Bee Phones NEW NUMBERS:
Business .....Douglas 238
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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1906—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

AFTER KING CAUCUS

Sensational Resolution Introduced in Senate by Mr. Patterson.

RIGHT TO BIND SENATORS QUESTIONED

Action Alleged to Be Violation of the Constitution.

SENATORS RESPONSIBLE TO STATES

Attempt to Get Them to Recognize Any Other Power Wrong.

WILL VOTE ON THE SHIPPING BILL

Unanimous Agreement to Take Action on This Measure Wednesday Afternoon, February 14, at 5 O'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The senate was treated to a distinct sensation today by Mr. Patterson (dem., Colo.), who followed up his retirement of last Saturday from the democratic caucus by introducing in the senate a resolution in effect declaring the action of the caucus to have been contrary to the constitution of the United States. Apparently the senator's action was unexpected on the part of a majority of the senators and they listened attentively as the reading of the rather long preamble progressed, evidently not a little concerned as to what should come next. Mr. Patterson made no effort to secure the privilege of discussing the resolution today, but gave notice that he would address the senate upon it tomorrow, or the first available day afterwards. It is expected that the democrats generally will resist the adoption of the resolution and that the republican senators will sustain Mr. Patterson's contention.

Aside from the effect on Mr. Patterson's political future, the resolution raises a question as to the rights for animated discussion and wide margin for differences of opinion. In all probability several days will elapse before the question is settled. Before Mr. Patterson's matter came up Mr. Bacon had given notice of a speech for tomorrow, so it is probable that Mr. Patterson's speech will be postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. Callinger succeeded during the day in the fixing of a date for voting on the shipping bill, the hour named being Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 5 p. m.

Several bills were passed during the day and Mr. Teller made a speech in opposition to the shipping bill.

Mr. Foraker announced that he had no intention of attempting to delay action on the statehood bill.

Mr. Patterson's Resolution.

Mr. Patterson caused a sensation by introducing and having read the following resolution:

Whereas, The constitution of the United States provides that the senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, and that each senator shall have one vote; and,

Whereas, Each senator before assuming the duties of his office is required solemnly to swear or affirm that he will support and defend the constitution of the United States and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which he is about to enter; and,

Whereas, The following resolutions were presented and adopted by more than two-thirds of the senators present at the democratic caucus (here was inserted the resolutions adopted by the democratic caucus); and,

Whereas, The apparent purpose of said resolutions and actions was improperly to induce or coerce democratic senators who might believe that the best interests of the country required the ratification of said treaty, and because thereof held it to be their duty to vote for its ratification, and into disregarding that part of their oaths in which they declared that they would faithfully discharge the duties of the office of senators; therefore, be it,

Resolved, First—That such action by the said or any other caucus is in plain violation of the spirit and intent of the constitution of the United States.

Second, That for two-thirds or any number of the senators of any party to meet and declare that it shall be the duty of any senator to vote upon any question other than his own convictions impel him is a plain violation of the manifest intent and spirit of the constitution all have sworn to uphold and defend.

Third—That the one vote the constitution declares each senator shall have is his own vote and not the vote of any other or of any number of other senators, and for a senator to cast that one vote against his convictions of right and duty in the premises is to disfranchise his state in the senate and to deprive it of the representation in that body the constitution provides it shall have.

Fourth—That when any number of senators, by combination or otherwise, undertake, though any species of coercion to induce other senators to vote except as their judgments and consciences tell them it is an invasion of the rights of a state to equal representation with other states of the senate, and is subversive of their right to equal representation, and the votes of its senators in the senate that the constitution has provided for.

Fifth—That the senator who permits any body of other senators to declare and decide for him what his duty is in the matter of his vote in the senate, and who casts his vote in response to such interferences, votes, not as a senator from his own state, but as a senator from the other states, and he augments the power of the other states beyond that permitted by the constitution and weakens and degrades the power of his own state in the senate in violation of the spirit of the constitution.

Sixth—That for any senator to vote except as his judgment and sense of duty under his oath of office requires is to degrade the high office of senator and to assail the dignity and standing of the senate of the United States—qualities possessed in such high degree by no other legislative body in the world.

The resolution came as a surprise, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Tillman rose simultaneously, but Mr. Patterson received recognition from the chair.

