THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

VOL. XXXVII—NO. 195. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1908—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

ALDRICH BILL IS IN

Proposed Financial Measure is Reported to the Senate.

FEW CHANGES ARE MADE

Committee Emphasizes the Emergency Nature of the Act.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS VOTES

Limit is Raised from Two Hundred Fifty Millions.

BONDS BASIS OF ISSUE

State and Municipal Securities to be Accepted Up to Ninety Per Cent of Their Market Value.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Aldrich, chairman of the senate committee on finance, today reported his bill providing for an emergency increase in the national bank circulation. The report was authorized at a meeting of the committee held today, at which all the republican members present voted for a resolution authorizing the reporting of the bill and all the democrats voted for the Bailey substitute. Senator Hansbrough, who favors a central bank scheme, was not present, and his vote was unrecorded. The only democrats in attendance were Senators Teller, Bailey and Daniel. Senator Taliaferro, who is absent in Florida, was recorded as for the Bailey substitute. Senator Money was also absent and his vote was unrecorded. Mr. Aldrich said he would call the bill up for consideration on Monday, February 10.

Mr. Aldrich says he made this announcement as to time so that the senators might have ample opportunity to prepare for the discussion of the bill. He said that the committee had under consideration some amendments to the bill relating to railroad bonds and probably would suggest them at a later day. He explained that the bill was the bill of the majority of the committee and that members of the minority might have a substitute to offer later. He also added that his correspondence with the Interstate Commerce commission on the subject of railway securities would be presented as a document.

But Little Changed.

The various amendments which have been published from time to time appear in the bill, although in general character the bill remains the same as when introduced. There has been an effort on the part of the committee to emphasize the emergency nature of the act that is proposed, and to this end various amendments are inserted in the bill which are intended to cause speedy issuance of additional currency when a stringency occurs.

The following amendment is inserted in the first section of the bill in lieu of the provision which gave the comptroller of the currency power to fix the time and amount of issues, when application is made, according to his judgment and at his convenience:

The comptroller of the currency shall transmit immediately the application, with his recommendation to the secretary of the treasury, who shall, if in his judgment business conditions in the locality demand additional circulation, approve the same, and shall determine the time of issue and fix the amount, within the limitations hereinafter imposed, of the additional circulating notes to be issued. In order that the distribution of notes to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be made as equitable as practicable between the various sections of the country, the secretary of the treasury shall not approve applications from associations in any state in excess of the amount to which such state would be entitled of the additional notes herein authorized on the basis of the proportion which the unimpaired capital and surplus of the national banking associations in such state bears to the total amount of unimpaired capital and surplus of the national banking associations of the United States: Provided, however, that in case the applications from associations in any state shall not be equal to the amount which the associations of such state would be entitled to under this method of distribution, the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, to meet an emergency, assign the amount not thus applied for to any applying association or associations in the states in the same section of the country.

Issuance of Notes.

The clause of the original bill, fixing 75 per cent of the market value of all municipal and railway bonds as the limit of the issue of notes against them, has been amended so that railroad bonds alone are to be taken at 75 per cent of their market value. Notes may be issued against deposits of municipal and county bonds up to 90 per cent of their market value.

The limit of circulating notes that may be issued under the act has been raised from $250,000,000 to $500,000,000.

The section of the bill relating to the acceptance of interest-bearing obligations or any legally authorized bonds of states, cities, towns and counties as deposits for the security of additional bank currency issued against them has been broadened considerably by amendment.

The word: "Or other legally constituted municipality or district," which have been added, are taken to mean that bonds issued by school districts and townships will be acceptable, providing they conform to requirements specified. The population of these municipalities, is fixed by the reported bill at 10,000, instead of 20,000, as originally proposed.

There is an amendment making it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to obtain information with reference to the value and character of the municipal and railroad securities authorized to be accepted under the provisions of the act, and he is required from time to time to furnish information to national banking associations as to such bonds as would be acceptable as security. To the end that information concerning railroad bonds may be gathered with some degree of accuracy the clause of the bill relating to the acceptance of railroad bonds as security for note issues is amended so as to include only the bonds of roads which comply with the existing law in reporting statements of their condition and earnings to the Interstate Commerce commission.

Conveyance of Title.

The provision in the bill requiring a memorandum on the back of each bond, showing that the legal title of the same has passed to the treasurer of the United States in trust, has been stricken out and it has ben made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for conveying title.

