NOTED FEATS OF ENGINEERS

Achievements Made Possible By Steam, Electricity and Compressed Air.

TRIUMPHS IN BRIDGING AND TUNNELING

An Artificial River Twenty-Eight Miles Long—Process of Freezing Quicksand—Other Daring Feats.

About the newest of all great engineering structures is, to most people, the commonest, the modern railroad bridge, and it is hard to realize that nothing at all like it, even for highway purposes, existed fifty years ago. Now almost every one of those which were earliest built have been found inadequate by the enormous increase of traffic and the weight of locomotives, and have been replaced by steel. Each span is made according to drawings, with hundreds of beams, girders, bars, rods and columns, riveted and forged and bored in distant shops, but never fitted together until they arrive by dozens of carloads at the site, and are quickly assembled to make a slender, self-supporting framework with the rigid pieces which weigh thousands of pounds fitted accurately and swiftly in place like the mechanism of a watch. This is hard enough to do across a stormswept bay, over an almost bottomless river, where there is a fierce current or high tides, or where, like the Niagara gorge, the height is so great that no support can be built up from the bottom, and the span has to support itself during construction; but all these difficulties are small to the bridge builder, compared to the requirement, often met, that an old bridge of perhaps many spans must be replaced by a new one, in exactly the same place, of the same dimensions and supported on the very same piers, without interrupting appreciably the almost constant traffic which demands passage nearly every hour in the twenty-four for long freight trains or rushing expresses.

Such was the case with the Florence bridge across the Tennessee river in Alabama. There were twelve spans of about 120 feet each, which carried a single track railroad on top and a highway between the trusses. The old wooded spans could not even support the new steel ones during erection, although the masonry piers had ample strength. Wooden towers were built on the top edges of the old bridge, outside the track, above two adjacent piers. Above these towers, nearly twenty-five feet over the track, a complete new temporary span of wood and iron as long as the longest span of the old bridge was built. A new permanent span was assembled together, suspended from the under side of it, clear of the trains which passed uninterruptedly through it and under the temporary span.

How It Was Done.

When it was finished and track laid on top of it, the under side was lashed to the upper side of the old span and it was additionally suspended from the overhead temporary span by four vertical three and a half-inch steel screw rods about thirty feet long, one at each corner, which had nuts bearing on top of the temporary span. A suitable interval between trains was selected, the ends of the old span chopped away, the lashings between the new and temporary spans removed and then the nuts on the great screws were slacked off by gears operated by a steam engine at each end, and both spans were lowered smoothly and safely together, about twenty-two feet, in less than an hour; the old one dropping down almost to the water's edge and the new one following to occupy its former place and rest on masonry seats which were perpared meantime. A few minutes later trains were running across the new span, the old one was removed at leisure and the overhead span was rolled along until its towers rested above the next pier, another span was replaced, and so on until the whole superstructure had been replaced with about 1,600,000 pounds of steel. It took thirty-four men only eighty days to rebuild the bridge.

The difficulty and expense of building solid foundations for a bridge where the water is very deep or swift or the bottom unstable is very great. In soft soils the utmost effort is made to prevent any danger of settlement or of undermining by floods and swift current, and where piles are not used it is generally necessary to carry the masonry down to solid rock or to a safe distance in earth and sand. This is always very difficult on account of the tremendous pressure of the earth and water at a great depth, and the danger of working there even when it is possible to exclude the water. In this country cribs or cassons are often sunk by mechanical processes or by men working in pneumatic pressure and then are filled with concrete. In India, where the soft alluvial soil extends to a great depth and is saturated with water and will flow like mud, they make it support heavy foundations partly by its stickyness. For many years they have built hollow cylindrical brick piers from twenty to 100 feet deep, which hold heavy loads chiefly by the friction on their sides. Originally these hollow piers, a few feet in diameter, were built up on wooden rings laid on the ground in the bottom of pits dug down to water level. A native diver went inside and dug up the bottom with an adze-like tool, laboriously undermining the walls, so that they gradually settled a few inches a week as the tops were built on high above the surface of the ground. Afterward the excavation was done by dippers attached to long poles and sometimes by buckets with valves in the bottom. Recently large pier foundations for railroad bridges have been made with two or three brick cylinders twelve or fifteen feet in diameter, which were shod with circular iron girders having sharp, cutting edges and a horizontal shelf to receive the brickwork. Steam dredging machines were set on top of the piers and undermining the shoes, allowed the piers to settle forty or fifty feet below the river bed. The friction on the sides of the pier became at last so great that the weight of the brickwork built high above the surface of the ground would not sink it and the last of the descent was accomplished by loading the top of the finished pier with hundreds of thousands of pounds of rails piled on in overhanging crossed layers.

Chicago's Big Canal.