"Does the senator from Colorado yield to the senator from South Carolina?" asked the vice president, but before Mr. Patterson could reply Mr. Tillman stated that he merely rose to make inquiry as to the parliamentary status: "Is it a question of personal privilege?" he asked, and Mr. Patterson responded in the negative.

"I object to consideration this morning," said Mr. Tillman.

"There is no intention of asking consideration at this time," responded Mr. Patterson. "The resolution is of such a character that no harm can come from its lying over. I ask that the consideration of the resolution be postponed until tomorrow and to give notice that I shall then ask to be heard on it."

The further consideration of the resolution was accordingly postponed for twenty-four hours.

After the passage of a few bills of minor interest the statehood bill was reached on the calendar and Mr. Lodge objected to present consideration.

Mr. Beveridge said he hoped the bill could be read and a time fixed finally to dispose of it.

Mr. Foraker said he opposed the bill in its present form and hoped to see it modi-

(Continued on Second Page.)

COUNTESS ASKS FOR DIVORCE

Daughter of Jay Gould Will No Longer Live with Boni de Castellane.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Countess Boni de Castellane (formerly Anna Gould) entered a plea for divorce today. Representatives of the countess and the count appeared before Judge Henri Ditte of the court of first instance, who, in conformity with the French law, endeavored to arrange a conciliation before allowing a definite suit to proceed. It is said on unquestionable authority that Judge Ditte's efforts were not successful, the countess absolutely declining to resu[illegible] r relations with her husband, and t[illegible]ter repeated but vain attempts by [illegible] de Castellane's advisers to arrange a [illegible]ment, the representatives of the coun[illegible] countess left the court and the suit [illegible]roceed.

Another ju[illegible] effort at reconciliation will almost [illegible]ly be made before the suit comes to [illegible]n the ordinary course.

No decision [illegible]een reached relative to the eventual [illegible]dy of the children of the count an[illegible]tess, but being under age they will [illegible]e persent naturally remain in the c[illegible] their mother. Friends of the Count and Countess de Castellane express little hope that any adjustment of their differences will be brought about, but as divorce proceedings under the French law are very lengthy, new developments may occur before the case comes up for trial. A decree cannot be pronounced under from three to six months.

With reference to the count's conduct the name of a prominent society leader of Paris, a woman of very high standing, has been mentioned in connection with the affair. The count is said to be in the southeast of France.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR FRANCE

Count St. Rene Taillandier Comes to Assistance of Delegates at Algeciras.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, February 5.—The French delegation at the Moroccan conference was reinforced today by the arrival of Count St. Rene Taillandier, who was the French minister at Fez during the Franco-German crisis last summer. The count had talks with Ambassador White and other delegates. His presence is considered to relate to the private discussions going on between the delegates on the main Franco-German issue. The ambassadors say that the outlook continues hopeful, but they admit that the efforts of the disinterested powers are not yet resulting in securing an exact basis for accord.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Germany's attitude toward the proposition to place the control of the Moroccan police in the hands of France and Spain is one of firm opposition, since the arrangement would, according to the German view, amount practically to give France authority over the police, which Germany hitherto has steadily resisted. The Foreign office says that the delegates to the conference at Algeciras will devote the next few days, while the conference is not sitting, to an informal exchange of views on the subject of the management of the police in an attempt to shape some acceptable plan for adjusting this vexed question.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Ministerial circles here consider it probable that the Algeciras conference will terminate within a month and express the opinion that an agreement will be reached relative to the customs and also the police, with whose organization France will be charged on the condition that a certain number of foreign officers are appointed.

FRENCH RIOTERS ARE FINED

Men Who Resisted Inventory of Church Property Also Given Jail Sentences.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—MM. De Billy and Petit were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $40 today for connection with the recent disturbances at the Church of St. Roch when an inventory of the property of the church was being made in conformity with the church and state separation law. Several other persons were given sentences ranging from two to six months and fines of $40 for resisting the commissioners at St. Clothilde's church.

Today's making of inventories was productive of many disturbances in the provinces. At Montpellier a small army composed of infantry, engineers and gendarmes stormed the church of Notre Dame. Fierce fighting ensued inside the church and many persons were wounded. Seven of those resisting the efforts of the commissioners were arrested, among them being Count Kergayla. There was also fighting outside the church between Catholics and anti-Catholics.