The provision of the original bill relating to the preparation of circulating notes in blank to an amount equal to 50 per cent of the stock of a bank requesting an issuance has been changed so that it is mandatory upon the comptroller to proceed as soon as practicable to prepare notes for all

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Friday, January 31, 1908.

1908 —JANUARY— 1908

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

THE WEATHER.

FOR OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS AND VICINITY—Probable snow Friday.
FOR NEBRASKA—Snow Friday; colder in west portion Friday.
FOR IOWA—Probable snow Friday; warmer in south portion Friday.
Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	18
6 a. m.	18
7 a. m.	18
8 a. m.	18
9 a. m.	18
10 a. m.	19
11 a. m.	22
12 m.	24
1 p. m.	26
2 p. m.	27
3 p. m.	27
4 p. m.	27
5 p. m.	28
6 p. m.	26
7 p. m.	25
8 p. m.	25
9 p. m.	26

DOMESTIC.

Senator Aldrich reports his financial bill to the senate. **Page 1**

Judge McPherson refuses to take part in the Missouri Sunday fight and denied injunction against the grand jury at Kansas City. **Page 1**

District Attorney Jerome makes his plea to the jury in the Thaw case, changing his course from last trial and making no excuse for White. **Page 1**

Exhibits in the Pennsylvania capitol fraud cases are shown. **Page 2**

Little flurry caused by the suspension of banks at New York. **Page 2**

Consolidated Steamship company, controlling the lines on the Atlantic coast, goes into the hands of a receiver. **Page 2**

Governor Sheldon addresses the house at Topeka. **Page 1**

Robbers at Alton, Ia., are foiled by boys who discover them. **Page 1**

Cold wave causes much suffering and several deaths in New York. **Page 1**

Steel men of New York meet to arrange a new schedule of prices. **Page 1**

Mr. Bryan gives his opinion on publicity of campaign contributions at Washington before committee. **Page 1**

LOCAL.

Two gold bricks worth $12,000, stolen in 1880 from Pacific Express company at Sidney, Neb., are recovered by workmen removing ruins of an old saloon. Superintendent George Patterson of Omaha sent them to St. Louis. **Page 1**

Option trading is resumed on the floor of the Omaha Grain exchange after nearly a year and transactions amount to high figure. **Page 3**

Ice harvest begins in earnest on Cut-off lake, where a small army of men is at work. Employment is given to many men laid off in other lines of business. **Page 5**

G. W. Wattles returned from the east, says financial stringency will not deter street railway company from making extensions promised. **Page 10**

Tony Giliotti, supposed to be Dominic Arbanesi, who is wanted in Minneapolis on kidnaping charge, is released by the police. Real Arbanesi was in Omaha four months with the girl, who, Italians say, was his sweetheart in Italy. **Page 5**

Decision of the supreme court dispels fears of liquor dealers that coloring matter could no longer be put into whisky. **Page 5**

FOREIGN.

Torpedo flotilla leaves Buenos Ayres for Punta Arenas. **Page 1**

Suffragettes still making trouble in London. **Page 1**

Countess of Yarmouth's divorce suit set for next Wednesday. **Page 1**

NEBRASKA.

State and attorneys for the soldiers of the Grand Island home take part in legal controversy over pensions. **Page 3**

Governor Sheldon has been studying the banking situation and will consult others before acting on the petition of the Omaha Real Estate exchange. **Page 3**

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Live stock markets. **Page 7**

Grain markets. **Page 7**

Stocks and bonds. **Page 7**

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Louisiana	Adriatic.
NEW YORK	Barbarossa	Astoria.
NEW YORK	Noordam	Graf Waldersee.
QUEENSTOWN	Ivernia	
BOSTON	Winifredian	Canadian.
ST. JOHN'S	Lake Erie	Montrose.
BREMEN	Seylidts	
BREMEN	K. P. Cevelle	
FIUME		Carnola.
ALEXANDRIA	Calcapie	
LIVERPOOL		Sylvania.
HAMBURG	Bluecher	
PHILADELPHIA	Merion	
PLYMOUTH	Majestic	

