through thronging vehicles, the galloping horses, going like the wind, and the cynosure of every eye and the admira-tion of every youth. The thoughts of some were doubtless upon less romantic subjects, and these I did not attempt to divine. As I reached the end of the apartment, the rain outside commenced to fall with redoubled violence. Against the low root every drop seemed to fall with a distinctness which an expert accountant might have enumerated. At several places the roof had worn out, and the elmental fury was visible in streams of water upon the floor. Some of these led by a room on the left in which the battery jars of the fire-alarm telegraph are stored, and wound around the hate in the celling, be-fore mentioned, up through which came the brass pole referred to. There were two of these apertures and poles, one in either end of the room. I was about to return to the lower floor when I looked at the dial. It was I o'clock. That instant, the horses below seemed in unison to stamp the hodow floor, and the noise mingled with the alarming and boding sounds of the electric going beneath and the heavy bell above. The first stroke, nay, not even the intimation of the stroke, if such there be when a sound is heard, had passed when, in those fifteen beds took place AN ERUPTIVE UPHEAVAL. Fifteen dend men seemed suddenly galvanized into life. Fifteen bed covers went wherever they chose, and lifteen men, clad in underelothes rolled out of bed, jumped into their waiting boots, drew up their pantaloons and snapped them at the waist. They were dressed for the fire. Not a word was said. Some ran to one pole, some to another, and all, ran to one pole, some to another, and all, like the demon in the pantonnime, disap-neared beneath. The act was instanta-neous. The effect was almost bewilder-ing, and instinctively I grasped the nearest pole, and, following their exam-ple, descended to the floor. The men had hitched the horses and were on their re-spective apparatus, and the latter had started on a run to the fire. I saw at a giance, by a comparison of the harness as it had hung and as it encased the ani-mists, that but four "samps" were required to harness a horse, and that that could be done in a second. When everything was ready, the driver in his seat palled a cord. ready, the driver in his seat palled a cord, dropped the cross rope, and the teams

and elsewhere, with an earthquake in the THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, rushed forth. All of this was done by the Island of Malta. men trained to perfection and with the assistance of electricity. The current, which is turned on at the box from which ie supplying the motive and the other the guiding power, the surface of the streets are glided over with an awcsom rapidity sometimes wonderful to con-template. When the chief reaches the the alarm is sent, rings the gongs in every engine house of the city, at the same time scene of the fire-well, everybody knows the rest. E. A. O'BRES.

Paris' Tall Tower.

London Times' correspondence, August 23: Up till now the hope has been enter tained that the idea of creeting a metal

tower 984 feet high on the occasion of a great International exhibition would have

long enjoyed a reputation for wit and sense. If appears, however, that this ex-

pectation must be abandoned, and that this eccentric, preposterous and mean-

ngless scheme, the most absurd that

ould possibly enter the head of an

insane engineer, is really to be carried out. There will be crocted at the entrance of the Champs de Mars, as a monument of

human folly and bad taste, a gigantic tower not much less than 1,000 feet high.

unless red is chosen as the color, which

would be most in keeping with the taste

arenes 164 feet wide, under which will

who will go mad in attempting to dis-

cover the logical connection between

889 a proposal is made to invite

whole world to come and see an exhibit

cannot be justified on any scientific, ar

of perspective, thrust its hopelessly monotonous lines before every one who

tries to obtain some idea of the general effect of the exhibition. It threatens to

bring ridicule upon the whole undertak

that kind of indifference which seems to

matters of public interest. 1 have

pronouncing an opinion on the subject,

and entitled to do so, who has not ad

mitted that he was violently opposed to

this stupid idea and I believe it would be

a disgrace to the exhibition. I have spo-

architects, and soldiers, to persons of all classes, and not one have 1 met who has

to the opposition, and who are forthwith

ken on the subject to artists, engine

not met. I repeat, one man capable of

There is something very strange in

cus involved in the work.