One of the most important, interesting and remarkable engineering feats on this continent was the construction of the Chicago drainage canal, a canal twenty-eight miles long, dug at an expense of over $30,000,000. It taps the Chicago river some distance above its mouth and causes its foul waters, mixed with a large quantity drawn from the lake, to flow a short distance up stream and then through the canal into the Desplaines river, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. The canal is cut to a depth of twenty-two feet below the water level, and for several miles through the prairie is nearly 300 feet wide on top, and required the excavation of over 280,000,000 cubic yards of earth, which had to be dug up, lifted out and piled in great hills, often hundreds of feet away from the edge of the canal bank. As the average price paid for excavating, lifting and removing the earth was about 1 cent a cubic foot, only a fraction of what is usually paid for ordinary quantities of excavation, the contractors were obliged to invent cheap methods, and the great principle of success was found to be in handling the earth in large quantities and keeping it continuously moving. Most of it was dug by steam shovels working in the bottom of the trench, which could scoop up a wagon load at once, and do it on an average of once a minute or oftener all day long. In one place the steam shovel worked back and forth across the canal cutting a section ten feet wide and fourteen feet deep at each trip. Each bucketful of a ten or more of hard, sticky clay was dumped by the shovel into the hopper of a grinding machine, which delivered it on top of an endless, wide rubber belt extended across the bottom of the canal. A second belt reached up to the top of the slope and in turn overlapped the end of a third, which was carried along the floor of a 200-foot bridge elevated thirty feet above the ground on rolling towers at each end. Each of the three belts was supported on rollers hollowed a little in the center, like dice boxes, which made it sufficiently concave to retain the clay, like a trough. They were driven at a speed of about seven feet per second, and ceaselessly carried the clay away from the shovel, up the canal slope, on top of the bridge and over it to a variable point, where a diagonal scraper was set across it, and pushed the load off, to fall through the bridge floor and pile up on the ground underneath. When the steam shovel completed a cut across the canal, which perhaps required two days, its tracks, the belts and the bridge were all moved ten feet ahead, and the process was kept up continuously. Many of the chunks of clay were as large as a man's head, and it was amusing to watch them ride quietly along until they commenced the ascent of the steep bank, and then begin to roll and tumble and start down with an evident determination not to go up that slope under any circumstances. They would hurry and scramble as fast as possible, but it was not steep enough for them to fall quite as fast as the belt traveled, and it would keep picking them up again and again, each time lifting them a little higher before they would succeed in starting down, until at last they were landed on the level belt on top.

Tunneling Through Quicksand.

Blasting a tunnel through the solid rock is usually considered an easy and a comparatively safe task. Excavating it in solid clay with a good depth of the same material overhead is sometimes still easier. Even quicksand may be pierced at the expense of sufficient time and money, but when it is necessary to tunnel through soft mud and silt very near the river bottom in deep water the task is one of the most difficult, dangerous and costly that can be attempted. Such a tunnel with an inside diameter of ten feet was recently built in a very novel manner. A huge concrete tube 225 feet long, lined inside and covered outside with steel plates, was built on shore on regular inclined ways. The ends being closed, the 1,000-ton mass was launched like a ship, towed thirty miles to place, sunk between rows of guide piles driven on both sides of it and one end connected by divers to the shore tunnel previously built to join it. The most remarkable feature of the work was that a storm arose and threatened to injure the floating tunnel before it was quite completed. Large valves were hastily opened and it was allowed to fill and sink to a depth below the storm action. When it was calm again the water was pumped out and the great pipe rose to the surface was completed and again sunk, this time permanently seating itself on the foundation of piles cut off accurately by submerged steam saws at the required level, far below the surface of the river.

In sinking the deep shafts through quicksand it is often impossible to keep out the water so men can work in the bottom. The sides will cave in continuously, quicksand will enter like water through the smallest crevice in the lining and tons of it will flow from a long distance underground so as to cause depressions in the surface at remote places. Worst of all, the sand and water will rise up in the bottom as fast as it can be pumped out and this, added to the great pressure on the sides and the difficulty of building a water-tight lining from the top down, makes the work extremely slow and difficult. Recently the expedient of freezing the quicksand far below the surface was adopted and after that was accomplished the shaft could be excavated easily.

Freezing a Danger Spot.