SUFFRAGETTES KEEPING BUSY

Women Call on Cabinet Ministers and, Failing to Be Received, Create Scenes.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Having failed to reach King Edward yesterday during the ceremonies of the opening of Parliament, and, as the House of Commons is effectively barred against them, the women suffragists of England this morning adopted a new method of protesting against the fact that his majesty, in his speech from the throne, made no mention of their demands to be permitted to vote. The militant members of the organization formed themselves into several committees which, at the same hour today, visited the homes of the various members of the cabinet for the purpose of asking them to use their influence to have the question of woman's suffrage settled at this session. As none of the ministers would see them, the women demonstrated by ringing door bells and delivering addresses from doorsteps. The police were unprepared for this course of action, and noisy scenes were witnessed on several of the fashionable thoroughfares of London. The women eventually were dispersed after seven arrests had been made.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA LEAVES

Journey Begun to Punta Arenas from Buenos Ayres—Entertainments Elaborate.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 30.—The flotilla of American torpedo boats under the command of Lieutenant Cone, on its way from Hampton Roads to Magdalena Bay, sailed from this port at 9 o'clock this morning for Punta Arenas, after a stay here of four days.

The North American society of the River Platte entertained the visiting officers, and men yesterday. There were field sports of various kinds and a collation. Over 1,000 residents of Buenos Ayres were among the guests.

JEROME CHANGES TACTICS

Prosecuting Attorney Has No Word of Palliation for White.

THAW IS DELIBERATE MURDERER

Dissects Evidence Coldly, Declaring Defendant Knew and Planned Deed—Great Crowd in Court Room.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Conceding that Harry K. Thaw may have had irrational outbreaks now and then during the thirty-six years of his life, District Attorney William Travers Jerome in his plea for the conviction of Stanford White's slayer, declared there was absolutely nothing in the case presented to the jury to show that Thaw was so insane the night of the tragedy that he did not know the nature or quality of his act, or that the act was wrong.

The prosecutor followed this, however, by signifying very plainly that he believed justice would be served if the defendant should be found guilty of some lesser degree of criminal responsibility than murder in the first degree. He explained carefully elements that entered into a verdict of first degree murder and then pointed the way to two other possible findings—murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in the first.

Mr. Jerome surprised his hearers today by the striking contrast of his argument with that of a year ago. The vindictiveness was gone, the passionate defense of White was gone, the denunciation of Evelyn Nesbit has no place in his remarks. Instead there was a calm, analytical dissection of the evidence, a concession of possible weakness, both mental and physical, in the defendant, but always a recurrence to the hard and fast rule of the law that a man to be excused must be so insane as not to know what he was about.

White Did Great Wrong.

Mr. Jerome declared dramatically that there was no doubt Stanford White had done Evelyn Nesbit a great wrong and that Harry Thaw had every motive for revengeful murder upon the man he killed. This motive he asserted forever swept away the claim of insanity which knows not what it does.

Justice Dowling announced as luncheon recess was taken today that he would not charge the jury until tomorrow morning. District Attorney Jerome will conclude this afternoon.

There was another great crush at the criminal courts building today to hear District Attorney Jerome make the closing address for the people in the Thaw case. When the doors were opened the court chamber was found to be already filled with specially privileged spectators. Justice Dowling was late in getting down town and it was some time after the hour set for convening when he took his place on the bench.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and Joseph Thaw were the only members of the defendant's family present when Mr. Jerome began his argument at 11 o'clock. He declared the case had been handled by him with some difficulty, as he had many other matters of importance to attend to at the same time.

Makes Apology for Sneers.

"If I have at any time lacked the dignity that attached to my office," continued the prosecutor; "if at any time I have shown any asperity or lack of consideration, I can only say now that I regret it. Any personal impression I have made or have not made should have no part whatever in your verdict. You are not trying the district attorney. Any sneers he may have made is not evidence for the people, and neither are they any evidence that Harry K. Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White.

"As to the woman, if my manner was one of disapprobation, that is not evidence. Neither I nor the woman is being tried here. Harry Thaw is on trial for the murder of Stanford White and the defense is that he was insane on the night of June 25, 1906; that he was not generally insane or is insane now. All you have to deal with, all I have to deal with, is whether or not at a particular time and place this defendant was insane—whether when he shot and killed Stanford White he knew that the act was wrong and against the law of the land."

Cold Dissection of Evidence.

"I shall endeavor," Mr. Jerome added, "coldly to dissect the evidence in this case, to trace it step by step, and to show you that the burden that law places upon the defense of proving the insanity of this defendant has not been met."

