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REFORMS IN ENGLAND

Intense Interest in Coming Session of Parliament.

NEW ELEMENT IS ACTIVE

Socialists and Labor Pa[illegible] Push Important Meas[illegible]

IRISH AFFAIRS TO TH[illegible]

Universities Bill and Grazing Bill to Come Up.

DRASTIC LICENSE BILL PROPOSED

Measure Will Probably Increase the Friction Between Lords and Commons—Interest in Budget.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The third and what promises to be the most critical session of the Parliament controlled by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be formally opened on January 22 by the king with all the traditional pomp and ceremony that marks the brief annual visit of the monarch to St. Stephens. His majesty will be accompanied on this occasion by Queen Alexandra, the prince and princess of Wales and many other members of the royal family who happen to be in England at the time, while to greet them in the historic chamber will be assembled the usual gathering of dignitaries.

This formal opening of the houses of Parliament by the king in person always attracts momentary attention, but the real interest, keener than ever this year, centers more in the legislation that the government proposes to introduce and the cost of the social reforms, estimated at many millions of pounds, that the new elements in the political arena, the labor and socialist parties, are attempting to bring about. If all the legislation promised for the coming session is forecasted in the speech from the throne, the members of the House of Commons will have a stupendous task before them, and the usual session of six months will hardly afford sufficient time to dispose of it all.

Irish Affairs to Front.

Irish affairs are sure to occupy much time, for besides the Irish universities bill promised the Catholics and a bill to deal with the grazing lands, over which cattle-driving originated, the opposition has threatened to introduce an amendment to the reply to the speech, which will enable them to discuss in detail the government's Irish policy. This will place Mr. Birrell, the secretary for Ireland, on the defensive in respect to what has been done or what he has failed to do, as the unionists put it, and also enable him to make a statement as to future policy. It will be the first big debate of the session, and unless the younger nationalists are held in check, as lively a one as Parliament has witnessed in recent years.

Drastic License Bill.

After Ireland, in point of public interest, will come a drastic licensing bill, to fight which the brewers, distillers and license holders throughout the kingdom have already organized. The measure is not expected to meet all the demands of the temperance party. It will provide, however, that at the end of a specified period, all licenses shall cease and the granting of new licenses shall be placed in the hands of more or less popular authorities, thus establishing to some extent local option. Should the brewers consider it prejudicial to their business they can depend upon the House of Lords either to reject it or to so amend it that it would not be acceptable to the commons and thus add another to the many liberal grievances against the upper chamber.

Old age pensions occupy a prominent place in the government program. The principle is supported by all parties, but on details there is a hopeless difference. Mr. Asquith, the chancellor of the exchequer, it is believed, will propose that a start be made with a vote of £5,000,000, to which must be added £2,500,000 put aside last year for this purpose. This sum, the labor members contend, is inadequate, even for a start, while on the question of how the money is to be applied there are hardly two opinions alike. This one measure may therefore be expected to take up a lot of time. Being a matter of finance, the lords have nothing to say on it.

Other Important Measures.

The rest of the program includes another attempt to amend the education act, a bone of contention between the two houses; the reintroduction of the Scottish land valuation and land bills rejected by the lords last year; a new English land valuation bill; a measure establishing eight hours as the legal working time in all mines; a bill establishing a new port authority for London to collect all revenues and effect new docks, which the owners of docks are opposing; and a lot of housing and other reforms looking to the comfort, well being and health of the poorer residents in large cities, which John Burns, secretary of the local government board, has devised after a careful study of the working of similar measures in Germany and elsewhere.

The advocates of woman suffrage having failed to convince the government that the time has come when women should be given the vote, will depend on private members to advance their cause. Such a bill, however, stands little chance of reaching the statute books without the government support.

Interest in Budget.

The budget will be not less interesting than the legislation. The reforms mentioned mean a great increase in the expenditure and when there is added to this an increase of £3,000,000 in the naval estimates to meet the German proposals, an extra million for the new army scheme, and a similar increase for education, experts say the chancellor of the exchequer will have to find nearly £10,000,000 more than was necessary last year.

Six months seem all too short for the work in hand, but the government is determined to establish a record, in case the rejection of their proposals by the lords necessitates an appeal to the country for an endorsement of their policy to reform the upper house. Frequent night sessions and the adoption of the closure may therefore be looked for.