The freezing is accomplished by the use of the modern refrigerating machine. A shaft about fifteen feet square and 100 feet deep was sunk in this manner through water and quicksand to solid rock at Iron Mountain, Mich., a few years ago. Twenty-seven ten-inch iron pipes were arranged about three feet apart on the sides of a rectangle enclosing the shaft and sunk vertically to rock by a water jet and steam hammer. An eight-inch pipe, closed at the bottom, was lowered inside each ten-inch pipe and the latter withdrawn. An inch and a half pipe, open at the bottom, was lowered inside each eight-inch pipe reaching nearly to its bottom and extending through its cap on top. The tops of the inner pipes, through which brine from the refrigerating machine was pumped at a temperature of about 17 degrees Fahrenheit, and rising through the eight-inch pipes, escaped from their tops into a connecting horizontal pipe, which served as the suction main of the circulating pump. The cold brine thus moved around and around the circuit, taking about twenty-five minutes for each trip and rising in that time about one degree in temperature. As it absorbed the heat from the quicksand and water a thin coating of ice formed around the outside of the eight-inch pipes and gradually increased in thickness until in ten days those on adjacent pipes united and formed a solid wall of frozen water and quicksand, which, after forty days' freezing, attained a thickness of ten feet. This excluded the water, so that the shaft could be excavated through it as in rock. The material had indeed to be blasted and very much resembled sandstone. The shaft was lined with heavy timber walls hung from the top and packed around with hay. A water tight joint was made with the rock, the refrigeration was stopped and the ground allowed to thaw, which it did so slowly that it was fifty days before the water began to enter the shaft. The outer edge of the frozen mass was supposed to be a cylindrical surface fifty-four feet in diameter. FRANK W. SKINNER, C. E.

Welshman Recedes from Agreement.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—"Jimmy" Michael, the Welsh bicycle rider, who agreed last night to enter a fifteen-mile motor-paced race against Archie McEachern, the Canadian, receded from his agreement today and left town. McEachern, who broke the world's five-mile indoor record last night, offered Michael extra inducements, win or lose, to keep his agreement, but he refused, admitting that he did not care to risk defeat in another race in this country. He pleaded that he was not in condition, owing to his recent illness. Michael will sail for Europe shortly to become a jockey.

Robbery Turns Out a Myth.

Officers detailed to investigate the holdup story of J. W. Crosscup of North Twenty-fourth street said there was no truth in the story. Crosscup denied that he had been robbed and said that the police had been notified by his son-in-law, who believed what the man had said when he told the family a fairy tale as an excuse for not bringing home some articles that he should have brought.

Three Hundred Dollars' Damage.

Fire did $300 damage to the cottage of J. W. Nichols, Twelfth and Center streets, at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. The fire was discovered shortly before 3 o'clock and the flames were extinguished. At 4 o'clock they broke out again and destroyed a couple of rooms of the house.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG

Fixed Interest Funds in Good Demand on Berlin Bourse.

CURTAIL THE PRODUCTION OF COAL

Syndicates' Output Far Ahead of Consumption Owing to Continued Warm Weather, Necessitating Reduction of Operatives.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The bourse during the past week was characterized with great strength in all government funds and fixed interest bearers. The tendency in industrials was mixed, irons remaining strong, while coal shares and most of the other industrials lost several points.

Coal shares were depressed by the continued warm weather and the difficulty in disposing of the output.

The coal syndicate declared yesterday that it was impossible to sell all the coal produced by the syndicate's mines, although the curtailment of the output was being rigidly enforced.

The quotations on iron shares proved further evidence that the business situation had bettered, a number of price advances were announced during the week, and various producing centers reported growing demands.

Owing to the improved situation, iron dealers are trying to place the largest orders possible. Iron producers refuse long orders at the present prices. The foreign demand is also strong and foreign stocks are rapidly being diminished.

The market was chiefly dominated during the last week by two 3 per cent loans, amounting to 300,000,000 marks, in which there have already been immense transactions. The impression prevails here that the subscribers to these loans will throw their allotments upon the market as soon as these are received.

It is expected that the allotments will be made next Wednesday, preference being given to the bona fide investors, so far as these are ascertainable.

The market also showed great interest in the Mortgage bank obligations and some speculative issues attracted marked attention. Shares of the ocean transportation companies rallied strongly during the week upon the expectation that Herr Ballin, president of the Hamburg American line, and Dr. Weigand of the North German Lloyd companies will effect an advantageous arrangement in New York.

The Germans continue buying Kaffirs heavily and are expecting great things in these securities in the near future. Money still remains easy and it is impossible to place call loans at 1½ per cent. The monthly settlement will pass very smoothly and short interest scarcely exists.

The rates of foreign exchange show a slightly rising tendency, owing to the abundance of money.

LONDON STOCK MARKET ALIVE

Shows Purchases on Larger Scale Than for Many Months Past.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The London Stock exchange was fairly active during the last week. The large over subscription to £2,000,000 in local loans indicated a large supply of investment money, while the general purchases have been upon a larger scale than for some months past.

The reduction in the bank rate of discount has helped the situation, insuring the comparatively easy condition of the money market for some time to come.