At Toulouse members of the congregation barred themselves in the cathedrals and rang a tocsin, causing the authorities to abandon all attempts to make an inventory. The manifestants then proceeded to the Masonic temple and knocked in the doors.

YOUNG NEGROES ARE TO MEET

Religious Congress Will Assemble in Washington with Prominent People in Attendance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The executive committee of the colored young people's religious congress will meet in this city February 14 to complete arrangements for the meeting of the congress here next August.

At the meeting of the congress in Atlanta, Ga., three years ago the delegates and friends numbered about 7,000, and it is claimed that over that number will attend the coming meeting.

Bishop W. J. Gaines and Prof. Penn are leading the movement, and while Booker T. Washington, Bishop G. W. Clinton, Rev. C. T. Walker, Dr. D. J. Sanders and other noted men in sympathy with the objects of the congress, will attend its meeting. The body will be in session nearly one week and the music will be furnished by some of the most noted singers and musicians of the race.

WILL SEGREGATE THE SEXES

Experiment in Educational Work Will Be Tried in Englewood High School.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Segregation of the sexes in educational work, which has been established in many colleges and universities, is to be tried as an experiment in the Chicago public schools. Action favoring such a test was taken tonight by the school management committee when it was voted to introduce segregation in the mid-winter entering class of the Englewood High school. The plan is to divide the class into three parts—one division of boys, one division of girls and the third division both boys and girls and make the experiment along these lines.

NO AID FROM MR. GARFIELD

Attorney General Says Department of Justice Did Not Use Report.

SLOW PROGRESS IN PACKERS' CASES

Constant Objections to Questions Takes Up Time of the Court—Witness Accused of Making False Statements.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—But one witness was on the stand today in the packers' case. This was C. M. McFarlane, office manager for Morris & Co. His evidence related to the manner in which the agents of the government were given information in the case of Morris & Co. The cross-examination by District Attorney Morrison was exceedingly sharp. Just before the adjournment of court today the district attorney put some leading questions regarding the working of the Oppenheimer company, which it is claimed by the government was one of the affiliated concerns through which the packers controlled the price of by-products. He made the assertion that the witness was not telling the truth and brought on a warm argument, in which all the attorneys took part. The question was finally ruled out of the court.

Attorney General W. H. Moody was an interested observer today at the opening of the trial of the immunity pleas advanced by the packers. C. M. McFarlane, manager of the Fairbanks Canning company, who was on the stand when court adjourned on Friday, resumed his evidence this morning. It related entirely to the number and character of books which he had shown to the agents of the government who made the investigation under the direction of Commissioner Garfield.

The witness identified a number of papers which he declared were the requisitions issued by Commissioner Garfield and his agents for the production of certain books.

No Information from Garfield.

During the noon recess of court Attorney General Moody said in reply to questions:

"I notice that the attorneys for the packers have produced evidence to the effect that Commissioner Garfield said that he would not give to the Department of Justice the information he secured from the packers. If he ever said that he certainly kept his word, for the Department of Justice never received any information from him. Neither did we receive information from the president, nor any of the subordinate officers of the Department of Corporations."

District Attorney Morrison at the opening of the afternoon session of court refused to admit the authenticity of a section of a letter written by President Roosevelt and incorporated in a report from Attorney General Moody to the senate. The matter is now a public document.

The portion of the letter has to do with the allegation of the packers that part of the report of Commissioner Garfield was used by the Department of Justice. It is as follows:

With my approval the Department of Justice, with the assistance of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has for some months been endeavoring to find out whether or not they can obtain legal evidence of such wilful and deliberate violation of the injunction by any individual. If the grand jury now sitting in Chicago finds indictments against any individuals connected with the packing corporations it will be because in their judgment such legal evidence of such violation of the injunction has been laid before them.

Moody Assists District Attorney.

The cross-examination of Mr. McFarlane by District Attorney Morrison related entirely to the facts shown in the books and what could be shown by them. Frequently the attorneys for the packers strenuously objected to the questions asked by the district attorney, saying that he was trying to force from the witness facts bearing on the main issue of the case.

"Was there anything in those books to show that there was a combination between the packers?" asked the district attorney.

Objection was made to this and the objection was sustained by the court.

