PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

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FRANCE IS RUSHED

Congress Has Hands Full Trying to Clear Up Business.

MUCH TO DO BEFORE THE ELECTIONS

Discussions of Serious Measures Cause Much Delay.

THREE STAR ORATORS ARE DEVELOPED

Leap Into Fame by Making Statistics Beautiful.

SEARCHLIGHT ON AMERICAN METHODS

Students of Yankee Business Ideas May Seek to Unload the Panama Canal Upon the United States.

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PARIS, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The French Congress, which has wasted much time in purely partisan wrangling, is working night and day rushing through national and local business which should demand the coolest deliberation. Still, with long discussions ahead on merchant marine subsidies, a new law of reform for colleges, pensions for aged workingmen and the coal miners' demands, and with the whole budget to be gone over, it is hard to see how Congress can possibly clear the ground before the elections.

The sessions of the last week were mainly remarkable for three important speeches, which will rank with the most brilliant efforts of Webster and Gambetta. Alexandre Ribot, a bitter enemy of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, occupied one whole sitting with a fierce and able denunciation of the present ministry's financial record. Minister Caillaux's answer, occupying two days, was fully equal to Ribot's attack. M. Caillaux leaped into great fame with his single speech.

Camille Pelletan, a veteran radical leader, also scored a personal triumph, speaking for two days in support of the budget committee's resolution that all state appointments for public worship be stricken out. These three men, as Gladstone used to do, transformed dry budget questions into beautiful, lofty symphonies of figures.

To Study American Commerce.

Lazare Weiller, one of the most progressive business men of France, sailed for New York today aboard the steamship La Shovier, accompanied by Baron Lagotellerie, also a pushing young financier. Both are sent by Minister of Commerce Millerand to study the state and federal financial methods, the tax system, the civil service and those trusts which are likely to affect French trade in such things as steel, petroleum and sugar.

Since the mission was announced M. Weiller has refused to divulge the exact nature of the government's purpose until today, when he said to the World correspondent: "There is nothing mysterious about our trip. The elementary business principle is to study a successful people. You Americans are successful. We are going to study you. The French government has instructed me to report anything which may advantageously be adapted to our public life or private industry and to recommend any measure of tariff modification likely to promote commerce between America and France. As the government's envoy I expect to find the best sources of information opened to me. Besides, Ambassador Porter has kindly volunteered to facilitate things with the government at Washington."

It is rumored, though not admitted, that one purpose of M. Weiller's mission is to see what can be done to save the Panama canal. It is felt here that M. Hutin tried to conduct negotiations overcraftily and thus jeopardized the interest intrusted to him. M. Weiller is magnetically straightforward. It is said that by simply relying on the force of his acts he may yet save the day.

ROSE, SHAMROCK AND THISTLE

All Three Embroidered on King Edward's Underjacket for Coronation.

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LONDON, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as King Edward will be at the coronation. A part of his costume is now officially disclosed. He will wear a cloth-of-gold underjacket, embroidered with palm branches, the rose, shamrock and thistle in jewels.

He will also wear a stole with the cross of St. George, the royal crown and the floral emblems woven in gold thread. His cape will be dazzlingly magnificent, decorated with silver eagles, fleur de lis and roses. The fleur de lis refers to England's former rule over France.

Brain specialists declare that there is no prospect of the beautiful Helen Vanderbilt Wackerman recovering her reason. She has now suffered from acute mania forty days.

Mrs. Wackerman is still making daily calls at the United States embassy and consulate, but the officials there cannot understand what she wants. If she would guarantee to take her daughter home to America, Secretary White informed Miss Helen, he could get her released by the lunacy commissioners, but the mother has done nothing to carry out that suggestion. It would take two nurses and a medical man to see the unhappy girl safely across the Atlantic.

CHARGES AGAINST SIR REID

Repudiates Correspondent's Imputation of Bad Faith in Revealing Matters.

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LONDON, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Sir Wemyss Reid writes to the Times, indignantly repudiating his New York correspondent's reiterated imputation of bad faith in revealing the tenor of the conversations Reid recently had with ministers and other prominent public men in Washington relative to the South African war. The Times correspondent plainly indicates that he has been authorized by the ministers whom Reid met, to accuse Reid of breach of faith in publishing, though without names, the substance of confidential conversations and of misrepresenting what was said. Wemyss Reid's personal reputation is so high here that these charges have caused amazement.