cannot be

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exhibition. What is the propriety

of metal, to be painted black, I suppo

en abandoned in a country which has

loosens the fastenings of the horses, and starts them to their places. Where a horse is a little tricky, a whip attachment, worked by the same agency, impels him forward. The horses rush to the pole, and when the men reach them the steeds are ready to be harnessed. The same current opens the doors and a snap catches them as they spring open and holds them while the apparatus runs out. The rain was still failing, and when the cart and book and ladder and chief's wagon rolled out in the storm, from the ime of the alarm, lifteen seconds had not lapsed. In that almost inappreciable space of time, fifteen men had been aroused from sleep, dressed, traveled lifty feet, harnessed four horses, and with open eves and faculties alert, were on their way to do work which required in-

telligence, discretion and bravery. Down came the rain, but it fell upon men cased in rubber. I did not resist the temptation to accompany them, and hough I had to scramble to get upon the vehicle they mounted with such dex-terity, I rode to the fire. Not a soul was upon the streets. The rain had driven even the loiterers within, and in some of the streets of the western hills the gut ters, swollen with the down-pour, roured like mountain torrents. Now and then, in passing a house in which a light glim mered through a window, a curtain would be drawn and a sleepy head look forth, as if to see whether destruction threatened its owner's abode. No other gaping morial watched the dash of the apparatus through the storm, of Cimmerian darkness momentarily dispelled by ominous flashe of lightning. At length, after a ride of about half a mile, a flaming cottage, gnited by the lightning, is reached Horses and men are drenched, and as the flames break through the roof of the structure, the directed stream of the hose anticipates the torrents of heaven in their extinguishment. The fire is out. A single tap of the bell announces the fact, and the apparatus returns to the house

THERE ARE SIX COMPANIES connected with the fire department of this city, each of which would consider it a reflection to be suspected of not being able to do what has been above detailed It is the boast of every one of them that they can, in response to an alarm, both at night and during the day, be on the street before the first signal has ceased striking the numbers of the box. There is nobody to deny the fact, because it is exemplified a hundred times during the year. The ambition to excel is strongly rooted in the members, and may eventually result in a contest which shall determine to which company the palm of excellence helongs. The members of these companies are

as follows: No. 1, Twentieth and Izard, Lon Cassidy, captain; M. Carter, driver, Delos Beard and James Connily, pipe men. In about twenty days this com pany will move into the new brick engine house on Saunders street, near Cuming, No. 2, Tenth street, Ted Grebe, cap-

tain; Samuel Crowley, driver; Patrick Noonau and Al. Rippey, pipemen. No. 8, Harney and Thirteenth streets.

William Webb, captain; Frank Gruus, driver; George Windheim, John Williams and John Sunpson, pipemen. No. 4, Eleventh and Doreas. Joseph Vanderfort, captain and driver; W. Red.

field, pipeman. The apparatus at this place consists of a one-horse cart, No. 5, Phil Sheridan avenue near Leav enworth. George Coulter, captain; Wil-liam Ellis, driver; Morris Turkleson, driver of hose cart; John Anderson, stoker. At this house is a steam fire ergine and hose cart, the engine being needed because of the insufficiency of the water supply in that part of the city. Hook and ladder-Thomas Ruane, cap-

tain; James O'Brien, driver; John Stein-art, Henry Loges, J. C. Ferris, James accused of having a bias, nobody has protested against this idiotic and ugly Delaney, laddermon. The department has, as is generally

tower, which will distress Paris and all known, secently passed under the direcwho visit it for months together. ioun This contleman

urgency of the occasion, and with the AN ENGLISH CHARLEY ROSS

The Story of Willie Allbright, Who was Kidnapped from Sheffield.

SEVEN YEARS FROM HOME.

Traveling Around the World with a Circus, He is Discovered at Cedar Rapids, Iowa-An Interesting Story.

There was nothing new in the plot of the desperate villians who sought to extori money from Mr. Ross by stealing his son Charley. The klunapping of children for the sake of gain or revenge has been practiced for hundreds of years. There are doubtless to-day in this country a score or more of Charley Ross cases, but as the parents are not rich and prominent, and the search aided by legislative action and the united press, they are seldom heard of by the great public.