Mrs. Martin Secures Divorce.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—It has been learned that Mrs. Amelia Bowers Martin, who was formerly a resident of Cedarhurst, Long Island, a daughter of Mr. Henry Bowers, a prominent resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., was recently granted an absolute divorce in this city from her husband, Lucius Trowbridge Martin of New York. Mrs. Martin has lived in Sioux Falls for the last eight months or more.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA AND IOWA—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH DEAD

Former Postmaster General Expires Suddenly at His Home in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Press, former United States minister to Russia and postmaster general, died suddenly at his home here today, aged 65 years.

[illegible]NNETT IS FOR STRONG MEN

[illegible]aska's Delegation to Republican [illegible]onvention Should Command Confidence and Respect.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—H. J. Winnett, chairman of the State Railway commission, favors sending to the republican national convention a delegation from Nebraska composed of men of the largest state and national acquaintance; men who are known to favor the nomination of Secretary Taft; men who will compel recognition of this state in the convention. Regarding the makeup of the delegation he said:

"Nebraska should send its strongest men to the Chicago convention. In the interest of the republican party of the state both Senator Norris Brown and Governor Sheldon should be selected as delegates-at-large, and the fact that Senator Burkett does not desire to be a delegate should not in the least operate to keep these two men off of the delegation. Governor Sheldon and Senator Brown were leaders in the fight conducted by the republican party last year, and they should be selected to continue the fight in the national convention. The republicans will have a fight in that convention over the same issues that have been fought out in Nebraska, and no better men than the two mentioned can be selected to keep up that contest.

Other states will send senators and governors and every delegation which is composed of such men will attract attention, by reason of the positions held by the delegates. There is no reason why Nebraska should not have great influence in the convention if the republicans just select well known men, in whom they have confidence, for delegates. There is no reason why Governor Sheldon should not be a delegate, and there is no reason why Senator Brown should not be selected. There is every reason why both should be selected.

Every republican should know that the opponents of President Roosevelt or his policies will do everything in their power to promulgate a platform and select a candidate for president to conform to their own ideas. Sheldon and Brown are the men to fight such a proposition. Both have expressed a willingness to go on the delegation and that should be sufficient to rally the republicans of the state under their banners. Nebraska is for Taft and in convention it has endorsed his candidacy. Nebraska should make that endorsement count by sending a strong delegation to the convention. Inasmuch as no man is asking this honor, let us send the men who made the fight in this state and won."

MAY EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

Little Probability that Court Will Keep Reporters from Attending Thaw Trial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—When the Thaw trial is resumed tomorrow morning, Justice Dowling will be called upon to determine whether the testimony of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw shall be taken behind closed doors. It is freely predicted that he will refuse to exclude both public and newspaper representatives, but that a compromise may be reached by the exclusion of those who come only from idle or morbid curiosity. By leaving the newspaper men in the court room the constitutional provision as to a public trial would be maintained and the young woman on the stand would have only to face a handful of men, as compared with the vast throng which crowded the court room last Friday afternoon. As to keeping the story out of print, Justice Dowling told District Attorney Jerome when he sprang his surprising suggestion that if any newspaper cared to repeat the details of the recital it could do so simply by reference to its files of a year ago.

Justice Dowling stated on Friday that he would hear further suggestion from counsel tomorrow morning, provided, of course, there should be a general consent to the closing of the doors—a thing never before done in this jurisdiction in a murder trial. Martin W. Littleton, Thaw's chief counsel, who partly concurred in the district attorney's motion when it first was made, has decided to withdraw that concurrence and leave the matter entirely in the discretion of the court. Under these circumstances it is declared Justice Dowling will not attempt to keep the proceedings secret, but he may co-operate with the attorneys in an endeavor to keep the general public out of the court room during the young woman's examination o nthe witness stand.

When young Mrs. Thaw has concluded her testimony and has been put through the fire of cross-examination, the elder Mrs. Thaw probably will conclude her evidence. This will leave but three or four regular witnesses to be heard before the six insanity experts retained by the defense are put upon the stand to answer a hypothetical question covering all of the testimony. Two of these physicians, Drs. Evans and Wager, will tell again of the examination they made of Thaw in the Tombs prison following the tragedy.

The trial will be pushed with all possible haste to an early conclusion.

