

### CHURCHES MAY RUN DANCES.

Revised in Omaha as a Means of Civilization, N. Y.

A proposition is under way in Omaha by several of the churches, by which they hope to provide four halls in which to hold dances for the young people who now frequent the public dance halls of the city. It is planned to hold these dances twice a week and to have in attendance each night one of the church women, who will be interested in this work for the young people. Rev. B. H. Bell is at the head of the plan.

With a party of newspaper people, and under the protecting wing of two city detectives, Rev. Mr. Bell visited the dance halls of Omaha and remained until a late hour to study the conditions under which many young people take their Saturday night amusement. After these visits one of the detectives inquired:

"What are you going to do? They've got to have some amusement, these young folks. Many of the girls have no homes where they care to invite their company and there is no place for them but the dance halls and the parks and the theaters. Why don't the churches get together on this question and provide some wholesome amusement for these young people?"

"We are planning to do this," said Mr. Bell. "We hope to establish at least four halls in Omaha, where young people may go to dance decently and in order. Dancing is a natural amusement for young people and I am heartily in favor of it. But the romping and lugging which I have seen to-night is not dancing. If we establish our dance halls, as we hope to do, we will have ladies in charge of the halls who will look after the young people and see that everything is conducted decently and in order. We recognize the fact that they must have proper recreation and that we must provide something better in the place of these dance halls. We hope to lay this matter before the Omaha Women's Club and have their cooperation in the matter."



Striking shirtmakers in Trenton, N. J., have decided to start a shirt company, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

East Liverpool, Ohio, with a population of 22,000, is one of the most strongly organized cities in the United States.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has appropriated \$1,000 for the benefit of the Western Federation of Miners.

Non-union garment workers in many of the shops of New York State have struck for better conditions, and are asking to be allowed to affiliate with the union.

Recent statistics indicate that the total trade union membership of Great Britain and of the United States closely approximate. The similitude ceases here, however, as in the British Parliament labor has 50 commoners.

Max S. Hayes, writing of the printers' strike in the International Socialist, says that 85 per cent of the printers are now working on the eight-hour day, or about 40,000 out of a total of 45,000. About 5,000 are still on strike, and 3,000, either by agreement or other reasons, have not joined the movement.

Two union iron molders were arrested in Minneapolis for an alleged assault. When the case came to trial they were found absolutely innocent. Two private detectives for the non-union foundry, who arrested the union men, were at once put on trial for assault, found guilty and sentenced to 60 days each in the work house. Justice with a cap J that time.

Chinese residents at Panama are strenuously opposing the introduction of coolie labor, on the ground that the climatic conditions are such that a heavy death rate is sure to follow. Every political party in California has declared for the strict maintenance of the Chinese exclusion act, without modification of any kind, and for the extension of the act so as to exclude Japs and Koreans.

From the Colonial Printer and Stationer, of London, England, it is learned that there is a movement on foot by the members of the Manchester branch of the typographical association which has for its object the increasing of wages for both hand and machine composition. The employes point out that the existing scale of wages in the Manchester district has prevailed for 32 years. In 1896 the employes were granted a shorter workday, with no reduction in the wage scale.

The Rhode Island State bureau of industrial statistics has issued its annual report for 1905. It shows that the number of wage earners has increased nearly 10 per cent over 1904, with 59,438 as against 54,189 the previous year. In the same period the total wages paid increased more than 11 per cent, from \$22,639,536 to \$25,136,300. An even greater increase is shown in the value of products with a gain of 16 per cent, the figures showing \$126,440,252 in 1905, as compared with \$109,140,753 in 1904.

The Michigan Supreme Court recently gave the following decision of importance to all trade unions: "Workmen have the right to fix a price upon their labor and to refuse work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination, they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer, it is damnus absque injuria, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

The report made at the New England label conference of cigarmakers' unions at Portland the other day were most interesting. It was shown that there is but one non-union cigar factory in all New England and that there are but 20 cigarmakers employed in the six States who are not members of the union. Not a child is working in any cigar factory in New England. The New England conference alone spent \$20,000 on label agitation and advertising. The aggregate spent by the local unions in addition is estimated at probably \$200,000.

