

LIFE IN THE OCEAN DEEPS

American Workers Make Soundings to a Depth of Six Miles.

PECULIARITIES OF THE OCEAN FLOOR

Mountains and Valleys as Common as on Land—Results of Soundings Conducted by the Government in the Pacific.

Until about thirty-five years ago the impression was general, some men of scientific attainments even holding it, that there were places in the ocean abysses, not only were fathomless, but also solemnly assured credulous land lubbers that they knew the location of certain holes that never could be sounded because they were bottomless. This implied that the immeasurable depth continued through the earth to another immeasurable depth on the other side, a proposition that was manifestly not reasonable, to say the least.

Now the oceanographer knows the floor of the sea almost as thoroughly as the geographer knows the configuration of the land. There are tremendous depths, but the greatest that a ship properly equipped with sounding apparatus has ever passed over was found and recorded by an infallible method.

The ship was the United States steam collier Nerø, and it was incidentally a thorough explorer of the Pacific for the transatlantic cable, that it picked up a few handfuls of the remotest bottom, seventy-five miles east-southwest of the island of Guam, six years ago. The spot was christened the "Nerø Deep" and no sounding rod has ever gone further into any ocean than the 5,239 fathoms, or only sixty-six feet less than six statute miles. The peaks of the highest mountain on earth is not so tall.

Peculiarities of the Sea Floor.

The form of the sea floor is very much like that of the visible world about us. The oceans have their valleys and plains, their plateaus and their lofty mountain peaks. There are precipices that put to shame those of the land, and some of the tallest summits, which project from the waves in the form of little islands, would be inaccessible if they rose the same height from the earth as they do from the bottom of the ocean.

The great difference between the under ocean territory and that smaller part of the planet on which we have our being is the difference between light and darkness. At a few hundred fathoms the ocean is gloomy as twilight, and beyond that to the uttermost depths there is no light except that given out by phosphorescent creatures and matter. The sunlight does not penetrate below this few hundred fathoms. At about 600 fathoms the temperature of the water drops to 35 degrees. Thereafter down to a depth of five or six miles there is an additional drop of only about 1 degree. This coolness, only 3 degrees above the freezing point, is attributed partly to the absence of the sun's influence and partly to the existence of polar and subpolar currents that have sunk to the bottom and spread slowly over the valleys, carrying with them air sufficient to sustain marine life even at the depth of three or four miles. These currents are sluggish, and it is conjectured that the denizens of the abysmal chill and gloom have an environment of absolute ice.

Pressure at Great Depths.

The pressure at six miles below the surface is about five tons to the square inch, which the tissues of the deep sea animals are formed to resist. Some of them are so soft that they disintegrate when they are hauled into the light. At some depths the sudden and enormous decrease of the pressure as they ascend and the immersion in a temperature of 80 degrees from a temperature of 35 degrees is enough to destroy any sort of animal life.

The first accurate knowledge of deep sea conditions and life was obtained by the experts of the famous Challenger expedition around the world, beginning in 1872 and lasting about four years. Even the Challenger, which sounded great depths and brought up many new animals and specimens from the ocean floor, used the old-fashioned Belknap sounding apparatus. Sir William Thomson, who devised the machine for sounding with piano wire, had one put aboard the Challenger, but the British conservatism of the explorers made them stick to the rope which had served them well rather than experiment with new and better things. So Sir William's device was assigned to the storeroom.

The United States navy and coast survey profited by Sir William's invention, however. It was only a few months after the Challenger expedition had started that Captain George B. Belden, commanding the steamer Tuscarora, fitted up for sounding for a submarine cable from California to Japan, took one of the wire sounding machines along. He used it by attaching the wire to his own improved apparatus. It is Captain Belknap's sounding machine, perfected by then Lieutenant Commander C. D. Sigbee, that is now in use on the most famous and complete of all sea searching vessels, the Albatross of the United States Fish commission.

The globular part is the sinker or shot, which determines the depth of the bottom or by the sinking of the sounding wire. The weight of the shot and all the attachments to the rod, including the thermometer, is about seventy pounds. When the projecting bottom of the rod is forced by the weight of the shot into the sea floor it lifts a valve and fills the cylinder with specimen soil. The shot is detached automatically. When the rod begins to ascend the valves are closed and the contents of the rod are protected from wash.

First of its Class.