Newspapers Consolidated.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—The Centerville Chronicle, one of the pioneer newspapers of Dakota territory and South Dakota, this week will pass out of existence by being consolidated with the Centerville Journal, it having been sold to O. W. Dingman, a well known South Dakota newspaperman, who recently purchased the plant of the Centerville Journal.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK		Regina d'Italia.
NEW YORK		Gerty.
NEW YORK		Bluecher.
NEW YORK		Nord Amerika.
NEW YORK		St. Paul.
LIVERPOOL	Em. of Britain	
LIVERPOOL	Sylvania	
LIVERPOOL	Celtic	
LIVERPOOL	Cymric	
NAPLES	Florida	
NAPLES	Liguria	
NAPLES	Caronia	
TRIESTE		Irene.
COPENHAGEN		Oscar II.
HAVRE	La Gascogne	
PLYMOUTH	Philadelphia	
BOULOGNE	Statendam	
SOUTHAM[illegible]		St. Louis.
GLASGO[illegible]		[illegible]

FROG OLDER THAN BUTTE'S

Congressman Howell Tells of Toad Found in Solid Sandstone in Utah.

TAKEN OUT BY SILVER MINERS

Pinkish Flesh Color When Discovered and Died After Contact with Air, Being Preserved for Years Afterwards.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—A week ago press dispatches from Butte, Mont., reported a live frog had been discovered in the hollow of a limestone rock in a mine near there. The Montana story indicated the toad had been found something like 300 feet under the surface. Congressman Joseph Howell of Utah has just received a letter from one of his constituents, upon whose veracity he is willing to stake his reputation, in which the writer shows that the Montana toad was a comparatively recent addition to the surface of the earth. Mr. Howell's correspondent writes in part as follows:

Found in Solid Sandstone.

"On receipt of the thousand-year-old toad from Butte, Mont., found in limestone, I must say something of our toad, found in the solid sandstone at Silver Reef, Utah. You will recall that that is the largest and possibly the only silver mining camp in sandstone in the United States. It was about the year 1883 that Robert Campbell, a miner I had known from childhood, and who is a man of his word, told me that he and his partner, working in one of the mines of the reef down on the 600-foot level, were doing some shooting and blasting in a drift. As you know, after shooting, they return to the face and pick out the broken rock still left in the face of the drift. In doing this they found a crack running in deeper than some of the rest, and picking out the rock they found a small cavity, containing a live toad. It was of pinkish flesh color and somewhat transparent. After carefully taking it out on their shovels to the surface, the toad seemed to collapse from contact with the air. They gave it to Mr. Rice, superintendent of the mine, who placed it in alcohol, and for a number of years afterward it was seen by a great many people. I wanted Campbell to go before a notary and make affidavit to the facts and send them to the Smithsonian institution, which he promised to do. But the affidavit was never made. It is, however, possible that I can still find someone who was there."

Mr. Howell declares that the Silver Reef mine was located in the sandstone of Utah after some of the most eminent geologists of the country had declared that no silver could by any possible chance be found in sandstone.

Where Grant Monument Goes.

At the foot of the Capitol plaza fronting on Pennsylvania avenue is located what has long been known as the Botanical gardens. It covers three or four blocks of ground, but is surrounded on all sides by the evidences of busy life. A high iron fence surrounds the garden which gives it the appearance of some landed estate and within the enclosure lives William A. Smith, the superintendent of the garden, friend of Andrew Carnegie and collector of writings of Burns. In fact, Mr. Smith has the finest collection of Burnsiana in the country.

It is in this same botanic garden that the magnificent monument to General Grant is to be erected and about which a big fuss has been raised because some three or four historic trees must be removed before the foundation for the monument can be commenced.

Resolutions have been introduced in congress looking to the repeal of the law fixing the site and a lot of eloquence expended over the destruction of the trees. Judge Walter I. Smith of Iowa, who represents the Council Bluffs district in congress, however, has not taken the flights of oratory much to heart. On the contrary, has insisted that the site selected by the Grant Monument commission, of which General G. M. Dodge is a member, as well as Secretary Root, should stand, and that if necessary the botanic garden should be abandoned.

As far back as 1889 a bill was passed directing that the iron fence which surrounds the botanic garden should be pulled down, but Superintendent Smith has been able through his friendship with senators and representatives to keep the fence intact. Now, however, that Mr. Smith has been protesting against the placing of the Grant monument in the southeast section of the garden because it will necessitate the removal of several trees planted by former statesmen, the controversy over the botanic garden has been revived and it may be that although quite an old man, Superintendent W. A. Smith may have to vacate his comfortable cottage and the high iron fence be pulled down to make way for growth and progress. It can be said that the Grant monument will be put where originally planned even if the Chittenden tree and the Beck tree have to go.