The predictors of the boom in home rails have been rather disappointed at the dividend announcements and this section of the market has been decidedly flat. But conservative critics point out that this may be taken as a rather hopeful symptom, since traffic has been good and the managers are devoting the resultant funds to improvements instead of to dividends.

American securities are very quiet pending the settlement of the case of the Northern Securities company. Furthermore, early cablegrams speak pessimistically of the general outlook in Wall street and this deters speculators. Mining securities remained firm, with Kaffirs as the most active feature.

Dry Goods Market.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 26.—Business in the cloth market during the past week was poor, but grew firmer toward the close of the week in sympathy with the improved tone of the New York market, although the volume of the active business done was not marked with an increase, and cloth sellers found it difficult to secure business. The Indian demand has fallen off considerably. There was some inquiry from China at lower rates and limited to few channels.

Producers were not particularly eager to add to their long engagements, except at full prices. Merchants, meanwhile, are indifferent to placing further orders, in view of the easier tendency of cotton. The minor outlets were quiet. Yarns were quiet until later they were stimulated by the home demand this with firmer cotton resulted in fair business in some quarters.

OMAHA SUBURBS.

Florence.

Miss Helen Reynolds left Monday morning to enter Bellevue college.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McSweeney Thursday morning.

Morris Kindred of Blair, Neb., with his family is spending a few days here visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Olmsted of Omaha were the guests of Captain and Mrs. Reynolds Monday night.

Ole Olson and family returned Wednesday from a week's visit with relatives at Wakefield and Jackson, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Weber of Wayne, Neb., who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Weber, went to Council Bluffs Saturday to visit their daughter Hattie, who is attending St. Francis academy at that place.

Mrs. Alexander Paul, with her son and two daughters, arrived Tuesday from Winnipeg, Man., their former home. Mr. Paul has been here for several weeks. They will probably make this their future home.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Suttle surprised them Wednesday night at their home. They were then escorted to Wall's hall, where dancing and games were indulged in. Punch was served during the evening. Miss Anni Arnoldi was mistress of ceremonies, assisted by M. S. Walkiln.

Benson.

Corliss Gotman spent last Sunday in Benson visiting with his parents.

Fred A. Bailey is slowly improving from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

The spring term of the Benson public schools will open next Monday morning. This is the time for new beginners to start in.

The mail clerks and families of this place attended the social given by the Women's club auxiliary in Omaha last Thursday evening.

Mrs. A Johnson, assisted by her sisters, entertained a number of Omaha friends Saturday afternoon a week ago at her new home in Benson.

At the literary meeting last Friday evening a short program was given and these officers were elected: President, J. Dickey, jr.; vice president, Harry Fox; secretary, Blanche Van Cura; musical committee, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. McCoy and Miss McGuire; literary committee, Messrs. Finlayson, Fox and Speedy. After recess the debate was taken up.

Henry Drieer was found dead last Monday morning in the barn of his employer, Ernest Hufmeister, a farmer living near Benson. Drieer had gone to Omaha during the day, returning in the night, and it is supposed he committed suicide by hanging himself during the night, as he was found thus at 5 o'clock the next morning. Drieer had no relatives living here.

The Modern Woodmen gave a public installation and supper at their hall last Wednesday evening. W. K. Tindall acted as master of ceremonies during the installation. After this was over a program consisting of literary and musical numbers was given. After which supper was served, during which entertainment was provided for by a large gramophone. Dr. W. A. Mason of Omaha gave an address during the evening. The officers installed were: Worthy advisor, Phillip Mergen; venerable counselor, A. Shlib; banker, Ed E. Hoffman; clerk, E. G. Hills.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

G. W. Hoffman, a printer, living at the Karbach hotel, fell on the slippery pavement at Fifteenth and Farnam streets yesterday morning and broke the wrist bone of his right arm.

A supper and sleighride will be given the Sunday school children of the First Baptist church tonight. Children under 14 are to be at the church promptly at 4:45 p. m. Those over 14 at 5:45 p. m.

The funeral of Walter L. Stewart, yard foreman, who was killed in a collision in the Burlington yards Friday morning, was held at his home, 2018 Grace street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. C. N. Dawson of the Seward Street Methodist church preached the funeral sermon. The body was taken to Council Bluffs for interment.

BOER EXPECTED IN OMAHA

Commandant Krige Promises Transvaal League to Come Thursday and May Speak.

The American Transvaal league met in the Paxton cafe yesterday afternoon. Petitions are being circulated throughout the states asking the government at Washington to use its influence to bring about peace in South Africa and prevent the extermination of the Boers. Signatures are coming in by the hundreds and the league hopes to secure 200,000 or 300,000 during the next few weeks, when they will be forwarded to the proper authorities in congress.