NATIONALISTS ARE HOPEFUL

Hearty Reception of Redmond's Party Invigorates Their Followers in Ireland.

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DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The manner in which John E. Redmond and the other Irish delegates have been received in the United States has invigorated the nationalists and caused the British government to take a much more serious view of the situation in Ireland than it took before.

Irish Secretary Wyndham is reviving coercion prosecutions in order to check the rapidly growing influence of the United Irish league. Two members of Parliament, Connor O'Kelly and John Hayden, together with several other leaguers, have already been summoned before the coercion courts for making speeches in which they advised their constituents to boycott the men who have taken the farms from which the tenants have been evicted.

The tribunal consists of two resident magistrates, who may be dismissed without notice by the viceroy if the sentences they impose are not severe enough. Experience has shown that these magistrates almost invariably impose the utmost term within their power—six months' imprisonment with hard labor. O'Kelly and Hayden have repeated the offending speeches since they were summoned.

The United Irish league is one of the most formidable organizations that has ever confronted Dublin castle.

All portents indicate a stormy winter in Ireland. The farmers have stopped hunting in Roscommon as a reprisal on the landlords.

In Limerick the tenants who were evicted from the O'Grady estate twenty years ago and have since been supported by the Irish nationalists' organization have just been reinstated in their holdings at half the back rents they were evicted for being unable to pay. There is no agrarian crime in the country, the policy of the league being passive resistance to the unjust exactions of the landlords.

GOVERNMENT AS PAWNBROKER

Valuables from Castle Are Seized to Satisfy Part of a Lord's Debts.

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VIENNA, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The old Vienna Mont de Piete, the government pawnbroking institution, has been resuscitated in a splendid palace decorated with an enormous copper imperial eagle, and already a deposit worthy of the place has been received in its cellars. Count Francis Falkenhaim, lately vice president of the Austrian House of Lords, had to find so much money for a brother, who was a cabinet minister for twenty years, and a spendthrift son that his three fine properties, Walpensdorf, Ritterschlag and Ottedorf, were sequestered. The lord's debts were so large that even the valuables in the castle of Walpensdorf were seized and deposited in the Mont de Piete, where they are to be sold singly to the highest bidder.

The objects are so interesting that there will be lively competition for them. They include old Vienna and Sevres porcelain, Gobelin tapestry, Chinese vases, Greek pottery, ivory carvings, porphyry jars, the table silver which many brides of noble descent brought into the family, a collection of historical relics, among them the pen with which the holy alliance was signed, a collection of arms, another of coins and medals, ancient and modern jewels and 200 valuable pictures.

JILTED FOR A MILLIONAIRE

Young Army Officer Kills Himself on Getting Singing Girl's Ultimatum.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

ROME, Dec. 14.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Giorgio Sinigalia, an Italian officer of 22, has blown his brains out because a singing girl in a Roman theater would have nothing to say to him.

Fraulein Denys is a golden-haired daughter of Vienna of extraordinary beauty. Sinigalia spent a fortune on jewelry for her, only to find she was already engaged to a Roman millionaire. Sinigalia engaged a room in a house opposite her lodging and spent a day watching her and writing poems on her beauty. Then he sent her an ultimatum. She returned his letters with a few cutting remarks. Then he killed himself. The people of Rome got to know about the tragic affair and howled with rage before the girl's rooms. The police advised her not to appear again until the popular feeling against her had subsided.

DETAILS OF THE POPE'S WILL

His Nephews Expect to Claim His Accumulated Millions.

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PARIS, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Some details of the pope's will are given by the Rome correspondent of the Figaro, who has had long and intimate relations with the vatican.

The pope's nephews, it is said, expected to claim the accumulated millions which the Italian government allows annually to the pope—that is to say, the $600,000 a year which is placed at his disposal, but which is withdrawn at the end of every five years under proscription.