The Albatross is an iron twin screw steamer and was built twenty-four years ago. Since then it has been frequently repaired and improved and is now fitted with all the latest appliances for revealing the secrets of the sea. It has the distinction of being the first United States government vessel to receive an electric light plant for internal illumination. Rear Admiral Sigbee and Captain Tanner have contributed more genius, energy and time to perfecting deep sea apparatus probably than any other men in any other service.

The large mechanically operated sounding machine installed in the stern of the Albatross is Sigbee's design, and the smaller one about Sigbee's Tanager. The big machine is for great depths and the little hand-operated one, the work of which is rapid, is for depths not exceeding about 800 fathoms. The beam trawl and tow net also were designed by Tanner and have done splendid service. The Albatross has explored the bottoms of many parts of the Atlantic and Pacific

FOUR GUILTY OF FORGERY

Chicago Authorities Find New Evidence of Fraud in Wrecked Bank.

HERING SAID TO BE GUILTY OF CRIME

Directors Called Upon for Explanation of Condition of Bank and but Two of Them Respond.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—All theories that Paul O. Stensland was the sole forger of the \$100,000 note in the Milwaukee Avenue bank were smashed last night.

At least three other men in addition to the fugitive president are thought to have been engaged in the production of bogus signatures.

The authorities now believe that Cashier Hering's hand penned the signatures to over \$500,000 worth of crooked paper.

Five years ago Hering fell into Stensland's grip. Hering had, it is alleged, guilty knowledge of the theft of \$50,000 in the teller in the savings department and, in fact, is said to have participated in the loss.

The discovery yesterday of new trails of crookedness running through the bank led the state's attorney to summon peremptorily last night three of the principal directors in the affairs of the institution. They were called upon to explain conditions, which indicate that another line of robbery was being carried on independently of Stensland's, in a gigantic swindle.

The directors who responded to the summons were Frank R. Crane and Marius Kirby. An officer was sent for M. A. La Bay, another director, but he could not be located.

Among other papers examined last night was a check for \$4,700, which bore no signature except one made with a rubber stamp, no name being attached, in its place bearing only the address "300 Milwaukee avenue." This had been handled by Cashier Hering, and had been handed in by President Stensland, who obtained the amount of the check in cash.

Warrants Being Prepared.

Preliminary action by the state's attorney's office against those responsible for the failure of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank was begun today. Several other persons are yet unknown, and who are expected to be taken out later in the day before Judge Smith of the criminal court. Olson would not say for whom the warrants were being taken out or how many were being prepared. "Others" later communicated with John C. Fetzer, receiver of the bank, and Police Inspector Shippy, and instructed the latter to obtain the books of the bank and bring them to his office. It is probable that a special grand jury will be summoned and the matter placed before the grand jury.

Ten Warrants Issued.

Ten warrants in the Milwaukee Avenue bank case were issued this afternoon by Judge Kersten in the absence of Judge Smith. The first two charge conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Milwaukee Avenue State bank of its money, property and goods. Paul O. Stensland, Henry W. Hering, Theodore Stensland and other persons are yet unknown, and are named in the two warrants. The next two are against Henry W. Hering and charge perjury in regard to a report made and sworn to by him to the state auditor in January and April, 1906, of the condition of the bank. The next two are against Stensland and Hering, and charge the forgery of the name of M. C. Bartholow to two tickets to a squel, and the name of M. A. La Bay to one note for \$5,000, the name of Marius Kirby to one note for \$10,000, and the name of S. H. Herhold to a note for \$10,000.

Disorder at Inquest.

Police were summoned today to keep order at the inquest into the cause of the death of Frank Kowalski, teller of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, who shot himself yesterday at his home. The feeling of some of the depositors of the defunct bank was so great that the dead teller was cursed as his body lay in the parlor of his home. The wretch on the door of the home was torn down and his fingers seized by the angry mob. Sergeant Hamilton, detailed at the coroner's inquest, forced the disturbers into the street. A policeman was then stationed at the door to prevent any person not wanted from entering the house.

Stensland in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Fort Worth, Tex., says: Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive bank president of Chicago, was in Fort Worth, according to Henry V. Adams, a former Chicago commission broker, and is believed to have been on a trip into Texas. Adams says he has seen Stensland in Fort Worth, and that he is in the city with the absconding banker without knowing his bank had failed. Not until he read an account of it in a local paper did Adams know that Stensland was being sought.

Volunteer Priests in Italy

Pope Deplores Lack of Religious Care for Shepherds of the Campagna.

