

IOWA SOLICITS MEET

Thirty-First General Assembly Begins Business at Ten O'clock.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CUMMINS READ

Governor Would Throw Additional Safeguards Around Life Insurance.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW IS FAVORED

Railways Will Probably Object to Change in Method of Making Tickets.

OPPOSITION TO RAILWAY PASSES

System of Issuing Transportation in Exchange for Political Favors is Vicious and Should Be Abolished.

DEB MOINER, Ia., Jan. 8.—Simultaneously at the top of the lower and senate of the thirty-first session of the Iowa general assembly convened at 10 o'clock today. Lieutenant Governor John Herrriott called the senate to order and Hon. H. E. Touchette, senior representative from Polk, officiated in a like capacity in the house. Officers chosen at the Saturday night caucus were: Speaker, W. Clark of Adel being unanimously chosen for speaker.

By agreement among the house members the credentials committee recommended that neither Representatives Whitmer and Youde, who are contesting a seat from Oregon county, be seated in either house. The matter is referred to a special committee to be selected by the house.

Promptly at 2 o'clock a joint session of the senate and house was held and Governor Cummins' message was read.

Government's Message. In his message to the legislature Governor Cummins said that the taxable value of all the assessed property in the state for 1906 was \$250,884,110, the rate for general state purposes 2.1 mills. The receipts for 1905, including the cash in the treasury, January 1, 1905, will be, it is estimated, \$4,074,715, and the expenditures \$3,443,462, leaving a balance January 1, 1906, of \$632,253.

The state treasury has received \$38,565 interest from the banks in which the state funds are deposited.

There has been much discussion of life insurance among the people in general during the last few years. It has become a little understood by the policyholders. The opportunities for dishonesty and extravagance have been so multiplied in the investigations recently carried on in New York that the public mind is becoming more and more interested in the matter.

It would serve no good purpose to consider at this time the possibility or probability of federal supervision, nor would it accomplish anything to recommend a national law which we all feel for the flagrant breaches of trust which have been exposed.

In this state the present policy of requiring all its life insurance companies doing business upon the "legal reserve" plan to deposit securities in the state treasury in amount not less than the legal reserve, has been found to be defective.

It is suggested that the present law be changed, manipulated and used for individual profit and ulterior purposes, presents a temptation that most men cannot resist, and constitutes a menace that ought not to be perpetuated.

World Have Greater Security. I believe that the time has come forward all "old line" life insurance companies, organized under the laws of other states and doing business in this state, to be required to deposit with the state auditor, securities equal to the amount of the legal reserve in the state in which the company is organized.

Another grave defect in the methods of life insurance is the "legal reserve" called surplus, which, in great measure at least, represents deferred dividends; that is to say, it is a promise to distribute at a future time to the policyholders, but controlling which there is no security.

The surplus existing is not ascertained, as a liability for the state, until the time of the actual distribution. The whole scheme of deferred dividends has a tendency to lead the business away from the company, and to a tendency which is altogether too prominent, and which should be checked by such reasonable regulations as can be prescribed without injuring the legitimate enterprise of insurance; but there is a still more potent objection to the present method of distribution, and that is the "loading" of the premium.

The actual mortality is considerably less than the theoretical mortality, and it might happen that the share allotted to each policyholder would be less than the share which he would receive if the actual mortality were the same as the theoretical mortality, and the loading were removed.

No company can fairly make any definite promise with respect to the surplus as long as the loading is in effect. One of the reasons for the loading is the fact that the present time, therefore, as shall this surplus be ascertained and appropriated, and distributed to the policyholders, or shall it be allowed to accumulate during long periods and then be paid to the policyholders?

It seems to me that every consideration of equity and fair dealing requires that the surplus be credited or paid to the policyholders, or otherwise disposed of, every year, I therefore, recommend that the surplus be distributed to the policyholders, or otherwise disposed of, every year, I therefore, recommend that the surplus be distributed to the policyholders, or otherwise disposed of, every year.