of the dominant demagogy. The tower is to rest, or to appear to rest, on enormous The case of Willie Allbright, an Engpass the entrance to the interior of the lish lad, was full of strange adventures. He lived at Sheffield with his parents making a tower of Babel the portal to an exhibition? I am quite sure that in the until five years of age. His father was ages to come there will be antiquaries employed in a great factory there, and his mother was a dressmaker for the neighborhood. They lived in a cottage overgrown tower, the exhibition of the industrial, commercial, and artistic proin the suburbs of the town, and at the age of four the boy was permitted to run ducts of the globe, and the celebration of a political anniversary. Up to the present about the neighborhood a good deal. At moment I have not met one intelligent five, when he was kidnapped, he was and thoughtful Frenchman who has been sent to the stores to make purchases; able to give me any justification of this and knew all the streets clear to onception, and it is clear that no one the factory in which his father, worked. One day in 1861, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he was sent to a store but the engineer who formed the idea can supply an explanation. But he is the only person from whom I should like to three blocks away after some buttons. ask one. A man who proposes to erect Before he reached it a strange man ac-costed him and asked his name. He then an immense tower which will cost five Hethen millions of francs on the occasion of an gave Willie some sweetments, and asked? hum to go and look at a Punch and Judy, exhibition, however absurd the idea may show in the town, promising to return with him in a half hour. The boy eagerly, be, or may appear, will have, if he acts honestly, a thousand good reasons to give in justification of his personal preference for this idea, and he is the only one who set off with him, and was taken to the railroad depot and placed on a train in charge of a middle-aged woman, who blamed for it, however stupid it may appear to those who are not in possession of nis reasons for finding it good. But this engineer expected, I positively know of no one who does not feel humiliated gave him more sweetments and was very kindly spoken. She said the show had moved away and they were going after it, and the novelty of the child's position prevented him from feeling any anxiety. When the detectives came to take the case up, as they did two days after the by the fact that in France in the year boy's disappearance, they got no clue whatever. Although he had walked a tion which is to have at its entrance this monstrous display of bad taste, which mile or two hand in hand with the abdue tor, along crowded streets, nobody re-membered seeing the pair. They had tistic, or industrial ground. It cannot even be considered as giving evidence of They had gone openly to the railroad station, but the ability of French engineers, for there no one there had noticed them. The is not a country in the civilized world where a hundred engineers could not be guard on the train dimly remembered a woman and child in a compartment, but found capable of solving the easy probcould give no description. As the Allbrights were poor and lowly no great stir was created, and no great effort was The fact is that this tower is a piece of lownright stupidity. It will shock every made by the detectives to restore the boy eye, intercept views, destroy the effects to his parents.

The boy was taken from Sheffield to Liverpool, being so well treated on the way that he had no thought of his home. At Liverpool he was fold that his name was John Manton, and that the woman was his mother. When he disputed the was his mother. When he disputed the point he was soundly whipped. His hair was cut close, his dress entirely changed, take hold of everybody in France when they should say what they think about and a liquid was rubbed on his skin which turned it dark. Except when he asked to go home, or denied that his name was John Manton, he was kindly treated, and after he had been beaten seven or eight times, he accepted the new name, and ceased to refer to his parents. Young as he was this was a stroke of policy of his part. He realized that he had been stolen from home, and he kept repeating to him self that his true name was Willie All approved the unhappy idea. With the bright, and that he lived at Sheffield. exception of a few journalists who belong

After a couple of weeks lessons in tumbling and tight-rope walking were given to the boy. He was never per-mitted to go out alone or to converse with strangers, and it soon came natural r him to the course of a couple of months the past seemed a dream to him, and he would have forgotten all about it had he not kept repeating to himself, "I am not Johnny Manton, but Willie Allbright and they stole me from Sheffield." He was in Liverpool six weeks before he knew the name of the city. When he had been taught how to dance, sing. tumble, and walk a tight rope-a matter of three months' time-he was taken around the country with a small show, which the woman owned in part. The novelty of travel was so agreeable that he almost forgot his situation and was for two or three years quite content. There was no one to teach him how to read or write, but he was quick-witted, and could reason beyond his years. He had hopes that the show would some day reach Sheffield, and he would then slip out and run home, but the people of course carefully avoided the place. Once, when they were show-ing at Doncaster, a few miles away, Willie observed a man, whose face had a familiar look, gazing at him in an earnest manner, and presently heard him say to a friend

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Conceding this, we are able to see that at sundry times this has been disastrous to the earth, hence the Almighty's questions to Job, to which he did not replythe original creation of the earth, and the subsequent cataclysm wherein earthly life was destroyed prior to the advent of man. By putting the passages together. as we understand them, the whole thing becomes an easily comprehended demonstration, thus:

Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth?" When the moving stars stood to

gether

"In the beginning God created the heaven (the atmosphere) and the earth." Now come to the later period, when the attractive power of the heavenly bodies, the sun and moon especially upon the earth was weakened, so th waters of the sea could have receded from the equator and covered the land then substitute the word "wind" for for "spirit" (the Hebrew word means both). and see how the passages read:

"Who shut up the sea with doors when it brake forth, as if it had issued out of "When I made the cloud the garment

thereof, and thick darkness a swaddling band for it.

