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CLARK AND MANN FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE

PARTY LINES ARE OBLITERATED
AND HOUSE PASSES TWO
NAVY BILLS.

PASS WITHOUT OPPOSITION

One Provides for Addition of 300 Midshipmen to July Class—Other for Battleships 43 and 44.

Washington—Speaker Clark and Republican Leader Mann fought side by side in the house for adequate National defense. With party lines obliterated, most of the members followed their leaders and two navy measures passed without a dissenting vote. One, to provide for adding 300 midshipmen to the entering class at Annapolis next July, passed 173 to 0, and the other to equip navy yards for construction of battleships Nos. 43 and 44, passed without a roll call.

Mr. Mann tried to put the anti-preparedness advocates on record by calling for a division on the Naval Academy bill, but there were no negative responses.

The appearance of Speaker Clark on the floor to champion preparedness measures aroused wide interest. Rumors persisted that he would take active charge of the fight to increase the army and navy.

Immediate improvement of the navy by designing new battleships along the lines of the best now in use, doubling the membership of both Annapolis and West Point, creation of many additional regiments for the army and short term enlistments to produce a reserve were among the suggestions made by the speaker. He said he expected to discuss the subject of preparedness generally soon.

Mr. Mann reiterated his previous pleas for a larger army and navy and aided in maneuvering the bills to passage. "This is not the time for crimonation and recrimination," said he. "It is not the time to find fault with that which has been. It is the time for all kinds for that which may come."

Mr. Clark urged haste in getting new battleships into commission. He asked Chairman Padgett of the naval committee why it would not be a good plan to pattern the two new battleships, Nos. 43 and 44, after the best United States ship now afloat and get them completed quickly.

WILSON OBJECTS TO REDUCTION.

Colombian Treaty Not Approved on Account of Reduction.

Washington—President Wilson has not approved the amendments to the Colombian treaty reported by the senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Democrats in the senate are by no means unanimously in favor of them.

It developed that a strong effort probably will be made in the senate to defeat the changes which would reduce the proposed indemnity to Colombia for the partition of Panama from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and revise the expression of regret that anything should have marred the relations between the two countries so as to make it material instead on the part of the United States alone.

Minister Betancourt of Colombia, called on Secretary Lansing during the day and was assured that the President had not given his approval to either of the amendments. Later it became known that many of the Democrats of the Foreign Relations Committee opposed the changes.

A Republican, Senator Smith of Michigan, by changing his vote on a tie in the senate, carried the amendment reducing the indemnity to \$15,000,000.

Education Board Appropriates.

New York.—The General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation announced appropriations of \$335,250 to various colleges throughout the United States. These appropriations bring the total amount distributed by the board since its organization 13 years ago to \$12,322,460.

The larger amounts donated were: Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., \$75,000; Western College for Women, Oxford, O., \$100,000; Milwaukee-Bowen College for Women, Milwaukee, \$100,000.

Among several appropriations for new schools in the south was one of \$2,000 for the Manassas, Va., Industrial School. For home-makers clubs for negroes in the South \$16,250 was distributed as follows: Alabama, \$2,750; Arkansas, \$3,200; Georgia, \$2,000; Kentucky, \$1,500; North Carolina, \$3,500; Tennessee, \$1,800; Virginia, \$2,500.

English and French Watch Port. Newport News, Va.—Coincident with the announcement that the Appam will be allowed to take on 200 tons of coal for port uses, British shipmasters arriving here report that an English and a French cruiser patrol the Atlantic coast in the vicinity of the Virginia capes. The cruisers do not wait the expected arrival of other German prizes or sea raiders, for the Appam's crew is not large enough to man her and it would be suicide to take the steamer out.

CHARLES A. KORBLY



Charles A. Korbly, former representative from Indiana, is legal adviser to the comptroller of the currency.

BURN CANADIAN HOUSE

FIRE WAS CAUSED BY GAS BOMB OR AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Building Was Valued at \$5,000,000 and the Contents Were of Inestimable Value.