The pope has decided that nothing of his allowance shall be touched. His small personal fortune goes in equal distribution to his five nephews of the Pecci family. The fortune he leaves as pontiff is placed under the trusteeship of three cardinals, of whom Cardinal Rampolla is chief.

BRIDGE ACROSS BERING SEA

Project for Steel Spans from Island to Island for Thirty-Five Miles.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A company of American, Russian and French capitalists has been formed, according to Siberian newspapers, to span Bering sea with a steel bridge, to connect the Siberian railway with an American system.

If the project is realized a person may travel by direct train from New York to St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Paris or Madrid.

The strait, which is thirty-five miles wide, is dotted with islands, which might serve as supports for the bridge.

Russia's minister of ways and communication, Prince Khikoff, who is looking into the matter, is in active correspondence with American engineers regarding the feasibility of the undertaking.

ENIGMA TO ENGLAND

Lord Rosebery's Attitude Undecipherable by Sharpest Wits.

COUNTRY WAITS HIS MONDAY SPEECH

Thousands Will Swarm to Learn His Views of War.

POSSIBLY HE MAY FAVOR THE BOE[illegible]

Even at That He Finds the P[illegible] Arms Open.

GENERAL BELIEF IN HIS PATRIOTISM

Distracted by the Desperate Outlook of the Country's Fortunes, the People Turn to Former Premier for Salvation.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lord Rosebery's reappearance in the political arena at Chesterfield next Monday is awaited by the whole country with almost unprecedented interest. He is to speak at a gathering of Derbyshire liberals. A railway shed has been prepared to accommodate 5,000 people and provision has been made for an overflow meeting of 3,000 more. Lord Rosebery has preserved the secret of his present sentiment regarding the war with such complete success that all parties are on tiptoe of expectation, not devoid of anxiety. It is not even known whether this is to be a single spasm of activity or the beginning of a campaign to reconstitute the liberal party and regain its leadership. The earl's jingo tendencies in the past seem to point inevitably to his embracing liberal imperialism, but, being by temperament an opportunist and addicted to dramatic surprises, it is possible he may throw in his lot with Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and the bulk of the liberal party, who are more courageously advocating conciliation and appealing with increasing force to the humanity of the nation against persevering in a war of extermination.

Silent as the Sphinx.

Rosebery's capacity for preserving his own counsel is phenomenal. This reticence has resulted in placing the local organizers of the Chesterfield meeting in an extraordinary predicament. Being absolutely in the dark as to the line he proposes to take, they have been unable to draft any resolutions for him to speak to. They appealed to Mr. Asquith, the liberal imperials' leader, for guidance, but he confessed that, although he recently paid a visit to the earl of Rosebery, he was entirely unable to advise them what kind of resolution would suit him.

The liberal imperialists of Parliament are going to the meeting in a body in the hope that the earl may come down on their side of the fence. But they would not be surprised if he disappeared over the other side. This instability of purpose would not indicate that Lord Rosebery is the stamp of man fitted to lead the country at this momentous crisis in its fortunes, but the truth is the people are so thoroughly disheartened by the present ministry's inaptitude and are so distracted by the desperate outlook that they are willing to throw themselves into Lord Rosebery's arms despite his failure as premier, because he is not committed to either side on the question of war and there is a deep-rooted popular belief in his patriotism.

Greatest Opportunity of Years.

No public man in England has had such an opportunity in fifty years. But Lord Rosebery's life has been one long opportunity and his grasp has ever been feeble and uncertain. His friends declare that his nervous system has been so shattered of late years that now less than ever is he capable of any sustained effort.

Physically he has deteriorated far more rapidly than his years warrant. Restlessness has developed in his case into a disease. He rarely sleeps three successive nights in any one of his houses. He is perpetually making aimless journeys up and down the country, rushing off on mysterious visits to Vienna, Naples and all manner of unlikely places, where he no sooner arrives than he leaves again.

His character is a puzzle, his ambition is a puzzle and his present political attachment is the greatest puzzle of the day.

Displeases the Peeresses.

The exhibition at the duke of Norfolk's house of the regulation robes, approved by the king and queen, to be worn by the peers and the peeresses at the coronation, has been followed by a storm of protests from the peeresses. They are preparing a petition to the queen asking her consent to a modification of their coronation costumes in at least two particulars.