Attorney General Moody was an interested listener during the cross examination of Mr. McFarlane and made many suggestions to the district attorney.

"Did you ever hear Mr. Morris say that he did not want the books examined because there was something in them that might incriminate him?"

"I think not."

"Do your books show all of the profits?"

"Yes."

"Do they show the dividends paid by the Oppenheimer Manufacturing company?"

The witness produced a book showing an account for more than $3,000, which amount he declared to be a dividend from the Oppenheimer company.

"Where did the Oppenheimer company get the sausage casings that are mentioned in this transaction?"

Questions Veracity of Witness.

The attorneys for the packers objected strongly, and District Attorney Morrison said:

"I want to show that the item on this book relative to these casings is not correct, and that the statements of this witness regarding them are not true."

"That is not so," said the witness.

"Wait a moment, don't get excited," replied the district attorney.

"The government is doing something here that is a violation of the law," said Attorney Hynes, who is in court for the packers.

Nearly all of the attorneys in the case were on their feet at this juncture, and all of them tried to talk to the court at the same time. Attorney General Moody talked earnestly with the district attorney, making suggestions as to the method of procedure.

"Did you not say in your opening statement that these men had not been sworn and could not be prosecuted for perjury?" asked the court.

"Yes, but that has nothing to do with this matter," replied the district attorney. "I have the right to test the credibility of these books, and of this witness."

"Don't you want to elicit from this witness an answer to the effect that the Oppenheimer company was an illegal combination?" asked Judge Humphrey.

"No, sir. We have all the information on that we need," replied the district attorney. "We do not have to depend on this evidence for the other case."

The court then ruled against the government, and ordered the questions regarding the Oppenheimer company be stricken out.

The court adjourned with Mr. McFarlane still on the stand.

SOFT COAL PRICE HIGHER

Fearing Strike, Chicago Wholesalers Advance Rate on Fuel Twenty-Five Cents a Ton.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Because of the possibility of a strike of the coal miners a number of wholesalers in this city today advanced the price of soft coal 25 cents per ton.

SCHEME FOR GETTING RICH

Men Accused of Running Bogus Investment Concern Arrested in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—John S. White, president of the Imperial Trustees company of Jersey City, and Robert G. Ruxton and Clyde Colt, brokers of this city, were arrested today by United States Marshal Henkel on indictments charging them with using the mails to defraud. When arraigned they pleaded not guilty and an adjournment of the case was taken until February 9. Bail was fixed at $7,500 for White and $2,500 each for Colt and Ruxton.

It is alleged that Colt and Ruxton sent out thousands of circulars setting forth that they represented clients with millions of idle capital to invest in first-class securities. When visited by representatives of various concerns, it is alleged, Ruxton and Colt proposed to handle the securities offered provided they were guaranteed by the Imperial Trustees company of Jersey City.

White charged sums ranging from $200 to $5,000 for guaranteeing the securities.

The principal complainant was T. B. Carter, general counsel of the Scranton, Factoryville & Tunkhannock Railroad company. He swore that his corporations arranged with Colt to deposit $1,500,000 of its fifty-year 4 per cent bonds. He affirms that the company paid White $3,000 for having the bonds guaranteed by the Imperial Trustees company, but that not a single bond was disposed of.

It is not known how much money the three men secured, but the Imperial Trustees company is believed to have guaranteed bonds to the amount of millions.

MAIL FIGHT AT AN END

All Lines Agree to Increase Time from Chicago to Coast Two Hours.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Record-Herald tomorrow will say: Transcontinental railroads reached an agreement yesterday that will practically eliminate all competition for coming mail contracts west of Chicago to the Pacific coast. In pursuance of the agreement notices were sent on by the three roads operating fast transcontinental mail trains that after next Sunday the running times of the California limited of the Santa Fe, the Los Angeles limited train of the Burlington-Union Pacific-San Pedro roads and the Golden Gate Limited of the Rock Island and Southern Pacific would be increased from sixty-seven and one-quarter hours between Chicago and Los Angeles to sixty-nine and one-quarter hours.

By this arrangement the Santa Fe will relinquish some of the mail it now secures at Kansas City and the Rock Island will get some of this, while the Burlington and Union Pacific will secure some new mail at Chicago from the east.