When Uncle Joe Was Free Trader.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was once a free trader. Of course it is pretty hard to believe, but he confessed it the other day in a reminiscent talk on some of the high lights in his busy life. "But that was in the days when I was a doctrinaire," he said. "I had never enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education, but when I was acquiring an education later in life by absorbing and devouring everything I could lay my hands on in the way of books I conceived it would be a noble thing to throw our markets open to the world. When I began to get practical sense later along I changed my mind about free trade. I am now a pretty good protectionist. I am a believer in the theory that it is a duty we owe ourselves to dominate and control our markets, and incidentally to dominate the markets of the western hemisphere and as much of the rest of the world as we can take possession of. The first step to commercial supremacy is for us to get as much as we can and to hang on to all we get. Some day when our population has increased from 85,000,000 to 500,000,000 and all our resources are fully developed, free trade may be the thing for us, but not now. In our own preservation we must foster our own enterprises and nurse our own resources until they are developed and full grown. This is a practical world in which we live, and we must take care of our own before we try to look after the rest of the world."

New Ruling Explained.

Congressman Hinshaw has received a number of complaints from Nebraska publishers about the rule of the Postoffice department by which, it was supposed, newspaper subscriptions must be paid in advance or third class postage must be paid. Mr. Hinshaw called at the department and had a talk with the third assist-

(Continued on Second Page.)

SOUTH DAKOTA'S CROP WEALTH

Eighty-Five Millions in Value, Not Counting Potatoes or Hay—Large Percentage Marketed.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—W. H. Smith, auditor for the Van Dusen Elevator company, states in his report that South Dakota has harvested the most valuable crop it ever raised. On account of the favorable weather, the good roads and the high prices, a greater percentage of the 1907 crop has been delivered than in any previous year for some time, with the exception of corn. According to the December crop report of the government, South Dakota's 1907 crop was:

Spring Wheat—2,200,000 acres; yield, 10 bushels; total, 22,000,000 bushels; average price, 95 cents; making a total value of $20,900,000.

Durum—700,000 acres; yield, 15 bushels; total, 10,500,000 bushels; average price, 80 cents; making a total value of $8,400,000.

Oats—1,325,000 acres; yield, 24.7 bushels; total, 32,728,000 bushels; average price, 29 cents; making a total value of $12,764,000.

Barley—875,000 acres; yield, 23 bushels; total, 20,125,000 bushels; average price, 75 cents; making a total value of $15,093,750.

Rye—34,800 acres; yield, 17 bushels; total, 591,000 bushels; average price, 62 cents; making a total value of $355,000.

Flax—480,000 acres; yield, 10 bushels; total, 4,800,000 bushels; average price, 95 cents; making a total value of $4,560,000.

Corn—1,850,000 acres; yield, 25.5 bushels; total, 47,175,000 bushels; average price, 50 cents; making a total value of $23,587,500.

These various amounts bring the total value of the South Dakota crop to $85,671,250. Besides the value of the grain, the state has raised $638,000 worth of potatoes, according to the government report, and the hay crop is valued at $3,850,000.

Mr. Smith makes the following estimate of the amount of grain still in the farmers' hands, which will be marketed before the season is over:

Spring wheat, 5,610,000 bushels; durum, 1,890,000 bushels; oats, 1,072,000 bushels; barley, 1,862,000 bushels; rye, 90,000 bushels; flax, 400,000 bushels; corn, 8,740,000 bushels.

Although the number of bushels did not reach the amounts of former years, the farmers got prices that more than made up for this deficiency.

INDEPENDENTS TO BLOCK CASE

Iowa Packers Assert Lower Chicago Freight Will Drive Them from Business.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—The independent meat packers of Iowa have appeared as intervenors in the case brought before the Interstate Commerce commission by the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association to secure a lower live stock rate to Chicago, the opening hearing of which was held in Des Moines Friday, and, according to their argument, may balk the efforts of the live stock feeders and shippers.

This position taken by the independent packers was not developed at the first hearing, because of lack of time and for other reasons. It will be brought up at Chicago on February 17 or perhaps later.

According to the independent packers, they have for the last ten years been in competition with the Chicago packers for the hogs and cattle of Iowa. As a general thing they have been making money. They say that if a lower live stock rate to Chicago is granted it will be impossible for them to compete with the Chicago packers. That for every cent of reduction in freight rates to Chicago they will have to pay that much more for the hogs they buy, since their market is based on the Chicago price, less the difference in freight rates, so that to get the Iowa hogs they will have to pay as much or a little more than the Chicago price, less this what might be termed differential in freight rates.