Ottawa Ont.—The historic Canadian Parliament building was destroyed by a fire declared unofficially to have been caused by the explosion of a gas bomb or an infernal machine. Two women, guests of the wife of Speaker Severyn, were overcome by smoke and perished. Several policemen and firemen were buried under debris when one end of the building collapsed. The number of persons taken to hospitals had not been determined. Frederick F. Fardes, chief liberal whip, and William S. Loggie, a member of Parliament from New Brunswick are missing and it is feared they have lost their lives.

Two Dominion policemen and two house of commons attendants are declared to have been killed when the roof fell.

It has been established that the first burst of flame in the reading room of the House of Commons was preceded by at least one explosion and possibly by two. The flames spread so rapidly that the Ottawa fire brigade was utterly helpless. Aid was sent from Montreal on a special train.

The loss cannot be estimated in money. The building was valued at about \$5,000,000, but the contents are of inestimable value. There was no insurance. At midnight the commons and senate chambers had been destroyed and as the great clock boomed out the hour flames were swirling up the magnificent tower and licking their way to its top. Soldiers were assigned to carry out its contents.

Among those severely burned was Minister of Agriculture Burrell, who fell unconscious after plunging through a curtain of fire and groping his way along smoke-filled corridors. The Canadian Parliament buildings were erected from 1859 to 1865 and the cornerstone was laid by the then Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, in 1860.

PRESIDENT WILSON RETURNS.

Believer That People Are With Him.—Plans Another Tour.

Washington.—President Wilson has returned to Washington believing that the people of the Middle West are with him on the issue of national defense and are prepared to insist that Congress take speedy action. He finished his speaking tour at St. Louis.

President Wilson's advisers believe he has explained clearly why he considers immediate preparedness imperative, has won many converts to the movement and has given new impetus to a discussion of the cause. From the sympathetic attitude of most of his audiences, from the enthusiasm his every appearance in public has evoked, from the huge crowds which have greeted him, they have drawn the conclusion that the people overwhelmingly support his plans—at least in the Middle West.

The President's official family went with him to start soon on another tour. Some of them liken his swing through the Middle West to an operation not yet completed.

Zeppelin Lost in Sea.

London.—A Zeppelin airship and probably all her crew has been lost in the North Sea and it is possible that she met her fate through the fire of Dutch anti-aircraft guns.

Meet at Home of Secretary Daniels.

Washington.—A meeting was held at the home of Secretary Joseph Daniels by the John Paul Jones Association, incorporated, for the purpose of discussing and devising plans for preserving "The Grove," which is near Halifax, N. C. This was the home of Willie Jones, where John Paul, the great American naval hero, spent a number of years of his early life. A large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen attended the gathering, which was addressed by Secretary Daniels.

RIVER FLOODS DO SERIOUS DAMAGE

BREAKS IN ARKANSAS RIVER
LEVEES DISASTROUS TO
LARGE SECTION.

THOUSANDS ARE HOMELESS

Sixteen Lives Have Been Lost—Property Damage Will Run Into Hundreds of Thousands.

Little Rock.—The rapidly widening lake in southeastern Arkansas, formed by the flood waters of the Arkansas river pouring through breaks in the levees, had engulfed a score of towns, leaving several thousand persons homeless. Sixteen lives have been lost in the last few days, and damage that probably will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars has resulted in the rich farming territory. Still greater damage is feared if the Mississippi continues to rise as in the last few days. Predicated stages at Arkansas City would endanger the levees there and a break in the Mississippi levees would precipitate a serious situation in the river valley.

All day the 700 men who remained in Arkansas City toiled in an effort to strengthen the levees against the fast rising waters and they were hopeful that the levees would hold and the town be saved. The narrow strip of levee is the only land in sight there. On one side is the river, swollen until its surface is 15 feet above the level of the town. On the other side of the levee is the great flood lake nearly 40 miles long and 20 miles wide. From it only the upper stories of buildings in Arkansas City protrude. At the levee are three steamboats, one of which is ready to carry the workers to safety should they lose their battle with the flood. They are living in the second stories of their homes and in box cars on the levee.

GERMANS HARD PRESSED.

Fourteen Thousand Interned in Spanish Guinea, West Africa.