Repeated conferences between the highest officials led to the final conclusion that it would be better to inaugurate schedules that the trains could maintain than to be continually arriving late at the terminals.

The roads concerned have agreed not to engage in any speed war to secure undue preference in the mail contracts to be awarded in the spring.

THEATRICAL CRITIC WINS

Writer Excluded from New York Theaters Scores First Point in Legal Battle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—James S. Metcalfe, the theatrical critic, who was last summer excluded from forty-seven theaters of this city because of his criticisms, today scored a point in the legal proceedings which he instituted against the theatrical managers who barred him out. He brought a charge of conspiracy against the managers. A test case was made against Charles Burnham, manager of Wallack's theater, who secured a writ of habeas corpus. This writ was today dismissed by Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald, who remanded Burnham for further proceedings and after saying the law affords ample remedies against writers and publishers who transcend legal bounds added:

"It is true that a theatrical manager owes no duty to the public to give performances. He may even refuse to sell tickets to some applicants while freely disposing of them to others, provided such discrimination is not on account of race, color, etc., but, conceding him these rights, they cannot be held to excuse agreements between a number of managers to the prejudice of an individual or class of individuals."

COLONEL MANN ON TRIAL

Examination of Editor of Town Topics on Charge of Perjury Begins.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The examination of Colonel William D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, on a charge of perjury was continued today. This charge grew out of the recent sensational trial of Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Justice Joseph M. Duell, one of the stockholders of Town Topics.

Testimony was given by Bartholomew Moynihan, official stenographer at the Hapgood trial, showing that Colonel Mann had sworn he had not written the "O. K., W. D. M." on the Reginald Ward letters.

William L. Daniels, secretary and treasurer of the Town Topics company, who was called to the witness stand, said he had made no effort to get the free list of Town Topics as directed by the court and was directed to appear in court tomorrow, at which time Assistant District Attorney Hart will move that the witness show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

WALLACE BEFORE SENATORS

Former Canal Engineer Tells of Trouble with Secretary Taft Over Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—John F. Wallace was before the senate interoceanic canal commission today and made a statement regarding the severance of his relations with the canal commission. In it he spoke of the violent attack of Secretary Taft and Mr. Cromwell, the only basis of which was a difference of opinion between himself and Taft and Cromwell as to his right to decide when he thought the welfare of the enterprise and his own justified his resignation. He was liable to be dismissed at any time by telegraph. He came north to have a private talk with Secretary Taft, which was denied. He referred to the statement made in reply to Secretary Taft and incorporated in his present statement.

He asked to be excused from any statement as to the type of canal until he had read the majority and minority report of the consulting engineers.

RURAL HEADQUARTERS MOVE

Change in Postoffice System Takes Division to Kansas City.

ACTION TAKEN ON CORE OF ECONOMY

Office of Superintendent is Abolished and Field Agents Report to Chief of Inspectors of the Postoffice Department.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—As has been anticipated the rural free delivery division headquarters at Omaha is marked for a change in July, the beginning of the next fiscal year. Ever since the change made in transferring the rural free delivery service from the fourth assistant postmaster general to the first assistant postmaster general and placing all general agents under the inspector in charge there has been more or less inquiry as to where the division agents would land. In the transfer of division headquarters in the creation of the Omaha division there was considerable criticism on account of Omaha succeeding over Kansas City. Postmaster General Cortelyou found that in the transfer he was saving the government some money in locating the division headquarters at Omaha. Now the new change is to be made and the division headquarters will terminate in July, according to the following letter which Senator Millard today received from Postmaster General Cortelyou:

Referring to your letter of recent date, making inquiry as to discontinuance of division headquarters, rural free delivery service, at Omaha, I have to say that on December 1, by the reorganization of the department, rural agents were assigned to the division of inspectors, and it is the intention to consolidate the two forces at an early date. After July 1 next it is expected that all of the rural agents will become postoffice inspectors and will report directly to the inspectors in charge of divisions. This will not make any difference in the number of agents assigned to each state or the manner of handling the work. The postoffice inspectors who now work in the state of Nebraska will report to the inspector in charge at Kansas City. The consolidation of the Omaha headquarters with that of Kansas City will be in the interest of economy, and as the division headquarters is connected with the field service largely by use of the mails the location of the headquarters can make but little difference. In the new arrangement there will be as many rural agents assigned to the state of Nebraska as at the present and the work will be handled just as well.