Promises Not Safe. It is believed many thoughtful men that there should be a limit to the aggregate amount of insurance which any company should be allowed to issue, or that the amount of risk should be restricted to some large, but reasonable sum. I have no objection to a reasonable restriction upon this subject, and therefore, make no recommendation in regard to it, but I believe that it is a fundamental principle that I comply with.

HUMMEL'S APPEAL IS MADE

New York Lawyer Declares that His Conviction is Not According to Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—When the court of appeals convened today for a session of at least six weeks it was expected that the case reached on the order of calendar would be the case of Hummel, the well known New York lawyer, recently convicted of conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse case.

Hummel's appeal was taken on the order of calendar, entered June 26, 1905. The order of calendar was taken on an absolute writ of prohibition restraining Justice Davy from proceeding with the prosecution of criminal actions, quashing an alternative writ and giving District Attorney Jerome authority to proceed against Hummel on indictments found against him.

For substitution of perjury and one for conspiracy, all three in connection with the Dodge-Morse case.

Hummel alleges that the indictments found against him in January last are null and void and any action under them should be restrained by writ of prohibition. He contends that the indictment should not stand because he was called as a witness before the grand jury which afterwards found the indictment against him. He alleges that he was sworn against his will.

In his brief, Hummel alleges that "in an instance there was a threat to present him to the court for refusing to answer a question on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him." The district attorney holds that the indictments against Hummel are valid and should stand.

Hummel was recently convicted on an indictment charging him with conspiracy. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and in addition was fined \$500. If the court of appeals should invalidate the indictments, the judgment of conviction already obtained would be set aside, but if the court upholds the indictments it is believed that District Attorney Jerome will bring Hummel on trial at once on the indictments, which charge subornation of perjury.

METCALFE TALKS IN INDIANA

Associate Editor of Bryan's Commoner Chief Orator at Lafayette-Jacksonian Banquet.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Richard L. Metcalfe, Lincoln, Neb., editor of the Lincoln Commoner, spoke at the Indiana democrats as the most stirring speech of the evening at the tenth annual banquet of the Jackson club of this city tonight. A number of prominent democrats from this and adjoining states were present on the program.

Metcalfe's address was given careful attention at various intervals the speaker was interrupted by enthusiastic applause. At the beginning of his address the speaker arraigned the republican party for alleged misdeeds, saying it "kneels at the foot of the cross, but worships the fallen idol." In recounting some of the "fallen idols," he enumerated Andrews, the Detroit banker; Bigelow, the Milwaukee banker; Baer, Dietrich, Dpew, the McCalls, McCurdy, Alexander, Hydes, Odells and Harriman, Corey and other financial and political leaders whose names have been mentioned in recent affairs in New York or their own states. His speech was a caustic arraignment of the republican party, its course and leaders, and in this vein he said: "And now they even boast that democrats are following Roosevelt. But the records show that democrats are following Mr. Roosevelt only as Roosevelt follows democracy."

He then predicted a political battle "compared with which the contest of 1896 was like a domestic fire." In his final utterance he said: "The republican party in 1906 will lose control of the lower house of congress and in 1908 we will gain the presidency of this nation."

Among the other speakers was Cato Sells of Detroit, who referred to the toast, "A Triumphant Democracy."

PRINTERS RETURN TO WORK

Compromise Settlement in St. Louis Which Both Sides Regard as Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—With the ratification today by nine of the largest printing establishments of the compromise agreement with the Typographical union, the strike of the job printers practically ended and both sides are claiming a victory.

The printers had been holding out for an eight-hour workday, there being no controversy over the wage scale, the difference between the employer and printers being confined solely to a question of hours. The compromise provides for a nine-hour workday, the first eight hours to be paid on the scale originally submitted by the printers, and the ninth hour at a slightly increased rate. An overtime rate is to be paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The New York Typothetae tonight issued a statement saying: "The second week of the strike finds the members of the Typothetae successfully resisting the strike of the compositors and actually running their plants with competent forces of men."