London.—The British are pressing the Germans hard in the Kamer region of German West Equatorial Africa. A Spanish official communication says that 900 Germans and 14,000 of her colonial troops have crossed the southwest border and sought asylum in Spanish Guinea, where they were disarmed and interned.

Exception the Western line in France and Belgium and on the Caucasus front, little fighting of moment is in progress in any of the war theaters. In northwest Russia there have been aerial raids by both the Germans and Russians and in Galicia and Bukovina small infantry and grenade attacks. At one point along the line where the Russian general staff is in command the Russians found a system of Teuton mines and having wired it, detonated the mines.

The British and French in Belgium have belled, with destructive effect, German trenches in Boesinghe, and the French heavy guns have silenced a German battery to the east of Boesinghe.

Canadians Warned.

Guelph, Ont.—After the fire at the Jardine munitions plant at Hespler warnings were received by the chief of police that an attempt was to be made to destroy the winter fair buildings in this city that now are occupied by the military and the armories where two batteries are housed. Special guards were assigned to these points as well as to several of the factories in the city.

Ferdinand Will Visit Germany.

Berlin, via London.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is coming to Germany, it has just been learned to return the visit paid by Emperor William to the King of Nish, Serbia, on January 18.

British Steamship Sunk

London.—The British steamship Balgownie, 1,061 tons gross, has been sunk. The crew, with the exception of the second officer, was saved.

Wilson Thinks Appam a Prize.

Washington.—President Wilson is understood to hold the opinion that the British steamship Appam, brought into the Hampton Roads by a German crew, must be considered as a prize of Germany under the Prussian-American treaty of 1623. It was stated that this accords with the view of the state department. The president has not had an opportunity to discuss with Secretary Lansing the details of the case and therefore no final decision has been reached.

Great Fighting Machine.

Washington.—The United States has in its navy the nucleus of the greatest fighting machine in the world, according to Frank J. Sprague, chairman of the committee on electricity and shipbuilding of the naval consulting board, who returned here after spending a month aboard the battleship New York and witnessing the maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet in Southern waters. Mr. Sprague declared the two most vital requirements of the navy at present are more officers and more efficiency in target practice.

MISS MARIE SIMMS



Miss Marie Simms, daughter of Representative Simms of Tennessee, is one of the season's most popular debutantes in Washington.

CROWDS CHEER WILSON

DEMANDS BACKING TO DEFEND AMERICAN LIVES AND COMMERCE.

Sixteen Thousand in Hall, 20,000 Turned Away and Another 10,000 Watch For Him.

Kansas City, Mo.—President Wilson demanded that steps be begun during the present month to back him up in defending American lives and commerce abroad. His demand met with shouts and applause from an audience of 16,000 persons who waved American flags, leaped to their seats and cheered.

When the President ceased speaking he leaned forward and asked the great throng to join him in singing "America." The band played softly, the audience stood and the words of the patriotic anthem came in a glorious burst of song.

The big crowd was for the President from the start. It waited patiently an hour to see him and cheered itself hoarse in a three-minute demonstration when he appeared. Sixteen thousand heard him; 20,000 were turned away and 10,000 more tried to glimpse him as he left his hotel for the hall.

"Why, some men in Washington are questioning if we could get the 500,000 men for which the Government is asking," he said, at one point of his address.

"Would they volunteer?" "A man in the far end of the hall shouted "yes" and others echoed the word until the hall was in a turmoil.

"Why, I believe," the President said, "you could raise the 500,000 men in almost any state. I believe you could get 5,000 men right here in this audience. I have been thrilled by the experiences of these last few days, and I will go home to Washington and smile at the gentlemen who say the United States is not awake."

"These gallant men who sit on the hill in Washington and make our laws are going to deliver the goods," the crowd cheered. "Don't misunderstand me, they are going to deliver the goods because you want the goods delivered."

CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES.

House Gives Keating Bill Majority—Vote 337 to 46.

Washington.—It was by an overwhelming majority that the Keating child labor bill passed, the vote being 337 to 46. The North Carolina delegation to a man voted against the measure, Representative Britt on the Republican side being conspicuous for his vote against, when the Republicans voted favorably and unitedly for the act.