The independent packers go farther and say that lower Chicago freight rates will not only drive them out of business, but eventually place the shippers at the mercy of the so-called Meat trust. This is based on the fact that because of the dozen or more independent packers have been in the market the Chicago packers have not had a monopoly, but once the independents are out of business the combine will have a free hand to cut prices to the limit.

OHIO LINING UP FOR TAFT

Over Half of County Committees Formally Endorse His Candidacy.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19.—A statement given out at the Taft headquarters in this city tonight says:

Including the counties which acted today, calls have been issued by the republican committees in seventy-three counties providing for the election, under the full provisions of the call of the state central committee, or 716 out of a total of 815 delegates.

In over half the counties, including most of the large ones, and representing over 600 delegates, Taft has been formally endorsed by county committees. Taft tickets of delegates are in the field everywhere. Lake county, where an independent ticket is promised in opposition to the Taft ticket, furnishes the only opposition known. Lake county has four delegates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The republican state central committee met today and adopted a call for a state convention to meet at Sacramento on May 14 for the purpose of selecting delegates to the republican national convention. A novel feature in the call is the direction to county committees to call an unofficial primary in their respective counties on May 2 in order to give the voters an opportunity to express their choice for a candidate for president. The delegates to the national convention are to be instructed to support the candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast at this unofficial primary.

The adoption of this new procedure in California politics headed off a resolution endorsing Secretary Taft which had already been prepared.

OLD LINE DEMOCRATS CONFER

Formulating Plans in Case W. J. Bryan is Nominated for President.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—It was learned tonight that a conference of old-line democrats will be held in this city next Thursday to discuss and formulate a program to be followed in case William J. Bryan is again nominated for the presidency. Among the conferees, it is said, will be Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia, Governor Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, John D. McGraw, chairman of the democratic state committee of West Virginia; Richard B. Olney of Massachusetts, D. Cady Herrick and other prominent democrats.

The aim of those who are behind this conference is to obtain the adoption by the democratic national convention, which will meet in Denver, of a conservative platform, acceptable to the business interests of the country.

To a certain extent these men are reckoning on the choice by the republicans of a candidate dictated by President Roosevelt and so committed to a continuation of his policies.

If the moving spirits in this conference can have their way, there will be adopted on Thursday or at subsequent meetings resolutions pledging all the conferees to work for a platform absolutely "safe" and sane and a candidate who would stand on such a platform without reser[illegible]

POLITICAL POT IN NEBRASKA

Taft Sentiment Continues to Grow Stronger Throughout the State.

LEADERS AND PAPERS LINING UP

Democrats Select State and District Delegates in One Convention—Four Republican Districts Yet to Issue Calls.

After all the democratic clamor for a presidential preference primary for Nebraska republicans, the democratic state committee which met at Lincoln last Wednesday issued a call for a democratic state convention without providing for any presidential preference primary whatever for Nebraska democrats. The democratic convention and the populist convention, like the republican convention, is to be held in Omaha, the democratic date being March 5, which is just one week earlier than the date for the republican meeting.

The democratic committee likewise took upon itself the authority, plainly vested in it under the new Nebraska law, of calling all the district conventions to select district delegates; in fact, of cutting the delegates to the democratic state convention up on district lines into six conventions which will choose the district delegates and report the same to the state convention, thus subjecting them all to the same instructions and binding them by the unit rule. The unit rule, however, does not prevail in republican conventions, so that nothing would be gained in this respect were all the republican district conventions to be brought together with the state convention.

One of the republican district conventions, that of the Second district, has already been called to meet at Omaha at the same time as the state convention, but another, for the First district, has likewise been called to meet at Lincoln about a week earlier. According to the chairman of the First district committee, the committee was not disposed to go outside of its own district with its district convention. In the other four districts no action has yet been taken, so far as known, toward calling the republican congressional committees together for the purpose of fixing the time and place of the district conventions.

From all over Nebraska come many evidences of constant and steady growth of Taft sentiment. This evidence is in the form of interviews by political leaders in different localities and expressions by country republican weeklies. It is remarkable that out of the 200 republican papers in the state less than a score have put themselves on record in favor of any other candidate but Taft, and of these all but three or four are of comparatively small influence. Practically all the active leaders of the party have enlisted in the Taft movement and this was particularly emphasized by two meetings to organize local Taft leagues last week, one at Lincoln and one at Fremont.