'And the earth was desolate and unin habited, and darkness was upon the face of the deep, and the wind of God moved upon the face of the waters.'

Doesn't this show two things-a cata clysm, destroying all existence on the earth, and, subsequently, a great tempest that drove away the cloud hanging like a pall over the seas-one evidently caused by the loss of the attractive power of the sun and the moon upon the waters, prob ably resulting from all the planets on the opposite side of the sun; and the other, the restoration of their attractive power, by which the tempest arose, dis persod the cloud and let the sun and moon draw up the waters and hold them at the equator. The firmament was also created, or restored, by which the atmosphere absorbed its particles of water giving the blue skies above us and the daylight. In this connection is another common-error-the creation of light. is generally understool that when God said, "Let there be light, and there was light," that Genesis refers to the creation of universal light, but light is not uni-versal; if it was, there would be no chadow or durbane. Such as the shadow or darkness. Such is not the reading of the text. It says God called the dight day, and the darkness, night, showing that after the dispersion of the cloud and the creation of the firmament, the diurnal motion of the earth from that period to the present has given us day and night successively. Genesis cannot possibly refer to the creation of universal light. Here we have the demonstration of one natural law still existing. It will be noticed it was the fourth day after the groat tompest that the lights of the sun, moon and the stars were all visible in the sky. Turn to any work on astronomy and you will find the moon is invisible two days before it passes the sun, and remains so until the second day after it

thority let us farn to the celestial phonomena and their terrestial results prevailing in Angust. During the month the earth passe

through the metoric belts, and we of the west observed the thickened, hazy atmosphere, and the blood-red appearance of the setting sun, always prevalent at this

on the 15th, Mercury was in inferior conjunction with the sun. We remember that blazing Sunday, followed by the "cold wave" from the north, with storms in Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota

cover a mountain in the island of Java. which emitted flames of fire so luminous that the night became as clear as day. It destroyed everything for twenty miles around, buildings were demolished, plantations buried in the earth, 15,000 cattle, a vast number of horses and other animals and above 2,000 human beings."

Of another he says: "On the 29th of October, 1757, in the island of Malta, a httle after midnight, a great black cloud appeared, which changed its color as it approached the city until it became like a flame of fire, mixed with black smoke, and a dreadful noise was heard on its approach. It tore an English ship te pieces, and carried the masts, sails and cordage to a great distance. Small boats in its course were broken to pieces and sunk. In passing through the city it laid in ruins everything that laid in its way houses were leveled with the ground, th roofs of churches were demolished; not one steeple was left in its passage, and the bells, together with the spires, were carried to a distance." Nearly 200 people lost their lives." This must have been a tornado, and its electric features are at

You ask why these phenomena are so frequent near the torrid zone? Because the beat is greater, and possibly the crust of the earth may be thinner near the edges of the continents of Europe and America. None can doubt this as to the islands, because in such places earthquakes are always more destructive. Is the earth in danger from earthquakes? The earth is inflammable and explosive enough to blow it to pieces. A little in crease in the quantity of oxygen is suffi-cient for the purpose. An electric shock might disarrange the oxygen in the atmosphere, and without increasing the quantity, by sinking it to the surface of the earth, everything would melt with heat. But we need not fear for the present. The earth is in the hands of the Creator, and He has given us to understand that certain prophecies are to be fulfilled in the centuries to come before the final catastrophe which is to wind up the world and its affairs. Then future generations may look "for great earthquakes in divers places, and famines and pestilence, and fearful sights and great signs from heaven, when the earth shall remove out of her place (orbit), and ree to and fro like a drunkard, when it shall be utterly broken down and clean dis-solved." This indicates that the earth-

quake, caused by magnetic attraction will explode the crust of the earth, when the internal gases set loose will fire the atmosphere and roll it away as a scroll, reducing the earth once more to a gaseous mass, with its framework broken down and clean dissolved, unfit for the habita tion of a single regenerate human soula fit abode for Satan and his legions, who are to be cast therein forever. E. F. TEST.