ROME, Aug. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—His holiness, the pope, has just delivered a remarkable address at the Circolo di San Pietro, and is reported in the Tablet to have made a stirring declaration that "the most abandoned part of Italy is the district which stretches for miles and miles around Rome." Then he went on to explain, and he earnestly thanked the little army of priests and laymen before him for their best to bring about the redemption of the 40,000 or 50,000 people who live in the "Agro Romano" from October to July. From July to October the same Campagna is a wilderness, and the few inhabitants left in it have to protect themselves with nets and quinine against the scourge of malaria. After the September rains hordes of shepherds with their masters' flocks and agricultural laborers with their primitive implements come down from the Abruzzi and other mountainous districts; they build little settlements of rudimentary huts here and there through the plain at distances ranging from five to thirty miles from the walls of Rome; they have no priests, or schools, or doctors, nor newspapers, or sanitary regulations, and they earn on an average about 20 cents a day for working hard from sunrise until sundown.

Many Years ago the Circolo di San Pietro

set about remedying this deplorable state of things, and has now, it is said, no fewer than forty-three chapels throughout the

Campania in which mass was said every Sunday and feast day, with a sermon for the adults, catechetical instruction for the children, a course of special training for the young girls preparing for first communion. The priests who volunteer for this good work reach their destination by train and carriage and sometimes on horseback. All the workers are volunteers and receive no remuneration of any kind.

MERCIER FLEES TO ENGLAND

Head of Anti-Dreyfus Movement in Army No Longer in France

PARIS, Aug. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Once more the greatest drama of modern times has supplied a change of scene.

General Mercier, who was among those who hoodwinked Dreyfus to Devil's Isle, has left France for England.

The French newspapers state that he has fled from Paris to escape the odium that is now cast on him; that his position in the senate is impossible to maintain, and that, while owing to the amnesty he cannot be made to suffer for his action in the Dreyfus case, his career in French public life is at an end—thus making another in the long list of the Dreyfus victims.

The flight of Mercier was the direct result of a remarkable open letter from M. Gaston Méry defending his silence. He declared that the "well-wishers" were a mere subterfuge and demanded that the full story of the tragic circumstances under which the treason was discovered, with all the dates, and the most minute details, should at once be made public.

There was, he claimed, no fear of war with Germany now, and the history of the night at the Elysee when war with Germany was dreaded must be related, whatever the consequences of this avowal might be. Passionately he concluded:

"For the last time, speak, general! Public esteem still allows you credit for one thing, and that is, that you are a man of honor. Still General Mercier kept silence. Tomorrow he was too late.

He was openly denounced in the French senate and chamber, and being unwilling or unable to defend himself left France for England so secretly that it was claimed that he was away on a vacation, but it is now declared his exile is permanent.

HEDIN WILL VISIT THIBET

Thanks English, but Will Not Stay from Remote Region for Them.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Letters have been received from Dr. Sven Hedin, in which the distinguished Swedish explorer expressed himself as deeply gratified by the great personal kindness shown to him by every one in India from the earl of Minto downwards.

Dr. Hedin had intended to cross the Indian frontier from the side of India, and the prohibition to do so was not only a great disappointment to him, but placed a serious obstacle in his path, since the routes leading into Thibet from the north—that is, from the side of Chinese Turkestan—are much more difficult than that by way of the southern route. Dr. Hedin has gone into the company with some Chinese officials. His letters state that he has formed entirely fresh plans, but naturally he is taking no one into his confidence as to what these plans are.

EMPRESS EUGENIE A WORKER

Former Empress of France Said to Be Most Industrious Royal Personage.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Among royalty the Empress Eugenie is said to be the most industrious of all persons who have ruled. For instance, upon the occasion of her visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph during her convalescence in the summer of 1895, she occupied in embroidering a large piece of tapestry, which is intended for the pope as an altar cloth for his holiness' private chapel.

Many moving traits are related of the empress. She is reported to have, for example, after an hour's interview, alone with the emperor the empress was moved to tears, and her majesty still wept as she accompanied the emperor to the head of the hotel staircase.

Prescriptions in Latin.

The use of Latin by physicians in prescription writing is commonly regarded as a harmless survival of medievalism. Occasionally a lay writer suggests its abandonment to the doctor. On a recent occasion this effect in a daily paper, which advocates the compulsory use of English in prescriptions, the Druggist's Circular and Chemical Gazette takes occasion to make a strong defense of the time-honored practice.

Says this paper: "The writer quoted, whose utterances may sound all right to those who know no more of his subjects than he does, should fall sick and his physician should decide that the one thing needful to save his life was Geranium Robertianum. If there were a law preventing the doctor from prescribing in different plants, namely, the one already mentioned, Polygonum amplexicaule, Polygonum persicaria and Rumex acetosa.