Iowa Building Bills.

Representative Birdsall today introduced bills providing for the purchase of sites and the erection of public buildings at Manchester and Iowa Falls, each bill calling for an appropriation of $100,000.

University to Get Cannon.

Senator Gamble today secured the passage, through the senate, of his joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to furnish a condemned cannon to be placed in the campus of the University of South Dakota at Vermillion, to commemorate the services of students of that institution who participated in the Spanish-American war.

Personal Mention.

Judge W. D. McHugh of Omaha is in Washington.

Rev. Edwin Hart Jenks, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Omaha, is in Washington en route to the Holy Land.

Postal Matters.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Leigh, Colfax county, Henry C. Hooker vice G. W. Kibler, resigned. Iowa—Gunder, Clayton county, John E. Jacobson vice Marie Halvorsen, resigned.

Rural carriers appointed for Iowa routes: Postville, route 1, Gaddis A. Brooks, carrier; James Steele, substitute. Wall Lake, route 1, Arthur Goodwin, carrier; Alice Linke, substitute. Woodburn, route 1, Samuel T. Hootman, carrier; Seth E. Hootman, substitute.

New Banks Authorized.

Applications to organize Nebraska national banks approved today: The First National bank of Benedict, with $25,000 capital, by B. B. Crownover, George W. Post, N. W. Dean, E. J. Wightman and August Zimmerer; The First National bank of Bradshaw, with $25,000 capital, by J. F. Houseman, George W. Post, N. W. Dean, E. J. Wightman and August Zimmerer.

The Farmers National bank of Oskaloosa, Ia., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $100,000; W. I. Beans, president; W. H. Pike, vice president; R. K. Davis, cashier.

CADET OFFICERS ANNOUNCED

Philip G. Lauman of Des Moines One of the Lieutenants in Next Year's Brigade.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 5.—The appointments of the midshipmen who will act as cadet officers of the brigade after the graduation of the First class next Monday have been announced.

Arthur W. Frank of Mobile, Ala., has been appointed cadet commander, the ranking officer of the brigade. His adjutant is Calvin Page of Frederick, Md.

The cadet lieutenant commanders are Midshipmen Philip G. Lauman of Des Moines, Ia., and Richard Hill of Fort Dodge, Ia., who command the first and second battalions respectfully. The battalion adjutants are Claudus R. Hyatt of Jonesville, Va., and Alfred H. Cohen of Philadelphia, Pa.

CHIEF KIELY IS SUSPENDED

Head of St. Louis Police Force Refuses to Resign When Requested.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 5.—The resignation of Chief of Police Kiely was requested this afternoon by the Board of Police commissioners, but he refused to accede to the request. Chief Kiely said that he had written the police board, refusing to resign and demanding a trial. Pending the trial the police board suspended Chief Kiely and directed Night Chief Gallaspy to act instead and Lieutenant Wilson to temporarily serve as acting night chief.

The reasons for the request of Chief Kiely's resignation are not made public. He has been connected with the police department for thirty years.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED

Harry C. Hammond, Wanted at Fort Morgan, Colo., Apprehended in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Harry C. Hammond, wanted at Fort Morgan, Colo., on several charges of forgery, was arrested here tonight on complaint of Sheriff J. K. Brown of Fort Morgan. According to Sheriff Brown, Hammond obtained several thousand dollars by uttering forged paper on banks in Colorado. Hammond came to Chicago two weeks ago.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Warmer Tuesday; Probably Snow at Night or Wednesday in Southern Portion; Fair in North.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

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

—Indicates below zero.

GREENE AND GAYNOR CASE

Evidence that Accused Men Had Dummy Bids Filed for Contracts.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 5.—The trial of Greene and Gaynor in the federal court today was taken up largely in presentation of oral testimony.

Mr. C. W. McCauley of Savannah gave testimony relating to proposals on contracts issued under the supervision of former Captain O. M. Carter, such proposals, according to the government's counsel, having been but blinds, Greene and Gaynor having really been behind them. Mr. McCauley was shown to have been innocent of any collusion. He had acted only as boudsman and that as a personal favor to John F. Gaynor, who had assured him protection against any possible loss save in one instance, wherein he has signed a proposal upon the $3,150,000 Savannah contract of 1892. In this instance he had signed the bid personally, though it had been made for the Savannah Dredging company. Mr. McCauley had expected to make no expenditure had the contract been awarded to him as the Savannah Dredging company would have done the work.