They aver that the dress, as designed, is utterly destructive of figure because of the thickness of the velvet around the waist. They also object to being compelled to wear ermine next the throat, regarding it as ruinous to the complexion and most unbecoming. They cannot understand how the queen ever sanctioned such an "unsmart" costume and they vow they won't adopt it in any way.

The peers have not complained so far, though it needs an Apollo, of whom there are few examples in the House of Lords, to wear their red velvet, ermine-trimmed robes and silver-gilt coronets with distinction.

FAMOUS BEAUTIES ABROAD

One of Them is Likely to Become Marchioness of Ormonde Some Day.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Among the famous beautiful women in high society who are attracting notice at this time are Lady Arthur Butler, an American, Lady Evelyn Ward, Lady Mabel Crichton and Mrs. Harry Aspinwall. Lady Arthur, who before her marriage was Miss Ellen Stager (daughter of General Anson Stager of Chicago), may become marchioness of Ormonde some day. Her husband is the heir presumptive. She is devoted to Ireland.

Lady Evelyn Ward and Lady Mabel Crichton are sisters, the handsome daughters of the countess of Erne. They, too, are very fond of Ireland, but unlike Lady Arthur Butler, they are Irish girls by birth. Lady Mabel was the prettiest of the bridemaids at the wedding of her cousin, Leila Crichton, another Irish beauty, when the latter became the wife of Sir John Milbank. Lady Evelyn Ward married one of Lord Dudley's brothers, Gerald Ward, two years ago, a few days before he started for the war in South Africa.

YVETTE GUILBERT'S NOVEL

Matinee Girl Marries Stage Hero and They Live Unhappily Ever After.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The literary se[illegible] of the hour has been caused by U[illegible]nouncement that a novel by Yvette [illegible] is about to be published. The [illegible] correspondent has secured the main [illegible] of the graphic story, which deals with [illegible]nfatuation of a lovable but ill-balanced [illegible]inee girl for a stage hero. After a [illegible]riod of photograph worship and admiring [illegible]tters begging autographs, the actor, who [illegible]s not a bad sort of a fellow, meets the heiress at her splendid residence. He is naturally staggered at the sight of unexpected luxury. He had begun to make fun among his stage associates of the girl's love, but now he discovers in himself a taste for refinement.

The parents oppose a marriage and an elopement follows. In two years the girl's money is squandered, and the actor, indulging his vanity, has filled the house with queer parasites, mostly connected with the stage. A child is born at this juncture. Both idolize the babe. Want soon drives the father and mother upon the stage. First they play legitimate roles, but as the years roll by the couple gradually fall to the lowest variety halls.

The author vividly depicts the woeful details of life spent in fear of landlords' eviction, pawnshops and unspeakable boarding houses. There is a harrowing scene at the death of the child. The boy, 5 years old, lies upon a billiard table in a cafe, where the wandering couple are giving an entertainment. The wife, in decollete dress, is passing a plate as the boy passes away, crying "Mamma, take me home."

"There is no home," the mother sobs, while tears melt the paint on the faces of husband and wife.

The book ends with a dismal chapter showing the crazed parents still in the gaudy dress of their performance, alternately carrying the dead boy in their arms at night in strange towns, unwilling to go to the morgue, and without a sou to give them a resting place.

Paul Bourget, after reading an advance copy, wrote to Yvette Guilbert: "Your first effort places you among the literary artists of the first rank. I have not read such significant, graphic fiction since De Maupassant's death."

Mlle. Guilbert has utilized her American experiences and the scenes in three chapters are in the United States.

NEW FASHION IN VIOLINS

Vibrating Mechanism Designed to Enable Amateurs to Play Like Masters.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A new type of violin was introduced to a large audience recently by J. E. Muddock, who describes it thus: "The vibrations of the strings are conducted by means of an ordinary violin bridge, which rests upon a rocking lever, to the diaphragm and resonator. The lever supporting the bridge oscillates laterally upon the body of the instrument, the end being attached to a diaphragm of aluminum by a small connecting link. The diaphragm is held in position between two india rubber cushions by means of a specially designed holder fixed upon the body of the violin by two brackets. Attached to this holder is the trumpet or resonator.