Kalkoff & Co., members of the Typothetae, acceded to the demands of the strikers today for an eight-hour day and closed shop. About thirty-five men are employed in the shop.

SEARCH FOR CONSTANTINE

Cabman Who Drove Murderer About Chicago Throws No Light on Situation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The police have not yet arrested Frank J. Constantine for the murder of Mrs. A. W. Gentry last Saturday. The cabman who drove him around the city after the crime was taken into custody today, but was able to give little information of value.

From articles found in his room the police believe Constantine passed under several aliases, as some of his clothing was marked "A. W. Stokes," and he also gave other names to tradesmen here.

At the inquest, which was held today, Dr. Doherty, whose apartments are directly under those in which the crime was committed and to whom Mrs. Gentry ran for help, testified that Mrs. Gentry was almost beheaded when her throat was cut.

ROGERS REFUSES TO ANSWER

Standard Oil Magnate Displays Astonishing Ignorance of Company's Affairs.

MRS. BUTTS TELLS OF STOCK TRANSFERS

Witness Says that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company Was Member of the Original Trust Organization.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Henry H. Rogers, the vice president of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and a director of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, which Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley is trying to oust from the state of Missouri, was on the witness stand today on quo warranto proceedings brought by Mr. Hadley. Mr. Hadley took up with him only one point—whether the Standard Oil company of Indiana has an office in the building a 26 Broadway, this city, where the Standard Oil company of New Jersey has its offices, and whether the Standard Oil company of New Jersey owns or controls a majority of the stock of the Indiana company.

The Waters-Pierce Oil company of Missouri and the Republic Oil company of New York.

Mr. Rogers said that he did not know that the Indiana company has offices at 26 Broadway, that he supposed its affairs are conducted in Indiana and that he imagined that James E. Moffatt, president of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, has an office at 26 Broadway, but that he (Mr. Rogers) was never in it.

Mr. Rogers declined to answer the question whether the Standard Oil company of New Jersey owns the stock of the other companies which Mr. Hadley alleges have combined to stifle competition in Missouri. Mr. Hadley pressed the question with much insistence and demanded an answer without evasions.

Do you mean to say to the supreme court of Missouri that you do not know where the offices of the company of which you are a director are located? demanded Mr. Hadley.

"It is immaterial to me what the supreme court of Missouri expects me to say," replied Mr. Rogers.

When Mr. Rogers went on the stand this afternoon a photographer temporarily broke up the proceedings and drove him out of the room by burning a flashlight to get a picture of him. It filled the room with smoke and Mr. Rogers was excused until a later hour.

Attempt to Deport Witness.

H. D. Hardcastle, who was formerly employed in the Albany agency of the Standard Oil company, was Mr. Hadley's chief witness today.

He testified to instances in which he was transferred from the Standard Oil company's employ to that of the Republic Oil company at Cleveland, and of the Atlantic Refining company at Philadelphia.

These transfers, made by officers or employees of the Standard Oil company and one of them told him he must not be known in Cleveland as having been employed by the Standard Oil company. Witness had some letters, he said, from Standard Oil men which he was induced to surrender to the attorney of the Standard Oil company in the hope of getting a better position, but he received a ticket for Europe without return coupon.

Mr. Rogers was testifying when the hearing adjourned today.

After the adjournment Attorney General Hadley's attorney called to some witnesses advised to him concerning the proceedings and Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, and he was asked: "Do you want Mr. Lawson to come down here and testify in this case?"

Certainly, if Mr. Lawson knows anything I should like to have him come down," said Mr. Butts.

Mrs. Ida M. Butts, stepdaughter of the late George L. Rice of Marietta, O., was the first witness.

Before interrogation of witnesses began Mr. Hadley informed the commissioner that Judge Hanford, who presided at the Standard Oil company, one of the witnesses summoned, had not responded.

Mr. Hadley read a certificate of six shares in the original Standard Oil trust issued by the board of trustees of that trust in 1902 to George M. Rice. It was signed by John A. Rockefeller, Henry Flagler and William T. Wardwell. It was indorsed as having been issued in compliance with an order of the supreme court of New York, made in 1890. Mrs. Butts identified it as having belonged to Mr. Rice.