### DOGS TO AID POLICE.

CRIME-RIDDEN CHICAGO CONSIDERING THE IDEA.

Believes They Would Drive Out Hold-Up Men—Cost Five Cents a Day—Successfully Employed in Europe.

Chicago correspondence:

The use of dogs to rid Chicago of hold-up men and of the creatures who terrify and slay helpless women is the suggestion put forth by Capt. P. D. O'Brien, head of the city detective bureau. In it many persons see a possible solution of the puzzling problem, how to get rid of the desperadoes who are a menace to life and property in the city. It has therefore met with popular favor and the city officials are being urged at least to experiment with, if not adopt it. The adoption of the plan would serve the double purpose of affording protection and ridding the community of a growing nuisance. Besides, Capt. O'Brien believes it would check graft on the force.

The experience of Ghent, Antwerp, Paris and other cities proves that dogs thus employed would cost the city only five cents each per day. For the regular night patrolman's work Capt. O'Brien would have the best Belgian sheep dogs, Biards and Groenendaels, while St. Bernards would be used as life savers along the lake and river and in the parks, and the bloodhounds would constitute the detective force, to be used in trailing down criminals after a crime is committed. Capt. O'Brien's scheme is not a theory, nor does he claim any credit for originality in it. He simply has made a study of the methods of the French, German and Belgian police dogs, and he believes that, sooner or later, Chicago will adopt the system and train dogs to be the companions and assistants of the night patrolmen and the night squadrons of detectives.

From an experiment attempted by the burgomaster of the thief-ridden city of Ghent, the use of dogs was proved successful. Thereafter dogs were trained and added to the force until now every patrolman in the outlying districts of the city, or in the dangerous districts, is accompanied by a dog, and the results so astounded the police students in Europe that the idea has been adopted in dozens of cities. According to the reports of the municipalities of Belgium a trained dog, accompanied by a patrolman, accomplishes the work of two ordinary patrolmen—and he and his master can do the work and cover the ground thoroughly—more thoroughly than four men alone could cover it.

**Freed of Thieves.**  
So successful was the experiment in Ghent that, within a few months after the addition of dogs to the force, the thieves and criminals, after trying desperately to poison or otherwise kill the police dogs, gave up the efforts. The city now is declared to be clearer of crime than any city of its size in the world, and the arrest record shows that, with trained dogs, a patrolman can make captures which otherwise might cause need for a dozen men.

"Chicago," said one student of European police methods, who is enthusiastic in his support of Capt. O'Brien's idea, "could adopt the Belgian dog police idea with better effect than any big city in the world. The wide spread of the city, its great open spaces, the huge territory which makes it practically impossible for the present force to cover it thoroughly, the great railway yards, the docks and such places should be made safe by the use of dogs. In Antwerp, where I saw the dogs used, the idea came to me that dogs would solve Chicago's police problem better and cheaper than anything else. We have in Chicago more dogs than any city in the world, not excepting Constantinople, where they are used as scavengers, and most of them are useless and dangerous."

**Would Keep Out Crooks.**  
"The fact that dogs were on the force," says Capt. O'Brien, "would have a big effect on crooks and criminals of all kinds. The dogs would be in charge of patrolmen and would be taught to catch criminals or disturbers by the back of the leg and hold them. Police dogs are taught that their only friends are the police, and that they must always look upon all others as their enemies. Furthermore, they are trained never to touch or eat any bone meat, or other substance they find while on their rounds. The dogs are trained to follow criminals over streams, fences and all sorts of broken ground, one of the police acting as the criminal and fleeing before the dog. The young dogs are trained and broken by the use of the old ones, and in two months a dog of good breeding and intelligence is a capable officer. The dogs are kept in kennels, specially prepared, at the rear of the bureaus of police. Always when on duty they wear a tight tin muzzle, so fixed that the moment the patrolman in charge of them mooses the leash the muzzle drops off and the dog is ready for action.