"The body, or main support of the instrument, is in no way employed for sound purposes. It simply holds the various parts of the violin together and sustains the enormous pressure of the strings when tuned. The discord diaphragm is perfectly free to vibrate, the result being that when the strings are set in motion by the bow the bridge and rocking lever vibrate accordingly, and thus every vibration is transmitted to the diaphragm. The diaphragm sets in motion the air contained in the resonator, the resonator augmenting and distributing the same to the surrounding atmosphere.

"The rich, mellow tones supposed to come only after at least a century's playing of a violin require no forcing. The slightest contact of the bow will bring them forth and make the player imagine himself a better player than he really is."

BRITISH WIRES DEMORALIZED

All Inland Communication Completely Broken Down for Two Days.

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LONDON, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—All inland telegraphic communication in the British Isles has been completely broken down for two days, owing to storm. The midlands, the north of Britain and Ireland, were altogether cut off for forty-eight hours and the Atlantic cable companies are unable to accept messages, except on the understanding that there would be a delay practically indefinite. The telegraph wires, which chiefly run alongside the railways, were down everywhere. Such breakdowns are not infrequent, but the postal department's excuse for not laying wires underground is that the development of wireless telegraphy may soon render the existing system antiquated.

RAILWAY TO CROSS SAHARA

Important Nitrate of Phosphate Beds Calculated to Swell the Traffic.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Interest in the French project to build a railway across the desert of Sahara has been revived by the discovery of important nitrate of phosphate beds beyond the Touhat oasis. The government experts are inclined to think the beds extensive enough to supply fertilizers for the whole world. If so, the problem, "How lines between Algeria and Congo could be made to pay," is solved. The colonial government, which has been studying the building of a strategic narrow gauge road would subsidize heavily the proposed commercial railway.

SHOPLIFTING A BUSINESS

American Bride of a Frenchman is Forced to Adopt it to Support Him.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mary Levesque, whose maiden name was Mitchell, a native of Boston, was sentenced yesterday at Bordeaux to five years in prison for shoplifting. Eight years ago she married a Frenchman who taught her the business and compelled her to support him.

TAXES FOR OMAHA

Board of Review Makes Its Final Returns on Assessments.

FIGURES FOR FRANCHISED CORPORATIONS

Increases Are Made in All of the Five Companies.

PAY ON $250,000 MORE THAN LAST YEAR

Over a Million Dollars Less Than Fleming's Estimate.

HE REFUSES TO JOIN IN COMPROMISE

Battin and Zabriskie Raise Only $143,810 More Than Companies Were Willing to Admit.

Assessments of Franchised Corporations of Omaha.

	1901.	1902.	Incr'se.
Omaha Water Co.	$ 450,000	$ 575,000	$125,000
Street R. R. Co.	475,000	550,000	75,000
Omaha Gas Co.	380,000	400,000	20,000
Thomson-Houston Co.	110,000	117,500	7,500
Neb. Tele. Co.	85,000	109,310	24,310
	$1,500,000	$1,751,810	$251,810

Unless the city council sees fit to make a cut in assessments made by the Board of Review, the franchised corporations of Omaha will pay taxes upon $250,000 worth more personal property in 1902 than they paid on during the present year. An increase has been made in the assessment of every one of the five companies. The returns of the Board of Review are $1,045,190 less than the sum at which the assessments of the five companies were fixed by the tax commissioner.

Fleming Refuses to Compromise.

Tax Commissioner William Fleming might as well have remained away from last night's session of the Board of Review. He announced that he would stand on the assessments originally made on the franchised corporations in the city of Omaha and refused to make any compromise. The other two members of the board, John W. Battin and E. Zabriskie, took turn about in making and seconding motions and when the session ended at the stroke of twelve the assessments on the personal properties of the five franchised companies having interests in Omaha were fixed at sums aggregating only $143,810 more than the amount the companies returned in the showing made to the tax commissioner.