Mr. Hadley also read a certificate of an assignment of one share in the Standard Oil trust to George M. Rice and asked if this was issued after the Standard Oil company of Ohio was ordered by the courts to be dissolved in 1902. These were the papers about which Mrs. Butts was questioned. She testified that she could not then produce. They were signed by John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, W. H. Tilford, attorney, and F. Q. Baretow as secretary.

Standard Attorney Objects.

Frank Hagerman, counsel for the Standard Oil company, objected to this question as asked in the purpose of publication by the lawyer representing the Standard Oil company. His objection was overruled. Mrs. Butts said the paper was owned by Mr. Rice.

These six shares are said to be the only shares of the original Standard Oil trust now in existence. Mrs. Butts said the Waters-Pierce Oil company was a member of the original Standard Oil trust. Mrs. Butts said Mr. Rice had another assignment of title, which she converted into scrip of the constituent companies of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. Mr. Hadley again brought from the witness, as on Saturday, that these assignments of title were issued in course of what Mr. Hadley called the "pretended dissolution" of the Standard Oil company of Ohio and the final election of that company from Ohio in contempt proceedings.

Mrs. Butts said these shares of stock were exchangeable for stock in the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

"Did the Standard Oil company of New Jersey become the holding company of these companies in the Standard Oil trust?" asked Mr. Hadley.

"It did," said Mrs. Butts.

Mrs. Butts also possessed an administrative certificate of George M. Rice a certificate of shares of stock held by him in the Standard Oil company of Indiana.

She said that Alexander McDonald & Co., Cincinnati was in existence before the Standard Oil trust and became the Consolidated Tank Line company and a member of the original Standard Oil trust. The Ches-Carley company of Louisville, Ky., she said, was also a member of that trust.

Mrs. Butts was then excused.

JACKSONIANS COMMIT SUICIDE

Mysterious Tragedy in New Haven Partially Solved by Coroner.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8.—Suicide by means of both bullet and poison is the explanation given by Coroner Mix of the death of Charles A. Edwards of New York City at the Abigail Hiller homestead here on Tuesday night last. This finding is contained in a preliminary report to State Attorney Williams and is based in part on the discovery of morphine in the body of Mr. Edwards by Medical Examiner Bary and the surgeons who performed the autopsy. The finding is supported by some portions of the evidence taken at the inquest, which extended through five days and which is not yet completed.

The preliminary report is made at this time to relieve public opinion and Coroner Mix adds that Mr. Edwards' death was probably one of the most remarkable one on record. The theory of suicide, however, appears to not have been held by the coroner until Saturday, when detective unscrupulously left the chamber and took a 22-caliber revolver and a half-pint bottle containing a quantity of laudanum. Until that time, and in absence of a report of the chemical analysis of the viscera, the theory was that Mr. Edwards had been murdered.

The first action taken by Coroner Mix today, after reaching a conclusion in the case, was to order the release from surveillance of A. Maxey Hiller, brother-in-law of Mr. Edwards, who on Thursday evening last was placed in charge of a police officer.

The coroner's first report does not dispel the mystery in the death of Mr. Edwards, and until the complete finding is ready, probably no public solution can be found as to why Mr. Edwards was shot. Coroner Mix describes his actions "at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, clad in his underclothes, left his chamber and went to the bathroom; lighted the gas, unrolled and opened the rear door, twice discharged a revolver at himself, one bullet going into the ear, then falling to kill himself, threw the weapon away, drank laudanum and tossed the bottle after the pistol and with his hands bleeding from the wound in the head, dragged himself back to his chamber, got into bed, drew the bed clothes over his shoulders and after placing a handkerchief under his head to staunch the flow of blood, lapsed into unconsciousness, death coming six hours later.