"It is wonderful to see how intelligent the dogs become in police duties. They can tell, seemingly by instinct, a thief or robber. Their intuition is keener often than that of their masters. There is another thing—the dogs keep the patrolmen from loitering on duty, and keep them moving."

The city authorities, in view of the inability of the police to deal with criminal conditions here, are considering the suggestion and it may be adopted.

**Sleep Disease Puzzle Solved.**  
Prof. F. G. Novy of the university of Michigan is said to have identified the germ of the deadly African disease known as the sleeping fever, thus solving the problem which had baffled Koch, the great German bacteriologist. Prof. Novy will try to find a curative antitoxin.

**To Pay Earthquake Losses.**  
The San Francisco chamber of commerce has made partial estimates of the fire losses as the result of the recent earthquake and finds that only forty-one insurance companies have paid prompt and full claims.

**35,000 Autos in a Year.**  
At a recent gathering of makers of automobile parts it was estimated that the number of automobiles made in the United States from Sept. 1, 1905, to Sept. 1, 1906, was 35,000, of which 32,000 were gasoline cars.



Professor James Laurence Laughlin, who says that if the United States does not enter into a reciprocity treaty with Germany the latter country will declare a prohibitive tariff against American products, has been chief of the department of political economy in the University of Chicago since 1892.

He was born at Deerfield, Ohio, in 1850, was graduated from Harvard in 1873 and since that time has had a notable career as teacher and author. In 1895 he prepared for the government of San Domingo a scheme of monetary reform that subsequently was adopted. Professor Laughlin was a member of the Indianapolis monetary conference in 1897, and is considered an authority on monetary subjects.

Princeton, Ind., has a preacher who believes in printers' ink. The town has three daily papers and every Saturday Rev. H. G. Otto, pastor of the Christian Church, runs a display "ad" in these papers inviting the people to come and hear his sermon on the following Sabbath. His "ads" are written in an attractive way and Rev. Mr. Otto says his attendance has greatly increased since he began to use printers' ink. Rev. Mr. Otto says a church has as much right to advertise as anything else and he thinks the time will come when other churches will advertise their wares. In this day and age he thinks a preacher who does not advertise is behind the times.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of the United States in charge of education in Alaska, has had notoriety thrust upon him in a manner that has been anything but agreeable. The doctor, however, makes a flat denial of the charge that government funds have been diverted toward the support of sectarian missions in Alaska and that he is responsible for the official crookedness. The accusation was made by Frank C. Churchill, a special agent of the Interior Department, who was sent to Alaska to investigate. No one, not even the officials of the government, believes that the doctor—an estimable man—is anything more than the victim of an unfortunate mistake.

Brigadier General John J. Pershing, who attained his new rank from a captaincy by order of President Roosevelt, owes his preference to the soldierly qualities displayed at San Juan and in the campaign in the Philippines. General Pershing jumps over the heads of nearly 1,000 officers who ranked him as captain, which has stirred up quite a muss in the army.

John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue, who has issued the department regulations controlling the making and handling of denatured alcohol, is enthusiastic in his predictions of what it will accomplish in the industrial world as an agent of light, heat and power. Mr. Yerkes is preparing for an increased force, especially in field and chemical work, to carry out the new regulations.

**Wife Baptizes Husband.**  
The unusual spectacle of a woman evangelist baptizing her husband was witnessed at Kokomo, Ind., when Mrs. May Foster completed a series of revival meetings by baptizing thirty persons in the river. Her husband was the last of the thirty to receive the rite.

**Silk Industry in Oklahoma.**  
George E. Gardner, who is acknowledged in Oklahoma to be the corn king because of his successful efforts in developing corn-raising in that part of the country, has begun the cultivation of the white mulberry tree, to develop the raw silk industry. Already he has a number of silk worms feeding on the mulberry leaves and at work spinning cocoons, and has submitted samples of the thread to Secretary Wilson.

The Duchess of D'Aosta made a balloon ascension from Milan, Italy.

### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

TERRIBLE WORK OF WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

Cuba, San Salvador and Keys on Florida Coast Are Devastated—Number of Persons Killed Estimated at 373.