It was brought out that Greene and Gaynor each owned $24,000 worth of stock of the Savannah Dredging company.

SUFFRAGISTS IN BALTIMORE

Delegates Gathering for Annual Convention of the National Association.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Prominent woman suffragists are arriving in considerable numbers and meetings are being held in preparation for the thirty-eighth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association, which will be formally opened on Wednesday. Miss Mary Garrett has as her guests Miss Susan B. Anthony, honorary president of the association; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of Philadelphia, the president, and Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr college. Others here include Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans, corresponding secretary; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, recording secretary; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Warren, O., treasurer; Miss Mary Anthony of Rochester and Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, headquarters secretary, and Miss Lucy Anthony.

PATTERSON FINE STANDS

Supreme Court of Colorado Says Newspaper Owner is Guilty of Contempt.

DENVER, Feb. 5.—The opinion of the supreme court of the state of Colorado, upon which was based the decision fining Senator T. M. Patterson $1,000 for contempt of court, was handed down today. Justice Julius C. Gunter rendered the majority opinion, which six justices approved. Justice Robert W. Steele presented a dissenting opinion, in which he held that the court erred in imposing a fine upon Senator Patterson without giving him an opportunity to prove the charges he made.

The filing of the opinions of the court now completes the records in the case and application will be made to the United States supreme court by the attorneys for Senator Patterson to assume jurisdiction and review the action of the Colorado court.

WILL RAISE LICENSE FEE

Chicago Committee Would Tax Saloons $1,000 a Year Instead of $500.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The license committee of the city council by a vote of seven to six tonight recommended the passage of an ordinance increasing the license of saloons from $500, the present figure, to $1,000.

Action on the recommendation by the council went over for a week. The move for higher saloon licenses is the direct result of the recent series of murders and robberies and the demand for a large increase in the police force of the city. A minority report recommends that the license fee be placed at $800.

MICHAEL DONNELLY FOUND

Labor Leader Reported Missing is in Louisville and Will Return to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, who disappeared last Thursday from Cincinnati, is in Louisville, Ky., according to the Record-Herald. Mrs. Donnelly, who is ill in her home in this city, yesterday received a telegram from Louisville saying that she might expect her husband home today. The telegram was signed "Mike," but contained no particulars regarding his departure from Cincinnati.

WRECK ON NORTHERN PACIFIC

Great Northern Freight Strikes Passenger Train on Crossing Near Helena.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 5.—Passenger train No. 61 on the Northern Pacific was struck by a freight train at the Great Northern crossing two miles west of Helena. It is reported that the freight plowed its way through one of the coaches, killing and wounding a number of persons. The cars are burning.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Feb. 5.

At Rotterdam—Sailed: Statendam, for New York.

At Bremen—Sailed: Barbarossa, for New York.

At Genoa—Arrived: Prinz Oskar, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Batavia, from New York.

At Boulogne—Sailed: Graf Waldersee, for New York; Statendam, for New York.

At Naples—Sailed: Algeria, for New York.

At Gibralter—Sailed: Koenig Albert, for New York. Arrived: Republic, from New York.

At Halifax—Arrived: Sicilian, from Liverpool.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Noordland, from Philadelphia.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Buenos Ayeres, for Philadelphia. Arrived: Caledonia, from New York.

TEACHERS GET MORE

Pay for Omaha Schoolmarms Boosted by Board of Education.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM HIGHER

One Raised Forty and the Other Seventy Dollars Per Year.

GRADE TEACHERS ALL SHARE IN RAISE

Schedule Providing for Increase Adopted Without Argument.

FULL TEXT OF COMMITTEE REPORT

New Plan of Grading Salaries with Annual Increase Until Seven Years of Service and by Examination Thereafter.