Mr. Jerome explained to the jury the different degrees of murder defined by the law and declared that in this case the only verdicts possible under the circumstances were murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, manslaughter in the first degree or not guilty on the ground of insanity.

The district attorney declared Thaw plainly had a motive for killing White. Every act of his for two or three years before the tragedy pointed to his deadly consuming hate of the man he killed. Thaw believed that White had drugged and mistreated his wife; he knew that White had kept him out of a New York club; he knew that White had threatened his life; if the stage door man is to be believed, he knew that just a month before the tragedy White had told May MacKenzie he heard Thaw and Evelyn were not living happily together and he would get the girl back.

No Defense of White.

"It matters not whether you believe the girl's story of the drugging or not," declared Mr. Jerome. "The relations of this middle-aged, married man with the girl of 15 cry out to heaven, and no decent man can say a word in defense. I certainly have no intention of doing so. But with all the things I have pointed out to you, if there was a motive in the heart of this defendant, I can imagine nothing that can create a motive."

Last year Mr. Jerome passionately defended Stanford White, declaring that his spirit hovered ever near the court room crying out to be heard in defense, crying for some one to tell the truth and protect a character Evelyn Nesbit had sought to blacken.

The prosecutor today took up one by one the acts of Thaw on the roof garden and immediately following the tragedy, and asserted that all pointed to a full knowledge of what he was doing; that his eyes fell on the "monster" who had done him many wrongs, against whom he had many grievances and the premeditated murder came to startle the whole world. Thaw's movements were characterized by the utmost deliberation, Mr. Jerome said. "We find Thaw armed on the Garden—armed for a single purpose, armed for the man he walked up to and killed by three bullets.

"Is there anything insane about all of

(Continued on Second Page.)

MINERS TALK OVER WAGES

Operators Meet at Same Time National Convention of Workers is in Session.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America today transacted a little routine business and adjourned until tomorrow. The tellers having charge of the count of the vote for national officers were not ready to report. Claims of irregularities in the vote of some of the locals is delaying the tabulation of the vote. Friends of T. L. Lewis claim his election as president by from 15,000 to 20,000.

Representatives of the coal miners and operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, known as the central competitive field, met today to decide whether a joint conference shall be called to make a wage scale to go into effect April 1, and to re-establish the interstate agreement which was interrupted two years ago. Conferences, similar to that of today held here December 19, were without any result.

Representing the miners were President Mitchell, Vice President Lewis and Secretary Wilson of the national organization and the officers of the districts in the central competitive field. Over 100 operators represented their side. The miners are united in favor of the re-establishment of the interstate wage agreement. The operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana also declared themselves in favor of it. Illinois operators who arrived today from Chicago insist that before the interstate movement is revived relief be given them from certain inequalities in conditions which they assert give operators of the other three states advantages which equal in some cases as high as 8 cents on a ton.

The Illinois operators announced they would insist upon relief from the single standard, which compels them to mine only on the screen basis and also relief from the inequalities of the present differential between pick and machine mining.

STEAMER COMBINE IN TROUBLE

Receivership is Asked for Consolidated Steamship Company at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The proceedings in this city for a receivership for the Consolidated Steamship company were instituted simultaneously with those in the courts of Portland, Me., and New York today. The action was brought by William A. Muller of Arlington, Mass, whose counsel filed three bills of complaint against the Consolidated and also against two subsidiary companies, the Eastern and Metropolitan Steamship companies.

Petitions for an injunction against these companies were also filed by counsel for Mr. Muller and for the Berwind-White Coal company. In his bill of complaint Mr. Muller declares it his belief that the Eastern Steamship company has a total floating indebtedness of $1,350,000, and that the Metropolitan company has a floating indebtedness of $1,860,000, with unpaid bills of $250,000 and interest on outstanding bonds of $1,200,000. The immediate cause of the petition was the failure of the Eastern Steamship company to pay a demand note to Mr. Muller of $10,000.

It is expected that as soon as the United States court in New York acts upon the petition filed there, similar proceedings will result in the courts here and in Portland.

The difficulties of the Consolidated Steamship company are regarded by bankers in this city as the result of excessive steamship building, and a failure on the part of the company to provide a sinking fund for the underlying bonds of the six companies that were consolidated by Charles W. Morse of Bath, Me.