Got a Mix.

Wall Street News: A Cleveland church descon who had a few thousand dollars to spare was advised by a friend to invest it in oil. The deacon held off for a while arguing that it was flying in the face of the Lord to enter into speculation, but he finally put up \$4,000 and in a few weeks came out winner by over a thousand, "Well, I guess you have changed your mind about speculation," remarked the friend as he met him.

"Yes, somewhat," was the reply, "I've kinder come to believe that the Lord has got me and Deacon Smith mixed up, for Smith went into wheat and dropped fifteen hundred dollars in

Dizziness, nausea, drowsi, ass and distress after eating can be cared and pre-vented by taking Dr J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pillets,

is probably as well known as any man in Omaha. There have been few fires in the last eight years at which he has not been present, though in but a subordinate po sition. His recent connection with the force dates from a period shortly anterior to the memorable destruction of the Grand Central hotel. The lamentable fatality of that night will long remain in the minds of Omahans who resided here at that time. It aroused not alone the sympathy of the people, but caused them to open their eves to the necessity of rerganizing the fire department, so that it might eventually become a means of pro-tection to both life and property. As a result of the agitation, Galligan was placed at the head of the department Later, a controversy arose, and a change in the head took place again. An inter regnum lasting for several years fol lowed, and again Galligan became con-nected with the department. As assistant to ex-Uhief Butler, his work was both thorough and effective. Now at the head of the department, respected by his men and capable of readily inspiring all of them with the energy and daring of which he himself is possessed, there little doubt but the magnificent work of department of late years will be greatly improved. In this connection it is certainly not amiss to testify to the esteem in which the department is held by the people. As its apparatus rolls long the streets with the velocity of the wind, the average Omahan fails to resist the temptation to stand impressed always with admiration and frequently with awe. At the fire, commendation of the work is freely expressed, and it is not an unusual boast to be heard indulged that "Omaha has the best fire department of its size in the country." How well de served so ever may be this laudation, the fact is that this city has certainly had sufficient reason to place its confidence in its fire department. It is true that since its reorganization the force has not been called upon to do duty in a six-story block, almost beyond the reach of water What it would do, or how successfully it would combat the flames in such an event, may not be foretold. This much may be said, however, the force would be on hand in less than three minutes after the alarm, and its chief would direct his support to the place of inception. Should such an emergency occur, and the flames pass beyond their control, it would in no wise be different, except in favor of our men, from similar occurrences, in Chi cago, for instance, where one office build ing was completely destroyed, though deluged with the water of thirty engines. Mr. Galligan's assistant is Charle Salter, who is also electrician of the de partment. His second assistant is J. J. Barnes.

The wages per month of the different grades are as follows: Driver, \$70; cap-tain, \$75; second assistant chief, \$90; first assistant chief, \$100; chief, \$125

The men are on duty nearly all the time. Occasionally they are allowed a few hours off, bat if a fire occurs during that time they are expected to attend As a rule, they are light drinkers. They are a hardy, healthy, good natured body of men, as devoted to their business and as proud of it as if it were distinction to be engaged in it. Many of them are tradesmen, and under Butler's management have built several of the engine ment have built several of the engine houses now in town. They are all re-quired to skeep in the engine houses, and are thus enabled to make the response to alarms above described. The single ex-ception to this rate is the chief. He sleeps at home on Eleventh street, near Harney. The alarm that arouses the men also awakes him from his slumbers His cart is hitched by his driver, Binke and is driven to the chief's house, where Mr. Gulligan is in waiting to be driven to the tire. His horse and driver are familiar features. Both seem to realize the