Coroner Mix in discussing his findings, said: "The laudanum and revolver were found two days ago thirty feet from the rear of the house, and in the same direction back door. They were in the same direction from the house. The laudanum was in a small bottle, and the revolver was found in a small box. The handkerchief found under Edwards' cheek was washed and all indications of blood were removed. Another revolver was found, but its chambers were filled with dust and it was not fired. It is believed that the handkerchief was found near the rear door which had on it the initials 'C. A. E.' Another handkerchief was found in the rear dining room up the stairs, from a trail and stop at the stairs. This handkerchief was found on a self first and then took the poison. After taking the poison he threw the revolver into the water and pulled the trigger. We feel now that everything has been explained. I have no doubt that Mr. Edwards took his own life."

Maxey Hiller took his release from surveillance calmly, but denied himself to all callers. By advice of his attorney he has refused to make any statement whatever. Some of the inquest evidence is understood to be startling, almost beyond belief, the coroner himself admitting this. For this reason it is not expected that State Attorney Williams will allow the evidence to be exposed for publication.

CONGRESSMAN ON PAYROLL

Retiring President of Provident Life and Trust Company Names

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Samuel R. Shipley, retiring president of the Provident Life & Trust company of Philadelphia, in speaking today of the retiring president of the United States district court at Kansas City, Mo., and will be tried by Judge John P. Phillips. The cases had been set for hearing today in the district court at Kansas City, Kan. An attorney for the defense announced that a demurrer to the indictments would be filed and it will be argued some time this month.

It is alleged in the indictment that Smith and Wilson, for a consideration, influenced the opinion and actions of Rynn in land fraud cases in Hodgman county which Rynn was investigating.

ONE MURDERER IS SET FREE

New Jersey Judge Says Jury Would Not Convict on the Evidence.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 8.—After confessing to the charge of murder John Wisniewski today given his freedom by Supreme Court Justice Garrison. Sitting in the court of oyer and terminer, Wisniewski shot and killed Anthony Grolowski, whom he found in company with his wife. A plea of non-convict was entered. Judge Garrison said that while the crime committed by the man was technically and legally murder, he did not believe that any jury would convict on the evidence.

"In view of the fact that this man has not attempted to evade the charge made against him and because he has saved the state a great expense," the judge continued, "I have been unable to bring myself to sentence him."

Wisniewski was ordered to appear before the probation officer once a month.

OLD CHIEF GERONIMO WEDS

Famous Apache at Seventy-Six Makes His Eighth Matrimonial Venture.

LAWTON, Okl., Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Old Geronimo, the Apache warrior, who is 75 years old, has for the eighth time become a benedict. Mrs. Mary Loto, an Apache widow of 58, and the mother of one son, became Geronimo's wife during the Christmas holidays. It came as startling news to all the tribe and was not made public until today. Two years ago Geronimo lost his seventh wife.

My attack six or seven days after they had gone, Chairman Shonts, of the commission, invited me as a member of the historical canal committee, to accompany him himself and others to the isthmus, which invitation

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS JAN. 8.

At New York—Arrived: Helligloga, from Copenhagen. Departed: Helligloga, for New York. Arrived: Columbia, from New York. Departed: Columbia, for New York. Arrived: Bordeaux, from New York. Departed: Bordeaux, for New York. Arrived: LaSalle, from New York. Departed: LaSalle, for New York. Arrived: Hudson, from New York. Departed: Hudson, for New York. Arrived: Pretoria, from New York. Departed: Pretoria, for New York. Arrived: Bremen, from New York. Departed: Bremen, for New York. Arrived: Huelcher, from New York. Departed: Huelcher, for New York. Arrived: Slavonia, from New York. Departed: Slavonia, for New York. Arrived: Prince Adalbert, from New York. Departed: Prince Adalbert, for New York. Arrived: Bohemia, from Boston. Departed: Bohemia, for Boston. Arrived: Zealand, from New York. Departed: Zealand, for New York.

From the Young Democracy.

"The Young Democracy," said: "It is proper that once each year Jacksonian club members assemble around the banquet table, the younger men to hear the faith in these principles so ably defended by him from whom this club takes its name, and to inaugurate his example of usefulness."