"As with 'redshanks' so with hundreds of other drugs: Aaron's beard may be Cotinus cotinus, Cymbalaria cymbalaria or the English name of at least four entirely different plants, namely, the one already mentioned, Polygonum amplexicaule, Polygonum persicaria and Rumex acetosa.

COON HUNTING

The officers of the English squadron prepared for their recent visit to this country by an exhaustive study of so-called American slang, that they might enjoy that "delightful American humor" over which the English have recently become so enthusiastic.

During their stay in Annapolis a "coon hunt" was arranged for their benefit, the officer in charge explaining to them that it was a sport highly thought of and native to the southern states, where the English have recently become so enthusiastic.

"They are," replied the American, "but how do you come to know so much about 'coon hunting'?"

"Oh," said the visitor with an air of complacent pride, "I've read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and know, as all these articles that have come out in the papers here lately, but to tell the truth, I didn't think it was allowed by the authorities, no matter what the nigger had done."—Lippincott's Magazine.

BE WANT ADE FOR BUSINESS BOOSTERS.

STEAMBOAT HITS BRIDGE

Traffic at Duluth Interrupted by Wreck of Structure.

FALLEN DRAW FILLS THE CHANNEL

Coal Docks and Grain Elevators in Upper Harbor Out of Communication by Water, While Debris Remains.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 11.—At 1 o'clock this morning the steamer Troy, a 6,000-ton steel package freighter, owned by the Duluth and Superior transit company, collided with the span of the Interstate bridge and precipitated it into the channels on either side of the center pier on which the span revolved.

Navigation to and from the upper harbor is blocked. The span was about one-third open at the time of the crash. The wrecked bridge lies in such a manner as to block the channel on both sides of the center pier, so that it is impossible even for freighters to pass.

Street railway and team traffic between Duluth and Superior is cut off and will be some time to come.

Edward Williams, the night engineer and watchman in charge of the bridge, declares the Troy halted the bridge and blew for it to open in the usual way.

"It seemed to be about 500 to 600 feet distant," said Williams. "I at once started to open the draw, and when I had it one-third open the Troy struck it about twenty feet from the center pier, in the channel on the Superior side. The span gave way. The end of the span struck by the boat gave way first and then the other end toppled over into the water. The bridge is owned by the Great Northern railroad. The draw span was 500 feet in length, one of the longest in the world.

Forty steamers now in the upper harbor are cut off from returning to the lake or to the Duluth side of the harbor.

Most of the coal docks are on the upper harbor, also many of the grain elevators, merchandise docks and the ship yards on the Superior side. Water communication with all this is cut off. The greater part of the tonnage of the Duluth-Superior harbor originates in St. Louis bay, where the docks of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road is located, therefore many thousands of ore will be held up until the channel is cleared.

The steamer was badly damaged. Its bow being stove in.

It is ascertained that the bridge cannot be put in commission again this season, although the span now blocking the movement of many steamers will be removed within two days.

COCKRAN'S DONATION GONE

Government Wants to Know Where Fifty Thousand Dollars Has Been Placed.

DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Just at present there is no end of discussion regarding the disappearance of W. Bourke Cockran's \$50,000. Several years ago Mr. Cockran presented his old home with that amount of money for the benefit of local industries. The trustees of this sum invested it in the formation of the Sligo Sawmills and Joinery company, which has since failed.

The entire matter is now being made the subject of a governmental inquiry. The claim is made by John Roche Ardill, L. D., that the prospectus of the Sligo Sawmills and Joinery company, limited, as published in the Sligo Independent, August 1, 1905, shows that it was under government control. The following paragraph is quoted from the prospectus as published: "This company has been formed under the auspices of the department of agriculture and technical instruction for Ireland, with

O'Donohoe-Redmond Co.

THE SECOND GREAT WEEK OF OUR GRAND, SUCCESSFUL REMOVAL SALE

As the Time to Move Draws Nearer Our Firm Determination That Nothing but New Goods Go Into the New Store is Causing Us to Offer You

Great Opportunities to Save Money

These Items Are Merely Samples of the Many Bargains We Offer:

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS COME THE LAST, BUT BEST, OFFER OF NEXT IN THE GREAT REMOVAL SALE.