CHICAGOAN SHOOTS CHILDREN

W. H. Meutsch Kills Daughter and Fatally Wounds Another Girl and Boy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—William H. Meutsch, a carriage maker at 419 Armitage avenue, today shot and killed one of his daughters, 5 years old, and fatally wounded his two other children.

The cause of the crime is not known, but according to the police, Meutsch had recently quarreled with his wife several times because of the children. The carriage shop was beneath the rooms in which the Meutsch family lived, and late today the man called Gertrude, the daughter, telling her to come to the carriage shop. As she stepped through the door Meutsch fired a bullet into her abdomen, killing her instantly. He then called Jennie, 3 years old, and shot her as she entered the shop. William, the 2-year-old son, was the last victim to be called and his father shot him just above the heart as he came in. The two children were taken to a nearby hospital, where it was stated that both of them will die.

The murderer is believed by the police to be of unsound mind. He confessed after his arrest, that he intended to kill another daughter, 18 years old, who was absent when the tragedy occurred. Meutsch said to Captain Harding:

"The children are better off dead than alive, and under the care of such a mother. My 18-year-old daughter left home three months ago because of domestic troubles."

ROBBERS AT ALTON FOILED

Boys Rouse Town and Prevent Safe Blowers from Getting Any Money.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan.—(Special Telegram)—Safe blowers broke into the Bank of Northwest Iowa at Alton early this morning. They blew open the outer door of the vault. The noise aroused boys who were sleeping across the street. They discharged a shotgun from their second story window and then rang the fire bell to alarm the town. In the meantime the robbers escaped without a cent.

SHELDON TALKS AT TOPEKA

Governor of Nebraska Appears Before Special Session of Legislature of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—Governor Hoch today sent a message to the legislature making a final appeal for the passage of a guaranty deposit law. In the house the message was received with applause. Governor Sheldon of Nebraska addressed the house today.

AGAINST CIGARETTE SMOKING

Lower House in Oklahoma Passes Bill Prohibiting the Practice.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 30.—The lower house of the legislature today passed a measure prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes in the state and providing for the inflicting a penalty of not less than $5 or more than $25 for each separate offense. It is patterned after the Indiana law.

LOOT OF BORDER DAY HOLDUP

Gold Bricks Found in Fire After Twenty-Eight Years.

UNDER SALOON OF SUSPECTED MAN

Treasure Supposed to Be Worth Twelve Thousand Dollars is Recovered by Pacific Express Company.

Gold bricks, thought to be worth $12,000, stolen from the Pacific Express company March 10, 1880, at Sidney, Neb., together with an endless string of stories of the red border days, were secured at Sidney Wednesday by Superintendent George Patterson of the express company, who returned to Omaha Thursday after forwarding the gold bricks to St. Louis, where the company will investigate the value of the metal.

The bricks were found by workingmen who were removing the ruins of the Mike Tobin saloon, which burned January 10, 1908, and the express company was immediately notified. It is thought the two chunks of gold are the ones taken from the depot at Sidney twenty-eight years ago, though they may be a part of the loot of the stages robbed almost weekly between Sidney and Deadwood.

Superintendent Patterson found the bricks in the best of condition. They were a little more than half the size of building bricks and untarnished by the years of repose under the old building. As to their value, Mr. Patterson said:

"Some of the bricks which the express company carried in the early days were not worth more than $3,000, as gold was not refined in the Black Hills in 1880 as it is today. If the bricks are found to contain gold which has been refined on the average, they are probably worth $6,000 each. I did not feel I could pass on their value and sent them at once to St. Louis.

Some Fake Gold Bricks.

"There are stories about Sidney of all kinds of gold bricks, worth from $140 up to $10,000. Some famous green goods men and "gold brick" artists, who are still at large, had bricks manufactured in Denver which had from $150 to $200 worth of gold in them. They were sold to bankers and others who were buying gold in the early days, but as the gold bricks which were stolen from the depot in Sidney were never found, those which I have sent to St. Louis may be the bricks for which the company paid the shippers twenty-eight years ago and for which our detectives have been watching since.

"Mike Tobin, who owned the saloon when it burned, was the bartender in another saloon when the robbery occurred. The saloon under which they were found was owned by Sheriff McCarty at the time of the robbery. It is said the vigilance committee which lynched a fellow by the name of McDonald for participating in various robberies was after the sheriff when they got McDonald, as McCarty was thought to be a bad actor. Being the sheriff and a saloon keeper, he was also a famous gambler, according to the stories of Sidney pioneers."