Friends of the cause are requested to circulate petitions, which will be furnished them by E. Shirley, secretary, 1718 Dodge street, Omaha.

A receipt from the Governor Yates Boer relief fund was read by Treasurer William Fleming. It acknowledged the transfer of the Omaha remittance of $700 to that fund. Bourke Cockran accepted an invitation to deliver an address here on the Boer question in the near future.

The following letter from United States Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts was read by the secretary:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1902.—To the Transvaal League, Omaha: It is utterly impossible for me to leave my duties to accept your courteous invitation. There has been no better fight since Leonidas than the brave resistance of the Boers. They ought to have the admiration and sympathy of all men who love either courage or liberty. I am faithfully yours, GEO. F. HOAR.

Commandant Jan Krige of the Boer army, an escaped prisoner, will be in Omaha Thursday and Friday of this week. Efforts are being made to secure a hall and hold a mass meeting while he is here. His lectures are free and the Transvaal league is anxious that Omahans shall have an opportunity to hear him. As soon as arrangements are completed announcement of time and place of this lecture will be made.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

State Conference to Be Opened at Beatrice on February Sixth.

A state conference on the subject of charities and corrections will be held at Beatrice February 6 and 7.

The meeting will open with addresses of welcome on behalf of the city and the churches of the city to be responded to by Governor Savage, chairman of the state board. The first topic to be discussed is "Scientific Charities as Applied to Smaller Cities and Towns." A paper on the subject will be presented by C. E. Prevey of Lincoln. George A. Murphy of Beatrice will read a paper on "Administration of County Charities." Chief of Police Hoagland of Lincoln will talk on the subject of "Jails and Lockups." At the evening session the address of the president, E. E. B. Andrews, will be presented.

On the second day the subjects to be discussed will be: "The Care of Feeble-Minded," which is the subject of an address by Dr. C. G. Sprague. There will be addresses by Dr. Powell of Glenwood, Ia., and others at this session. In the evening Dr. J. L. Green of Lincoln will discuss "Causes of Rapid Increase of Insanity in Recent Modern Times," and the report of the committee on juvenile courts will be discussed.

The sessions of the first day and of the evening of the second day will be held at the Methodist church, while the sessions of the second day will be held at the Nebraska Institution for the Feeble-Minded.

The officers of the state conference are: President, Chancellor E. B. Andrews, Lincoln; vice president, John A. Creighton, Omaha; treasurer, Dr. P. L. Hall, Lincoln; secretary, A. W. Clark, Omaha; enrolling secretary, Prof. C. E. Prevey, Lincoln. Executive committee: Guy C. Barton, Omaha; Dean Campbell Fair, Omaha; Governor E. P. Savage, Lincoln.

PRINCE TO LAY CORNER STONE

If His Time Permits St. Louis Will Ask Him to Accept Honor.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—In the event of Prince Henry visiting St. Louis, his entertainment will be arranged and conducted by the World's Fair company rather than the municipal government. As yet the World's fair management has received no official advices as to exactly when Prince Henry will arrive in St. Louis and what the length of his visit will be.

Secretary Walter B. Stevens said today that it had been suggested that if Prince Henry's stay here permits, that he be invited to lay the cornerstone of one of the buildings on the World's fair grounds. A thing of this kind is not at all uncommon, and it would mark an historical period in the building of the fair.

"If the prince would consent to participate in a ceremony of this kind," said Mr. Stevens, "there is little doubt that the department of works could have an important building ready in time for his visit."

WANT BOUNTY FOR FISHERMEN

Newfoundland Will Seek Aid if West India is Successful.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 26.—It is argued in some official quarters here that if the British government is prepared to withdraw from the international sugar conference at Brussels, and to provide a bounty on West Indian sugar, in order to assist Great Britain's West Indian colonies, which are inhabited by blacks, Great Britain should also provide a bounty on Newfoundland fish and thereby assist this colony, which is wholly inhabited by white people, English, Scotchmen and Irishmen and their descendants. It is held by certain officials that this action should be taken by the British government as a return for the renewal by Newfoundland of the French modus vivendi.

NEGRO KILLS WHITE WOMAN

Cuts Her Throat in Front of Church and Attempts to Commit Suicide.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Thomas Tucker, a colored boy, cut the throat of Mary Beall, a white woman, in front of the negro Methodist church tonight. Finding that she was dead, he went home, told his mother what he had done, and then tried twice to shoot himself, but missed both times.

Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy. Tucker was arrested, but will not talk. He is thought to be insane. After failing to shoot himself, Tucker cut his own throat with the same knife he had used upon the woman. He will probably die.