Term of Service.	New Salaries.	Present Salaries.
First year	$420	$380 00
Second year	450	427 50
Third year	500	475 00
Fourth year	550	522 50
Fifth year	600	570 00
Sixth year	650	617 50
Seventh year	700	665 00
Thereafter	740	.....
Maximum	830	760 00

The new schedule will take effect after September 1, 1906. The teachers in their petition for increase suggested a maximum of $1,000 and a minimum of $500 yearly. According to the new school eight years' service and an examination is necessary to gain $780 a year and nine years' service and another examination to get $830 annually. In the new scale distinctions heretofore made with regard to the Seventh and Eighth grades are levelled. Instructors in these grades have been paid $712.50 and $700 a year. Now the scale will apply the same in all grades. The advance in salaries will mean an additional expenditure of something more than $17,000 for the next school year.

Adopted Without Debate.

The new wage scale for public school teachers in the grades and kindergartens was adopted by a unanimous vote, Member Ennis being the only absentee. The matter had been decided by the entire board, with the exception of Member Detweiler, in advance at secret meetings. The long and intricate report read by Chairman Vance of the teachers' committee was favorably acted upon under a suspension of the rules and without debate. No teachers were present to learn of the action by the board.

The petition of the teachers requesting more pay was presented to the board several months ago and was signed by all of the approximately 400 grade and kindergarten teachers of the city. During January the committee on teachers to which the matter was referred held frequent meetings.

About the Examinations.

It became known among the teachers that an examination plan was under consideration as a means of attaining the maximum wages proposed. This excited much antagonism, which is said to still exist. The professional examinations are optional with the teacher and if she does not care to take them she may remain in the service at the eighth year's salary, $740. The examinations are to be in the following subjects: History of education, philosophy of education, school management, English literature and history of western Europe. Examinations may be taken whenever any teacher elects and in as many of the subjects as she chooses. She may try as often as she likes in case of failure. All Eighth grade teachers receiving $700 a year are excused from the first examination and will receive $780.

New arrangements are made for deductions in wages for absences and a scale is provided for substitutes.

Hereafter salaries are to be paid in ten equal installments.

Text of the Report.

The text of the report is as follows.

Teachers in the grades below the high school shall be paid $420 for the first year's service, $450 for the second, $500 for the third, $550 for the fourth, $600 for the fifth, $650 or the sixth, $700 for the seventh and $740 thereafter, provided each year's service shows satisfactory advancement in teaching and governing.

Teachers who are graduates of the full or advanced course of a state normal school of recognized standing, or of a college, or of a university of recognized standing shall receive not less than $480 for the first year's service, provided,

First—That such normal school, university or college shall have been placed upon a list of schools of such standing as may be approved by the Board of Education on the recommendation of the superintendent of instruction.

Second—That the preparatory work covered by such normal school graduates shall have been equivalent to the course of study in a first-class high school, and,

Third—That the work covered by such university or college graduates shall have included the full course in pedagogy of the institution of which they are graduates.

For Experienced Teachers.

Teachers of not less than seven years of successful experience in graded school work, when first employed by the Board of Education, shall be paid $700 for one year and $740 thereafter, provided their work in teaching and in governing is in every way satisfactory.

Directors in the kindergartens without previous experience shall receive $500 for the first year's service, and then advance by the regular yearly increases until a maximum of $740 is reached, provided that they shall have had at least two years' successful experience as paid assistants in some well established system of kindergarten schools, and, provided their work while in the employ of the Board of Education is in every way satisfactory.

Paid assistants in the kindergarten shall receive $420 for the first year's service, $450 for the second and $500 thereafter, provided each year's service shows satisfactory advancement in teaching and governing.

Extra Pay for Extra Work.

Kindergarten directors and teachers in grades below the high school who teach two schools composed of different pupils, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon of each day, shall receive $45 per annum more than the amount stated in the schedule of teachers' salaries for such work.

Kindergarten assistants who teach two schools composed of different pupils, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon of each day, shall receive $25 per annum more than the amount stated in the schedule of teachers' salaries for such work.

All teachers having taught one year at the maximum salary of $740 shall be eligible to write the first professional examination, and upon passing it shall receive a salary of $780 per annum, and after teaching one year at $780 shall be eligible to write the second professional examination, and upon passing it shall receive a salary of $830 per annum.

Professional Examination.

In the first professional examination teachers shall be required to pass in the following subjects: History of education, philosophy of education, school management and English literature. The standard for passing shall be 75 per cent in each subject.

In the second professional examination teachers shall be required to pass in the following subjects: History of education, philosophy of education, school management and history of western Europe. The