Representative Webb was again leading the fight against the act, being joined in speaking by Doughton and Britt from North Carolina and representatives from South Carolina.

The bill will meet strong opposition when it reaches the senate side, as indicated by the expressed purpose of Senator Overman to prevent its favorable report from the committee.

Have Signed Agreement.

London.—The Adeveral, a newspaper of Bucharest, declares that Greece and Rumania have signed a dual neutrality convention, according to a dispatch received here by wireless telegraphy from Rome.

Sharp Attack on Child Labor Bill.

Washington.—"Some of the idle sentimental women who are urging this bill to strike against three or four states of the South will probably wear on their hats flowers made by tiny children of New York townships that never see the sunlight," said Representative Webb, of North Carolina, during debate on the Keating child labor bill. The measure bars from interstate commerce products of child labor. Representative Britt, of North Carolina, declared the bill "an outrageous invasion of state rights."

NO NEW DEMANDS MADE TO GERMANY

THINKS BERLIN FAILED TO UNDERSTAND THE LAST LUSITANIA NOTE.

WORD "ILLEGAL" ONLY BAR

Situation is Considered Very Grave—Berlin Hopes to Satisfy the United States.

Washington.—The one word "illegal" as differently interpreted in the United States and Germany protrudes from the tentative draft of the Lusitania agreement, perfected by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing as the stumbling block which has caused Berlin to refer to the negotiations as having reached a crisis and Washington to characterize the situation as grave. Germany's answer, presented to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, proposes instead of an out-and-out admission of illegality of the method of submarine warfare used by the German naval authorities in sinking the liner, an acceptance of liability for the loss of neutral lives which Berlin hopes will satisfy the United States and still not bind Germany from continuing her submarine campaign.

German officials believe their previous promise to discontinue sinking unresisting merchantmen without warning brings the submarine campaign within the pale of international law and that any inclusion of that phase in the Lusitania agreement is unnecessary and humiliating to the Imperial Government. The word "illegal" in the draft the German Ambassador transmitted to his Government as meeting all the contentions of the United States, is taken to have been regarded in Berlin as being susceptible of application not to the entire submarine campaign.

That is the only explanation officials here can find for the statement of Doctor Zimmerman, under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that "the United States suddenly made new demands which it is impossible for us to accept."

PASSES PHILIPPINE BILL.

Senate Would Authorize President to Grant Independence.

Washington.—The Philippine bill which would extend to the islands a greater degree of self-government and would authorize the president to grant them absolute independence within four years passed the senate 52 to 24. Various Democrats, led by Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee, tried unsuccessfully to amend certain features of the independence clause, but in the end the Democrats joined by six Progressive Republicans, voted solidly for the measure.

It is understood the bill will go to the house with the backing of President Wilson and will be passed for early passage. Administration leaders seemed confident that the bill would have the approval of the house Democratic majority.

The Republicans who voted for the bill were Borah, Clapp, Kenyon, LaFollette, Norris and Works. By overwhelming majorities the senate had refused to modify the Clark amendment, adopted several days ago, which contains the independence provision and also gives the president authority to extend or withhold independence at the end of the four years.

Turks Evacuate Erzerum.

Petrograd.—The Novoe Vremya asserts it has received trustworthy information that the Turks have evacuated Erzerum, one of their principal strongholds on the Caucasian front.

Mayers' Conference.

New York.—Mayor Mitchell has telegraphed the chief executives of 600 cities, asking them to appoint delegates to the Mayors' Conference on National Defense in St. Louis, March 3 and 4, and to attend themselves if possible.

British Want Appam.

Washington.—In the name of the British owners of the steamship Appam, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, lodged with the State Department a formal request that the ship be turned over to the British Consul under the terms of The Hague Convention. Notice also was served that it would be in violation of international law if the United States permitted the German prize commander of the Appam either to increase the efficiency of the ship; to add to her offensive power or crew.

National Capitol Closely Guarded.

Washington.—The extra number of guards appearing about Capitol Hill prove to be reminders that some fanatics may undertake to repeat some destructive exploit like that of last summer when a bomb exploded in one of the corridors. The destruction of the Parliament building at Ottawa has also caused apprehension. The fire-proof character of the Capitol is regarded as nearly perfect. Additional guards have been put at the Capitol. It has been decided, moreover, to search the Capitol at night.

