

BRYAN AT THE CLUB.

HE DINES AS THE GUEST OF PRESIDENT KELLER, WITH 12 OTHERS. HE TELLS SOME FUNNY STORIES.

About Two Thousand Persons Introduced to Him in the Club Reception Room—Public Political Address in Jersey City To-Night.

NEW YORK, January 23.—W. J. Bryan took breakfast at the Hoffman House this morning, with a number of free silver and single-tax leaders.

At 7:30 o'clock he drove up, with James S. Oliver, sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic Club, and there seemed to be a commotion among the fourteen diners.

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fully abreast with the progress of the world's thought. Socially, Dr. McDonald is one of the most delightful of men, and he possesses many of those genial characteristics which we are fond of associating with the "old school," in which our ante-bellum days acquired the polish which modern arts have not improved upon.

After a long illness, he expires rather suddenly—His Career. Hon. William F. Reddy died at 2 o'clock this morning at the residence of Dr. E. J. Coleman, at No. 29 east Main street.

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HEARD TEN MILES.

HEARD TEN MILES. MIGHTY POWER OF NEW MEGAPHONE TO WARN MARINERS. SENT DIRECT TO DEFINITE POINTS.

The Clever Scientific Invention of R. F. Foster, Which Solves One of the Most Important Problems of Navigation.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The new megaphone which has been put out at the Falkner's Island lighthouse station, brings about a revolution in the system of warning vessels in peril and will prove of inestimable value to mariners, probably revolutionizing the world's danger signal system of the world.

It was contended by the most eminent authorities, that there was no way of doing this, but circumstances have discovered their beliefs and the big megaphone is an accomplished fact.

When the official tests came to a close it was found that all the accepted notions of the diffusion of sound were untrue and that Foster's apparatus undoubtedly did and did confine sounds within the angle of the megaphone which is about twenty degrees, and kept them travelling in that direction and within that angle for any distance, as far as the sound could be heard at all.

It is obvious that if a vessel kept in that beam of light it was kept in a right channel. It is obvious that if a vessel kept in that beam of light it was kept in a right channel.

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blast, South-east, one long and two short blasts. It will be observed that in this code the opposite blast is given, so that if a person learns one half of the code, or four signals, he knows them all. In order further to assist the memory, all signals denoting the general direction of West begin with a short blast, while all those indicating the general direction of East begin with a long blast.

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stood pat. When the betting began Walker had put up all the cash he had, and he had no more ready cash, but Welch said he had a hand that could not be beaten, and he did not propose to make any even show.

There are 125 horses out there in the pen, and I'll bet the last one of them that I have you whipped," said Walker. "And that," answered Welch, "forces me to fetch the money, which otherwise I would have kept concealed. I am travelling with a big wad, but I think we are friends now, and nobody will rob me. Not any of you, at least. I'll cover your bet," said Walker.

With that Welch put his cards face down and fastened them to the table with his knife. Then he hurried upstairs. He returned with a satchel. "BETS THE ENTIRE DRIVE." "What value do you put on your stock, if you want to bet all?" he asked.

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they are expected to play a more important part on the road to Pretoria than the train which is to be used. One of the drawbacks of the armored train is its lack of protection at the top, which causes the crew to be subject to the fire of the enemy whenever the train passes through a trench or a ravine.

At the same time the fact remains that the lack of sufficient protection at the top of the car is a decided source of danger, because there is no reason why shells fired from a gun at considerable range should not reach the top of the cars and wreck them with ease, although a rifle fire could not be used to discover them.

The concentration of the Boer forces which is taking place, which would promptly occur after a few decisive victories for British arms would open a much wider scope for operation of the armored train because its principal use occurs in the hands of the Boers, who are now using it for reconnoitering purposes and otherwise.

Of course as the British forces succeed in driving the enemy further and further towards Pretoria, these opportunities will be greatly increased, and the Boers will doubtless destroy as they retreat, presuming that they ever do this, will be replaced with all necessary rapidity.

One of the most useful purposes to which armored trains have been put at present in South Africa is that of escorting the trains laden with either ammunition or other supplies. The danger of these supplies falling into the hands of the Boers when on a route through a beleaguered garrison, or reach another command in a country so infested with the enemy is always great and since their beginning to be used in the hands of the Boers, they have been used for reconnoitering purposes and otherwise.

The train is designed especially for the emergencies of South African warfare and is armed with a howitzer battery of thirty-two pieces, comprising six 5-inch and eight 4-inch guns. They are all breech-loading, throwing either lyddite or ordinary shells.

The largest of the howitzers has a ten-ton shell and ranges that of the next being a thousand yards less, the others having a range in proportion to their size. The 5-inch gun throws a 113 lb. shell while the 4-inch weapon throws a 50 lb. shell.

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AGAINST M. S. QUAY.

MAJORITY REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE TO THAT EFFECT. ONE REPUBLICAN WITH DEMOCRATS.

He is Burrows, of Michigan—All Those in Favor of Seating the Pennsylvania Republicans—Arguments of Majority and Minority.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The reports of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of M. S. Quay, who claims a seat in the United States Senate on the strength of an appointment by the Governor of Pennsylvania, were presented in the Senate to-day.

The majority report, opposing him, was signed by Senators Caffery, Pettus, Tamm, Harris, and Burrows, the last-named the only Republican signing it. The minority report bears the signatures of Senators Hoar, Chandler, Pritchard, and McComas, all Republicans, and advocates giving the seat to Mr. Quay.