The meeting at Lincoln included the old war horses and the new war horse, and while it is said competition is sure to develop there between aspirants for places on the national convention delegation, all the men mentioned are outspoken for Mr. Taft. The same situation is presented at Fremont, where the new Taft organization includes all the leaders who are in touch with the people and dominant in the councils of the party. The only man of any political prominence who has come out in the open for LaFollette as against Taft, is former Congressman McCarthy of the third district, whose Wisconsin origin and desire to return to congress are said to explain his attitude.

As to possibilities for places on the delegation to Chicago, a great many names are being mentioned, with or without the consent of the men directly concerned. A strange situation has arisen in connection with the announcement of Senator Burket that he does not want to go to Chicago because "already honored with official position." The outcry against commissioning public officers as national convention delegates was raised first by the enemies of Mr. Burkett as a rallying cry for an assault upon him. Finding their object suddenly accomplished by the voluntary withdrawal of Mr. Burkett, the rule against making delegations out of men "already honored in official position" does not fit in with their plans. Of the names projected by the Lincoln slate-makers, nearly all of them are men who have been honored with official position. One of them is a sitting judge on the bench, others members of the present legislature, and still others former congressmen or former state officers—not one of them who has any standing in the party but who has already been "honored with official position." On the other side a noticeable sentiment is spreading in favor of sending to Chicago the biggest and best known republicans in Nebraska to raise the standard of the state as high as those held by delegations from other states and without respect to whether the preferred leaders have or have not been in the past honored with official position.

Whether developments at Washington in the breach between the two United States senators over the appointment of collector of internal revenue for the Nebraska district will have any further effect on the political situation here is a question which is already puzzling the wise ones. There is no doubt that the original demonstration on Burkett at Lincoln had some source in his recalcitrancy in this matter. Should one or the other of the applicants for this place or both of them fail to land the plum, it would not be surprising to see one, or both, pushed out for a vindication in the shape of a place on the national convention delegation, either for the state at large or for the district.

DEATH RECORD.

P. V. Hart.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—P. V. Hart, superintendent of the C. A. Dunham company's manufacturing plant, died yesterday of Bright's disease.

St. Louis Boy Commits Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—"I killed a man with a beanshooter and I will pay the penalty," written with a pencil on blood-bespattered paper, was the note left by Charles Deskel, aged 15 years, a shoe cutter, who killed himself here today by slashing his throat with a razor. His body and the note were found by his mother. It is thought from the note that he became suddenly insane.

Basket Ball at Tabor.

TABOR, Ia., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—The basket ball games played in the opera house last evening between Tabor college and Malvern High school teams resulted in a score for the girls' teams of 11 to 6 in favor of the Tabor college girls, and the Malvern boys winning over the Tabor college team by a score of 25 to 24.

JUDGE I. S. HASCALL AT REST

Pioneer of Omaha and Nebraska is Buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery.

The funeral of Isaac Skinner Hascall, who died Saturday morning at St. Joseph's hospital, was held in the chapel of the Masonic temple Sunday at 2 p. m. The chapel and gallery were filled with friends who came to pay their last respects. The Masons, with their fraternal emblems and habits, carrying spears draped with crepe, marched in solemn procession and occupied one side of the chapel, while the friends and mourners occupied the other side. The casket was placed in the center of the chapel. It was covered with flowers sent by loving friends, and at the end of the casket was a wreath representing the square and compass, the emblem of the Masonic order, which was sent by Masonic Capital lodge No. 3.

The services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Reynolds of the Castellar Presbyterian church. After the scripture reading and opening prayer, the Masons chanted the Masonic fraternal ode.

Rev. Mr. Reynolds, in his sermon, reviewed the career of Judge Hascall.

A large number of friends accompanied the hearse to Forest Lawn cemetery, where the services were conducted by Capital lodge No. 3.

The pallbearers were John H. Butler, A. H. Donicken, Louis Berka, William R. Whitehorn, John N. Westberg and W. W. Slabaugh.

Among the old settlers present who were friends of Judge Hascall and closely associated with him in the early days of Omaha were Joseph Redman, Judge Gustave Anderson, J. J. McLean, Henry Brown, Jacob King, John Pray, John Banford, Martin Dunham, Judge Felker, John G. Willis, Charles L. Thomas, H. G. Barnam, John Mathieson, George Stratman and others.