Kansas City Pastor Resigns.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26.—Rev. Holmes Dysinger, pastor of the First English Lutheran church in this city, has resigned his pastorate here to accept that of the First Lutheran church at Vandergrift, Pa. Dr. Dysinger came to Kansas City two years ago. Before that time he was pastor of the First Lutheran church at Polo, Ill., and from 1888 to 1896 he had been the president of the Carthage college of Illinois.

Fierce Storm in Michigan.

NILES, Mich., Jan. 26.—A terrific snowstorm set in here tonight. The temperature fell 30 degrees in three hours.

Ante Room Echoes

The meeting of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, next Thursday evening will be largely attended, for the lodges of Omaha and South Omaha, four in number, are to be guests of St. John's. The invitation was extended by the latter lodge because William Cleburne is to deliver, as a part of the historic lecture course before that lodge, a history of the development of the ritualistic work of the order. Mr. Cleburne has given the subject much study and those who knew of the preparations he was making for the lecture decided that it would not be right to keep the lecture confined to the members of the lodge, but that interest in the history of the order could be served by inviting all Masons in the two cities to hear the address. Mr. Cleburne is a thirty-third degree Mason and has given much time to a study of the history of all branches of the order.

The program for the reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons, to be held in Omaha, beginning February 18, will probably be issued next week. There will be a large class of candidates for the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second, and the reunion promises to be one of the most interesting held since the institution of the rite in Nebraska.

The calendar of the Masonic lodges of the city for the month of February will be issued at the first meeting of that month. All of the lodges will have work.

The meeting of the Masonic Veterans' association of the state of Nebraska, held last week, was notable from the fact that of the vice-presidents every one was unable to be present until the fourth on the list was reached. He, in the person of Martin Dunham, presided. The meeting was a success from every standpoint and the new officers, a list of whom was published during the week, are all men who have the interest of the society at heart. The new president, Martin Dunham, was selected over his protest, but says that he hopes to make a record in the office before he retires. Every Mason in the Nebraska jurisdiction who has been a member continuously in good standing for twenty-five years is eligible to membership.

The members of Canton Ezra Millard of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are making preparations to attend the meeting of the sovereign grand lodge of the order, which will be convened in Des Moines in September, 1902.

It is the desire of the canton to take part in the contest for prizes which will be offered upon that occasion, and they desire to capture the capital prize, which is to be offered for the largest and best appearing canton present. There are three other prizes, one for the best-drilled team, to consist of not less than twenty-three men, one for eighteen men and one for twelve men. The canton is now raising funds to defray the expenses of the trip, and for this purpose a ball will be held April 26, the anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship on American soil.

The local lodges of the Knights of Pythias are making arrangements to provide for the grand lodge of Nebraska, which meets in Omaha next fall. The lodge will be composed of delegates from all subordinate lodges in the state and will bring several hundred people to the city.

On Friday, January 31, the Bankers' Union of the World will hold a joint meeting of all Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs lodges at Creighton hall, corner Fifteenth and Harney streets, for the purpose of installing the officers. All members of the order are invited to be present and to bring their friends. The admission is by ticket, which can be obtained, free of cost, of the secretary of your lodge or at the supreme office. An orchestra has been engaged for the occasion and a pleasant time is anticipated.

The W. C. R. M. S. of Omaha and Council Bluffs gave their semi-annual reception at the Royal Arcanum hall, Omaha, Thursday evening, January 23. About 100 postal clerks' wives and members of the younger set were present. A jolly good time was enjoyed by all present, the only regret being expressed that all clerks could not be present. Social conversation and music were the main features of the evening. Dainty refreshments were served by the committee, Mesdames Hoffman, Hart, Gillespie, Gill, McConnell, Milly, Groves, McTee, Herman and Kellar. The growth of this organization, though comparatively young, has been beyond all expectations. It now numbers forty-eight members, with an increase of membership at almost every meeting. A systematic course of study has been taken up on the subject of "Civil Service Reform." The main object of this club—the promoting of sociability among families of railway postal clerks—met with unqualified success.

February 3, Colonel J. W. Nichols, department commander of the Patriarchs Militant, and Louis Heimrod, adjutant of the Department of Nebraska, will go to Tekamah, where a canton will be instituted. The new canton will start out with a large membership and there is much good material under its jurisdiction which will be brought in later.

FIRE RECORD.

St. Paul Monastery.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Telegraphing from Vienna, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the newspapers of Athens report that the celebrated St. Paul monastery on Mount Athos was burned last Thursday night. The prior and nine monks perished and twenty others were seriously injured.

The occupants of the monastery were sleeping when the fire broke out, according to the Athens papers, and the monastery itself was damaged to the extent of $80,000.

Block of Oklahoma Buildings.

DEER CREEK, Okl., Jan. 26.—A block of buildings, including the town hall, were destroyed by fire here today, entailing a loss of $60,000, with insurance amounting to $8,000. The fire started in a saloon and spread rapidly. A high wind was blowing and it required a large volunteer force besides the fire department to get the fire under control.