Other assessments include Emilie Grigsby, \$50.00; August Belmont, \$100.00, and Helen Gould, \$5.00.

BIG INCREASE IN TAX LIST

New York Assessment Grows Nearly a Billion Dollars During the Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The tremendous increase of \$86,000,000 in the value of New York real estate was shown in the assessment statistics issued today. The value of real estate is fixed at \$4,900,000,000. Personal property is assessed at more than \$2,600,000,000, which is an increase of over \$300,000,000 during the past year.

Several interesting assessments on personal property were revealed by an examination of the tax assessment list. Andrew Carnegie was assessed on the largest amount of personal property, the valuation being \$5,000,000. John D. Rockefeller's name stood before the second largest assessment which was on \$2,500,000. Russell Sage's personal property was third in point of value at an assessment of \$2,000,000. Goldie Wood, the former chorus girl and widow of Alan Wood, the Pittsburgh millionaire, is assessed on \$500,000 worth of personal property.

Other assessments include Emilie Grigsby, \$50,000; August Belmont, \$100,000, and Helen Gould, \$5,000.

JACKSONIANS EAT AND TALK

Ed P. Smith Launches His Boom as a Candidate for Mayor.

TELLS WHAT HE THINKS HE WOULD DO

Others Also Contribute to the Talk and It Was After Midnight When Warren Switzer Tells of "The Outlook."

Ed P. Smith's enunciation of what he will stand for as a democratic candidate for nomination and election as mayor was the main feature of the fifteenth annual banquet of the Jacksonian club, held last night in the banquet room at the Paxton hotel. Something more than 100 democrats sat down to the feast and heard Mr. Smith respond to the toast, "If I Were Mayor."

He assured democrats and others that he did not ask for their votes unless they believed with him, and closed his speech with these words: "I say to you now, and as God is my judge and witness, the things I have outlined here tonight will be my policy, and with the aid of human power I will carry them into effect."

Incidental to his utterance of his personal platform Mr. Smith severely arraigned the republican city administration, charging it with general extravagance and repelling assertions of "graft," but admitting he did not know that these charges were true. He promised, however, to take off the lid and find out if he were placed in the executive chair. He was candid, also, in saying that all of the reforms he proposed were probably beyond the possibility of being carried into effect by him, but he pledged himself to make it his greatest ambition to bring the price of street gas lamps to \$20 per year or less and the price of gas to consumers to at least \$1 or to establish a municipal gas plant if it were within the range of his power.

Talks of Proscriptions.

In connection with the gas matter Mr. Smith asserted that testimony given in the district court showed that the gas company had debauched public officers, had attempted to buy others and by the method of the "sanding and the club" had advanced the public works department through the city council. He declared that if the city attorney were "alive to his office" some man occupying a seat in the palatial office of the gas company would be arraigned in court on the charge of embezzlement.

Mr. Smith said he had no wish to pose as a candidate unless he felt certain that the local democratic party stood behind him. His criticism of the city administration was directed principally towards the handling of financial matters in large outstanding financial obligations; in the public works departments and the police department. The Park board alone was commended of all the city departments and all were charged with "ruthless extravagance."

Mr. Smith said he did not put his finger as to blame on any department, but stated he proposed to find out where properly it should be lodged.

Synopsis of His Platform.

Mr. Smith furnished for the press the following synopsis of his position on public questions, the seventh declaration being added: 1. Stand up for Omaha first, last and all the time. 2. No man should be appointed or promoted on the basis of race, creed or politics, and neither his race, creed or politics should prevent his dismissal if he proves inefficient. 3. Beautify the city. Make the public parks boulevards and parks. No man should spend all the funds for the benefit of those having carriages and automobiles. Provide for the public parks. No man should have no carriages or automobiles, but spend their Sunday afternoons in our public parks. 4. The greatest degree of personal liberty consistent with the laws of the state and the welfare of the community should be maintained. 5. Demand of the present gas company that it be permitted to extend its plant and a rate to private consumers at not to exceed \$1 per 1,000 feet. If these rates cannot be obtained from a gas company owned and operated by private individuals then immediately call an election to vote on whether to build a municipal gas plant. 6. Demand of the present gas company that it be permitted to extend its plant and a rate to private consumers at not to exceed \$1 per 1,000 feet. If these rates cannot be obtained from a gas company owned and operated by private individuals then immediately call an election to vote on whether to build a municipal gas plant. 7. To endeavor to prevent strife between labor and capital by the best efforts to bring about reconciliation in case of rupture. 8. The banquet room too small.