A REBEL SPY. A Southern Woman Who Braved All

Dangers for Her Lover. Boston Budget: Prominent among the

female spies who gave the federal gov-ernment a great deal of trouble was a woman named Baxley. She crossed the Potomac from Maryland in a skiff rowed by negroes, and made her way to Rich mond with many valuable articles about her person. Then she came from Richmond to Fortress Monroe under a fing of truce, and was not discovered to be a spy until the boat was about landing her passengers at Baltimore. Mrs. Baxley appeared gay on the passage, and at breakfast a Mr. Bingham asked her jocosely whether she was a secessionist to which she answered "Yes." The boa The boat having landed, Mrs. Baxley was heard to say that "she thanked God that she had arrived home safe," and, when had arrived home safe," and, when about stepping ashore, Mr. Bingham requested her attendance in the ladies' cabin. As soon as the room was reached she took off her bonnet, between the lin ing of which were found fifty letter sewed in when she exclaimed that hav ing beeh found out, she found it best to deliver over the "contrabands," and be allowed to go. Mr. Bingham insisted or it that she had others, when in her shoes and stocking other letters were found The lady was thereupon guarded unti the marshal sent a lady to examine Mrs. Baxley. Almost every possible place about her clothing was filled with letters to the sympathizers in Baltimore, but in er corsets was found a document, when taken by the lady examining, Mrs. Bax-ley, rushed at her, and, getting hold of paper, tore it in two. The lady exam-iner rushed at Mrs. Baxley, at the same time calling assistance. Mr. Bingham, who stook outside while the operation was going on, rushed into the saloon and found Mrs. Baxley horse du com-bat, but vanquished, and the document, though torn, in the possession of the mar-shal's aid. The document was a comuli-sion from Jeff Davis to a Dr. Septimus Brown of Baltimore; also directions for taken by the lady examining, Mrs. Bax Brown of Baltimore; also directions for him to run the federal blockade. The other documents in the seeping of this female smuggler proved to be a treasona-ble correspondence. Dr. Brown was immediately taken prisoner and sent to Fort McHenry, Mrs. Baxley was taken to a hotel. While locked in her room she dropped a note out of her window addressed to her lover (the rebel doctor imploring him for God's sake to fly, a all was discovered. She was now quite disheartened, and said she had braved al dangers for the sake of her lover, and when on the point of having accom-plished all her cherished desires the cup of happiness was dashed from her lips. It seemed to be her darling desire to get her lover into the rebel army. She had a

diary detailing the prices of various arti-cles of necessity at Richmond, and a memorandum of her having kissed the hand of President Davis.

A Negro Waiter's Rise

Baltimore American: An unusual oc-currence in the departments here is the steady and rapid rise of a young colored man who entered the secretary's office in the interior department as a messenger some years ago, and yesterday reached a third-class clerkship at \$1,200 per annum. The young fellow, whose name is William H. Gaines, was formerly a waiter and porter in the employ of James Wormley. The latter took a great interest in Gaines and through his influence with public men succeeded in getting him a messer gership in the interior department. The young fellow was zealous and studious, and applied himself to learning the use of the typewriter so thoroughly that he was made a copylst at \$900 per year. From this last position he has just been promoted to a \$1,200 clerkship.

The laddie keeps me thinking of the child who was stolon away from neighbor Allbright, but of course it can't be the

The boy was about to call out that his name was Willie Allbright, when the woman, who always kept an eagle eye on him, came closer and intimidated him The show then hurriedly packed up and left the place. The boy now realized more fully than ever that his right name was Allbright, and that he had been stolen from home, but he also felt his helplessness. He had been told that if he ever tried to ran away wild animals would pursue and devour him, and he was in mortal terror of a balldog which followed the show. He therefore humbly obeyed all orders and made no move to run away. He was about eight years old when he changed masters, being sold for a good round price to a man who called himself Professor Williams. This man was a ventriloquist and juggler, and he took the boy to Australia with him and gave hall performances for a year or so. They returned, and made the tour of Scotland and Ireland, and sailed for America. Allbright was about eleven years old when he landed in New York. The professor took the name of La Pierre, though he was no Frenchman in look or speech and travelled for a year. One day, as they were filling a date at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the boy was sent to the postoflice with etters, and a curious thing happened. One of the four boys who had witnessed the performance the night previous made up to him in a friendly way, and asked his nnue.

"Johnny Manton," was the reply.

"Yos, but that's your stage name. "Yos, but that's your stage name. What is the other?" "Willie Allbright." "That's funny. A family named Al-bright live next door to us. They used to live in England." "So did L"

"Maybe you are related. I'm going to tell them about you."

Two hours later a man and his wife called at the hotel and asked for the boy, and the mother had no sooner set eyes on him than she hagged him to her heart. The father was longer making up his mind, but he soon came to feel certain that John Manton was Willie Allbright and the boy who had been stolen from him seven or eight years before The parents had been in America three years, and had long before given up all hopes of ever hearing from the child. The professor made a great kick, as his bread and butter were as stake, but when he found the people determined to have justice done he slipped away in the night and was heard of no more.