City Attorney Connell was present at the meeting and was called upon to express his opinion concerning the right of a corporation to deduct its indebtedness from the valuation returned for the purpose of taxation. He stated that the ruling of the supreme court concerning the tax commissioner of the city of Lincoln showed that the tax commissioner holds his office legally and is authorized to assess taxes by a different plan than that set forth in the revenue laws of the state. Mr. Connell did not make a positive statement concerning the exemption of a corporation's indebtedness from taxation.

Differ About Indebtedness.

After Mr. Connell's statement Mr. Fleming declared that he believed the indebtedness of corporations should be assessed and the other two members of the board intimated that they thought otherwise. The first corporation whose assessment was considered was the New Omaha Thomson-Houston Electric Light company. Mr. Zabriskie amended that the company's assessment be fixed at $110,000. He finally moved that it be increased to $115,000 and upon motion of Mr. Battin the sum was fixed at $117,500.

Next came the assessment of the Nebraska Telephone company. Upon motion of Mr. Zabriskie the sum upon which the company is to pay taxes was fixed at $109,312. After a brief discussion, the assessment of the Omaha Gas company was fixed at $400,000, or $20,000 more than the Board of Review agreed upon before the Real Estate exchange waited upon it.

The assessment of the Omaha Street Railway company was advanced from $475,000 to $550,000, upon motion of Mr. Zabriskie. The water company's assessment was the last under consideration. Mr. Fleming refused to approve of an assessment of less than $1,000,000 for the company. At five minutes until 12 o'clock Mr. Battin moved that the sum upon which the company shall pay taxes be fixed at $575,000. Mr. Zabriskie seconded the motion and the Board of Review had ended its work.

Table of Comparisons.

The following table shows the assessments which Mr. Fleming returned for 1902, the assessments which the companies asked to have made on their property and the assessments which the Board of Review agreed upon:

	Fleming.	Reduction Sought.	Board's Action.
Omaha Water Co.	$1,000,000	$ 450,000	$ 575,000
Omaha Street Ry.	827,000	475,000	550,000
Omaha Gas Co.	720,000	380,000	400,000
Thomson-Houston Co.	125,000	110,000	117,500
Neb. Tele. Co.	125,000	93,000	109,310
Total	$2,797,000	$1,508,000	$1,751,810

The following table shows the assessments made by the tax commissioner, the Board of Review and the Board of Equalization on the personal properties of the five franchised companies for the year 1901:

	Tax Commissioner.	Board of Review.	Board of Equalization.
Omaha Water Co.	$1,000,000	$ 500,000	$ 450,000
Omaha Street Ry.	1,000,000	475,000	475,000
Omaha Gas Co.	750,000	380,000	380,000
Thomson-Houston Co.	125,000	110,000	110,000
Neb. Tele. Co.	150,000	85,000	85,000
Totals	$3,025,000	$1,550,000	$1,500,000

Protests from Smaller Corporations.

Early in the evening a number of protests from smaller corporations were considered and the Board of Review discussed the taxation of sugar in transit. Assessments varying from $50,000 to $125,000 were returned against the American Sugar and Refining company, the Standard Beet Sugar company and the American Beet Sugar company. There was considerable doubt expressed by the members of the board as to the right of the city to collect on sugar brought here for distribution and all three of the members agreed to have an assessment of $10,000 made upon each of the three companies.

The following changes were made in the assessments on personal property of mercantile institutions:

	Fleming.	Reduction Sought.	Board's Action.
Hayden Bros.	$ 80,000	$50,936	$75,000
Allen Bros.	56,000	47,500	47,500
Boston Store	60,000	50,000	55,000
M. E. Smith & Co.	120,000	75,000	95,000
Byrne-Hammer Co.	60,000	40,000	47,500

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SENATOR SEWELL IS SINKING

New Jersey Statesman Has Relapse and the End is Momentarily Expected.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 14.—United States Senator Sewell, who is ill at his home here, suffered a relapse this afternoon, and his condition is now considered precarious. Since his return from Asheville, N. C., Senator Sewell had been improving until today. Tonight he is resting quietly and his physicians say he is in no immediate danger.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 15.—Shortly after midnight it was stated that Senator Sewell's death was momentarily expected.