It was the first time in years that the Jacksonians abandoned the large dining room at the Paxton and took smaller quarters. The banquet room proved too small and crowding was necessary to give all a chance at the excellent menu, which had drinks limited to an inflating cocktail. At each end of the room was a large flag hung over the portraits of Andrew Jackson and Bryan. Frank L. Weaver, president of the club, was toastmaster. The first toast was drunk standing to the president of the United States, the response by one of the members being: "To the president, may he live long and prosper and soon be a democrat."

The banquet began at 8 o'clock, but several of the speakers occupied so much time that it was long past midnight when Warren Switzer was permitted to take the floor and outlook and he was constrained to shorten his remarks very much. Mr. Weaver said: "The annual banquet of the Jacksonians has become a barometer indicating the position of the party in local as well as national affairs."

Request that they could not be present and speak were read from Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland and Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri. The latter wrote: "The principles of Andrew Jackson are the principles of true democracy and the more these principles are applied the better government will be."

From the Young Democracy.

A. G. Elick, in responding to the toast, "The Young Democracy," said: "It is proper that once each year Jacksonian club members assemble around the banquet table, the younger men to hear the faith in these principles so ably defended by him from whom this club takes its name, and to inaugurate his example of usefulness."

Other assessments include Emilie Grigsby, \$50,000; August Belmont, \$100,000, and Helen Gould, \$5,000.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Warmer Tuesday. Wednesday Partly Cloudy.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 6 a. m. .... -1 2 p. m. .... 14 7 a. m. .... -1 3 p. m. .... 10 8 a. m. .... -2 4 p. m. .... 10 9 a. m. .... -2 5 p. m. .... 10 10 a. m. .... -1 6 p. m. .... 18 11 a. m. .... -1 7 p. m. .... 18 12 m. .... 10 8 p. m. .... 10

LANDSLIDE IN NEW YORK

Twelve Houses Swept Into Deep Excavation and Sixteen Lives Probably Lost.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Sixteen persons are believed to have perished in a landslide which occurred here about 11 o'clock last night. Reports this morning are to the effect that the dead were from prominent families in the town. The landslide occurred at the end of Rockland street and eight houses were carried over a clay bank into a deep excavation, dropping down a hundred feet.

The slide is supposed to have been caused by the fact that those working in the brick yards dug too close to the end of the street.

Most of the people were in bed when the landslide took place. It was estimated that immediately after the slide the houses might have been in the flames, it is believed.

At 2:45 this morning the fire was still burning and it was practically impossible to ascertain definitely the number of dead. The great slip of clay carried away the water main, which supplied the fire hydrants, and when the firemen arrived at the scene they found no water with which to extinguish the blaze in the ruins of the houses which had been so suddenly sent over the bank. The missing include: MRS. DAILEY, MRS. NELSON, TWO IN MANNION FAMILY, SEVEN HEWLETT LABORERS, ENTIRE LANNY FAMILY, burned in their houses.

VERDICT IN MARZONI CASE

Finding Will Not Be Given Out Until Approved by Admiral Sands.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 8.—The court martial of Midshipman Peterston H. Marzoni, charged with being connected with hiring in six different instances, continued today. Most of the morning session was devoted to the remarks of George H. Mann for the defense and Judge Advocate Harrison for the prosecution.

The court at 2 o'clock announced that a verdict had been reached in Marzoni's case, but it will not be made public until it has received the approval of Admiral Sands, superintendent of