**Loss of Life in Hurricane.**  
At Elliott's Key.....273  
Off Bahama Islands.....50  
Off Miami.....28  
At Havana.....20  
Total dead.....373

Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives have been lost in a terrific hurricane which swept from the coast of Venezuela on the south to the Florida coast on the north, and which raged 200 miles out on the Atlantic ocean.

So far as known the greatest loss of life was off the Florida coast. At Elliott Key a great tidal wave inundated the island. The 250 inhabitants were swept into the sea. From apparently reliable reports received the devastation on Elliott Key was complete, every living being perishing in the flood.

A barge containing 100 refugees from a neighboring key, which had anchored in the ice of Elliott island, was struck by the tidal wave and swept out to sea. Fifty of those on board were either swept into the sea or killed by the force of the wave. The survivors were carried on the coast of the water far out and were picked up late yesterday off the Bahama islands. Many of the survivors were in a serious state as the result of their experience and some may die.

The extension steamer St. Lucie, which plies between one of the keys and Miami, was caught in the storm and sought the lee of Elliott key to ride it out. The St. Lucie was caught in the tidal wave which swept over the key and driven ashore, with the loss of twenty-eight persons and the wounding of a number of others.

Northern Cuba, especially the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, felt the full force of the hurricane which raged there for over twenty hours, the wind at one time attaining a velocity of 120 miles an hour. Great damage was done in the city of Havana and to the shipping in the harbor and twenty lives were lost by the collapse of houses.

In the republic of San Salvador many lives were lost in a terrific storm which raged over the country for ten days. In many instances the topography of the country has been changed and the bodies of dead persons and cattle are floating down the swollen streams.

**The Chinese Reform Edict.**

Since the publication of the imperial edict, which commits the Chinese government to a modernizing policy of the laws, officials of all classes have taken a hand in the new movement. Forecasting by lot any of the temples has been prohibited by the chief of police of the inner city of Peking, and Viceroy Tuan Shir Kai has stopped the celebration of the Haulu festival on the ground of extravagance. The commission, which recently visited Europe and America, has asked the empress dowager to remove the eunuchs from the palace on account of their evil influence. The constitutional government is to be established as soon as the public mind can be prepared for it. In the text of the imperial edict occurs the following naive passages: "Since the beginning of our dynasty, there have been wise emperors, who have made laws suited to the times. Now that China has intercourse with all nations, our laws and political system have become antiquated, and our country is always in trouble. Therefore it is necessary for us to gather more knowledge and draw up a new code of laws; otherwise we shall be unworthy of the trust of our forefathers and the people."

**Report on Tuberculosis.**

Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, director of the Henry Phipps institute for the study, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, at Philadelphia, and his staff, have published an exhaustive report of their researches for two years, containing the latest revelations of science concerning the disease commonly known as consumption. It is found that negroes are far more susceptible than whites, and that the class designated as houseworkers has the greatest number of victims. The negroes are particularly dangerous to the community because they constitute the servant class and are brought into intimate association with other people. As a general rule there is a close association between the death rate of tuberculosis and indoor life, hardship and want.

**To Investigate Capitol Scandal.**

State Treasurer Berry of Pennsylvania, after refusing to honor bills for the extravagant trimmings of the new state capitol, put Gov. Pennypacker and Auditor Snyder on record by asking them definitely what authority they had to authorize the architect to spend \$9,000,000 on trimmings and furnishings after the building had been declared completed, with the expenditure of the original \$4,000,000 appropriation. Both Pennypacker and Snyder refused to answer, and Berry pressed his belief that from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 was expended in excess of what should have been spent. It was expected that the matter would be brought into court by refusal to O. K. bills.

**A Business of \$107,000,000,000.**

The annual report of the New York clearing house for the year ending Sept. 30 shows transactions amounting to \$107,721,586,115. The total of balances for the year was \$3,832,621,023, a gain of over \$20,000,000 as compared with last year. Alexander Gilbert president of the Market and Fulton national bank, was elected president of the association, while Albert H. Wiggin, vice president of the Chase national bank, was made secretary and Manager William J. Gilpin was re-elected.

### THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1529—Siege of Vienna abandoned by the Turks.

1610—First Duke of Ormonde, chief supporter of the Stuart cause in Ireland, born. Died July 21, 1688.

1622—Peace of Montpelier, ending the Huguenot wars.

1728—City of Copenhagen, Denmark, nearly destroyed by fire.

1775—Continental Congress adopted the Pine Tree Flag.

1777—Gen. Gates defeated Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga.

1779—End of siege at Savannah, Ga.

1781—Americans and British opened battle at Yorktown, Va.

1783—American Congress voted to disband the Revolutionary army on Nov. 2.

1797—Bonaparte and Austrian Emperor concluded treaty of Campo Formio.

1806—Battle of Halle.

1812—Second battle of Poltsook... French military forces abandoned Moscow.

1813—Bonaparte defeated at Leipsic.

1815—Island of Jamaica devastated by a hurricane.

1826—Last lottery sanctioned by the English government held.

1834—Old Houses of Parliament, London, burned.

1842—Gorman Darling died.

1848—Mormon temple at Nauvoo, Ill., destroyed.

1856—Fatal panic at the Surrey Gardens music hall in London.

1862—The Confederate, Gen. Morgan, occupied Lexington, Ky.

1863—Departments of the Cumberland and Mississippi consolidated and placed under command of Gen. Grant.

1864—Gen. Sheridan victor at battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

1871—President Grant suspended writ of habeas corpus in nine counties of South Carolina.

1874—Marriage of Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Miss Ida M. Honore.

1898—Spanish evacuation of Porto Rico officially completed.

1899—Arthur T. Hadley assumed the presidency of Yale University.... Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce installed as president of Brown University.... Boers defeated by the British at battle of Dundee Hill.

1901—Bi-centennial of Yale University celebrated.

1902—Lord Kitchener appointed to command the British forces in India.... Typhoon on coast of Japan; 50,000 houses destroyed.... Total eclipse of the moon.

1903—Crescens trotted mile in 1:59 2/3.... Alaskan boundary fixed.

1904—President Roosevelt invited powers to second peace conference at The Hague.... President directed Secretary Taft to go to Panama to reassure people of the pacific intentions of the United States.

1905—President Roosevelt departed from Washington on a tour of the Southern States.

**RANCHES BECOME CITIES.**

**Fortunes Being Made in Transforming Texas Panhandle.**

The western land fever which some years ago attacked Oklahoma and then shifted to Canada, is now raging virulently in Texas. In the last two years practically all the big ranches in the Texas Panhandle have been bought by land companies. These have arranged with the railroads to run excursion trains from as far east as Indianapolis at half fare. Their eastern agents gather up the farmers who will come, and these are all bunched at Kansas City, Wichita or El Reno, and there westerners who know the land thoroughly and can talk a mummy into a purchase take charge of the big land boom. Two years ago it was a cattle shipping point, the center of the gigantic LX ranch, with several hundred inhabitants. To-day it has 8,000, and nightly people have to sleep on the streets for lack of accommodations. The old ranch was 27 miles wide and 60 long, and was all under fence. There were 1,200 sections, or nearly 770,000 acres. The company bought the land originally for 20 cents an acre.

The land boom in the Panhandle began when the company that owned the ranch divided it up into sections and began offering it at from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a section. A fourth of the land is yet unsold, but the company has gathered in six millions for the land disposed of. Its sale value is now from \$10 to \$20 an acre. There are other big ranches in the Panhandle, out in the Big Pasture, as they call it. These are all being cut up and offered to the hungry land seekers.

There'll be a lot of dead towns in the Panhandle when the bottom drops out of this boom, as it will; but while it lasts the folks are having a good time. Men who had nothing a few years ago are rich now. Two-thirds of the business blocks are occupied by land agents.

**From Far and Near.**

Mrs. Lydia W. Clark died in Victoria, N. J., aged 97 years, leaving ninety-seven descendants.

Gov. Magoon reports finding over 1,600 insane in the national asylum at Havana in quarters built for not to exceed 400.