SIGNALS OVER THE OCEAN

Signor Marconi Establishes Communication by Wireless Telegraphy with England.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 14.—Sig. Marconi announced today that he had received electric signals across the Atlantic ocean from his station in Cornwall, England. He explains that before leaving England he had made plans for accomplishing this result, for while his primary object was to communicate with ocean liners in midocean, he hoped also to succeed in attaining the wonderful scientific achievement of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic.

Signor Marconi's station in Cornwall is most powerful. He possesses an electric force generated there a hundred times greater than at his ordinary stations. Before he left England he arranged that the electrician in charge of the station, which is located at Poldhu, should begin sending signals daily after a certain date which Signor Marconi would cable him after having perfected his arrangements here.

In view of the success attending these trials Signor Marconi will, for the present, disregard the matter of communicating with transatlantic steamers. He will return to England next week and will conduct the experiments from Poldhu himself. He explains that the great electrical power there will enable him to send more effective signals.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—"The similarity in the signals received by Marconi and those Tesla asserted he received from Mars strikes one as singular," said D. C. Grant, a Chicago electrician. "The letter 'S' in the Marconi code is the same as that of the Morse alphabet. It consists of three dots.

"When Tesla received what he believed to be a message from Mars it came in the form of the letter 'S,' which he was pleased to compare to the trinity. It strikes me Marconi may have received his message from the same source. I have little doubt, however, that it came in some way from his men in England if he says it did."

ADOPT COMMON CODE OF RULES

Officials of Western Roads Take American Railway Association's System.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 14.—A conference of the leading operating officials of the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad and Navigation companies was held in this city today for the purpose of adopting a new set of rules for the three roads. Those who took part in the conference were General Manager Dickinson and Superintendent of Transportation Buckingham of the Union Pacific, General Manager Bancroft of the Oregon Short Line and Superintendent O'Brien and Assistant Superintendent Bulkley of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company. It was decided to adopt, with some changes, the American Railway association's code of rules. This will cause a number of changes to be made in the present rules of the roads.

CONCLUDES ITS SESSIONS

Presbyterian Revision Committee Submits a Tentative Statement of New Creed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Presbyterian committee on creed revision concluded its sessions here this afternoon. Before the adjournment the committee finished a tentative statement of the revision by declaratory and appointed a subcommittee, composed of Judge Edward S. Humphrey, Rev. E. S. Nichols, Rev. D. M. Fraser, Rev. D. W. McKibbin and Dr. Moffatt, to whom was referred the subject of textual revision. The subcommittee was directed to submit its report at the meeting of the full committee to be held in Philadelphia on February 5, 1902.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Dec. 14.

At New York—Arrived—Pretoria, from Hamburg. Sailed—Lucania, for Liverpool; Pennsylvania, for Hamburg; Lahn, for Genoa and Naples; Maasdam, for Rotterdam; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen; Manitou, for London.

At Boston—Arrived—Ultonia, from Liverpool.

At Hull—Arrived—Glamorganshire, from Portland, Ore.

At Havre—Sailed—La Savoi, for New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Campania, for New York.

FROST KING'S FURY

Central West Feels Icy Clasp of the Frigid Monarch from the North Pole.

OMAHA GETS UNUSUAL DOSE OF COLD

Mercury Drops to Very Near Lowest Recorded for December.

LARGE AREA COVERED BY THE COLD WAVE

Extent Almost Reaches Severity in Its Astonishing Results.

BETTER THINGS ARE IN STORE FOR US

Forecaster Welsh Promises that Omaha Will Get Warmer Weather Within Next Twenty-Four Hours at Least.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday; Warmer Monday; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	—14	1 p. m.	—5
6 a. m.	—15	2 p. m.	—4
7 a. m.	—16	3 p. m.	—4
8 a. m.	—16	4 p. m.	—3
9 a. m.	—15	5 p. m.	—4
10 a. m.	—13	6 p. m.	—5
11 a. m.	—11	7 p. m.	—6
12 m.	— 7		

— Indicates Below Zero.

The cold wave rolled at its highest, or rather at its lowest, yesterday, and today Omaha hopes to begin emerging. The deluge of frigid weather is not all past, but the east must breast the worst of it, for Omaha has the promise of Forecaster L. A. Welsh that locally there shall be only the tapering end of it from now on, with the temperature at 5 or 6 degrees below this morning and a gradual rise through the day and Monday.