The bricks lost by the express company were brought down from Deadwood by the stage of Marsh & Stevenson and turned over to the agent of the Pacific Express company at Sidney. He locked them in the express room as soon as they were received, but while he was gone to dinner a hole was sawed in the floor of the room from beneath, and the two bricks taken. No trace of them was ever found and the company settled, as it did for a large amount of Black Hills gold.

Old Stage Man Talks.

J. B. Stevenson, one of the owners of the stage line which carried the gold bricks to Sidney, and whose stages were robbed now and then, said at the Murray hotel:

"To an old stage man it seems impossible that gold bricks, valued at $6,000 each, would rest under the saloon at Sidney for twenty-eight years, without some of the gang getting them and selling them; still it is possible that the express company has found the lost bricks. The stage companies did not carry the phony bricks. There were none in circulation which I knew anything about, but the story of twenty-eight years' rest for gold bricks does not sound good to me. There is something wrong. If they were placed under the McCarty saloon, the owners knew about it, and I cannot conceive of how they would allow them to remain there all these years."

"But it was a tough crowd which stayed around Sheriff McCarty's saloon in the early days. Our line was very fortunate, but the old line of Gilmer, Salsbury and Patrick from Cheyenne to Deadwood lost heavily. The big robberies were up in the mountains in the Hat Creek country. I have been held up in that country, myself, several times and the robbers would take a small amount, some $1,500 to $2,000, from the passengers.

"Look Vorbees of Cheyenne was later my partner in the conduct of the line from Sidney to Deadwood and has a record of all the old robberies. Some large amounts were taken. Tons of silver and gold bricks were hauled down from the Hills by the different companies and the robbers were as thick as the decent citizens."

STIRRING TIMES ARE RECALLED

Find at Sidney Brings Out Stories of Border Days.

SIDNEY, Neb., Jan. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The finding of two gold bricks in the ruins of the Tobin building recently destroyed by fire recalls to mind many of the lively incidents that took place in Sidney during the Black Hills excitement. In March, 1880, the Pacific Express company's office in this city was robbed of $130,000, consisting of $127,000 in gold bricks from the Homestake mine of Lead City, S. D., and the balance were C. O. D. packages from the Black Hills.

These bricks were delivered to the express company by the Sidney and Black Hills Stage company at 5 o'clock in the morning, coming in from Deadwood on the treasury coach in charge of Messengers Scott and Ross Davis, William Sample, Boone and Bill May, five of the bravest men that ever protected a treasure coach in the west. The bricks were consigned to Lounsberry & Co. of New York, and were to be shipped east on the evening train. The gold bricks were placed on a truck in the office and the money packages were placed in a canvas sack and hung on the hinge of the safe, and while Allen, the express agent was at dinner, the office was robbed of $127,000. One of the gold bricks was hidden by the robbers in the coal bin underneath the express office and was found the next morning. A gold brick valued at $6,000 was missing and found C. O. D. packages and cash were never recovered.

C. K. Allen, then one of the most prominent men in the country and holding the office of county treasurer at the same time,

(Continued on Second Page.)

EXHIBITS IN GRAFT CASES

Evidence Introduced in Court Showing How Contractor Made Grab.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 30.—The now famous bootblack stand for the senate lavatory supplied by Contractor John H. Sanderson of Philadelphia, one of the defendants in the state capitol conspiracy suits on trial in the Dauphin county court, was offered in evidence by the commonwealth today. Sanderson collected $1,619.20 from the state for this stand and paid the subcontractor by whom it was supplied $125. Photographs of the rostrums of the senate and house caucus rooms, for which the state paid Sanderson $90,748.80 and for which he paid the subcontractor $2,000, were also offered in evidence.

Fred H. Potter and Howard Kroehl of the Audit company of New York were called by the commonwealth to establish the measurements of the sofas, clothes trees and table produced before the jury. All of this furniture was supplied by Sanderson at the rate of $18.40 "per foot" and, according to the commonwealth, he was paid for certain articles at the rate of three times the actual measurement.

The commonwealth also offered several bills for furnishings supplied by Sanderson for the purpose of showing that different systems of measurement were employed by the contractor for collecting for articles supplied under the same items in the special capitol furnishing schedule of 1904.