### CHANGES IN CABINET.

GENERAL SHIFT IN PRESIDENT'S FAMILY PLANNED.

Oscar S. Straus and George Von L. Meyer Will Take Office When Shaw and Moody Step Out—Personnel of Reorganized Body.

President Roosevelt announced Tuesday night the reorganization of his cabinet made necessary by the retirement of Attorney General Moody Jan. 1 and the retirement of Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department March 4. The two new cabinet ministers will be George V. L. Meyer, now ambassador to Russia, as postmaster general and Oscar S. Straus of New York as secretary of Commerce and labor. Messrs. Cortelyou, Bonaparte and Metcalf will have new portfolios.

The reorganized cabinet will be as follows:

Secretary of State—Elihu Root of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—George B. Cortelyou of New York.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft of Ohio.

Attorney General—Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland.

Postmaster General—George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf of California.

Secretary of the Interior—Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Oscar Solomon Straus of New York.

Mr. Straus is a well-known New York merchant who was formerly a Democrat, but left the party on the free silver question, and has been a Republican since. He was minister to Turkey under Cleveland's second administration and was reappointed by McKinley. Mr. Straus is a Jew, and his appointment is remarkable from the fact that he is the first Jew to be a member of the cabinet of the United States.

**BURTON IS IN JAIL.**

**Former Senator Incarcerated in Ironton (Mo.) Prison.**

Ex-Senator J. Ralph Burton, the first United States Senator ever convicted of a crime while holding a seat in the Senate, has begun his term in jail at Ironton, Mo. The highest court in the land refused to intervene to save him from the six months' sentence imposed for having used his senatorial influence with the Postoffice Department to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto Grain and Securities Office, a get-rich-quick concern which flourished in Missouri a few years ago.

When Burton, at that time a United States Senator from Kansas, was convicted of the crime of using his official station to make money unlawfully, it was said that he would never be punished for his offense. He himself believed it would be possible to obtain immunity for his acts and that the humiliation and discomfort of serving a term in prison would not be his. Immediately after his conviction an appeal was made to the higher courts and it went as far as the United States Supreme Court. It had the effect of delaying his punishment, but the Supreme Court denied his petition for a rehearing in the case, and the ex-Senator has begun his term in the little prison.

**Riots Stop French Races.**

The throng of spectators at the Longchamps course near Paris, last Sunday, was thrown into a panic by a riot in the betting ring, which culminated in the burning of the booths and the calling out of soldiers and firemen to save property and restore order. The rioters retreated when the soldiers arrived, but much damage had already been done. The disturbance was brought about by a bad start in the free handicap which left the favorite and three other horses at the post and enabled an outsider to win the race. The government next day took cognizance of the riot by announcing that there would be no more racing this season.

**Washington on Race Riots.**

In his address at the closing of the National Afro-American council at New York, Booker T. Washington spoke of the critical condition of the race problem in the South since the riots at Atlanta. He condemned strongly violence as a reprisal of violence. He declared that the negro race must stand together in defense of its rights, and urged the importance of the northern negro making the best possible sample of what the race could attain to. He pleaded for equal privileges, and insisted that if arms were permitted to be used by one race a like privilege should be conceded to the other.

**Paris Dames Discarding Corsets.**

There prevails at present an unprecedented corset crusade among the fashionable women of Paris, taking their cue from famous actresses. The society leaders have adopted the theory that the female figure is in reality more beautiful and graceful in its natural lines than with the construction and distortion of the corset. Since the empire style has come in the prevailing plan is to have the weight of the garments largely suspended from the shoulders.

**Supreme Court Contempt Cases.**

The answer of Sheriff Shipp of Hamilton county, Tenn., and nine deputies, to the charge of contempt made by the Supreme Court in connection with the lynching of a negro named Ed Johnson at Chattanooga last March after Johnson's appeal had been granted by the highest court, was filed at Washington, by ex-Attorney General Harmon. The answer contends that the negro's case was not appealable, but that in any case the sheriff and his deputies did their best to prevent the lynching.