At 7 a. m. and at 8 a. m. yesterday the reading was a trifle more than 16 degrees below, which made the day the coldest in any December since the bureau was established, thirty-one years ago, with two exceptions recorded in 1879 and 1884.

At no hour yesterday did the mercury get up to the cipher, its nearest approach being at 4 o'clock, when it was still 3 degrees below. The first reading at 5 a. m. found it hovering at the 14 mark, at 7 it went down to its extreme and then began its gradual upward climb again. After the 4 o'clock maximum the course was downward again and by 7 p. m. it was 6 degrees below. Through the night the fall continued, if the sensations of the people are a correct criterion, but official confirmation of this could not be obtained, as no readings are given out by the bureau after 7 p. m. Saturdays.

Reports from Other Stations.

The readings taken at 7 p. m fully bear out the promise of Forecaster Welsh that the wave, which had its origin far up in the northwest, would travel a well-defined course to the Atlantic and gulf coasts. Cheyenne reported 8 above and clear; St. Louis reported zero and clear; Grand Junction, Colo., reported 22 above and clear; Chicago reported 6 below and clear; Helena, Mont., reported 20 above and .4 of an inch of snow, melted measurement; Kansas City reported zero and clear. Other western temperatures were: North Platte, 12 below; Valentine, 16 below; Lander, 4 below; Rapid City, 12 below; Pueblo, 4 above; Dodge City, Kan., 2 above and clear. The lowest eastern reading reported was 18 below at Detroit, where there had also been a fraction of an inch of snow. Sault Ste. Marie reported 2 above and quite cloudy and St. Paul 14 below and clear. In Iowa, Davenport, 8 below and clear; Dubuque, 10 below and clear, and Des Moines, 6 below and clear. Omaha temperature had its nearest counterpart at Williston and Bismarck, N. D., both of which reported 16 below and clear. Huron was four degrees warmer. In Texas it was 38 above and clear at El Paso and 6 above and clear at Amarilla. There was no precipitation to speak of, except at Detroit and Helena, and there it was hardly worthy of the title.

Cold Bothers Railroads.

Railroads are thus seen to have had nothing to contend with but the wind and the extreme cold, but that was sufficient to delay the trains on lines both west and east and at the Omaha postoffice the force had a double burden in rehandling mail which had missed regular connections.

As for the city of Omaha, it displayed its usual fortitude and made the best of a somewhat unexpected and bad job. The needs of the poor were given hasty attention and the coal man had calls to make at bins large and small. For a while in the afternoon the stores had a fair business, but not anything like what had been expected for a Saturday so near Christmas, and it is the unanimous sentiment of the business element that less cold and more snow is imperatively needed. Mr. Welsh, however, declines to promise this desired precipitation at any immediate or definite date.

FINDS NEBRASKA PREPARED

Cold Wave Has Little Terror for the Stockmen, Who Have Good Sheds and Abundant Hay.

KIMBALL, Neb., Dec. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Snow has been falling in this part of the state for several days and the prairie is covered to a depth of eight inches The temperature has been falling and registered 26 below zero this morning.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Dec. 14.—(Special.)—Severe cold weather struck here Thursday night. The temperature fell to 10 below zero and at no time Friday did it rise above 8 below. Last night it fell to 22 below.

VALENTINE, Neb., Dec. 14.—(Special.)—This part of the state is covered with snow to the depth of from four to six inches. The weather has been warm and as there is scarcely any wind the snow does not drift. Most of the ranches are provided with plenty of hay and good sheds. The ranges being covered with snow, the stockmen are compelled to feed hay, of which they have an ample supply.

ATKINSON, Neb., Dec. 14.—(Special.)—A decisive and sudden change in the weather struck this place Thursday night. The ground had been covered with about four inches of snow and at 7 a. m. Friday the thermometer registered 20 below zero. A cold northwest wind has been blowing and cattlemen entertain fears for their stock.

SUPERIOR, Neb., Dec. 14.—(Special.)—The government thermometer here showed