Architect Joseph M. Huston, who has secured a separate trial, has been subpoenaed as a witness for his co-defendants, former Auditor General Snyder, former State Treasurer Mathues, James M. Shumaker, former superintendent of grounds and buildings, and Sanderson, but may not be called. The feeling against the architect on the part of his four co-defendants grows more bitter as the trial progresses.

RECONSIGNMENT CASE IS OUT

Dismissed by Federal Court for Lack of Jurisdiction, Belongs to Commission.

Judges W. H. and T. C. Munger, in the United States district court late yesterday afternoon, entered an order deciding that court had no jurisdiction in the case of Sunderland Bros. against the Rock Island railroad, seeking to enjoin the operation of the reconsignment chcarges on coal, lumber and other such commodities. The order carries with it the dismissal of the suit.

But the action of the court does not affect the movement against the reconsignment charges. F. A. Brogan, attorney for Sunderland Bros., who filed the case in court October 31 last, also filed a complaint similar in character with the Interstate Commerce commission. This complaint will be heard by the commission just as if the court decision had never been made. The case was brought in court only to cover the period intervening before the commission could get to the matter and give it a hearing and the decision therefore will have no effect other than enabling the complainants to bend all their efforts in the direction of the hearing before the commission.

When the commission will hear the case is not known as yet.

DEATHS FROM COLD WAVE

Intense Suffering Results in New York as Result of Drop of Mercury.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The icy blasts which swept down on the city last night sent the mercury to the lowest point of the present season and brought intense suffering to thousands and even death came to some. Patrick Allen, for forty years a horse car driver, succumbed to cold and exposure. John J. Harrington, a newsdealer, was found lying in a roadway in the Bronx so badly frozen that he died soon after. A man who said he was Ginter Empel, 28 years of age, was found lying insensible in Union Square. He had slipped on the icy pavement and sustained a fracture of the hip. He is in a critical condition. Sixteen-year-old Charles Jackson also is in a serious condition at a hospital as a result of exposure.

This morning the mercury stood at 4 degrees above zero.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—New England today, for the first time this winter, is experiencing zero weather. In some parts of Connecticut the thermometer registered 12 below zero.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—The cold wave still hovers over the northwest. The coldest place is Escanaba, Mich, which reports 12 below.

DAWES MAKES AN ACCUSATION

Accuses A. C. Frost of Making Misleading Statements Concerning Road's Earnings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Charles G. Dawes today filed with Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court his objection to the appointment of A. C. Frost as one of the receivers of the Chicago-Milwaukee Electric Railroad company. Mr. Dawes states his objections are based on his investigation of the affairs of the road. His statement says in part:

"I have discovered that he has induced the security holders to purchase the bonds of the road upon statements of net earnings which are absolutely misleading."

After receiving the statement Judge Grosscup said:

"I told Mr. Dawes that I regretted that he had given his scheme to the press. Mr. Frost, who built up this property, has not been heard, and nothing will be taken as established against him until he has been heard from."

FOURTH BODY IS DISCOVERED

All Alleged Victims of Italian Gardner at Florence, Colorado, Accounted For.

FLORENCE, Colo., Jan. 30—A fourth body, that of Joseph Minichello, was found today buried on the Neroni truck garden in this city. The man's head had been crushed with a blow, apparently with an axe. Antone Neroni, alias Bavori, a prisoner in the county jail at Canyon City, is charged with the murder of Joseph Minichello and also of Dominic Minichello, Ercola Buffetti and Mrs. Frank Palmetto, whose bodies were dug up at the garden January 20.

YARMOUTH SUIT NEXT WEEK

Thaw's Sister Will Then Have Her Inning Before English Divorce Court.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Sir Birrell Barnes, president of the divorce court, today fixed the hearing of the suit brought by the countess of Yarmouth, who was Alice Thaw of Pittsburg, against her husband for the annulment of her marriage for next Wednesday afternoon. The attorney for the countess said the case would be short.

THOMAS' TITLE CLEAR

Postmaster General Announces Name Will Go to the Senate.

CHARGES ARE NOT SUSTAINED

Papers in Case Are Ordered Marked "Special" at the Department.

BURKETT TALKS POSTAL BANKS

Mr. Meyer Approves of the Senator's Bill for Their Creation.