Medium and dark colors, with small, neat figures and polka dot waist and skirt prettily piped in white; very smart little dresses, suitable for office or house wear, and not a suit in the lot that sold for less than \$5.00; many sold at \$6.00; all in one large lot Monday at \$1.98

\$12.50 PURE LINEN SKIRTS AT \$4.95

Handsome embroidered fronts, plain or pleated flounce effects, plain tailored skirts and all our finest skirts that sold at \$8.95, \$9.90 and \$12.50. Removal sale price Monday, \$4.95

ALL PONGEE SILK CLOTH OF GOLD AND LINON COATS AT HALF PRICE

All bright new garments, in box and semi-fitting backs: \$12.50 Coats—Removal sale price, \$6.25; \$ 6.50 Coats—Removal sale price, \$3.25; \$ 4.50 Coats—Removal sale price, \$2.25

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILK MONDAY.

Big sale of 90c Silk Crepe de Chine, in every possible shade, including black; we guarantee every yard to be pure silk and perfect. Monday removal sale price, a yard, \$1.00

\$1.50 BLACK OIL BOILED TAFFETA.

Soft chiffon finish, guaranteed to wear; this taffeta is made as heavy as any black taffeta made; a limit of not over 15 yards to a customer. Removal sale price, a yard, \$1.00

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

54-inch Navy Blue Kersey Cloth, for tailor suitings or separate skirts; this cloth has never been retailed for less than \$2.25 the yard; quantity limited. Removal sale price, Monday only, \$1.00

50-INCH GRAY MIXED PANAMAS.

Light, medium and dark gray mixtures, very popular for summer wear; former price, \$1.00 the yard; removal sale price, Monday only, \$1.00

WE WILL SOON MOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING—Corner 16th and Howard Sts.

O'Donohoe-Redmond Co. Owners of Dry Goods, Cloak and Suit Departments in Bennett Store

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ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN

JOINT PICNIC SATURDAY, AUG. 18

Competitive Drill. Cash prizes for all events. Every member will be presented with two tickets if they call on the Financier before August 18th. Tickets for sale by Wm. Stryker, 312 S. 16th. T. H. Bennett's Cigar Store, 1523 Dodge.

VIEW OF ESTABLISHING A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY

in the town of Sligo, and thus give employment to a number of people. The idea was originated by the action of the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, a native of County Sligo, now resident in America, in placing a sum of \$10,000 at the disposal of the department for the above project.

PATIENT'S WORD NOT TAKEN

Paris Doctors Hold that Witness Recovering from Chloroform is Not Competent.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A doctor's wife has been petitioning for a divorce on various grounds. The evidence on her side included the statement of a servant girl employed in a friend's house.

The doctor was called in to attend to the maid during an illness. A surgical operation was deemed necessary and the girl was put under chloroform. On awakening after the operation the first thing she saw was the doctor kissing her mistress—that is to say, his wife's best friend—and, of course, she told the wife. A respondent met this evidence with a learned lecture on the effects of chloroform. To attach credence to the girl's story argued ignorance of the peculiar properties of the drug. The doctor called Prof. Brouardel and Debove to support him, and both authorities agreed that chloroform is well known to produce such oculatory hallucinations. The servant girl had been dreaming of kisses, and on awakening imagined that she saw the doctor kissing her mistress. The court was convinced by the two learned professors and rejected the servant girl's evidence. Unfortunately for the doctor, it is in the For Exchange column of the Bee Want Ad page.

KRUGER'S GRANDSON ARRESTED

Descendant of "Gum Paul" Accused of Killing Man in South Africa.

JOHANNESBURG, August 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Stephanus Paul Kruger, has been arrested in the Rustenburg district of the Transvaal on a charge of murder.

It has been stated he had been for some time in negotiation with a man named Herman Davis in regard to certain buried treasure of which Smith was supposed to possess knowledge. This treasure was stated to consist of bullion and to be worth \$300,000, and Mr. Davis, who believed in Smith's story, even communicated with the government as to whom it should be delivered when brought into Pretoria.

Smith was arrested while in bed at his house at Rhenesterfontein, but when he heard the charge he denied all knowledge of it.

Take a Barrel Home to the Children

Pure ice cream is good for the children; they will enjoy it. It is refreshing, nourishing and healthful.

Balduff's little ice cream barrels are filled with three flavors of ice cream. Rich, with pure cream, highly flavored with pure flavors, and packed so that it will stay hard for a long time.

Put up in two sizes—

QUART SIZE—Sufficient for six or eight persons 40c

PINT SIZE—Sufficient for three or four persons 20c

BALDUFF 1520 Farnam

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