The majority report says the Senate has never recognized the right of a State Legislature to make a temporary appointment where the vacancy occurred during a legislative session, and that the paramount intent to have the Legislature choose the senators is to prevent the Constitution-framers never intended to give the executive officer of a State power to fill a vacancy by original appointment, unless, possibly, in a case where the Legislature had chosen and the person elected had refused to accept or died before qualification.

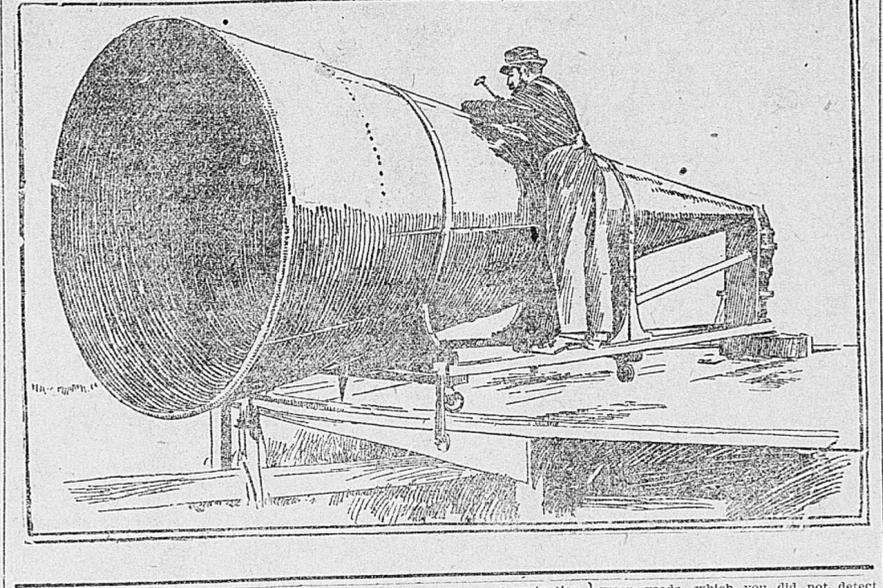
Every contingency is provided for in the Constitution, except the sole one that duty and against this the Constitution-framers did not intend to provide. "The fundamental principle thus established is that if the Legislature, either before or after the happening of a vacancy, had an opportunity to fill it, then there is no power in the State Executive to appoint.

The result is fatal to the claims of Mr. Quay, and the Senate for its own honor and dignity should stand by its privileges, in solemn and deliberate decision." MINORITY VIEWS.

The minority report says the Governor's failure to call the Legislature together to elect a senator of Pennsylvania, a deputy of the Governor of the power of appointment. "We think," says the report, "that the intent of the Constitution was to provide as far as possible that every State should have two senators. We think that a disunion which must inevitably deprive States in the Union for long periods of time of their rightful representation under the Constitution is a violation of the rights of the States, and, as we conceive, in violation of the intent of the framers of the Constitution, should be acquiesced in."

Personal and Briefs. Mrs. C. H. Langford, of Barton Heights, who has been very ill, is improving. Mr. R. L. Parrish, of Covington, was a visitor at the Treasurer's office yesterday.

Mr. Henry Richards, of the Capitol force, who has been ill with pneumonia, is improving. The remains of Miss Ellen J. Fryer, who died at the residence of her mother, were interred in the Greenwood cemetery yesterday.



THE MEGAPHONE WHICH HAS BEEN PUT OUT AT THE FALKNER'S ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE STATION.

problem had started from the light base. It occurred to Mr. Foster that the other inventors had been working at the wrong end of the problem and that the proper place to locate the signal was in the hands of the vessel to be warned.

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the most difficult problems of navigation, because it provides an absolute certainty of means to the vessel who is groping his way in a fog that there is danger North-east of him, due South of him, or wherever the signal station may be. It has the additional advantage that when the apparatus is placed on shore, all the sounds will be sent out to sea where they are wanted, and will not keep awake people on the shore, as they do at present.

Persons who have had no experience in such matters have no idea of the difficulty of determining the direction from which a warning signal comes through a fog or snow-storm. Two experienced officers, standing on the bridge of the same vessel, have been known to differ ninety degrees in their estimate of the direction of a fog whistle, and Westinghouse have a signal was blowing, the captains imagining it to be considerably to the right or left of the vessel's course.

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ARMORED TRAINS. They Will Be Useful When Boers Become More Concentrated. (Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

CAPE TOWN, December 6.—The prominently part which the armored train is playing in our struggle here may be said to make it one of the most picturesque features of the fight. Thus far, this comparatively novel instrument of war has not proved so efficacious as was expected, owing, it is believed, to the difficulties of the ground to be covered, but it is thought that before long they will enter more successfully into the contest.

There is considerable difference between the armored trains which have recently arrived here and those which Colonel Baden-Powell improved so hastily and successfully at Mafeking. These were simply common railway trucks, upon which walls of steel rails were built, and were without portholes, and only so arranged as to protect the sharpshooters who manned the machine guns placed on them, but they served to demonstrate the usefulness of even the crudest form of the armored train.

The latest arrivals are armored trains of the type which were used at Mafeking, and which were improved in several particulars. They are of a more compact design, and are fitted with a heavy armor plate, and filled with sharpshooters, the idea of carrying any guns on them, not having at that time occurred.

General Kitchener used armored trains to great advantage, during his progress up the Nile, in the recent war. The armor plate was of a thickness which was sufficient to prevent the cars being pierced by rifle bullets. Kitchener overcame that difficulty by placing sandbags along the sides of the cars, and by using a heavy armor plate, and filled with sharpshooters, the idea of carrying any guns on them, not having at that time occurred.

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