BREWER HEADS MEREDITH

Dr. Charles E. Brewer Formally Inducted into Presidency.—College is Prospering.

Raleigh.—The inauguration of Dr. Charles Edward Brewer as president of Meredith College drew a great crowd of people not only from Raleigh but from all parts of the state. The Meredith auditorium was taxed to the limit. Practically all of the colleges of the state were represented. Notable among the visitors were Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler, president of Salem College, Winston-Salem; Prof. R. H. Wright, president of the Eastern Carolina Teachers' Training School, Greenville, N. C.; Dr. William Alexander Webb, president of Randolph-Macon Woman's College; Dr. William Louis Poteat, president of Wake Forest, and Dr. E. W. Sikes, Dr. W. R. Cullom, Prof. J. H. Highsmith, Dr. R. E. Flack of the University of North Carolina; Dr. F. P. Hogobood, president of Oxford Female Seminary, and many other well-known educators. Gov. Locke Craig, Supt. J. Y. Joyner, Maj. W. A. Graham, M. L. Shipman and other state officials were present to show their interest in the institution and its new president.

The exercises were presided over by W. N. Jones of this city, president of the board of trustees of Meredith. Fine music marked the occasion, the well-trained Meredith choir being assisted by the Wake Forest Glee Club. Music such as these young people furnished is seldom heard and the big audience enjoyed it thoroughly.

The principal address of the morning, aside from the splendid inaugural address of President Brewer was by President William Alexander Webb of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. Doctor Webb is a native Tar Heel, a man of fine bearing and a speaker of unusual effectiveness. His subject was "The Place of the Humanities in a College of Liberal Arts."

Gastonia's New Postoffice Open.

Gastonia.—Two thousand or more attended the informal reception which marked the opening of the city's handsome new \$75,000 postoffice building between the hours of 8 and 10. The weather was anything but pleasant but this did not deter people from coming out. The public was given an opportunity to see the working rooms and in fact all the various departments of the structure and the opinion was unanimous that Gastonia has not only a handsome and attractive postoffice building, but one that is equipped with all the modern devices for the rapid and efficient handling of mail matter.

Child Drinks Kerosene; Dead.

Greenville.—The 14-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Stepp, who live near this city, died from the effects of kerosene oil which he drank. His older brother had used some oil to start a fire and set aside a bottle containing only a small amount. The little fellow got the bottle and drank enough to cause his death about three hours later, medical aid not being able to counteract its effects. Last year Mr. and Mrs. Stepp lost a little daughter, whose death resulted from her dress taking fire while standing close to the flames.

Seek to Provide District Nurse.

Fayetteville.—In seeking to provide a district nurse for Fayetteville, the Civic Association has given out a statement declaring that it will cost at least \$1,200 a year to maintain such an office. To raise this fund for the office which is practically assured for the near future, the association is calling on the churches, fraternal orders and clubs of the city to help raise the necessary amount. It is expected that it will be taken kindly and that the office will be established very soon.

Big Prices For Tobacco.

Reidsville.—Some phenomenal prices have been recorded for tobacco during the past week, and buyers have been free to admit that Reidsville is paying the highest prices for all grades at present. Reidsville has this reputation anyhow; but it is not usual this season to see as high as 45 cents paid nor complete outputs disposed of at an average of 25 cents, yet there were several instances of this kind on the market recently.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

Over 20,000,000 pounds of tobacco were sold on the Greenville markets during the season just closed.

Wilkes county canning club reported for 1915: Girls enrolled, 224; reporting, 200; total number pounds tomatos reported, 224,160; number cans, tin and glass, 49,940; number pounds vegetables sold fresh, 15,627; money value, \$5,204.77; cost, \$1,997.60; profit, \$3,207.17; number of acres farmed, 20; average profit per acre, \$160.35.

Lincoln county's cotton crop was 3,000 bales short last year.

The comptroller of currency has announced the failure of the Fourth National Bank of Fayetteville.

J. J. Farris has been confirmed postmaster at High Point.

Troy and Mount Gilead is soon to have electric lights.