PLAN FOR DEEP SHIP CANAL

Proposal to Dig Twenty-One-Foot Channel from Hudson River to Lake Ontario.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Superintendent of Public Works F. C. Stevens, in his annual report, recommends that congress be memorialized to join with the state in constructing a deep waterway from the Hudson river to Lake Ontario. He points out that the Dominion government is planning to build what will constitute a deep waterway, known as the Ottawa-Georgian bay route, connecting Georgian bay with the St. Lawrence river. This will provide the shortest outlet by water for the grain, forest and mining products of the great northwest, and he doubts whether, should this be completed, the state with only a one-thousand-ton canal could hope to compete with Canada for the great lakes traffic.

"Canada," he says, "in the race for commerce, must be dealt with as a rival."

The only hope of restoring to New York and to the nation transportation supremacy is to construct a twenty-one-foot canal between the Hudson and Lake Ontario on the line of the present barge canal. The federal government made a survey for a deep waterway in 1900, twenty-one feet deep, connecting Lake Erie with the tidewaters of the Hudson river, the estimate being $198,000,000.

Superintendent Stevens says that if this plan were carried out it is believed "that not only would New York state be in a commanding position so far as commercial shipments go in the event of the completion by the Dominion government of the Ottawa-Georgian bay canal, but it is not impossible that if the construction of the ship canal across New York state were authorized in the near future the construction of the Ottawa-Georgian bay canal will be abandoned."

LUMBERMEN HERE TUESDAY

Joint Session of Nebraska Dealers and Lumbermen's Insurance Company in Two Days' Session.

Indications are that the lumbermen of the state will be out in force for the joint sessions of the Nebraska Lumber Dealers' and Nebraska Lumbermens' Mutual Insurance associations, which meet in Omaha Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The sessions will be held in the banquet room at Hotel Rome. Delegates will be selected to attend the annual meeting of the insurance association at Lincoln, January 25.

Program for the opening day:

MORNING—10:30 A. M. SHARP.
Address of President—M. L. Fries, Arcadia.
Report of Secretary—B. Critchfield, Lincoln.
Report of Treasurer—E. S. Clarke, Gretna.
Appointment of committees.
Character Studies—Nels Darling, Oklahoma City, Okl.
Announcements.
Adjournment.

AFTERNOON—2 P. M. SHARP.
Report of committees.
Address, "Why Should the Manufacturer Sell His Products Through the Retailer?" N. S. Darling, Oklahoma City, Okl.
General discussion, "Catalogue House Methods."
"Redwood" in moving pictures, C. J. Flack, Kansas City.
Report of committees.
"Funny Things," Nels Darling.
Adjournment.

VICTORY FOR CIVIC BEAUTY

New York Supreme Court Decides that Ordinance Regulating Signs is Valid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Municipal efforts to develop a city beautiful and prevent commercialism from offending the artistic sense were given an uplift Saturday, when Justice Leventritt, in the supreme court, decided that the suit brought against the city by the Fifth Avenue Coach company to enjoin municipal interference with the advertising signs displayed on the exterior of its busses must be dismissed on its merits.

The busses, plying up and down fashionable Fifth avenue, succeeded a year ago the old stage coaches which were regarded as relics of old New York. The new double-deck electric busses were plastered from top to bottom with garish advertising signs. The Board of Aldermen passed an move the advertising signs.

Justice Leventritt today held the ordinance to be constitutional and, after describing the beauty of Fifth avenue, de-ordinance giving the city the power to reclared: "It is the scheme of beauty which is not to be sacrificed to the demands of modern commercialism."

Fifty-Thousand-Dollar Suit.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—A damage suit for $50,000 against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad company, which originally was instituted in the state circuit court in this city by William C. McConnell, the plaintiff, has been transferred to the United States court in this city, and is expected to come up for trial at the regular April term of federal court in Sioux Falls. McConnell, while on employe of the railroad company, lost a leg as the result of an accident in the Sioux Falls yards of the company. He is a resident of Sioux Falls.

BRYAN HAS IT NOW

Nebraskan, Says Taggart Party, Only Democrat in Race.

CONVENTION JUST TO RATIFY

Committeemen Meet Dahlman and Go West Via Lincoln.

SULLIVAN BRINGS KISS FOR W. J.

Illinoisan Buries Hatchet on State Line and Surrenders.

IMMEDIATE TARIFF REVISION

This and Usual Anathemas on Republicanism Will Be Main Planks in Platform—Shy Around Governor Johnson.