Several Buildings at Montclair.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Fire at Montclair, N. Y., early today destroyed several buildings. Other buildings were badly damaged. The loss is estimated at from $90,000 to $100,000 and the insurance at two-thirds that amount.

Hotel Cecil

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The Hotel Cecil was burned yesterday. The loss was $60,000. Guests on the fifth floor had to leave the building in their night clothes and some had to be taken out of the windows with ladders.

DEATH RECORD.

Captain Henry Goss.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26.—Captain Henry Goss, aged 62 years, a veteran of the civil war, and a prominent business man in this city, died today from the effects of a carbuncle. Captain Goss was a captain in a New York volunteer regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, from the effects of which he was permanently crippled. He came to Kansas City in 1874 and established a plumbing and heating business, of which he was at the head when he died.

RUN DOWN THEIR FUGITIVES

Iowa Officers Follow Supposed Criminals and Cause Their Arrest.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—L. W. Smith, chief of detectives of Des Moines, Ia., and J. N. Hanes, sheriff of Dallas county, Iowa, are in Sioux Falls and have caused the arrest of Victor Fish and George Norman, who are wanted for robbing a store in Dallas county and carrying off several wagonloads of plunder. The burglars were traced to this city by the two Iowa officers, who found them in a local hotel. Being outside their jurisdiction, Chief of Police Martin was called on to make the arrest for the Iowa officers.

The prisoners, who are said to be desperate characters, have been placed in jail here, pending the arrival of requisition papers from Governor Herried, when they will be taken back to Iowa for trial.

NOTED PATHFINDER IS DYING

George Rea, the Daniel Boone of Wyoming, Slowly Passing Away.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 26.—George Rea, a noted guide and pathfinder, is dying in a lone cabin on Snake river. Rea was one of the first men to explore Yellowstone park and is often referred to as the Daniel Boone of Wyoming.

Interstate Base Ball League.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Managers E. D. Gerrans and G. S. Walker of the Cheyenne base ball team and athletic park will attend the meeting of magnates of the proposed Nebraska league, which will be held at North Platte on February 6. At the close of last season the local managers took up the matter of forming a league, to be composed of the towns of Cheyenne, North Platte, Kearney, Columbus, Grand Island and Shelton, and the North Platte meeting is the result. At the meeting plans will be discussed, guarantees will be fixed and a salary limit will be agreed upon. One of the most important things that will be insisted upon will be the exchange of players, no player from one team being permitted to play with another team in the league without the consent of the managers of all of the teams.

State Poultry Show.

MITCHELL, S. D., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The state Poultry show will open in this city Tuesday evening and a large exhibit is promised. Judge Russell of Ottumwa, Ia., has again been secured to score the birds, making his third call by the association. Secretary Brass states that a number of entries have already been received from Iowa and Nebraska fanciers and the show promises to be a great success.

Boys Are Indicted.

CASPER, Wyo., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The grand jury which has been investigating the murder of Dee Blair has returned indictments against Roy and Charles Walker, young boys. Dee Blair was 13 years old and was murdered while fishing on the Platte river below Casper on July 1, 1901.

WANT ADMISSION OF CHINESE

American Chamber of Commerce at Manila Says Their Services Are Needed.

MANILA, Jan. 26.—The American Chamber of Commerce here has formulated an appeal to congress in which it earnestly prays for the enactment of laws allowing Chinamen to enter the Philippine islands under such restrictions as the United States Philippine commission may enact. The present restrictive law concerning immigration, continues this appeal, is of no benefit to the Filipinos. Chinamen, if admitted, would not enter into competition with local labor and their entry into the islands is imperatively needed as the tobacco, hemp and sugar lands of the archipelago are only partially cultivated.

Without this legislation the country cannot be properly developed. Building in Manila has been badly retarded because of this lack of labor and for these reasons the American Chamber of Commerce, composed entirely of American citizens, representing commercial interests, respectfully prays for immediate action in this matter.

FOR PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION

Federal Leader Agitates Exhibition of Commerce to Be Held in September.

MANILA, Jan. 26.—Felipe Buancamino, one of the directors of the federal party, is endeavoring to inaugurate an exhibition of commerce to be held in September. He relies mainly on exhibits from the United States, China, Japan, Siam and Borneo. The merchants of Manila are inclined to think that this exhibition would be delayed another year, but if sufficient support is promised the United States Philippine commission will be asked to assist in the matter.

INSURRECTION ON ISLAND

Fanatical Bandit Leader, with Force of Bolomen, Terrorizes People.