Governor Craig has offered a reward of \$100 for the capture of Charles Carroll, wanted in Clay county for the alleged murder of Everett Smith.

Dr. Chas. E. Brewer was inaugurated president of Meredith College at Raleigh last Thursday.

RALEIGH, NEWBERN ASHEVILLE CENSUS

POPULATION JULY 1, 1914, 20,000,
10,300 AND 20,000 RESPECTIVELY.

CAPITAL HAS INCREASED

Many Increases Are Shown to Census Estimate of Manufacturing Industries, etc.

Washington.—Preliminary statements of the general results of the census of manufacturers for Raleigh, Asheville and Newbern have been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census. They consist of summaries comparing the figures from 1908 and 1914, by totals, prepared under the direction of William M. Stuart, chief statistician for manufacturers.

The figures are preliminary, and subject to such change and correction as may be found necessary from a further examination of the original reports.

The population of Raleigh at the census of 1910 was 19,218, and is estimated that it was 20,000 on July 1, 1914.

The summary of the increases for the several items rank as follows: Wages, 34.1 per cent; services, 29.4 per cent; materials, 27 per cent; value of products, 22.7 per cent; salaries, 19 per cent; value added by manufacture, 17.8 per cent; primary horsepower, 4.1 per cent; wage-earners, 2.7 per cent.

The population of Asheville at the census of 1910 was 19,762, and it is estimated was 20,000 on July 1, 1914.

The summary for the manufacturers shows an increase in the number of persons employed, the power used, the capital invested and amount paid annually for services. Increases rank as follows: Primary horsepower, 24.3 per cent; wages, 10.7 per cent; services, 8.9 per cent; capital, 5.1 per cent; salaries, 4.3 per cent; wage-earners, 2.9 per cent; persons engaged in manufactures, 1.5 per cent. The capital invested as reported, in 1914, was \$2,954,000, a gain of \$144,000 or 5.1 per cent over \$2,810,000 in 1909.

It is estimated that the population of Newbern on July 1, 1914, was 10,300. There were 29 establishments reported in the corporate limits during 1914. The capital invested amounted to \$2,562,000.

The summary for the city follows: Number of establishments, 29; persons engaged in manufactures, 529; proprietors and firm members, 17; salaried employes, 909; wage-earners average number, 832; primary horsepower, 2,550; capital, \$2,562,000; services, \$483,000; salaries, \$109,000; wages, \$374,000; materials, \$1,205,000; value of products, \$1910,000; value added by manufacture, \$705,000.

Should Manufacture Toys.

Kinston.—This section of North Carolina should manufacture toys for the entire country, Edward W. J. Proffitt, a new England business man, told the Chamber of Commerce here. He advised that the chamber get northern capital interested. "Tell them that the scrapwood that might go into toys are being burned, that factory sites are dirt cheap, that there is no complicated labor trouble and that freight rates are remarkably low," he advised in suggesting to Kinston business men how if they might interest capitalists in New England and the Middle Atlantic states who would jump at the chance of investing here.

Hog Cholera Decreasing.

Newbern.—J. W. Sears, farm demonstrator for Craven county, who is engaged in making a fight on the hog cholera epidemic in this county, states that it was his opinion that this epidemic was decreasing and that if the farmers would use the proper precaution, the disease would be entirely eradicated within the course of two or three months.

White Way For Shelby.

Shelby.—The Board of Aldermen has about decided to put a white way in the business section of Shelby. It contemplates the erection of 65 large iron lamp posts equipped with several lights on both sides of the court square and on several streets leading out. The investment will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000. In addition to this, they have been discussing very freely and favorably the matter of placing asphalt or bitulith on the streets in the business section, but this has not been decided on.

Rebuilding Railroad Shops.

Newbern.—The contractors who have been awarded the contract for the erection of the Norfolk Southern Railway Company's new shops, to replace those destroyed by fire a few months ago, have begun the work of constructing these buildings. The new shops will be larger and more modern in every particular than those which went up in smoke and ashes. They will be as fireproof as it will be possible to get them and attention will be paid to every detail which will tend to make them complete.