"Bryan is the only candidate I know of at this time. Another may appear who will get the nomination at Denver. No one man is necessary to unite the two so-called wings of the democratic party. We are going to carry New York, Indiana, Nebraska, and Roger Sullivan is reconciled. We will carry Illinois with Bryan."

Chairman Tom Taggart of the democratic national committee, and members of the committee traveling with him to Denver, made this statement of the status of democracy, in Omaha, Sunday, where the party stopped for a few minutes, met a number of Dahlman democrats and members of the Jacksonian club and took the mayor of Omaha with them to assist in making the preliminary arrangements for the national convention called for July 7.

Pictures were drawn by Mr. Taggart of a democratic party united on any candidate who may be named by the Denver convention; united on "immediate tariff reform" as the chosen ground for the struggle "between the people and predatory wealth," and backed by a united democratic press, which will not only preserve that unity, "but divide the republican party."

What Convention Will Do.

"Will the democratic convention at Denver actually select your candidate for president, or will it simply meet to 'ratify' the nomination of Mr. Bryan, now being made in a way by himself and fixed by his supporters?" Chairman Taggart was asked.

"The coming convention will be democratic in every sense of the word—it will be for the purpose of selecting the man whom the party wants, regardless of the ambition of any candidate," replied Mr. Taggart. "If Mr. Bryan is nominated it will be because the party and the people want him, not because he has made the announcement of his candidacy. I believe Mr. Bryan will be nominated."

"In plain words, will there be a fight in the convention?"

"Emphatically, no. The delegates who will be named to attend the convention will know what the party and what the people want. There will be no friction. There will be no fight."

"When a candidate and the leaders of the party in the nation force a choice on the democratic party, do you call that man the 'nominee of the people?'"

"It will be impossible at Denver to force a candidate who is not popular enough and who does not have the principles of democracy which will enable him to deliver the goods. When a candidate comes to that convention with strength enough, as Mr. Bryan probably will, to secure the nomination, he will be the party's choice.

Just to Ratify Bryan.

"The pre-convention campaign is a sort of a primary election of a candidate. Mr. Bryan is securing strength now and has been for some time, just as ex-Governor Beckham secured it in Kentucky for the senate, and all that is left for the legislature to do is to ratify the election. I consider it a people's choice and a party choice when a man secures such strength."

"How about Governor Johnson of Minnesota, the famous dark horse for the presidential race, about whom Colonel Watterson aroused public curiosity?"

"Governor Johnson has struck a keynote in the next national campaign in his recent declaration for immediate tariff revision. But I know that Mr. Bryan is in accord with Governor Johnson on the tariff issue. What Mr. Johnson has done, and what he has said, will help the Bryan cause."

"Is Governor Johnson a candidate?"

"I do not think so. I believe the governor said he was not some time ago."

None Other But W. J.

"Is there any other known candidate?"

"I know of none at this time."

"Then it is Bryan?"

"Bryan, I believe—unless something happens. I don't think it will happen."

Here Mr. Taggart turned to Roger Sullivan of Illinois, the man who was at one time excommunicated from the democratic party by William J. Bryan because Mr. Sullivan differed as to what the Illinois platform should be, with the peerless leader.

"Sullivan," said the chairman, "these western newspaper men have some new openers—canned interviews don't go with them."

Roger Sullivan, five feet ten inches, 235 pounds of democratic bulk, stepped up.

Mr. Sullivan said he was with the party, with Mr. Bryan in fact, and Illinois would go democratic.

Roger 'Fesses Up.

"I don't know that Mr. Bryan ever had any feeling in the matter. I didn't know that he was unfriendly to me. We have stolen the Iowa stand pat slogan of 'harmony' I beg you to believe."

Ury Woodson, member of the national committee from Kentucky, stepped up.

"How about Kentucky? Well, Kentucky will go democratic—democratic with the choice of the Denver convention as a candidate, whoever that might be," said the man who owns three small newspapers in the Blue Grass state.

"Local conditions made it possible for the republicans to carry the state at the last election, but there is now no doubt about it going back where it belongs, with the solid south."

"You say Indiana will go democratic. Why?"

"From across the river I can see that when Mr. Bryan lost it by only 26,407 in 1900 and Parker lost it by 93,314, the vote of Indiana is subject to sudden changes. I believe we will see Indiana republicans give enough votes for the democratic candidate, because of the demand for tariff revision, to carry the state for the democrats."

Norman E. Mack Spokesman.

The party referred to Norman E. Mack of the Buffalo Times as the spokesman