MANILA, Jan. 26.—Colonel Charles W. Miner of the Sixth infantry reports the conditions on the island of Negros to be unsatisfactory and that 400 bolomen and 40 men armed with rifles, under the command of the fanatical bandit leader, Papa Isio, are terrorizing the people.

APPROVES ISSUE OF STOCK

Dominion Government Sanctions Floating of Capital for Canadian Pacific Railroad.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The Dominion government has approved an issue of $20,000,000 of capital stock of the Canadian Pacific railway subject to the sanction of the company's shareholders. The proceeds are to be applied to improvements enabling the company to handle the immense increase of traffic on its lines, especially in the northwest.

The $20,000,000 will be spent as follows: New rolling stock and new locomotives, $9,000,000; double tracking, $6,000,000; new plants and shops, chiefly at Montreal, $1,500,000; new elevators and improvement of terminals, $3,000,000; miscellaneous improvements, $500,000.

PROMINENT SURGEON DIES

Dr. R. B. Grimes Succumbs and Body is Shipped to Omaha for Cremation.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 26.—A special to the Herald from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Dr. R. B. Grimes, for many years one of the best known surgeons in the army, died at his home in Cheyenne today of apoplexy. The body will be taken to Omaha for cremation.

TO HOLD FURNITURE SHOW

Company Organizes to Erect Building for an Exhibition by Southern Manufacturers.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 26.—The Southern Furniture Exposition company, with a capital of $25,000, has been organized at High Point, to erect there a big building in which there will be held twice a year a furniture exposition for the southern factories, similar to the exhibitions at Grand Rapids, New York and Chicago.

Succeeds Father as State Secretary.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., Jan. 26.—Governor Jennings has appointed H. Clay Crawford secretary of state, to succeed his father, who died recently.

ADVICE FROM CARNEGIE.

To Gain Competence One Must Invest One's Money—His Own Start Due to a Fortunate Investment in Oil Stocks. Great Opportunities at Present in the Oil Industry.

For people on a salary or limited income to acquire a competence—to ever have more than a mere living as a result of their labor—it is absolutely necessary that they invest at least a portion of their savings, or surplus, whatever the amount may be.

This is the history of all our wealthy men. This is the advice given by such successful men as Carnegie (given in a speech to railroad men recently in New York), Rockefeller, Flagler, Payne, Hanna and many others.

These men started without wealth—worked for a living as millions are doing today—but they saved part of their earnings, and by fortunate investment of the money saved laid the foundations of their subsequent millions and power.

Significantly, too, hundreds of America's rich men gained their wealth by investments in oil. Thirty years ago John D. Rockefeller was a poor clerk—today he is the richest man in the world. At a time when conditions in the oil industry were very similar to those that exist now, he saw the future of oil and bought of stocks and lands to his entire financial ability.

The immense production of oil that exists in this country today means that the fuel of the future is here. The problem of getting it to market is being worked out by the big companies, and when that is completed there will follow the greatest boom in oil stocks in the history of the country.

Then the investor in oil stocks today will get his money back ten, twenty and an hundred fold, as investors in oil stocks in the past have done.

If you are interested in this great field for investment you will do well to get acquainted with the extensive holdings and prospects of the North American Crude Oil Co., of Texas and California.

This company holds leases on 5,000 acres of very valuable oil lands in California—owns land in fee on Spindle Top Heights, Beaumont, Tex., and has formed an alliance with the Fuel Oil Marketing Co. of Beaumont and Kansas City, which insures a market for the entire output of the North American Crude Oil Co.'s Texas gusher. This well is now being driven and is guaranteed to be at least of 20,000 barrels daily capacity.

On its California land, near Los Gatos, the company is down 300 feet, within a short distance of producing wells, and with every indication that the drill is nearing a vast body of oil. Holding 5,000 acres of this land means that a strike here would make the North American Crude Oil Co. one of the strongest and richest on the coast, and force its stock far above par.

Stock of the North American Crude Oil Co. is selling now at sixty cents per share. Hundreds of bankers and business men all over the country are buying it, as is shown by the company's books. It is bound to advance shortly, and the time to buy is now.

The directory of the North American Crude Oil Co. is assurance of it being well managed. Its officers are well known throughout the West as men of integrity and keen judgment. The president, the Hon. W. C. Renfrow, ex-governor of Oklahoma, president of the First National bank, Norman, Okl., and a director of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting company, Joplin, Mo.; vice president, J. J. Swofford, president Swofford Bros. wholesale dry goods house, Kansas City, Mo.; treasurer, W. A. Rule, cashier National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, A. S. Kimberly, treasurer Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co.; general manager, M. F. Brown, well known in financial circles.

Send in orders for stock at once. Not less than twenty shares will be issued to anyone. Prospectus, maps and full particulars can be obtained by writing the North American Crude