ADVANCE ON SIMILAR MEASURES

Number of Rural Free Delivery Routes Are Ordered Established in Nebraska and Other Western States.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—B. F. Thomas' name will be sent to the senate tomorrow or on Monday as postmaster at Omaha. This afternoon Postmaster General Meyer made this statement to Senators Burkett and Brown, who called in relation to the charges filed against Mr. Thomas by Mr. Covell and another whose name the postmaster general thought wise not to publish.

To The Bee correspondent the postmaster general stated that he had carefully read the report of the inspector sent to investigate the charges made by Mr. Covel against Mr. Thomas, but he did not find them of sufficient importance to withhold the name of Mr. Thomas from being sent to the senate as postmaster at Omaha to succeed Captain H. E. Palmer. The postmaster general said these charges were based upon Mr. Thomas' connection with the school board a number of years ago when Mr. Covell was attorney for the board. The board selected another attorney as its representative and Mr. Covel has been "sore at Mr. Thomas ever since." The charges filed against Mr. Thomas were of a character that the postmaster general could not fail to take cognizance of and an inspector was sent to Omaha to examine closely into the charges.

The report of the inspector reached Washington on Tuesday, but in the absence of the postmaster general they were not taken up by that official until today, and after careful consideration of the report of the inspector Mr. Meyer decided that the charges did not warrant the withholding of the nomination of Mr. Thomas. In point of fact the inspector's report exonerated Mr. Thomas from any wrongdoing in the premises.

Papers Marked Special.

While The Bee correspondent was in the postmaster general's office he authorized the first assistant postmaster general to prepare the nomination papers for Mr. Thomas and marked the same special.

It is just possible that Mr. Thomas's name will go to the senate tomorrow, if the White House can prepare the necessary papers in time. Should the senate, however, adjourn early and over Saturday, the name will go to the senate on Monday. Both Senators Burkett and Brown and ex-Lieutenant Governor McGilton called on the postmaster general to ascertain the report of the inspector in the Thomas' case, and finding it favorable accentuated their endorsement by asking that Thomas' name be sent to the senate as early as possible.

Burkett Bill Favored.

Senator Burkett remained with the postmaster general for some time, going over with that official his bill relating to postal savings banks, and to The Bee correspondent Postmaster General Meyer stated that the Burkett bill had many features in advance of any other measure and he would give it his hearty support.

Minor Matters at Capital.

Rural free delivery routes ordered established April 1:

Nebraska—Foster, Pierce county, route 1; population, 500; families, 103; Greeley, Greeley county, route 2, population 250, families 93; Pender, Thurston county, route 4, population 400, families 108. South Dakota—Claremont, Brown county, route 1, population 400, families 86.

A postoffice has been established at Lewanna, Cherry county, Nebraska, with Joseph A. Ruff postmaster.

Orville C. Brewer has been appointed postmaster at Rogers, Linn county, Iowa, vice J. A. Trindle, resigned.

John G. Loes of Omaha, Joseph J. Snell of Boone, Ia., and Joseph B. Sherman of Pierre, S. D., have been admitted to practice before the Interior department.

E. H. Kelley of Davenport, Ia., has been appointed stenographer in the railway mail service, located at Wichita, Kan.

BRYAN ASKS FOR PUBLICITY

Election Affair in Which All Arguments Should Be Public.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—"An election is a public affair and participation in politics is a civic duty. All arguments used in elections should be used publicly, and all means employed, used to secure the election of or to defeat a candidate should be by means which the one using them would not be ashamed to have the world know."

This epitomizes the views of William J. Bryan on the subject of publicity of campaign contributions as expressed today before the house committee on elections of president and vice president.

In addition to the full membership there were present Perry Belmont and Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders.

Mr. Bryan declared that reforms only come when abuses are recognized. "Not until there is an evil to be remedied," he said, "does one think of a remedy." The thing to be remedied in American politics, he continued, was the use of money to secure control of the government, "the money being advanced by those antagonistic to the public purse."

When a man resorted to secrecy, he said, it must be because he has something to gain that he does not want the world to know, or that he distrusts the intelligence or patriotism of the people.

Mr. Bryan insisted that the most important thing to be done was to make the campaign contribution known before the election. He realized that there was an advantage in the finding out after the horse is stolen how the door was unlocked, "but," he said, "I think it much better to find out before the horse is stolen that a theft is contemplated." The trouble about the publication of expenditures after elections was that the knowledge came too late to be of any advantage to the people in that campaign. It was very easy to change the committee and the personnel of the organizations, he said, and then make